

Scott A. Rivkees, MD State Surgeon General

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#### Return to Work Criteria for Essential Personnel with Confirmed or Suspected COVID-19 May 11, 2020

# This is a summary of guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which can be found here: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/return-to-work.html

#### For individuals with suspected or confirmed COVID-19:

Symptom-based strategy. Exclude from work until:

- At least 3 days (72 hours) have passed *since recovery* defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications **and** improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath); **and**,
- At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared

Test-based strategy. Exclude from work until:

- Resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and
- Improvement in respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath), and
- Negative results of an FDA Emergency Use Authorized COVID-19 molecular assay for detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA from at least two consecutive nasopharyngeal swab specimens collected ≥24 hours apart (total of two negative specimens). Of note, there have been reports of prolonged detection of RNA without direct correlation to viral culture.

### For individuals with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 who have not had <u>any</u> symptoms:

Time-based strategy. Exclude from work until:

 10 days have passed since the date of their first positive COVID-19 diagnostic test assuming they have not subsequently developed symptoms since their positive test. If they develop symptoms, then the symptom-based or test-based strategy should be used. Note, because symptoms cannot be used to gauge where these individuals are in the course of their illness, it is possible that the duration of viral shedding could be longer or shorter than 10 days after their first positive test.

Test-based strategy. Exclude from work until:

 Negative results of an FDA Emergency Use Authorized COVID-19 molecular assay for detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA from at least two consecutive nasopharyngeal swab specimens collected ≥24 hours apart (total of two negative specimens). Note, because of the absence of symptoms, it is not possible to gauge where these individual are in the course of their illness. There have been reports of prolonged detection of RNA without direct correlation to viral culture.



In an outbreak setting (e.g. long-term care facility, correctional facility), healthcare personnel with symptoms of COVID-19, that either test negative or are not tested, are to be managed as a case. They are to be excluded until symptom-based strategy exclusion criteria are met.

If the individuals had COVID-19 ruled out <u>and</u> have an alternate diagnosis (e.g., tested positive for influenza), criteria for return to work should be based on that diagnosis.

## Additional Requirements for Health Care Providers including Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians After Returning to Work.

- Wear a facemask for source control at all times while in the healthcare facility until all symptoms are completely resolved or at baseline. A facemask instead of a cloth face covering should be used by these HCP for source control during this time period while in the facility. After this time period, these HCP should revert to their facility policy regarding universal source control during the pandemic.
  - A facemask for source control does not replace the need to wear an N95 or higher-level respirator (or other recommended PPE) when indicated, including when caring for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
  - Of note, N95 or other respirators with an exhaust valve might not provide source control.
- Self-monitor for symptoms and seek re-evaluation from occupational health if respiratory symptoms recur or worsen.