



Once the individual has completed the minimum isolation or quarantine period, they can return to in-person instruction or to work if they have been fever-free for 24 hours without the use of a fever-reducing medication AND symptoms have improved.

Exposure Management for a COVID-19 Case at School

- ✓ After identifying a confirmed COVID-19 case (student or employee), instruct the case to follow Home Isolation Instructions for COVID-19. A confirmed COVID-19 case is an individual who has a positive COVID-19 test.
- ✓ Report positive case to SLO PH without delay
 - Use the case reporting portal at www.slocounty.ca.gov/K12COVID
- ✓ Identify all individuals in the school who have had an exposure to the confirmed case during their infectious period (close contacts).
- ✓ and develop list of exposed contacts
 - List includes name of exposed person, date of birth, COVID-19 vaccination status, email of parent or guardian if a minor, or mailing address if no email.
 - Information shared to public health authorities is authorized under FERPA.
- ✓ Email list of contacts to SLO PH at publichealth.k12covid@co.slo.ca.us.
 - Don't include names in email subject line.
- ✓ Exclude cases and exposed contacts from in-person instruction/work as indicated (see reverse side for instructions).
 - Recommend testing as indicated.
- ✓ Monitor for additional cases

Vaccination Verification Considerations

School that decide to verify vaccination status of students and staff can refer to the [CDPH vaccine verification recommendations](#) to inform implementation of prevention strategies that vary by vaccination status (testing, contact tracing efforts, and quarantine and isolation practices). Verification should be a private and confidential process. Schools may also decide to accept self-attestation of vaccination status. People whom vaccine status is unknown should be considered unvaccinated.

Diagnostic COVID-19 Tests & Results

There are two types of viral diagnostic tests that are used to test for current for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests are a type of Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT), also known as molecular, and PCR tests performed in a laboratory are the best types of viral tests to look for current infection.

Antigen tests are immunoassays that detect the presence of a specific viral antigen. Antigen tests generally have similar specificity but are less sensitive than most NAATs. Most are less expensive than NAATs and can be processed at the point of care with results available in minutes. Because of the performance characteristics of antigen tests, it may be necessary to confirm some antigen test results with a laboratory-based PCR.

At-home testing, or self-collection, is not recommended for evaluation of an individual's status.

People who have tested positive for COVID-19 within the past 3 months and recovered do not need to get tested following an exposure unless they develop new symptoms.

The following matrix shows the appropriate uses for antigen and PCR tests.

CONDITIONS	TEST RESULTS			
	(+) PCR	(-) PCR	(+) Antigen	(-) Antigen
Symptomatic	Infection confirmed	Not infected with SARS-CoV-2	Infection confirmed	Need PCR test to confirm
Asymptomatic Close Contact	Infection confirmed	No current evidence of infection	Need PCR test to confirm	Need PCR test to confirm
Asymptomatic & No Known Exposure	Infection confirmed	Not infected with SARS-CoV-2	Need PCR test to confirm	Not infected with SARS-CoV-2