

Return to Learn: guidance following a positive COVID-19 Symptom Screen (R3)

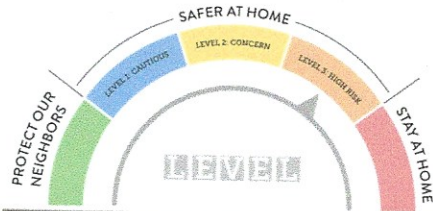


This decision tool is NOT intended for cases or close contacts of COVID-19.

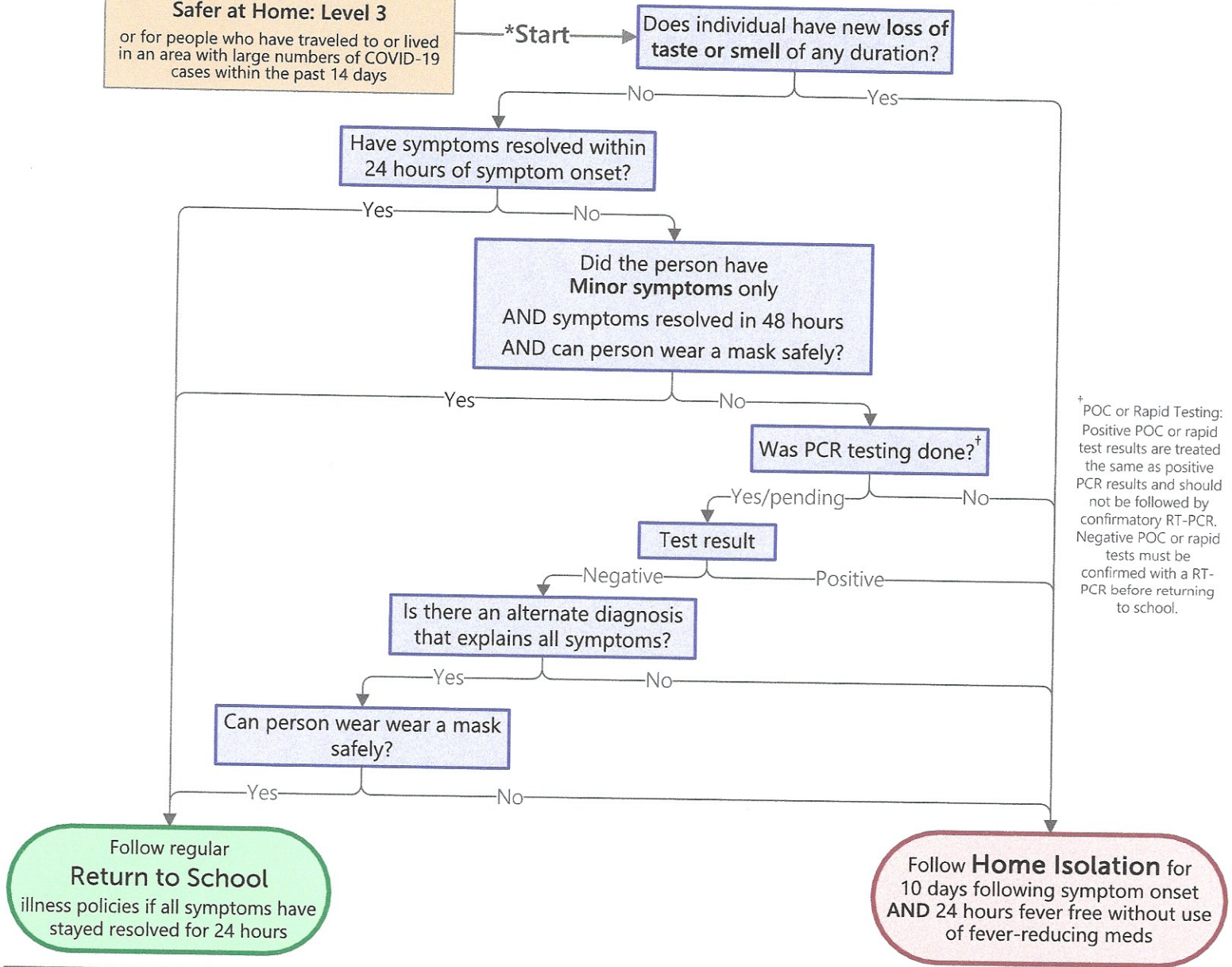
A confirmed COVID-19 case or close contact should follow public health isolation or quarantine instructions for return to school/work. No test result can end an individual's *isolation* or *quarantine* period early.

*All students/staff with symptoms of COVID-19 should be tested as soon as possible.

To request assistance or provide feedback:
<https://tinyurl.com/COP12Feedback>



For use in communities in
Safer at Home: Level 3
 or for people who have traveled to or lived
 in an area with large numbers of COVID-19
 cases within the past 14 days



[†] POC or Rapid Testing: Positive POC or rapid test results are treated the same as positive PCR results and should not be followed by confirmatory RT-PCR. Negative POC or rapid tests must be confirmed with a RT-PCR before returning to school.

- Critical Symptom**
- Loss of taste or smell

- Major Symptoms**
- Feeling feverish, having chills, temperature of 100.4°F or greater
 - New or worsening cough
 - Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

- Minor Symptoms**
- Sore throat
 - Runny nose or congestion
 - Muscle or body aches
 - Headache
 - Fatigue
 - Nausea, vomiting
 - Diarrhea

¹ In the setting of medium or high transmission, the following are examples of alternate diagnoses that should be considered if the COVID-19 PCR is negative.

- Positive laboratory test: influenza, streptococcal pharyngitis ("strep throat"), bacterial infection
- Clinical diagnoses: worsening of known illness (such as asthma or seasonal allergies) with clear link to underlying disease