

Patient with Fever or Respiratory symptoms

Isolation Precautions

Plain language summary as of 07/21/20 from <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html>

https://www.health.nd.gov/sites/www/files/documents/Files/MSS/coronavirus/Factsheet_for_People_With_COVID-19.pdf

Patients who have **not** been tested or **waiting** for results for COVID-19 and/or are having a fever and/or any respiratory symptoms still need to practice home isolation. **Please refer to preventing the spread of germs form for more information at <http://www.standrewshealth.com>**

All of the following criteria need to be followed before discontinuing isolation:

- 1.) You have had no fever for at least 24 hours (that is three full days of no fever **without** the use medicine that reduces fevers)

AND

- 2.) At least 10 days have passed since your symptoms first appeared

AND

- 3.) Other symptoms have improved/resolved (for example, cough or shortness of breath)

Patients who are ill and not being tested should isolate themselves from household members as much as possible. **Household members** should avoid public activities for **14 days after** the ill person meets the above criteria for being released from isolation.

Possible Example:

John Doe became ill with fever, cough, and body aches. He uses Tylenol for 11 days and then starts to feel better. John needs to remain in isolation for 12 days (24 hours after last use of fever reducing medication)

He lives with his wife, Jane Doe. Jane would need to remain in isolation for 26 days (12 days for John's illness **plus 14 extra days.**)