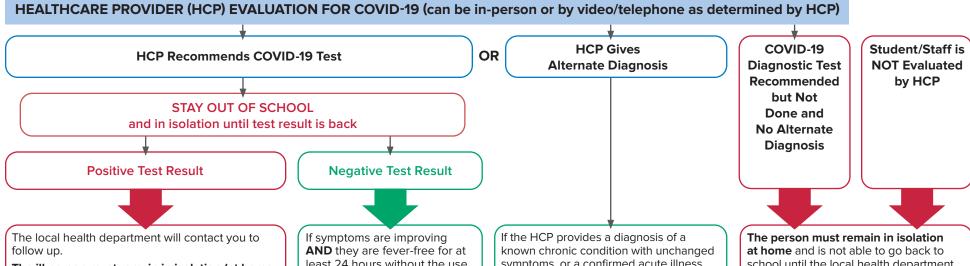


COVID-19 Flowsheet for Student or Staff with COVID-19 Symptoms

Student/staff has symptoms consistent with COVID-19:

- Student/staff member should keep face mask on.
- Staff members should be sent home immediately.
- Students awaiting transport home by the parent/quardian must be isolated in a room or area separate from others, with a supervising adult present using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- School administration and the parent/guardian should be notified.
- Provide instructions that the individual must be seen by an HCP for evaluation and have COVID-19 testing (unless determined not necessary by HCP). If they do not have an HCP they should call their local health department.
- Schools should provide a list of local COVID-19 testing locations.
- Clean and disinfect area where the student/staff member was located.



The ill person must remain in isolation (at home and away from others) until the local health department has released them from isolation, which is typically:

- 10 days after symptom onset; AND
- Child/staff's symptoms are improving; AND
- Child/staff is fever-free for at least 72 hours without use of fever reducing medicines.

While the ill person is in isolation, all members of the household must quarantine at home until released by the local health department, typically 14 days.

Note: A repeat negative COVID-19 test is not required for return to school.

least 24 hours without the use of fever reducing medicines, student/staff may return to school with:

- A note from HCP indicating the test was negative **OR**
- Provide a copy of the negative test result.

symptoms, or a confirmed acute illness (examples: laboratory-confirmed influenza, strep-throat) AND COVID-19 is not suspected then a note signed by their HCP explaining the alternate diagnosis is required before the student/staff will be allowed to return to school. They may return to school according to the usual quidelines for that diagnosis.

Note: a signed HCP note documenting unconfirmed acute illnesses, such as viral upper respiratory illness (URI) or viral gastroenteritis, will not suffice.

school until the local health department has released them from isolation, which is typically:

- At least 10 days have passed since the day symptoms started; AND
- Symptoms are improving; AND
- They are fever-free for at least 72 hours without use of fever reducing medications.

COVID-19 diagnostic testing includes molecular (e.g., PCR) or antigen testing for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Diagnostic testing may be performed with a nasopharyngeal swab, nasal swab, or saliva sample, as ordered by the health care provider and per laboratory specifications. If there is a high suspicion of COVID-19 based on symptoms or circumstances, the HCP or public health should consider following up a negative antigen test with a molecular test which is more sensitive, particularly when there are important clinical or public health implications. Serology (antibody testing) cannot be used to rule in or out acute COVID-19.