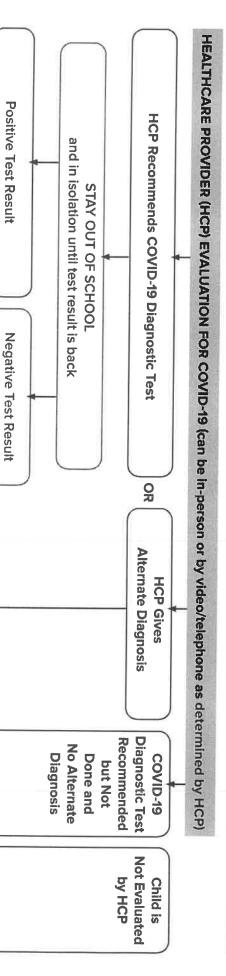


My child has COVID-19 symptoms. When can they go back to school?



you to follow up. Your local health department will contact

from isolation, which is typically: Your child must remain in isolation (at local health department has released them home and away from others) until your

- 10 days after symptom onset; AND
- Child's symptoms are improving; AND
- Child is fever-free for at least medicines 72 hours without use of fever reducing

home until released by the local health of the household must quarantine at While your child is in isolation, all members department, typically 14 days.

not required for return to school Note: A repeat negative COVID-19 test is

> school with: your child may return to fever reducing medicines, 24 hours without the use of are fever-free for at least are improving AND they If your child's symptoms

- A note from HCP indicating the test was negative OR
- Provide a copy of the negative test result.

to school according to the usual before your child will be allowed to return to school. They may return diagnosis of a known chronic If your child's HCP provides a the alternate diagnosis is required note signed by their HCP explaining COVID-19 is not suspected, then a influenza, strep-throat) AND or a confirmed acute illness condition with unchanged symptoms, (examples: laboratory-confirmed

gastroenteritis, will not suffice respiratory illness (URI) or viral illnesses, such as viral upper documenting unconfirmed acute Note: a signed HCP note guidelines for that diagnosis.

to school until your local health at home and is not able to go back department has released them from Your child must remain in isolation isolation, which is typically:

- At least 10 days have passed since date of first symptoms; AND
- Child's symptoms are improving;
- Child is fever-free for at least reducing medicines. 72 hours without use of fever

confirmatory molecular test. Serology (antibody testing) cannot be used to rule in or out acute COVID-19. COVID-19. Diagnostic testing may be performed with a nasopharyngeal swab, nasal swab, or saliva sample, as ordered by COVID-19 diagnostic testing includes molecular (e.g., PCR) or antigen testing for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes the health care provider and per laboratory specifications. At times, a negative antigen test will need to be followed up with a