



SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CASE AND CONTACT DEFINITION

CASE

Symptomatic and asymptomatic persons who test positive for COVID-19

- Does not include antibody testing

CLOSE CONTACT

The person that has had direct exposure to a person positive for COVID-19

- Has been within 6 feet, for at least 15 minutes of an infectious person
 - Exposure should all be evaluated individually as certain situations can alter distance and exposure time
 - Lack of ventilation, possibility of expelling more virus (coughing, yelling, singing, breathing hard)
- OR was exposed to direct respiratory secretions of the infectious person
 - Sneezed or coughed on

CONTACT OF CLOSE CONTACT

A person that has had exposure to a close contact of a positive COVID-19 case

- There are NO exclusion recommendations or specific mask recommendations for this person



extra

If an individual **tests positive a 2nd or 3rd time while still under their 10-day isolation period**, they don't have to start their isolation period over again.

If a person tests positive within 90 days of the first positive test – it is considered to be a continuation of the original infection and **we are no longer putting them in isolation** after the initial isolation period.

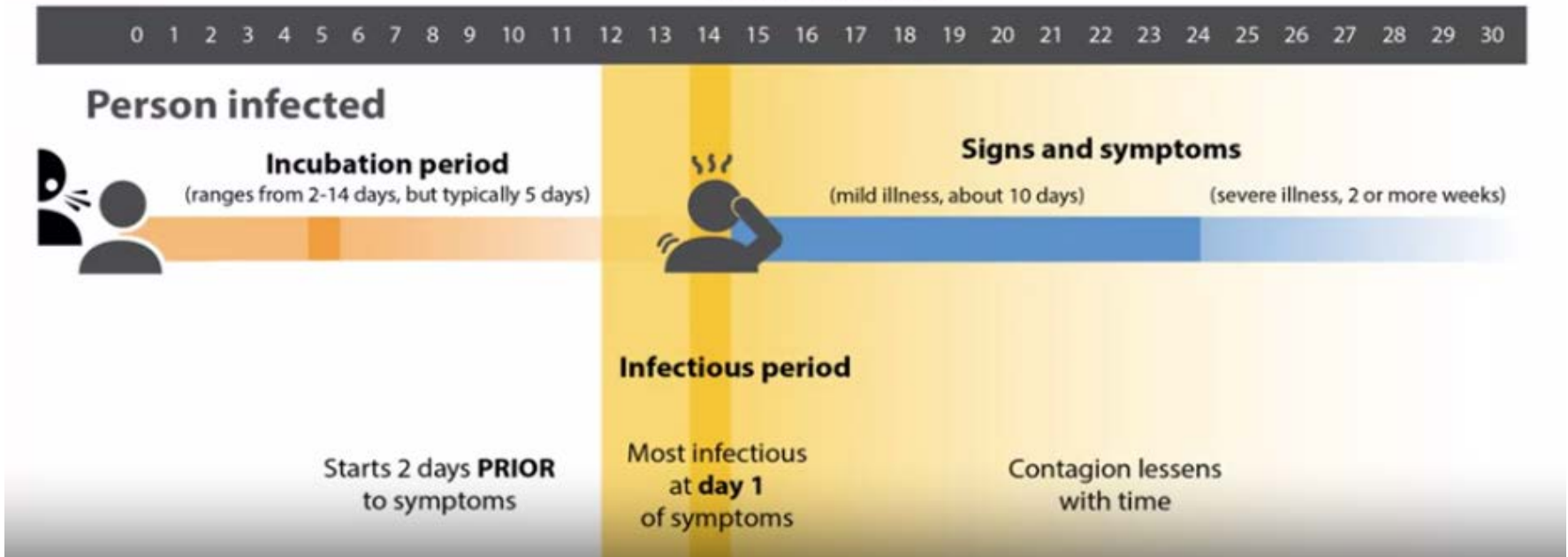
If a person tested positive and are re-exposed during the 90 days from the first positive test result– they do not need to be placed in quarantine.

If the exposure is after 90 days from the first positive test result, they would need to be quarantined for 14 days.



INCUBATION & INFECTIOUS PERIOD

CALENDAR DAYS



extra

Incubation Period is the time between when you contract a virus and when your symptoms start.

- The incubation period for COVID-19 is between 2 to 14 days after exposure.
- More than 97 percent of people who contract SARS-CoV-2 show symptoms within 11.5 days of exposure.
- The average incubation period seems to be around 5 days.
- For many people, COVID-19 symptoms start as mild symptoms and gradually get worse over a few days.

Infectious Period is the timeframe an infected person can transmit a pathogen to a susceptible host.

- The incubation period for COVID-19 starts 48 hours prior to symptoms (or test date for asymptomatic clients) and continues until client meets release of isolation criteria.
- Average timeframe for mild illness is about 10 days
- Average timeframe for severe illness is 2 or more weeks



SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE


Isolation and quarantine help protect the public by preventing exposure to people who have or may have a **CONTAGIOUS DISEASE**.


ISOLATION separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.


QUARANTINE separates and restricts the movement of people who are exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick.


ISOLATION


Isolation is for people who are **POSITIVE OR ALREADY SICK**.

 Isolation separates and restricts the movement of sick people so they can't spread disease.

 Isolation in a home means separating yourself from others in the household.


 A sick person isolating at home should seek medical treatment if unable to manage symptoms.


 Isolation is usually voluntary, but in a public health emergency. Officials have the authority to isolate people who are sick.


 Stop isolation only if you've had no fever for at least 24 hours; AND have symptom improvement; AND at least 10 days have passed since your symptoms first appeared


QUARANTINE

Quarantine is for people who are **NOT SICK**, are a close contact and may have been exposed.

 Quarantined people may or may not become sick.

 Quarantined people should stay at home or another location so they don't unknowingly spread the disease.

 If you are quarantined and you become ill, you can seek medical treatment from a healthcare provider.

 Quarantine can be voluntary, but in a public health emergency, officials have the authority to quarantine people who have been exposed to an infectious disease.

POSITIVE CASE REMOVAL OF ISOLATION

- Follow-up with Case and assess symptoms improvement
- Release Case from isolation according to removal from isolation criteria
- If criteria is not yet met, coordinate additional follow-up call

REMOVAL OF ISOLATION CRITERIA for COVID-19 CASE

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/disposition-in-home-patients.html>

SYMPTOMATIC CASE

- At least 1 days (24 hours) have passed since recovery defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications **AND**
- Improvement in symptoms **AND**
- At least 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared

ASYMPTOMATIC CASE

- At least 10 days have passed since the date of their first positive COVID-19 test assuming they have not developed symptoms



REMOVAL FROM QUARANTINE CRITERIA

Symptomatic and Asymptomatic Close Contacts*

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE & ISOLATION CRITERIA for CLOSE CONTACT

SYMPTOMATIC & ASYMPTOMATIC CONTACTS

- At least 14 days have passed since last exposure **AND**
- At least 1 days (24 hours) have passed since recovery defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications **AND**
- Improvement in symptoms

COVID Positive Students or Faculty

DOH NOTIFICATION TO UNIVERSITY POC

1. Following positive case investigation, DOH investigator will notify designated school POC of positive case with exposure at school.
2. DOH will provide school with COVID-19 Reporting Document to begin recording the following information for the positive case and school-related close contacts. Please submit this information to the DOH investigator as soon as possible.
 - Name
 - Indicate if close contact is a student or faculty member
 - Birthdate
 - Address
 - Contact information
 - Timeframe of attendance and setting
i.e. class setting, assigned seating, athletics, school related travel, dormitory
3. DOH will contact close contacts and provide quarantine recommendations, unless school is doing contact tracing.
4. DOH investigator will provide mitigation strategies to POC.
 - Preventative measures (i.e. masking, hand hygiene, clean high touch surfaces, avoid sharing items)
5. School may choose whether to notify affected dorm, university or press release.

COVID-19 REPORTING DOCUMENT

COVID-19 Reporting Excel Document, Page 1 - Case Information

1 PLEASE RETURN THIS WORKSHEET TO THE DOH INVESTIGATOR					
2	INVESTIGATOR:	INVESTIGATOR (BACK-UP)			
3	INVESTIGATOR PHONE NUMBER	BACK UP PHONE NUMBER			
4	INVESTIGATOR EMAIL	BACK UP EMAIL			
5 COMPLETE SHEET 1 ON POSITIVE CASE, COMPLETE SHEET 2 FOR CONTACTS					
6 SCHOOL INFORMATION					
7	Person Completing Form:	NOTES YOU WANT TO SHARE:			
8	Phone Number of Person Completing Form:				
9	Email of Person Completing Form:				
10	School District:				
11	School Name:				
12 POSITIVE CASE INFORMATION					
13	Student First Name:				
14	Student Last Name:				
15	Student Date of Birth:				
16	Parent/Guardian Name(s):				
17	Address				
18	Apt#/Lot#/P.O. Box#				
19	City				
20	State				
21	Zip Code				
22	County				
23	Country USA				
24	Phone Number 1				
25	Phone Number 2				
26	E-Mail Address				
27	Date Student was Last In School				
28	Does This Student Ride the Bus?				
29	Bus #				
30	Extra Curricular Activity (ex:sport)				
31	Last Date Attended				
32	Extra Curricular Activity #2				
33	Last Date Attended				
34	Pre/Post School Care or Program?				
35	Did Student Leave Campus?				
36					
37					
38					

COVID-19 REPORTING DOCUMENT

Page 2 – School Close Contacts

	A	B	C	O	P
1	PERSONS EXPOSED TO COVID-19 (CONTACTS)		A CONTACT IS A PERSON EX		
2	INDICATE IF STUDENT OR FACULTY (TITLE)	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	DURATION OF EXPOSURE	LOCATION OF EXPOSURE (classroom/bus,
3					
4					
5					
6					

IMPORTANT: Do NOT change the columns or what they are for, as they are set up to link to an electronic reporting system.

How do I help DOH narrow down close contacts?

As a rule, investigators are looking for students and staff who have been within 6 feet for 15 minutes or longer, however other factors are considered.

For example:

- Length of exposure in confined settings, heavy exertion, contact sports and other factors are considered when identifying close contacts. These factors can impact who is considered a close contact.
- Masking is effective in reducing the risk of transmission to others but does NOT rule that person out as a close contact.

What questions might DOH ask me?

Investigators are looking for close contacts to minimize spread of COVID-19.

To identify all school-exposure close contacts, consider positive student or staff's daily activity, starting 2 days prior to their illness onset.

- ✓ Lecture setting
 - Length of lecture
 - Is there a seating chart?
- ✓ Does this person participate in athletics?
 - Mode of transportation to and from athletic events?
- ✓ Were there any classroom group activities?
 - i.e. Lab partners, simulation lab
- ✓ Does this individual have clinical rotations?
- ✓ Any participation in extracurricular activities?
- ✓ What is the dormitory setting? Shared spaces in the dormitory?

**Keep in mind, 6 foot for 15 minutes or longer

Public Notices

What's a public notice?

A notice issued if a positive case was in a public setting and is unable to identify all close contacts.

- These situations can pose a risk to the public because close contacts cannot be identified or notified.
- The notice is intended to alert individuals to monitor for symptoms and seek testing if they begin to experience symptoms.
- DOH determines information to be contained in notice, including dates and times of possible exposure.
- DOH notifies impacted business, entity or community that DOH will be releasing a public health notice.
- DOH issues notice to media to inform public.

QUESTIONS?