

# NYSDOH COVID-19 In-Person Decision Making Flowchart for Student Attendance

#### Can My Child Go To School Today?

known as SARS-CoV-2? that causes COVID-19, also child been tested for the virus In the past 10 days, has your

Was the test result positive

OR are you still waiting for the

Your child cannot go to school

today.

and are negative OR if positive, has released your child from the local health department until the test results are back (at home and away from others) They must stay in isolation isolation.

In the last 14 days, has your child:

- Traveled internationally to a travel health notice country; or CDC level 2 or 3 COVID-19 related
- Traveled to a state or territory on the NYS Travel Advisory List; NO
- Been designated a contact of a person who tested positive department? for COVID-19 by a local health

Your child cannot go to school

YES

quarantine, at least 14 days. releases your child from your local health department They must stay at home until

quarantine requirement. test does not change the 14-day A negative diagnostic COVID-19

> one or more of these new or worsening symptoms? Does your child currently have (or has had in the last 10 days)

- A temperature greater than or equal to 100.0° F (37.8° C)
- Feel feverish or have chills
- Cough
- Loss of taste or smell
- Fatigue/feeling of tiredness
- Sore throat

- Shortness of breath or trouble breathing
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Headaches

Muscle pain or body aches

Nasal congestion/runny nose

YES

Your child cannot go to school

child's COVID-19 symptoms. If or clinic to tell them about your by their pediatric healthcare call your local health department your child does not have a HCP provider (HCP). Call your child's Your child should be assessed HCP before going to the office

> face covering or face mask, practice social distancing, Make sure they wear a and wash their hands! go to school today. Your child CAN

Report absences, symptoms, and positive COVID-19 test results to your child's school

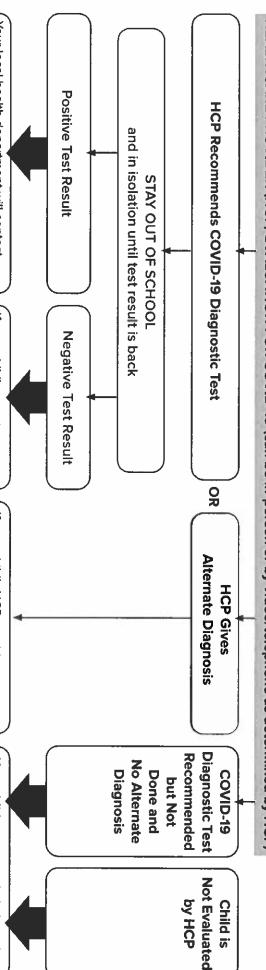
### SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL CARE IF YOUR CHILD HAS

- Trouble breathing or is breathing very quickly
- Prolonged fever
- Is too sick to drink fluids
- Severe abdominal pain, diarrhea or vomiting
- Change in skin color becoming pale, patchy and/or blue
- Racing heart or chest pain
- Decreased urine output
- Lethargy, irritability, or confusion



## My child has COVID-19 symptoms. When can they go back to school?





you to follow up. Your local health department will contact

from isolation, which is typically: Your child must remain in isolation (at local health department has released them home and away from others) until your

- 10 days after symptom onset; AND
- Child's symptoms are improving; AND
- Child is fever-free for at least
- 72 hours without use of fever reducing

department, typically 14 days. of the household must quarantine at While your child is in isolation, all members home until released by the local health

not required for return to school Note: A repeat negative COVID-19 test is

> If your child's symptoms school with: your child may return to fever reducing medicines are fever-free for at least are improving AND they 24 hours without the use of

- A note from HCP indicating the test was negative **OR**
- Provide a copy of the negative test result

If your child's HCP provides a note signed by their HCP explaining or a confirmed acute illness diagnosis of a known chronic influenza, strep-throat) AND condition with unchanged symptoms, COVID-19 is not suspected, then a (examples: laboratory-confirmed

guidelines for that diagnosis. before your child will be allowed to respiratory illness (URI) or viral illnesses, such as viral upper documenting unconfirmed acute Note: a signed HCP note to school according to the usual return to school. They may return the alternate diagnosis is required

> isolation, which is typically: department has released them from to school until your local health at home and is not able to go back Your child must remain in isolation

- At least 10 days have passed since date of first symptoms; AND
- Child's symptoms are improving;
- Child is fever-free for at least reducing medicines 72 hours without use of fever

COVID-19 diagnostic testing includes molecular (e.g., PCR) or antigen testing for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes confirmatory molecular test. Serology (antibody testing) cannot be used to rule in or out acute COVID-19. the health care provider and per laboratory specifications. At times, a negative antigen test will need to be followed up with a COVID-19. Diagnostic testing may be performed with a nasopharyngeal swab, nasal swab, or saliva sample, as ordered by

gastroenteritis, will not suffice

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