



NYSDOH COVID-19 In-Person Decision Making Flowchart for Students

Can My Child Go To School Today?

In the past 10 days, has your child been tested for the virus that causes COVID-19, also known as SARS-CoV-2?



Was the test result **positive** OR are you still waiting for the result?



Your child **cannot** go to school today. They must stay in isolation (at home and away from others) until the test results are back and are **negative** OR if **positive**, the local health department has released your child from isolation.



In the last 14 days, has your child:

- Traveled internationally to a **CDC level 2 or 3 COVID-19 related travel health notice country**; or
- Traveled to a state or territory on the **NYS Travel Advisory List**; or
- Been designated a contact of a person who tested positive for COVID-19 by a local health department?



Your child **cannot** go to school today. They must stay at home until your local health department releases your child from quarantine, at least 14 days. A negative diagnostic COVID-19 test does not change the 14-day quarantine requirement.

Does your child currently have (or has had) one or more of these new or worsening symptoms?

- A temperature greater than or equal to 100.0° F (37.8° C)
- Feel feverish or have chills
- Cough
- Loss of taste or smell
- Fatigue/feeling of tiredness
- Sore throat
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea or vomiting
- Muscle aches or pain
- Headache
- New or worsening loss of smell or taste



Your child **cannot** go to school today. Your child should be assessed by their pediatric healthcare provider (HCP). Call your child's HCP before going to the office or clinic to tell them about your child's COVID-19 symptoms. If your child does not have a HCP, call your local health department.

Report absences, symptoms, and positive COVID-19 test results to your child's school.

SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL CARE IF YOUR CHILD HAS:

- Trouble breathing or is breathing very quickly
- Prolonged fever
- Is too sick to drink fluids
- Severe abdominal pain, diarrhea or vomiting
- Change in skin color - becoming pale, patchy and/or blue
- Racing heart or chest pain
- Decreased urine output
- Lethargy, irritability, or confusion