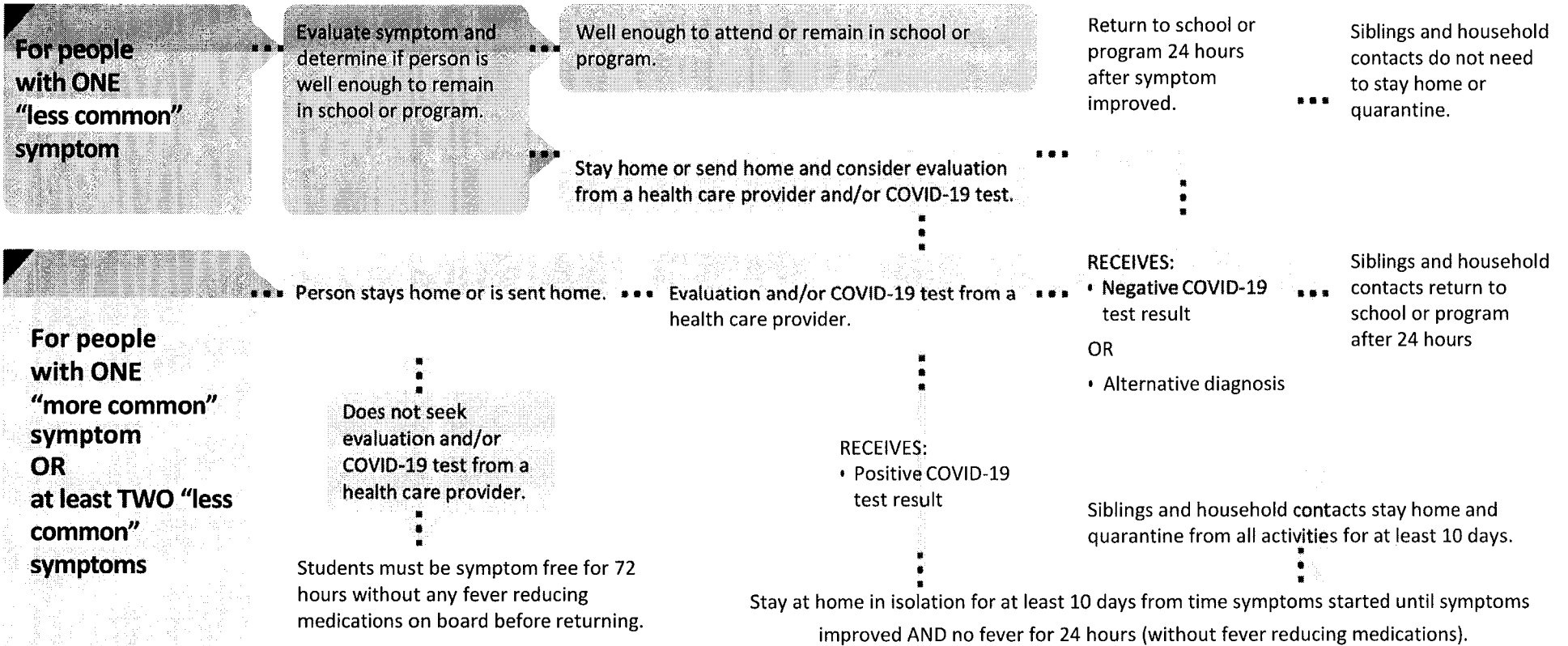


COVID-19 Decision Tree for People in Schools, Youth, and Child Care Programs

Follow the appropriate path if a child, student, or staff person is experiencing the following symptoms consistent with COVID-19:

- **More common:** fever greater than or equal to 100.4° F, new onset and/or worsening cough, difficulty breathing, new loss of taste or smell.
- **Less common:** sore throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, chills, muscle pain, excessive fatigue, new onset of severe headache, new onset of nasal congestion or runny nose.



Narrative for COVID-19 Decision Tree for People in Schools, Youth, and Child Care Programs



Introduction

This tool applies to children, students, or staff members who are experiencing symptoms consistent with COVID-19. Symptoms consistent with COVID-19 fall into two groups:

- **More common** symptoms are one or more of these: fever of 100.4°F or higher, new onset and/or worsening cough, difficulty breathing, and new loss of taste or smell.
- **Less common** symptoms are two or more of these: sore throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, chills, muscle pain, excessive fatigue, new onset of severe headache, and new onset of nasal congestion or runny nose.

Supporting people with COVID-19 symptoms

After identifying the COVID-19 symptoms, select one of two possible paths.

First path

1. The first path is for when the person is experiencing only one symptom from the list of **less common** symptoms.
2. Next, evaluate that symptom and determine if the person is well enough to stay in the school or program.
3. If yes, attend or remain in school or program.
4. If no, they should stay home or be sent home and consider an evaluation from a health care provider or COVID-19 testing.
5. If evaluated and/or tested, follow second path.
6. If the person is sent home, they can return to the school or program 24 hours after the symptom has improved.
7. The person's siblings or household contacts do not need to stay home or quarantine.

Second path

1. The second path is for when the person is experiencing one **more common** symptom or at least two **less common** symptoms.
2. If yes, the person stays home or is sent home, and their siblings or household contacts stay home or are sent home.
3. The person with symptoms is either seen by a health care provider for an evaluation and COVID-19 test or they do not seek a medical evaluation.
4. If the person does not seek a medical evaluation, they must stay at home in isolation for at least 10 days from the time their symptoms started until symptoms are improved and no fever for 24 hours without fever reducing medications. Siblings and household contacts must stay home and quarantine from all activities for at least 10 days starting with the day they were last in contact with the person who is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.
5. If the person receives an alternate diagnosis to explain the symptoms, they can then return to school or the program 24 hours after symptoms have improved or as directed by a health care provider. Siblings and household members do not need to stay home or quarantine any longer once the alternate diagnosis is known.
6. If the person tests negative for COVID-19, they can return to school or the program 24 hours after symptoms have improved. Siblings and household members do not need to stay home once the negative result is known.
7. If the person tests positive for COVID-19, they must stay at home in isolation for at least 10 days from the time the symptoms started until symptoms have improved and no fever for 24 hours without fever reducing medications. Siblings and household contacts must stay home and quarantine from all activities for at least 10 days starting with the day they were last in contact with the person who is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.

Close contact path

1. The document also provides guidance for people who are a close contact with someone who tested positive for COVID-19. A close contact is a person who was within 6 feet for at least 15 minutes of someone who is infected. This includes anyone who lives in the same household.
2. If a person is a close contact, the person must quarantine and stay home from all activities for at least 10 days since the last day of contact with the positive case. Even if the close contact receives a negative test result, they need to complete 10 days of quarantine before returning to school or program. Close contacts should seek COVID-19 testing 5-7 days after last contact with the positive case. The siblings and household members of the close contact do not need to stay home or quarantine.
3. If a person who is a close contact develops symptoms and/or tests positive for COVID-19, the person must stay home in isolation for at least 10 days from the time their symptoms started until symptoms are improved and no fever for 24 hours without fever reducing medications. Siblings and household contacts also must stay home and quarantine from all activities for at least 10 days.

Additional details about this tool

Symptoms

- The symptoms listed are those most often identified among people who test positive for COVID-19. **More common** symptoms are seen more frequently among people who are confirmed to have COVID-19 and may be the only symptoms a person develops. **Less common** symptoms have been identified and associated with people who are confirmed to have COVID-19, but are less specific to COVID-19. Less common symptoms may appear alone or with another less common symptom.
- A fever of 100.4°F or higher is the threshold that needs to be met for a person to stay home or be sent home for COVID-19. A fever lower than 100.4°F, or a low-grade fever, may still require the child, student, or staff member to stay home or be sent home. Programs may follow pre-COVID-19 protocols for return for low-grade fevers. Schools and child care programs should follow their established policy or procedure or reference.
- New onset means that the symptom is not something that is experienced on a regular basis or is associated with a pre-existing condition. Pre-existing conditions are a sickness or physical disorder for which someone was treated, received medical advice, or had taken medication within 12 months before the onset of illness.
- Tehama County Health Services Agency Public Health will continue to evaluate data related to COVID-19 symptoms and will update this document as needed.

Evaluation by a health care provider

- Evaluation by a health care provider is a recommendation, not a requirement. Medical evaluation and/or testing for COVID-19 may be considered for ANY of the symptoms listed, depending on suspicion of illness from a health care provider and availability of testing. When there are high levels of community transmission or multiple unlinked cases in the school or childcare center, testing is strongly encouraged. Evaluation may include in-person, phone triage or telehealth, emergency department, clinic, and/or urgent care. An evaluation can help to identify the need for COVID-19 testing or if there is another reason/diagnosis to explain new symptoms.
- **For schools only:** When there are high levels of community transmission or multiple unlinked cases in the school, exclusion with evaluation and testing is strongly encouraged even if a person is experiencing only one less common symptom. Please know that you can consult with Tehama County Health Services Agency Public Health to help guide this recommendation.
- Alternative diagnosis means an established medical diagnosis obtained through evaluation by a health care provider and/or diagnostic test (e.g., strep, influenza, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)). School districts, schools, childcare programs, youth programs, etc., may require written documentation (e.g., after-visit summary, note) for a child, student or staff member to return to a school or a program.