

When you are SICK with COVID-19 symptoms, ISOLATE yourself from contact with others.

Sick people are the source of infection to other people.

- ISOLATION means separating sick people with COVID-19 from people who are not sick.



- Who should be isolating themselves?

- Anyone who has tested positive for COVID-19.
- Anyone who has symptoms of fever OR cough OR sore throat OR shortness of breath. Some people with COVID-19 have only mild symptoms, or their illness starts out as mild but gets worse over several days.

- What does it mean to isolate yourself?

- Stay home and stay away from others. In general, a person's residence is the preferred setting for isolation. Pay particular attention to stay away from seniors, people with weak immune systems, and people with chronic health problems.
- Do not go to work outside of your home.
- Do not go to school or child care.
- Do not go to public places.
- Try to make arrangements for someone to drop off necessary supplies outside your home.



- Monitor your symptoms

- If you are concerned about the severity of your symptoms, call your health care provider before seeking medical care in person.
- If your condition requires calling 911, tell the 911 operator that you have or might have COVID-19.
- Discussions about COVID-19 testing should be made with your health care provider.



- How long do you have to stay home and stay away from others?

- You have had no fever for at least 3 days without using fever-reducing medication.

AND

- Your symptoms have greatly improved for at least 3 days.

AND

- At least **7 days** have passed since your symptoms first appeared. **If after 7 days, fever is still present OR respiratory symptoms are not improving, then stay home for 10 full days.**



- Health care workers, first responders, and people who work in a long term care facility have additional instructions. You must immediately report your positive test result or report your illness to your health care facility supervisor. Follow the facility instructions and protocols for how long to stay home and when you are permitted to return to work.



- Because of the rapid increase in COVID-19 cases, public health is asking sick persons to voluntarily comply with isolation. However, public health agencies have the legal authority to issue a public health order to mandate isolation.

More information on back....

When you have been EXPOSED to someone who is sick with COVID-19 symptoms, you are at risk for developing illness.

● How can an exposure to COVID-19 happen?

- COVID-19 is spread primarily when an infected, sick person coughes or sneezes and releases respiratory droplets near other people. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.
- Exposure to COVID-19 can happen when you are in close contact with someone who has symptoms. Public health experts define close contact as being within 6 feet for 10 minutes or more with someone who is sick, or being coughed or sneezed on in the face.
- There is still much to learn about whether COVID-19 can be spread from touching contaminated surfaces. It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or eyes without washing their hands.
- After an exposure, it can take up to 14 days for COVID-19 symptoms to develop if the exposure leads to infection.



● QUARANTINE after an exposure means keeping a safe distance from others just in case symptoms begin at any point. It also means monitoring your health for symptoms

● Who should follow quarantine instructions?

- Anyone who had an exposure to someone who tested positive for COVID-19 or was exposed to someone likely to have COVID-19. That includes household members, or anyone else meeting criteria for close contact at work or other settings.

● How long do you need to follow quarantine?

- Close contacts of persons with confirmed or likely COVID-19 should self-quarantine for 14 days from the time of their last contact with the person.

● What does it mean to monitor your health?

- Take your temperature once or twice a day to be sure you do not have a fever, (greater than 100.4 °F) and whenever you feel feverish.
- Watch for symptoms of COVID-19, including a new
 - Fever OR
 - Cough OR sore throat OR shortness of breath.
 - Other additional symptoms that could be early signs of infection include body aches, extreme tiredness, runny nose, or chest congestion.
- As the pandemic continues, more and more people might be exposed and you might not even realize that an exposure occurred. Be safe and monitor your health every day.



● What are the instructions for quarantine?

- Refer to your supervisor for policies regarding work, work at home, or exclusion from work.
- Avoid public places.
- Avoid traveling by airplane, ship, long distance bus, or train.
- Avoid using public transportation or ride-sharing services.
- If you do not have fever or respiratory symptoms, you may participate in limited outdoor activities as long as you practice social distancing.

● What if you develop symptoms while in quarantine?

- You might have COVID-19. Consult with your healthcare provider.
- Stay home and follow isolation instructions even if you are not tested for COVID-19.
- If you are concerned about the severity of your symptoms, call your health care provider before seeking medical care in person.
- If your condition requires calling 911, tell the 911 operator that you might have COVID-19.

