

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

Includes information on Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) under section, "SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS".

REPORTING INFORMATION

- **Class A with special reporting requirements: *Confirmed and Probable* cases** of COVID-19 should be reported **within twenty-four hours** to the local health district in which the person resides. If patient residence is unknown, report to the local health department in which the reporting health care provider or laboratory is located.
- Reporting Form(s) and/or Mechanism:
 - Persons in charge of any laboratory that examines specimens of human origin for evidence of COVID-19 infection shall electronically report within twenty-four (24) hours the results of all such examination, including, but not limited to: positive, negative, invalid, and inconclusive results.
 - Laboratory results should be electronically reported according to the protocols outlined for [COVID-19 reporting](#) on the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) Electronic Laboratory Reporting website.
 - Electronically reported negative, invalid, and inconclusive viral test results, in addition to all antibody results, will be stored within the Innovate Ohio Platform Data Lake. These results will be submitted to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in accordance with national reporting requirements and will be used for percent positivity calculations. These results will not generate records within the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS) as public health investigation is not required.
 - The local health department should enter the case into ODRS within 24 hours after receiving a report.
 - The CDC [Human Infection with 2019 Novel Coronavirus Case Report Form](#) is available for use to assist in local disease investigation. Information collected from the form should be entered into ODRS. If requested, the form can be uploaded to the ODRS record.
- Key information for ODRS reporting includes: illness onset date; sensitive occupation (including location); race and ethnicity (critical to address disparities); clinical information; hospitalization status; lab results, collection date and test type; signs/symptoms/comorbidities; known contact or linkage to COVID-19 cases; travel history; membership in a risk cohort as defined below.

AGENT

SARS-CoV-2 is a novel species of the *Coronaviridae* virus family, Beta-CoV lineage B.d

Infectious Dose: Unknown

CASE DEFINITION

Clinical Criteria

To meet the clinical criteria, a patient must meet either criteria 1 and 3, or criteria 2 and 3 below.

1)

- At least two of the following symptoms: fever (measured or subjective), chills, rigors, myalgia, headache, sore throat, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, fatigue, congestion or runny nose
- OR
- At least one of the following symptoms: cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, new olfactory disorder, new taste disorder

OR

2) Severe respiratory illness with at least one of the following:

- Clinical or radiographic evidence of pneumonia, or
- Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)

AND

3) No alternative more likely diagnosis

Laboratory Criteria

Laboratory evidence using a method approved or authorized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or designated authority*:

Confirmatory laboratory evidence:

- Detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in a clinical or autopsy specimen using a molecular amplification detection test

Presumptive laboratory evidence:

- Detection of SARS-CoV-2 by antigen test in a respiratory specimen

Supportive laboratory evidence:

- Detection of specific antibody in serum, plasma, or whole blood
- Detection of specific antigen by immunocytochemistry in an autopsy specimen

*Laboratory developed tests (LDTs) are [not currently being reviewed](#) by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. If a LDT is used, the case will be classified according to routine procedures. If a test-based strategy is being used to inform discontinuation of isolation precautions or return-to-work timeframes, specimens must be tested using an FDA-authorized molecular viral assay to detect SARS-CoV-2 RNA.

Epidemiologic Linkage

One or more of the following exposures in the 14 days before onset of symptoms (or, for asymptomatic persons, the 14 days before a positive test for SARS-CoV-2 was collected):

- Close contact* with someone with confirmatory or presumptive laboratory evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection

OR

- Member of a risk cohort as defined by public health authorities during an outbreak.
 - In Ohio, the following are identified as risk cohorts:
 - Hospitalized patients
 - Healthcare workers
 - First responders (including law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical services, and emergency management officials)
 - Residents of long-term care facilities
 - Members of other congregate settings (e.g., group homes, schools, colleges or universities, correctional and detention facilities)

*Close contact is generally defined as being within 6 feet for a period of 15 minutes or more (cumulative/total time) depending upon the exposure level and setting. Please see section titled **Contacts** on page 6 for additional details. Data are insufficient to precisely define the duration of exposure that constitutes prolonged exposure and thus a close contact.

Vital Records Criteria

- A death certificate that lists COVID-19 disease or SARS-CoV-2 as an underlying cause of death or a significant condition contributing to death.

CASE CLASSIFICATION

Suspected:

- Meet supportive laboratory evidence with no prior history of being a confirmed or probable case.

Probable:

- Meets presumptive laboratory evidence AND was reported on or after November 1, 2020; OR
 - For reports received prior to November 1, 2020: meets presumptive laboratory evidence **AND** either clinical criteria **OR** epidemiologic linkage; OR
- Meets clinical criteria **AND** epidemiologic linkage with no confirmatory laboratory testing performed for SARS-CoV-2; OR
- Meets vital records criteria with no confirmatory laboratory evidence for SARS-CoV-2.

Confirmed:

- Meets confirmatory laboratory evidence. NOTE: Asymptomatic infections are reportable as confirmed cases.

Not a Case:

- This status will not generally be used when reporting a case, but may be used to reclassify a report if investigation revealed that it was not a case.
- For surveillance purposes, records should be classified as "Not a Case" if SARS-CoV-2 RNA in an initial clinical specimen is not detected using a confirmatory laboratory test and the confirmatory test was collected within 1 week of symptom onset; or if SARS-CoV-2 RNA is not detected using a confirmatory laboratory test within 2 days following a rapid antigen test. For considerations related to public health management, please see section titled **Public Health Management** on page 5.

Criteria to Distinguish a New Case from an Existing Case

- Not applicable until more data are available: at this time, there has been minimal evidence for re-infection among persons with a prior confirmed COVID-19 infection.
- For surveillance purposes, additional positive test results following an initial positive should continue to be added to the same record in ODRS.

- Considerations for public health management of persons with persistent or recurrent positive tests are available in [CDC's Clinical Questions about COVID-19: Questions and Answers](#). If a potential case of reinfection is suspected, guidance for public health management remains the same for reinfections as primary infection with SARS-CoV-2.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Symptoms of COVID-19 are non-specific and the disease presentation can range from no symptoms (asymptomatic) to severe pneumonia and death. COVID-19 presents as a mild to moderate illness for approximately 80% of individuals evaluated with the disease; 15% of individuals experience severe illness requiring supplemental oxygen; and 5% experience critical illness requiring mechanical ventilation. People with COVID-19 generally develop signs and symptoms, including mild respiratory symptoms and fever ~5 days after infection (mean incubation period 4-5 days, range 1-14 days).

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)

MIS-C is a condition where different body parts can become inflamed, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs. Children with MIS-C may present with persistent fever, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, skin rash, mucocutaneous lesions, and in severe cases, hypotension and shock. Patients usually have elevated markers of inflammation, and some patients may develop myocarditis, cardiac dysfunction, and acute kidney injury. Additional clinical considerations are available in CDC's [Information for Healthcare Providers about MIS-C](#). We do not currently know what causes MIS-C. However, many children with MIS-C were recently infected with SARS-CoV-2 or had been around someone with COVID-19.

The case definition for MIS-C is available [here](#). Per the ODH Director's Journal Entry dated May 15, 2020, MIS-C is a reportable condition. LHDs who are notified of confirmed or suspected cases of MIS-C should notify ODH via entry into ODRS within 24 hours of identification. A MIS-C case report form should be completed and attached to the ODRS record; a fillable MIS-C case report form is available [here](#).

DIAGNOSIS

Patients who present with symptoms consistent with COVID-19 should also be evaluated for common causes of community-acquired pneumonia (e.g., influenza A and B viruses, respiratory syncytial virus, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and *Legionella pneumophila*). This evaluation should be based on clinical presentation and epidemiologic and surveillance information.

If infection with COVID-19 is suspected based on current clinical and epidemiological screening criteria recommended by public health authorities, healthcare providers should consider testing clinical specimens.

Testing for other respiratory pathogens should not delay shipping of specimens for COVID-19 testing for suspected cases. If a suspected case tests positive for another respiratory pathogen, after clinical evaluation and consultation with public health authorities, they may no longer be considered a suspect case. This may evolve as more information becomes available on possible COVID-19 co-infections.

If testing is to be performed at ODH Laboratory, use nasopharyngeal swabs in viral transport media and include the [ODH Laboratory Microbiology Specimen Submission Form](#) (HEA 2530) with the specimen.

For initial diagnostic testing for SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19), CDC recommends collecting an upper respiratory specimen. The following are acceptable specimens:

- Nasopharyngeal (NP) specimen collected by a healthcare professional, or
- Oropharyngeal (OP) specimen collected by a healthcare professional, or
- Nasal mid-turbinate (NMT) swab collected by a healthcare professional or by a supervised onsite self-collection (using a flocked tapered swab), or
- Anterior nares (nasal swab; NS) specimen collected by a healthcare professional or by onsite or home self-collection (using a flocked or spun polyester swab), or
- Nasopharyngeal wash/aspirate or nasal wash/aspirate (NW) specimen collected by a healthcare professional

Specimens should be collected as soon as possible once a suspected case is identified, regardless of the time of symptom onset. Maintain proper infection control when collecting specimens. Further guidance for collection, handling, and testing of clinical specimens is available at [Interim Guidelines for Collecting, Handling, and Testing Clinical Specimens from Persons for Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)

Virus isolation in cell culture and initial characterization of viral agents recovered in cultures of COVID-19 specimens are NOT recommended at this time, except at a BSL3 facility.

See also:

- [Interim Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines for Handling and Processing Specimens Associated with Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)

Considerations for Interpreting Test Results and Public Health Management

Information on the performance of rapid antigen tests for SARS-CoV-2 and evaluation of results, including considerations for when confirmatory testing might be warranted, is available in CDC's [Interim Guidance for Rapid Antigen Testing for SARS-CoV-2](#). Guidance specific to antigen testing in nursing homes is available in CDC's [Considerations for Use of SARS-CoV-2 Antigen Testing in Nursing Homes](#). General recommendations for testing are available in CDC's [Overview of Testing for SARS-CoV-2](#).

The "gold standard" for clinical diagnostic detection of SARS-CoV-2 remains RT-PCR; these tests are highly sensitive and specific, but a false negative result is possible.

- When a confirmatory test is negative but epidemiologic linkage and clinical criteria are met, persons should follow isolation protocols for COVID-19 unless an alternative etiology is identified after evaluation by a healthcare provider. If an alternative etiology is identified, persons should follow quarantine protocols for COVID-19 due to epidemiologic linkage.
- For asymptomatic persons, when a confirmatory test is negative but epidemiologic linkage criteria are met, persons should follow quarantine protocols for COVID-19.
- For residents or healthcare personnel in nursing homes, please follow CDC's guidance for [Considerations for Use of SARS-CoV-2 Antigen Testing in Nursing Homes](#) (testing algorithm available [here](#)).

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Chinese health officials identified COVID-19 in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China in December 2019 based on testing of individuals with severe pneumonia. On January 21, 2020, the United States announced its first infection with COVID-19 detected in a traveler returning from Wuhan. On March 9, 2020, Ohio reported its first COVID-19 cases. For an updated list of COVID-19 travel recommendations by country, please visit the CDC website [here](#).

Source

Early on, many of the patients at the epicenter of the outbreak in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China had some link to a large seafood and live animal market, suggesting animal-to-person spread. Later, a growing number of patients reportedly did not have exposure to animal markets, indicating person-to-person spread. Person-to-person spread was subsequently reported outside Hubei and in countries outside China, including in the United States. Most international destinations now have ongoing community spread with the virus that causes COVID-19, as does the United States.

Occurrence

COVID-19 is widespread through almost every country in the world. [Variants of the SARS-CoV-2 virus](#) have emerged and are circulating globally. At this time, strict adherence to existing precautions and containment measures is recommended to prevent the spread of SARS-CoV-2 variants. For more information, please see [SARS-CoV-2 Variant Classifications and Definitions](#) and [COVID Data Tracker: Variant Proportions](#).

Mode of Transmission

COVID-19, like other coronaviruses, is thought to mainly spread from person-to-person between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or breathes. While [evidence suggests](#) that COVID-19 can sometimes be spread by airborne transmission, it most commonly spreads during close contact. COVID-19 may be spread by people who are not showing symptoms. The precise ways the virus spreads is an area of continued study.

Period of Communicability

[Available data](#) indicate that persons with mild to moderate COVID-19 remain infectious for no longer than 10 days after symptom onset. Persons with more severe to critical illness or severe immunocompromise likely remain infectious no longer than 20 days after symptom onset. Patients are believed to be contagious two days prior to symptom onset (or, for persons who tested positive for COVID-19 but have not had any symptoms, the two days before the date the first positive viral test was collected).

Incubation Period

The estimated incubation period is between 2 and 14 days with a median of 4-5 days from exposure to symptom onset. Not all infected individuals develop symptoms.

PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT

Case

Investigation

Healthcare providers/Local health departments should continue to routinely ask about travel history and healthcare facility exposure and consider a diagnosis of COVID-19 infection in persons who present with symptoms consistent with COVID-19.

Detailed guidance on case investigation and contact tracing is available on the CDC website. See [Developing a COVID-19 Case Investigation and Contact Tracing Plan](#).

Treatment

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has published guidelines on testing and management of patients with COVID-19. For more information, please visit the [NIH COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines](#). Current clinical management includes infection prevention and control measures and supportive care, including supplemental oxygen and mechanical ventilatory support when indicated. The U.S. Food and Drug

Administration (FDA) has approved one drug, remdesivir (Veklury), for the treatment of COVID-19 in certain situations.

Early effective treatment of any disease can help avert progression to more serious illness, especially for patients at high risk of disease progression and severe illness, with the additional benefit of reducing the burden on healthcare systems. A number of novel therapeutics (e.g., monoclonal antibodies) are available under EUA for early outpatient treatment. Trials to assess the potential effectiveness of these therapeutics in outpatients at high risk of disease progression are ongoing. Clinicians and patients who wish to consider their use, or the use of any other available investigational therapies, should review the [COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines](#) as well as the FDA EUA for the therapy.

Vaccines and General Public Health Recommendations for Fully Vaccinated Persons

Currently, three vaccines are authorized and recommended to prevent COVID-19:

- [Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine](#)
- [Moderna COVID-19 vaccine](#)
- [Janssen COVID-19 vaccine \(Johnson & Johnson\)](#)

Studies are ongoing to learn more about the duration of protection from these vaccines and the potential impact of [SARS-CoV-2 variants](#) on their effectiveness. At this time, COVID-19 vaccines appear to remain highly effective at preventing severe illness, though continued breakthrough cases are expected. Even in the event of breakthrough cases, vaccination is expected to reduce disease severity.

In general, fully vaccinated persons should wear a mask in indoor public settings when [community transmission levels](#) of SARS-CoV-2 are substantial or high, and where required by federal, state, local, tribal, or territorial laws, rules, and regulations, including local business and workplace guidance. Persons who are fully vaccinated could consider wearing a mask regardless of community transmission levels, particularly if someone they live with is unvaccinated, immunocompromised, or at increased risk for severe disease. At this time, guidance related to the [use of personal protective equipment](#) by healthcare personnel remains unchanged.

Given currently limited information on vaccine protection in people with immunocompromising conditions, these individuals should discuss the need for personal protective measures with their healthcare provider after vaccination.

Due to an increased risk of getting and spreading COVID-19 during travel, it is recommended to delay travel until persons are fully vaccinated. Guidance for [domestic](#) and [international](#) travel during COVID-19, including recommendations for testing and quarantine by vaccination status, is available on the CDC website. All travelers, including those who are fully vaccinated, are required to wear a mask on all planes, buses, trains, and other forms of public transportation.

For quarantine and testing recommendations for fully vaccinated persons, please see information under "Contacts", below.

For isolation recommendations for fully vaccinated persons, please see information under "Isolation", below.

Please see CDC's [Interim Public Health Recommendations for Fully Vaccinated People](#) and [Updated Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations in Response to COVID-19 Vaccination](#) for additional details and most current information.

Isolation

Patients with suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection should be asked to wear a facemask or cloth face covering, if tolerated, and be evaluated in a private room with the door closed and a dedicated bathroom. Airborne infection isolation rooms (AIIRs) should be reserved for patients who will be undergoing aerosol generating procedures. Healthcare personnel entering the room should use appropriate transmission-based precautions. Guidance on isolation measures for patient in healthcare settings is available in CDC's [Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Healthcare Personnel During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#). Immediately notify your healthcare facility's infection control personnel and local health department.

Ill people who are being evaluated for SARS-CoV-2 infection and do not require hospitalization for medical reasons may be cared for and isolated in their home. Isolation is defined as the separation or restriction of activities of an ill person with a contagious disease from those who are well. Guidance on home care and isolation measures is available in CDC's [Interim Guidance for Implementing Home Care of People Not Requiring Hospitalization for COVID-19](#). Most people with COVID-19 have mild illness and can recover at home without medical care. Ill individuals should stay home, except to get medical care and should not visit public areas. Visit the CDC page for [What to Do If You Are Sick](#) for more guidance on isolation.

The decision to monitor a patient in the inpatient or outpatient setting should be made on a case-by-case basis. This decision will depend on the clinical presentation, requirement for supportive care, potential risk factors for severe disease, and the ability of the patient to self-isolate at home. Patients with [risk factors for severe illness](#) should be monitored closely given the possible risk of progression to severe illness in the second week after symptom onset.

Fully Vaccinated People with COVID-19 Symptoms

Any fully vaccinated person who experiences symptoms consistent with COVID-19 should isolate themselves from others, be clinically evaluated for COVID-19, and tested for SARS-CoV-2 if indicated. Fully vaccinated persons should inform their healthcare provider of their vaccination status.

Vaccine Breakthrough Cases

Jurisdictions are asked to investigate SARS-CoV-2 infections among fully vaccinated persons to identify trends or clustering in patient characteristics, the administered vaccine, or the infecting virus.

Criteria for COVID-19 Vaccine Breakthrough Case Investigations

- COVID-19-related hospitalization or death
- U.S. Resident
- Completed full primary series of an FDA-authorized COVID-19 vaccine
- SARS-CoV-2 RNA or antigen detected on a respiratory specimen collected ≥ 14 days after completing the primary series of an FDA-authorized COVID-19 vaccine
- No known positive test for SARS-CoV-2 RNA or antigen detected on a respiratory specimen collected < 45 days before the most recent positive test

If a vaccine breakthrough case is suspected or identified, local jurisdictions should contact the Vaccine-Preventable Disease (VPD) Epidemiology Program at (614) 995-5599, or email ORBIT@odh.ohio.gov, during normal business hours to approve and coordinate RNA specimen submissions to the Ohio Department of Health Laboratory (ODHL) for viral sequencing. Once the VPD Program has been notified and the criteria have been met, the PCR specimen can be sent with a completed SARS-CoV-2 Specimen Submission Form (found [here](#)). "Vaccine Breakthrough Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS)" should be written in the comments section of the form.

Healthcare providers should be instructed to additionally report cases of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) in vaccinated persons and/or breakthrough cases of COVID-19 that result in hospitalization or death to the Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS): <https://vaers.hhs.gov/faq.html>.

In addition to the key information for ODRS reporting, LHDs should enter complete vaccine information in the vaccine module of ODRS for any vaccine breakthrough case investigation.

Discontinuation of Isolation

For guidance on discontinuation of isolation and return to work criteria, please see:

- [Discontinuation of Isolation for Persons with COVID-19 Not in Healthcare Settings](#)
- [Discontinuation of Transmission-Based Precautions and Disposition of Patients with COVID-19 in Healthcare Settings](#)
- [Criteria for Return to Work for Healthcare Personnel with SARS-CoV-2 Infection](#)

Detailed guidance on testing, isolation, and quarantine for persons who have recovered from previous SARS-CoV-2 infection (including patients with persistent or recurrent positive tests) is available on the CDC website. [See Clinical Questions about COVID-19: Questions and Answers](#).

Contacts

Close contact is defined as: someone who was within 6 feet of an infected person for at least 15 minutes (total/cumulative time) starting from 2 days before illness onset (or, for asymptomatic clients, 2 days prior to positive specimen collection) until the time the patient is isolated. Additionally, a person would be considered a close contact if they provided care in the home to someone who is sick with COVID-19, had direct physical contact with them (e.g., hugged or kissed them), shared eating or drinking utensils, or had unprotected direct contact with infectious secretions or excretions of the infected person (e.g., was coughed/sneezed on, touched used tissues with a bare hand). Data are limited to precisely define prolonged exposure to determine "close contact", however 15 minutes of close exposure can be used as an operational definition for contact investigation. Factors to consider when defining close contact include proximity, the duration of exposure (e.g., longer exposure time likely increases exposure risk) and whether the individual has symptoms (e.g., coughing likely increases exposure risk). At this time, differential determination of close contact for those using cloth face coverings or barriers (e.g., plastic dividers) is not recommended.

Guidance to assist with risk assessment and application of work restrictions for potential exposures in healthcare facilities is available on the CDC website, [see Interim U.S. Guidance for Risk Assessment and Work Restrictions for Healthcare Personnel with Potential Exposure to SARS-CoV-2](#).

Evaluation and management of close contacts of a case should be discussed with state and local health departments. See CDC [Public Health Guidance for Community-Related Exposure](#), [Public Health Guidance for Potential COVID-19 Exposure Associated with International or Domestic Travel](#) and [Interim U.S. Guidance for Risk Assessment and Work Restrictions for Healthcare Personnel with Potential Exposure to COVID-19](#).

Close contacts of a confirmed case who are ill and do not require hospitalization for medical reasons may, in consultation with the state and local health department, be cared for and isolated in their home while being evaluated for COVID-19 infection. Close contacts of a confirmed or probable case should be quarantined as described below. When COVID-19 is suspected, prompt initiation of quarantine protocols for close contacts may be recommended to prevent the potential spread of SARS-CoV-2 while the individual with suspected COVID-19 awaits test results or evaluation by a healthcare provider.

Detailed guidance on quarantine for persons who have recovered from previous SARS-CoV-2 infection is available on the CDC website. [See Clinical Questions about COVID-19: Questions and Answers](#).

- If a person has clinically recovered from SARS-CoV-2 infection and is then identified as a contact of a new case 3 months or more after the date of symptom onset of their previous illness episode (or date of first positive viral diagnostic test [PCR or antigen test] if the person never experienced symptoms), then they should follow quarantine recommendations for contacts and undergo repeat viral diagnostic testing.
- If a person has clinically recovered from SARS-CoV-2 infection that was verified with a viral diagnostic test and then, within 3 months since the date of symptom onset of the previous illness episode (or date of positive viral diagnostic test if the person never experienced symptoms), is identified as a contact of a new case and remains asymptomatic, then they do not need to be retested for SARS-CoV-2 and do not need to be quarantined. However, if the person experiences new symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and a clinical evaluation fails to identify a diagnosis other than SARS-CoV-2 infection, then repeat viral diagnostic testing may be warranted, in consultation with a clinical provider.

In general, testing is recommended for close contacts of persons with SARS-CoV-2 infection because of the potential for asymptomatic and pre-symptomatic transmission.

Persons who are not fully vaccinated are advised to be tested immediately and again in 5-7 days after exposure or if symptoms develop.

In most situations, persons who have recovered from previous SARS-CoV-2 infection do not need to be tested after exposure if the exposure occurs within 90 days of the infection and they remain asymptomatic (see guidance for persons who have recovered from previous SARS-CoV-2 infection, above).

Fully vaccinated persons* with an exposure to someone with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 are advised to be tested 3-5 days after exposure and wear a mask in public indoor settings for 14 days or until they receive a negative test result. They should monitor for symptoms of COVID-19 for 14 days following the exposure and follow recommended isolation protocols if they develop symptoms of COVID-19. However, they are not required to quarantine if they meet the following criteria:

- Are fully vaccinated (i.e., ≥ 2 weeks following receipt of the second dose in a 2-dose series, or ≥ 2 weeks following receipt of one dose of a single-dose vaccine)

with a vaccine currently authorized for emergency use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or the World Health Organization.

- Have remained asymptomatic since the current COVID-19 exposure

*Exceptions:

- For healthcare settings:
 - Healthcare facilities should continue to follow all applicable state and federal requirements related to testing and quarantine of healthcare personnel and patients. Detailed guidance on testing and quarantine in healthcare settings, and considerations for vaccinated and unvaccinated persons, is available on the CDC website: [See updated Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations in Response to COVID-19 Vaccination](#). Guidance from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) can be found at [QSO-20-38-NH REVISED \(cms.gov\)](#).

For additional information on post-vaccination recommendations in non-healthcare settings, please see [Interim Public Health Recommendations for Fully Vaccinated People](#).

For additional information on post-vaccination recommendations in healthcare settings, please see [Updated Healthcare Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations in Response to COVID-19 Vaccination](#).

Options for Quarantine

On December 2, 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released a [scientific brief](#) with considerations for reducing quarantine for COVID-19.

Recommendations for quarantine adapted by ODH support efficient use of resources and a reduced risk of post-quarantine transmission:

- **Optimal Duration to Minimize Risk of Transmission:** Standard 14-day quarantine period. A 14-day quarantine period presents the lowest risk of post-quarantine transmission. This strategy is preferred for people living, working at, or visiting congregate living facilities, high density workplaces, or other settings where potential extensive transmission or contact with [people at increased risk for severe illness](#) from COVID-19 is possible.
- **Reduced Duration 1:** Stay at home for at least 10 days after last exposure AND symptom monitoring through day 14. Consider obtaining a viral test at the end of this period (day 8 or later) to increase certainty that the individual is not infected, but quarantine cannot be discontinued earlier than after day 10.
- **Reduced Duration 2:** Negative viral test result for SARS-CoV-2 from a test collected on day 5 or later after last exposure AND stay at home for at least 7 days after last exposure AND symptom monitoring through day 14.

Recommended actions during quarantine, regardless of duration, include staying at home until quarantine may be discontinued, maintaining social distance (at least 6 feet) from others, wearing a mask when around other people, and self-monitoring for [symptoms of COVID-19](#) through day 14. Persons who develops symptoms of COVID-19 or who test positive for SARS-COV-2 should self-isolate and follow recommendations for discontinuing isolation.

Special Considerations for Quarantine in In-Person K-12 Classroom Environments

Quarantine is not necessary for students and adults possibly exposed to COVID-19 within a K-12 learning environment or on required school transportation, regardless of vaccination status, if all of the following prevention measures were in place:

- Masking for students and staff (regardless of vaccination status)
- Physical distancing is maximized (at least 3 feet between desks)
- Documented COVID-19 prevention policies (e.g., identification of individuals experiencing symptoms, strategies to increase ventilation, protocols for cleaning, etc.)

If not all prevention measures listed above were in place, additional management of close contacts is advised to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Please refer to the [ODH Guidelines for Quarantine After Exposure in K-12 Classroom Settings](#) and [K-12 Classroom Exposure Quarantine Flowchart](#) for the public health management of close contacts. If exposure to COVID-19 occurred in the community, extracurricular, or sports environment, special considerations for quarantine in in-person K-12 classroom environments do not apply; routine quarantine protocols for the general public should be applied.

Students and adults within K-12 schools who are identified as a close contact of someone with COVID-19 should be notified of their exposure based on normal public health and school policies. Such notifications help ensure that families can make informed decisions for activities which occur outside of the classroom setting, including interaction with vulnerable populations. Students and their parents or guardians should be advised to restrict their activities outside of the classroom, including gatherings with individuals outside of their household—particularly [people who are at higher risk of severe illness](#) from COVID-19—and activities where face masks cannot be safely or effectively worn.

Outbreaks

Please follow existing ODH guidance on outbreaks in Section 3 of the IDCM. For COVID-19, an outbreak is defined as two or more cases who are epidemiologically linked with a common exposure in a community, institutional, or healthcare setting*, do not share a household, and were not identified as close contacts of each other in another setting during standard case investigation and contact tracing.

*For long-term care facilities**, one case of facility-onset COVID-19 in a resident is considered an outbreak. Facility-onset COVID-19 is defined as a COVID-19 diagnosis 14 days or more after admission for a non-COVID condition, without an exposure during the previous 14 days to another setting where an outbreak was known or suspected to be occurring; it does not include residents who were known to have COVID-19 on admission or who were placed into transmission-based precautions upon admission and developed COVID-19 within 14 days after admission.

**Including long-term acute care hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, assisted living facilities, residential care facilities, intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled, wrap-around facilities, and any other facilities providing comparable services.

Outbreak resolution is defined as: No new symptomatic/asymptomatic probable or confirmed COVID-19 cases after 28 days (two incubation periods) have passed since the

last case's onset date or specimen collection date (whichever is later). Facilities should follow appropriate local, state, or federal guidance on timing for outbreak testing activities.

Prevention and Control

The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to COVID-19. The virus that causes COVID-19 is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or breathes. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. Spread is more likely between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet). To prevent illness:

- Get vaccinated
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick, stay at home as much as possible, and put distance between yourself and other people.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover when around others.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily.
- [Wash hands](#) often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place or after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing.
- If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.

Additional Resources

[CDC Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)

[Evaluating and Testing Persons for Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)

[CDC Interim Clinical Guidance for Management of Patients with Confirmed Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\)](#)

[CDC Information for Pediatric Healthcare Providers](#)

[CDC How to Protect Yourself & Others](#)

[Interim Guidelines for Collecting, Handling, and Testing Clinical Specimens from Persons for Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)

[Interim Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines for Handling and Processing Specimens Associated with Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#)

[Infectious Diseases Society of America Guidelines on the Treatment and Management of Patients with COVID-19](#)

[WHO Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection when COVID-19 is suspected](#)

What is COVID-19?

COVID-19 is a respiratory illness. It is caused by a virus called SARS-CoV-2. This virus was first identified in 2019 in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. It is different from any other coronaviruses that have been found in people before.

What are the symptoms and complications of COVID-19?

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported, ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may include:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle pain or body aches
- Headache
- Sore throat
- New loss of taste or smell
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

Complications of COVID-19 may include respiratory failure, shock or multiorgan system dysfunction.

How does the virus spread?

The virus that causes COVID-19 spreads easily and sustainably between people, mainly through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or breathes. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. COVID-19 can sometimes be spread by airborne transmission (when small droplets are able to infect people who are further than 6 feet away from the infected person or after that person has left the space), however, spread is more likely between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet). COVID-19 may be spread by people who are not displaying symptoms. Less commonly, a person can get COVID-19 by touching a contaminated surface or object and then touching their own, mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes (this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads).

Prevention and Control

The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to COVID-19. The virus that causes COVID-19 is thought to spread mainly from person-to-person through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or breathes. These droplets can land in the mouths and noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. Spread is more likely between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet). To prevent illness:

- Get vaccinated
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick, stay at home as much as possible, and put distance between yourself and other people.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a cloth face cover when around others.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily.

- [Wash hands](#) often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place or after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing.
- If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.

Is there a vaccine?

Currently, three vaccines are authorized and recommended to prevent COVID-19:

- [Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine](#)
- [Moderna COVID-19 vaccine](#)
- [Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine](#)

What are the treatments?

Treatment is supportive. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved one drug, remdesivir (Veklury), for the treatment of COVID-19 in certain situations. Early effective management of any disease can help prevent progression to more serious illness, especially for patients at high risk of disease progression and severe illness. If you are sick with COVID-19 or suspect you have COVID-19, please call your healthcare provider.

What do I do if I am sick with COVID-19 and have pets?

If you are sick with COVID-19 (either suspected or confirmed by a test), you should restrict contact with your pets and other animals, just like you would with people.

- Have another member of your household care for your pets while you are sick, if possible.
- Avoid contact with your pet including petting, snuggling, being kissed or licked and sharing food or bedding.
- If you must care for your pet or be around other animals while you are sick, wear a cloth face covering and wash your hands before and after you interact with them.

If you are sick with COVID-19 and your pet becomes sick, do not take your pet to the veterinary clinic yourself. Call your veterinarian and let them know you have been sick with COVID-19. Some veterinarians may offer telemedicine consultations or other plans for seeing sick pets. Your veterinarian can evaluate your pet and determine the next steps for your pet's treatment and care. Routine testing of animals is not recommended at this time.

What can I do to protect my pet and my family from COVID-19?

Until we learn more about how this virus affects animals, treat pets as you would other human family members to protect them from a possible infection.

- Do not let pets interact with people or other animals outside the household.
- Keep cats indoors when possible to prevent them from interacting with other animals or people.
- Walk dogs on a leash, maintaining at least 6 feet (2 meters) from other people and animals.
- Avoid dog parks or public places where a large number of people and dogs gather.

Can I get COVID-19 from my pets or other animals?

Based on the limited information available to date, the risk of animals spreading COVID-19 to people is considered to be low. See [If You Have Pets](#) for more information about pets and COVID-19. However, since animals can spread other diseases to people, it's always good to practice [healthy habits](#) around pets and other animals, such as washing your hands and maintaining good hygiene. For more information on the many benefits of pet ownership, as well as staying safe and healthy around animals including pets, livestock, and wildlife, visit CDC's [Healthy Pets, Healthy People website](#).

Can animals carry the virus that causes COVID-19 on their skin or fur?

Although we know certain bacteria and fungi can be carried on fur and hair, there is no evidence that viruses, including the virus that causes COVID-19, can spread to people from the skin, fur, or hair of pets. However, because animals can sometimes carry other germs that can make people sick, it's always a good idea to practice [healthy habits](#) around pets and other animals, including washing hands before and after interacting with them.

Can I use hand sanitizer on pets?

Do not wipe or bathe your pet with chemical disinfectants, alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, or other products, such as hand sanitizer, counter-cleaning wipes, or other industrial or surface cleaners. If you have questions about appropriate products for bathing or cleaning your pet, talk to your veterinarian. If your pet gets hand sanitizer on their skin or fur, rinse or wipe down your pet with water immediately. If your pet ingests hand sanitizer (such as by chewing the bottle) or is showing signs of illness after use, contact your veterinarian or pet poison control immediately.

What is known about COVID-19 and mink?

- SARS-CoV-2 has been reported in mink on farms in the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Sweden, and the United States.
- Because some workers on these farms had COVID-19, it is likely that infected farm workers were the initial source of the mink infections.
- Currently, there is no evidence that animals play a significant role in the spread of SARS-CoV-2 to people.