



## **General Population: Home Isolation Guidance for People** Who Test COVID-19 Positive or Have Symptoms Consistent with COVID-19<sup>\*</sup>

Revised January 7, 2022 — Additional updates may occur as CDC formalizes its latest quidance.

Isolation is for people who have tested *positive* or have symptoms consistent with COVID-19<sup>\*\*</sup> and are waiting to be tested or diagnosed. It prevents the spread of COVID-19 by asking people who have COVID-19 (or those with symptoms) to stay away from others until they have fully recovered and can no longer transmit the virus.

Regardless of your vaccination status, if you test **POSITIVE for COVID-19** with a viral test (PCR or antigen), you need to isolate at home for at least 5 days.

If you have symptoms consistent with COVID-19<sup>\*\*</sup>, you need to isolate at home and get tested for COVID-19 with a viral test (PCR or antigen).

Follow the Home Isolation Flow Chart on the back of this page to determine how long you need to isolate at home based on your symptoms and COVID-19 test result.

During and immediately after isolation:

- For at least 5 days after the start of your symptoms (or date you were tested, if you do not have symptoms):
  - Isolate at home and away from others, except to get essential medical care. This includes:
    - Not going to work\*, school, or public areas
    - Not traveling or using public transportation, rideshares, or taxis
  - Separate yourself from others in your home, as much as possible. Stay in a separate room and use a separate bathroom, if possible. If you cannot separate from others at home, you need to wear a well-fitting mask when you are around others.
- You may leave your home after isolating for at least 5 full days from the start of your symptoms (or date you were tested, if you are symptom-free) if you do not have a fever and your other symptoms are improving. For the 5 days after isolation (i.e., days 6–10):
  - Wear a well-fitting mask when around others. You should not do things or go to places where you are unable to wear a mask (e.g., eating with others, going to restaurants, gyms, etc.).
    - If you cannot wear a mask, isolate at home for at least 10 full days from the start of your symptoms (or date you were tested, if you are symptom-free).
  - Avoid those at higher risk for getting very sick from COVID-19 (e.g., immunocompromised, nursing homes).

• Avoid travel.

- Take steps to improve ventilation at home, if possible.
- Do not share household items like dishes, cups, eating utensils, and bedding.
- Monitor your symptoms. Seek emergency medical care if you have an emergency warning sign.

\*This Isolation guidance applies to most people under most circumstances. However, there are return-to-work guidelines for Healthcare Personnel who should follow CDC's Interim Guidance for Managing Healthcare Personnel, at www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-risk-assesment-hcp.html. This includes (but is not limited to) emergency medical service personnel, nurses, nursing assistants, home healthcare personnel, physicians, technicians, therapists, phlebotomists, pharmacists, dental healthcare personnel, students and trainees, contractual staff not employed by the healthcare facility, and persons not directly involved in patient care but who could be exposed while working in the healthcare setting.

**Symptoms of COVID-19 can range from mild to severe illness and may i	nclude:

- Cough
- Muscle or body aches
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Headache

• Nausea or vomiting, diarrhea • Sore throat, congestion or runny nose Check the CDC website for the latest list of COVID-19 symptoms.

- Fever or chills
- Fatigue (not as sole symptom in school setting)
- New loss of taste or smell

