Discontinuation of Transmission-Based Precautions for patients with COVID-19:

The decision to discontinue Transmission-Based Precautions for patients with confirmed COVID-19 should be made using either a test-based strategy or a symptom-based (i.e., time-since-illness-onset and time-since-recovery strategy) or time-based strategy as described below. **Meeting criteria for discontinuation of Transmission-Based Precautions is not a prerequisite for discharge.**

**Symptomatic patients with COVID-19** should remain in Transmission-Based Precautions until either:

- **Symptom-based strategy**
  - 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**
  - 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 respiratory specimens collected ≥24 hours apart (total of two negative specimens) [1]. See Interim Guidelines for Collecting, Handling, and Testing Clinical Specimens for 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV). Of note, there have been reports of prolonged detection of RNA without direct correlation to viral culture.

**Patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 who have not had any symptoms** should remain in Transmission-Based Precautions until either:

- **Time-based strategy**
  - 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. 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**
  - Negative results of an FDA Emergency Use Authorized COVID-19 molecular assay for detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA from at least two consecutive respiratory specimens collected ≥24 hours apart (total of two negative specimens).

**Discontinuation of empiric Transmission-Based Precautions for patients suspected of having COVID-19:**
The decision to discontinue empiric Transmission-Based Precautions by excluding the diagnosis of COVID-19 for a suspected COVID-19 patient can be made based upon having negative results from at least one FDA Emergency Use Authorized COVID-19 molecular assay for detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA.

- If a higher level of clinical suspicion for COVID-19 exists, consider maintaining Transmission-Based Precautions and performing a second test for SARS-CoV-2 RNA.  
- If a patient suspected of having COVID-19 is never tested, the decision to discontinue Transmission-Based Precautions can be made based upon using the symptom-based strategy described above.

Ultimately, clinical judgement and suspicion of SARS-CoV-2 infection determine whether to continue or discontinue.

**Return to Work Criteria for HCP with Suspected or Confirmed COVID-19**

Symptomatic HCP with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 (Either strategy is acceptable depending on local circumstances):

- **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 respiratory specimens collected ≥24 hours apart (total of two negative specimens)[1]. See Interim Guidelines for Collecting, Handling, and Testing Clinical Specimens for 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV). Of note, there have been reports of prolonged detection of RNA without direct correlation to viral culture.
HCP with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 who have not had any symptoms (Either strategy is acceptable depending on local circumstances):

- **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 respiratory 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 individuals are in the course of their illness. There have been reports of prolonged detection of RNA without direct correlation to viral culture.

Consider consulting with local infectious disease experts when making return to work decisions for individuals who might remain infectious longer than 10 days (e.g., severely immunocompromised).

If HCP had COVID-19 ruled out and have an alternate diagnosis (e.g., tested positive for influenza), criteria for return to work should be based on that diagnosis.
Guidance for Asymptomatic HCP Who Were Exposed to Individuals with Confirmed COVID-19

This guidance applies to HCP with potential exposure in a healthcare setting to patients, visitors, or other HCP with confirmed COVID-19. Exposures can also be from a person under investigation (PUI) who is awaiting testing. Work restrictions described in this guidance might be applied to HCP exposed to a PUI if test results for the PUI are not expected to return within 48 to 72 hours. Therefore, a record of HCP exposed to PUIs should be maintained. If test results will be delayed more than 72 hours or the patient is positive for COVID-19, then the work restrictions described in this document should be applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Personal Protective Equipment Used</th>
<th>Work Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCP other than those with exposure risk described above</td>
<td>No work restrictions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· HCP not wearing all recommended PPE (i.e., gown, gloves, eye protection, respirator) while performing an aerosol-generating procedure¹</td>
<td>· Follow all recommended infection prevention and control practices, including wearing a facemask for source control while at work, monitoring themselves for fever or symptoms consistent with COVID-19⁶ and not reporting to work when ill, and undergoing active screening for fever or symptoms consistent with COVID-19⁶ at the beginning of their shift.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Any HCP who develop fever or symptoms consistent with COVID-19⁶ should immediately contact their established point of contact (e.g., occupational health program) to arrange for medical evaluation and testing.</td>
<td>· Any HCP who develop fever or symptoms consistent with COVID-19⁶ should immediately self-isolate and contact their established point of contact (e.g., occupational health program) to arrange for medical evaluation and testing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹: Workshop participants were not required to wear PPE for exposure in the community or in the healthcare setting.