

While your child is in isolation, all members of the household must quarantine at

home until released by the local health

Note: A repeat negative COVID-19 test is

department, typically 14 days.

not required for return to school.

My child has COVID-19 symptoms. When can they go back to school?

HEALTHCARE PROVIDER (HCP) EVALUATION FOR COVID-19 (can be in-person or by video/telephone as determined by HCP) COVID-19 **HCP Gives** Child is **HCP Recommends COVID-19 Diagnostic Test** OR **Not Evaluated Alternate Diagnosis Diagnostic Test** Recommended by HCP **but Not** Done and STAY OUT OF SCHOOL No Alternate and in isolation until test result is back Diagnosis **Negative Test Result** Positive Test Result Your local health department will contact If your child's symptoms If your child's HCP provides a Your child must remain in isolation you to follow up. are improving **AND** they diagnosis of a known chronic at home and is not able to go back are fever-free for at least condition with unchanged symptoms, to school until your local health Your child must remain in isolation (at 24 hours without the use of or a confirmed acute illness department has released them from home and away from others) until your fever reducing medicines, (examples: laboratory-confirmed isolation, which is typically: local health department has released them your child may return to influenza, strep-throat) AND from isolation, which is typically: At least 10 days have passed since school with: COVID-19 is not suspected, then a date of first symptoms; AND • 10 days after symptom onset; **AND** note signed by their HCP explaining A note from HCP indicating Child's symptoms are improving; Child's symptoms are improving; AND the alternate diagnosis is required the test was negative **OR** AND • Child is fever-free for at least before your child will be allowed to Provide a copy of the Child is fever-free for at least 72 hours without use of fever reducing return to school. They may return negative test result. 72 hours without use of fever medicines. to school according to the usual reducing medicines.

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. At times, a negative antigen test will need to be followed up with a confirmatory molecular test. Serology (antibody testing) cannot be used to rule in or out acute COVID-19.

guidelines for that diagnosis.

illnesses, such as viral upper

respiratory illness (URI) or viral gastroenteritis, will not suffice.

documenting unconfirmed acute

Note: a signed HCP note