



Coronavirus Disease 2019

COVID-19

HOW TO ISOLATE

If you have tested positive for COVID-19, **OR** if you develop fever, cough, and shortness of breath, follow these instructions. These instructions are for people who have been told to isolate or who are voluntarily isolating due to symptoms.

- A person's residence is the preferred setting for isolation.

Isolation

- Separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.
- Is for people who are already sick.
- Is a routine procedure in hospitals and health care facilities.
- Can be voluntary, but public health agencies have legal authority to issue isolation orders to people who are sick.

How long does it last?

- You should be in isolation (stay away from others) until:
 - You have had no fever for at least 72 hours (that is three full days of no fever without using medicine that reduces fevers)
AND
 - other symptoms have improved (for example, when your cough or shortness of breath have improved)
AND
 - At least **7 days** have passed since your symptoms first appeared
 - CDC: What to do if you are sick: [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html)
- Health care workers may have to isolate for longer and should do what they are told by the health care facility they work for.

What else should I do?

- People with mild illness may be able to isolate and recover at home without seeing a medical provider. If your symptoms worsen (e.g., difficulty breathing) or if you are in a higher risk group because you are older than 60 or have a chronic illness get sick, call a health care provider or nurse line to find out what to do.

Separate yourself from other people and animals in your home.

- As much as possible, stay in a specific room and away from others in your home.
- Use a separate bathroom if available.
- Have another member of your household care for your pets. If you must care for your pet, wash your hands before and after contact with them. Although there have not been reports of pets or other animals becoming sick with COVID-19, we recommend that people with symptoms limit contact with animals until more information is known.

If possible, wear a facemask when you are around other people or pets, and before you enter a health care provider's office.

- If you are not able to wear a facemask, then people who live with you should not be in the same room with you, or they should wear a facemask if they enter your room.

Practice actions that protect others

- **Clean your hands often**
 - Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. When using hand sanitizer, cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry. Soap and water is preferred if hands are visibly dirty.
- **Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.**
- **Cover your coughs and sneezes**
 - Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, then throw the tissue away. If a tissue is not available, use your inner elbow or sleeve.
 - Immediately clean your hands (see above).
- **Avoid sharing personal household items**
 - Don't share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with other people or pets in your home.
 - After using these items, they should be washed thoroughly with soap and water.
- **Clean surfaces every day**
 - Clean "high touch" surfaces like counters, tabletops, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables.
 - Clean any surfaces that may have blood, stool, or body fluids on them.
 - Use a regular household cleaning spray or wipe. Follow the label directions for correct and safe use of the cleaning product.