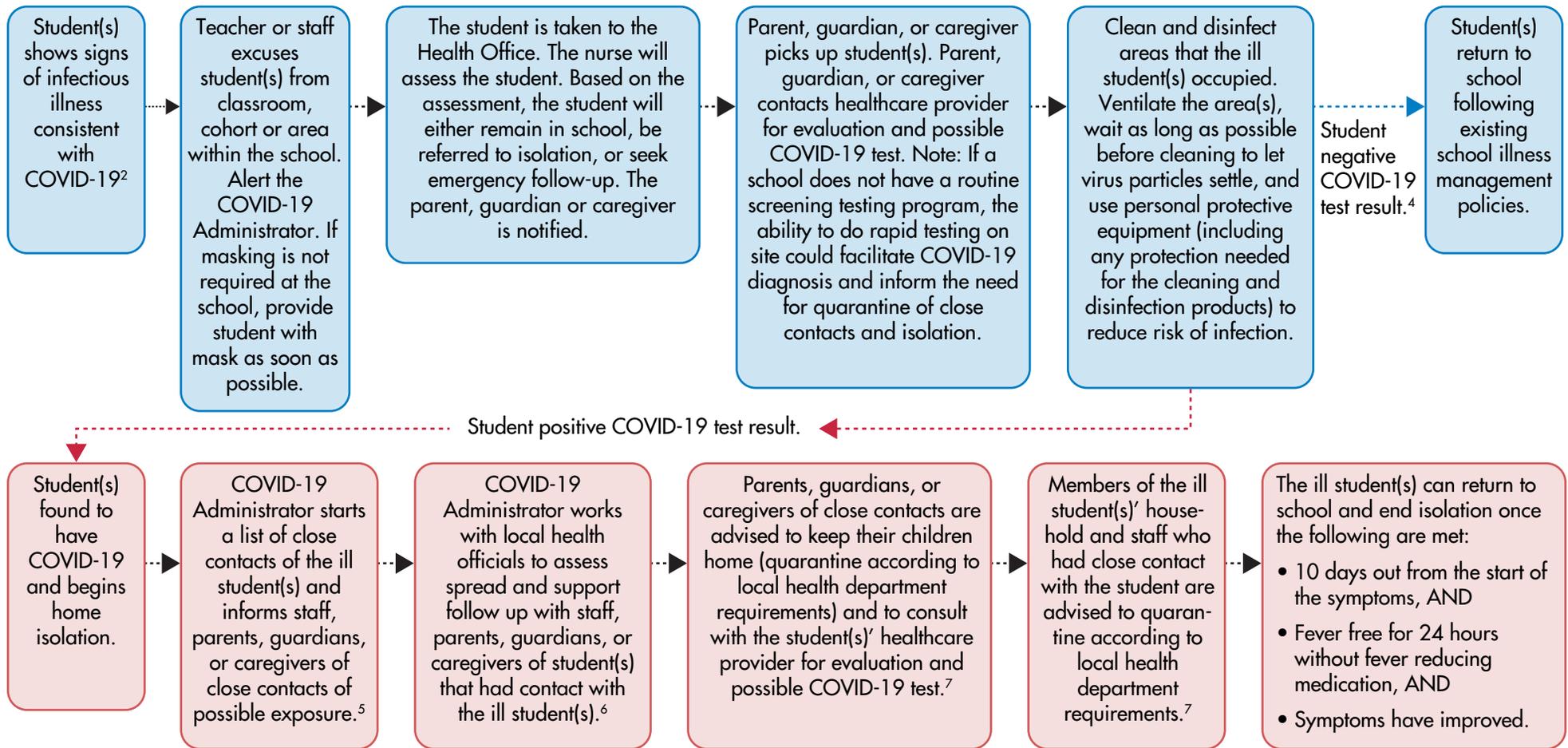


What to Do if a Student Becomes Sick or Reports a New COVID-19 Diagnosis at School¹



Note: COVID-19 Administrator = the designated point of contact (a staff person that is responsible for responding to COVID-19 concerns, such as director)

- 1 Scenario based on geographic area with community transmission of SARS-COV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.
- 2 The most common symptoms of COVID-19 in children include fever or chills, cough, nasal congestion or runny nose, new loss of taste or smell, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, diarrhea or vomiting, stomachache, tiredness, headache, muscle or body aches, and poor appetite or poor feeding (especially in babies under 1 year old).
- 3 Schools that do not have a universal mask requirement could require masking by students, teachers, and staff if they are experiencing onset of upper respiratory infection symptoms at school while waiting to be picked up or leave the school.
- 4 With no known close contact.
- 5 Close contact is defined as someone who was within 6 feet for a total of 15 minutes or more within 2 days prior to illness onset, regardless of whether the contact was wearing a mask. See exception in the definition for the exclusion of students in the K-12 indoor classroom: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/contact-tracing/contact-tracing-plan/appendix.html#contact>
- 6 To the extent allowable by applicable laws regarding privacy.
- 7 CDC guidance provides that people who are fully vaccinated and do not have COVID-19 symptoms do not need to quarantine, but should get tested after an exposure to someone with COVID-19.