COVID-19 Infected or Suspected Person in School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening and Mitigation</th>
<th>Close Contact* to Confirmed COVID-19 individual?</th>
<th>Individual exhibiting symptoms at school?</th>
<th>When can an individual who is COVID-19 positive return?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Assess for symptoms</td>
<td>*Individual should self-isolate/quarantine for 14 days</td>
<td>*Student must be immediately separated from others; Staff must be immediately relieved of duties and sent home</td>
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<td>*Wash and sanitize hands</td>
<td>*Self-monitor for symptoms</td>
<td>*Student must be given a face covering</td>
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<td>*Thoroughly clean and sanitize school environments</td>
<td>*Check temperature</td>
<td>*District should designate an isolation room/area for students who exhibit symptoms to wait for parent/guardian transport:</td>
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<td>*Practice social distancing:</td>
<td>*Watch for fever of over 100 F, cough, or shortness of breath, or other COVID symptoms</td>
<td>*Area should be separate from clinic/other areas students are likely to visit</td>
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<td>*School staff should try when possible to maintain 6-foot social distance among students, staff, and volunteers in all school environments, including classrooms, hallways, restrooms, cafeteria, playground, drop-off and pick-up locations, and school buses. Where social distancing is difficult, face coverings are even more essential.</td>
<td>*If no symptoms for 14 days, return to school</td>
<td>*Area should be supervised by school personnel maintaining social distance and wearing PPE</td>
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<td>*Reinforce distancing with visual cues such as floor markings and signs.</td>
<td>*Close contact defined as being within 6 feet of a CONFIRMED infected individual, for at least 15 minutes at ONE TIME, in the time period from:</td>
<td>*If symptoms intensify before parent/guardian transport, District may arrange for emergency medical transport</td>
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<td>*Avoid using shared materials or shared spaces (lockers, cubbies, etc.) Reduce the mixing of student groups.</td>
<td>*48 hours before the COVID positive individual tested positive for COVID-19 until 10 days after the test (if COVID-19 positive individual is asymptomatic); OR</td>
<td>*Close off and thoroughly sanitize any areas of the building occupied by individual exhibiting symptoms</td>
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<td>*Limit the number of visitors to a school and consider eliminating field trips or large group events where intermingling often occurs</td>
<td>*48 hours before symptom onset for the COVID-19 positive individual until 10 days after symptom onset, AND as long as no fever for least 72 hours (without fever-reducing meds), AND other symptoms (cough, aches, etc.) have improved (if COVID-19 positive individual is symptomatic)</td>
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<td>*Due to the nature of band, choir, theater, and other similar classes, 6-feet social distancing may not be adequate. Teachers and students should maintain at as much distance as possible when actively playing and performing.</td>
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<td>*School officials should endeavor to do the best they can to keep social distancing on buses.</td>
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<td>*Face masks required for students and staff</td>
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</table>
Decision Making Process for COVID-19 Cases

Has the person had a LABORATORY CONFIRMED POSITIVE TEST for COVID-19?

NO

If this person is ill and has a fever, he/she will be sent home until the fever subsides for over 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing drugs; self-monitor for symptoms; potentially seek medical advice.

YES

Does the person have symptoms?

YES

Contact trace for CLOSE CONTACTS to this person meeting ALL of the following criteria:

1. Within 6 feet of the infected person, AND
2. For 15 minutes or more at ONE TIME; AND STARTING FROM
3. The 48 hours from before the CONFIRMED positive test; AND LASTING TO
4. 10 days BEYOND the date of the positive test

A contact meeting ALL of these criteria is a close contact, and would be advised to immediately stay home until 14 days after the last exposure; maintain social distancing; monitor symptoms.

NO

NO

Does the contact meet ALL of the following:
1. Within 6 feet of the infected person, AND
2. For 15 minutes or more at ONE TIME; AND STARTING FROM
3. 48 hours before the infected individual developed symptoms; AND LASTING TO
4. 10 days BEYOND the date the symptoms first appeared AND the infected individual must be fever free (without the aid of medicine) for 24 hours, AND symptoms have improved.

A contact that DID NOT meet ALL of these criteria is advised not to quarantine, but monitor for any possible symptoms.

NO

Does the contact meet ALL of the following:
1. Within 6 feet of the infected person, AND
2. For 15 minutes or more at ONE TIME; AND STARTING FROM
3. 48 hours before the infected individual developed symptoms; AND LASTING TO
4. 10 days BEYOND the date the symptoms first appeared

A contact meeting ALL of the following: 1. Within 6 feet of the infected person, AND 2. For 15 minutes or more at ONE TIME; AND STARTING FROM
3. The 48 hours from before the CONFIRMED positive test; AND LASTING TO
4. 10 days BEYOND the date of the positive test

If this person is ill and has a fever, he/she will be sent home until the fever subsides for over 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing drugs; self-monitor for symptoms; potentially seek medical advice.

YES

start Symptomatic tracing

start Asymptomatic tracing
TRACING PROTOCOLS, SYMPTOM-BASED STRATEGY (SYMPTOMATIC)

Individual A begins to have a 100.5° F temperature on Wednesday, July 22. On Thursday, July 23, he has aches and pains, and has developed a cough. He continues to have a temperature, but doesn’t really say much and continues to attend school. But he is concerned, so individual A gets a COVID-19 test at his doctor’s office on Friday, July 24. The doctor calls with test results on Saturday, July 25—he is COVID-19 positive, and he is told to immediately self-isolate (quarantine).

Based on these facts, we would begin tracing CLOSE CONTACTS of A (less than 6 feet for at least 15 minutes at ONE time) beginning with Monday, July 20 (48 hours prior to symptom onset). We would continue to trace any CLOSE CONTACTS of A from Monday, July 20 through the end of A’s self-isolation period. In this case, suppose A’s fever breaks without meds on Tuesday, July 29. Additionally, A feels much better by Friday, July 31—no more cough, no more aches. A can end his self-isolation as long as he has been fever-free for at least 72 hours (without fever-reducing meds), AND it has been 10 days since symptoms first appeared, AND his symptoms have improved.

A’s symptoms first appeared on Wednesday, July 22. 10 days after that would be Saturday, August 1.

1. A’s fever broke on July 28, and given it is now August 1, at least 24 hours have elapsed; AND
2. It has been at least 10 days since symptom onset (10 days from Wednesday July 22 to Saturday, August 1); AND
3. A’s symptoms have improved

This is why it is critical for A to self-isolate when told by the doctor. If A self-isolates beginning on Saturday, July 25, contact tracing only occurs (effectively) for the time period from Monday, July 20 through Friday, July 24 because beginning on Saturday, July 25 and lasting through Saturday, August 1, A would have been in isolation and NOT exposed to anyone closely.

TRACING PROTOCOLS, TIME-BASED STRATEGY (ASYMPTOMATIC)

Individual B thinks she may have been exposed to a COVID-19 positive person over the weekend, so she seeks a test on Wednesday, July 22. The doctor calls on Thursday, July 23, and tells her she is indeed COVID-19 positive. Individual B doesn’t feel ill at all, and for that matter is completely asymptomatic. Regardless, she is told to self-isolate beginning Thursday, July 23.

With these facts, we begin tracing CLOSE CONTACTS of B (less than 6 feet for at least 15 minutes at ONE time) beginning with Tuesday, July 21 (48 hours prior to testing positive for COVID-19). We would continue to trace for CLOSE CONTACTS of B until the end of B’s self-isolation period. Assuming B stays asymptomatic, that isolation period would end 10 days after her positive test, which is Sunday, August 2.

Again, this is why it is critical for B, even though asymptomatic, to self-isolate so that effectively we search for close contacts ONLY from Tuesday, July 21 through Thursday, July 23. If B has self-isolated beginning on Thursday, July 23, she should not really have any contacts from Friday, July 24 through Sunday, August 2.

Now supposed B were to develop a 101° F fever on Monday, July 27. Now, we begin the Symptomatic Tracing protocols, which would look 48 hours prior to symptom onset, which is Saturday, July 25. This again emphasizes the importance of B to self-isolate as originally ordered on July 23 to greatly reduce or altogether eliminate any CLOSE CONTACTS after that date.

If B’s fever breaks without fever-reducing meds on Thursday, July 30, and she has no other symptoms, she can end her self-isolation on Thursday, August 6 because:

1. She has been fever-free for at least 24 hours (fever-free since Thursday, July 30); AND
2. It has been 10 days since symptom onset (10 days since Monday, July 27); AND
3. She has no other symptoms (symptoms have improved)