**CASES**

**Must** be isolated for a **minimum** of 10 days after onset and can be released after they are without fever for 24 hours (without fever-reducing medication) and show improvement in symptoms. Some severely ill patients will need to be isolated for at least 20 days.

Asymptomatic cases must be isolated for 10 days after their specimen collection date.

**Notes:**
- Lingering cough should not prevent a case from being released from isolation.
- If a follow-up PCR test is positive, cases do not need to re-enter isolation as long as they have completed the minimum 10-day isolation and had symptom resolution for a minimum of 24 hours.
- If a case has been released from isolation and symptoms return, individuals do not need to re-enter isolation as long as they have completed the minimum 10-day isolation and had symptom resolution for a minimum of 24 hours.

**HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS**

A household contact is an individual who shares any living spaces with a case. This includes bedrooms, bathrooms, living rooms, kitchens, etc.

Household contacts **must** be quarantined for 14 days after the case has completed their (minimum) 10-day isolation period **(whether the case is symptomatic or not)**.

If a household contact develops symptoms of COVID-19, they become a case. They should **begin isolation as a case and consider getting tested.**

*If the case can separate from household members for their entire isolation, household members may be treated as non-household contacts and begin quarantine after their last close contact with the case. To be considered a non-household contact:
- The case must never be in the same room as household members.
- The case cannot share plates, cups, dishes or phones with others.
- The case should have their own bathroom. If that isn’t possible, the household must conduct daily cleaning.

**NON-HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS**

Must be quarantined for 14 days after the **date of last exposure** to the case, regardless of whether the case was symptomatic.

*Exposure means contact with a case during the time period **beginning two days prior to case’s symptom onset** (or specimen collection date if case is asymptomatic) through the end of the case’s isolation period.