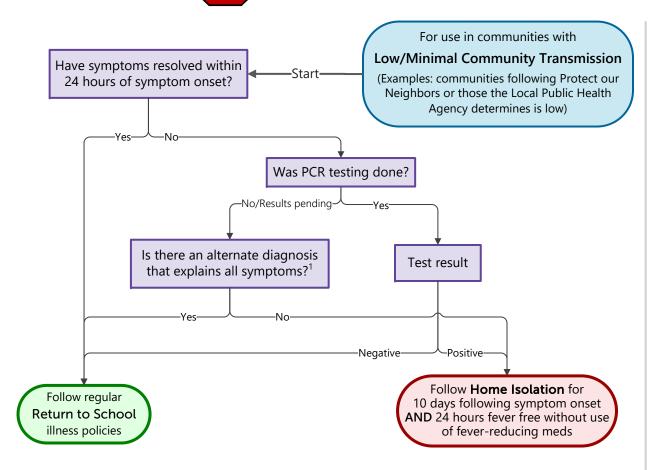
## Return to School/Work Guidance: following a positive symptom screen for COVID-19





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 quarantine or isolation instructions for return to school/work.





In the setting of low community transmission, the following are examples of alternate diagnoses that should be considered, if the clinician believes that they explain the reported symptoms. However, if the patient has 2 or more major criteria, fever and any major criteria, known contact with a person with known or suspected COVID-19, or new loss of taste/smell, COVID-19 PCR should be pursued regardless of alternative diagnosis.

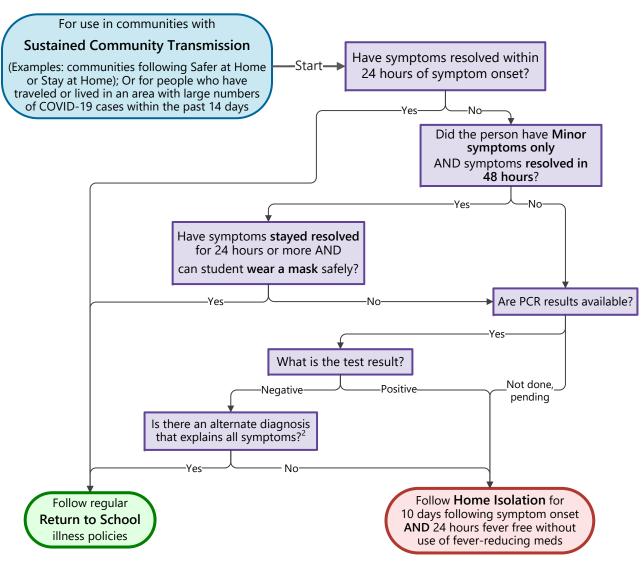
Positive laboratory test: influenza, streptococcal pharyngitis ("strep throat"), respiratory pathogen panel (for example pertussis), bacterial

Clinical diagnosis: worsening of known illness (such as asthma or seasonal allergies) with clear link to underlying disease

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"), respiratory pathogen, bacterial infection

Clinical diagnosis: worsening of known illness (such as asthma or seasonal allergies) with clear link to underlying disease



## **MAJOR SYMPTOMS**

greater

Loss of taste or smell

- Feeling feverish, having chills New or unexplained persistent ■ Temperature of 100.4° F or cough
  - Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Sore throat
- Runny nose or congestion
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- Fatigue Nausea, vomiting
- Diarrhea

MINOR SYMPTOMS