



Department  
of Health

**NYSDOH COVID-19**

A large, detailed, grayscale electron micrograph of a virus particle, likely SARS-CoV-2, showing its characteristic spherical shape and surface texture. It is centered in the upper half of the image.

**Pre-K to Gr 12 COVID-19 Toolkit**



# NYSDOH COVID-19 In-Person Decision Making Flowchart for Student Attendance

## Can My Child Go To School Today?

In the past 10 days, has your child been tested for the virus that causes COVID-19, also known as SARS-CoV-2?



Was the test result positive OR are you still waiting for the result?



Your child **cannot** go to school today. They must stay in isolation (at home and away from others) until the test results are back and are **negative** OR if positive, the local health department has released your child from isolation.



In the last 14 days, has your child:

- Traveled internationally to a CDC level 2 or 3 COVID-19 related travel health notice country; or
- Traveled to a state or territory on the NYS Travel Advisory List; or
- Been designated a contact of a person who tested positive for COVID-19 by a local health department?



Your child **cannot** go to school today. They must stay at home until your local health department releases your child from quarantine, at least 14 days. A negative diagnostic COVID-19 test does not change the 14-day quarantine requirement.



Does your child currently have (or has had in the last 10 days) one or more of these new or worsening symptoms?

- A temperature greater than or equal to 100.0° F (37.8° C)
- Shortness of breath or trouble breathing
- Feel feverish or have chills
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Cough
- Muscle pain or body aches
- Loss of taste or smell
- Headaches
- Fatigue/feeling of tiredness
- Nasal congestion/runny nose
- Sore throat



Your child **cannot** go to school today. Your child should be assessed by their pediatric healthcare provider (HCP). Call your child's HCP before going to the office or clinic to tell them about your child's COVID-19 symptoms. If your child does not have a HCP, call your local health department.



Your child **CAN** go to school today. **Make sure they wear a face covering or face mask, practice social distancing, and wash their hands!**

Report absences, symptoms, and positive COVID-19 test results to your child's school.

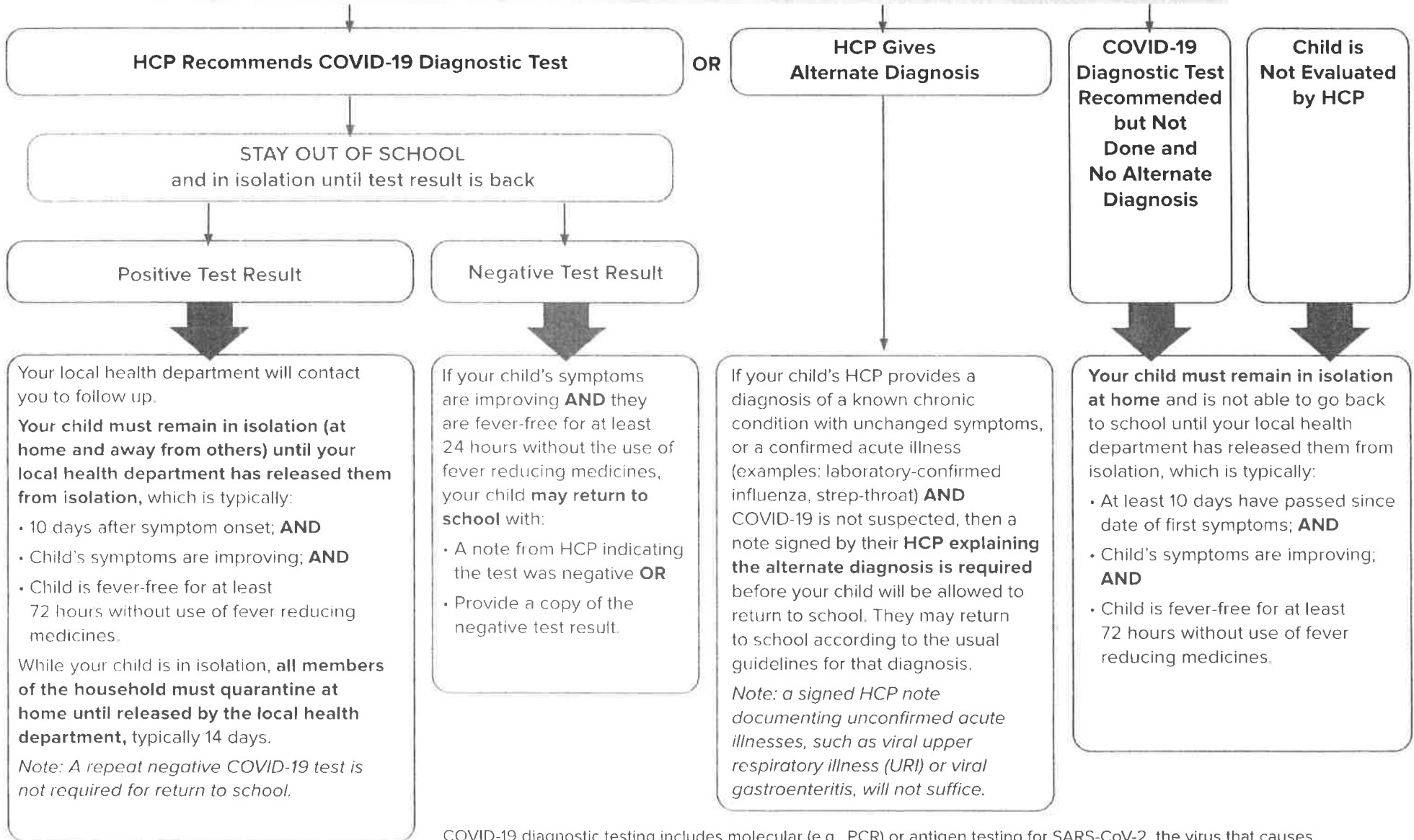
### SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL CARE IF YOUR CHILD HAS:

- Trouble breathing or is breathing very quickly
- Change in skin color - becoming pale, patchy and/or blue
- Prolonged fever
- Racing heart or chest pain
- Is too sick to drink fluids
- Decreased urine output
- Severe abdominal pain, diarrhea or vomiting
- Lethargy, irritability, or confusion



# My child has COVID-19 symptoms. When can they go back to school?

## HEALTHCARE PROVIDER (HCP) EVALUATION FOR COVID-19 (can be in-person or by video/telephone as determined by HCP)



COVID-19 diagnostic testing includes molecular (e.g., PCR) or antigen testing for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Diagnostic testing may be performed with a nasopharyngeal swab, nasal swab, or saliva sample, as ordered by the health care provider and per laboratory specifications. At times, a negative antigen test will need to be followed up with a confirmatory molecular test. Serology (antibody testing) cannot be used to rule in or out acute COVID-19.



# NYSDOH COVID-19 In-Person Decision Making Flowsheet for Staff To Go To Work

## Can I Go to Work at the School Today?

In the past 10 days, have you been tested for the virus that causes COVID-19, also known as SARS-CoV-2?



Was the test result positive OR are you still waiting for the result?



In the last 14 days, have you:

- Traveled internationally to a CDC level 2 or 3 COVID-19 related travel health notice country; or
- Traveled to a state or territory on the NYS Travel Advisory List; or
- Been designated a contact of a person who tested positive for COVID-19 by a local health department?



Do you currently have (or have had in the last 10 days) one or more of these new or worsening symptoms?

- A temperature greater than or equal to 100.0° F (37.8° C)
- Feel feverish or have chills
- Cough
- Loss of taste or smell
- Fatigue/feeling of tiredness
- Sore throat
- Shortness of breath or trouble breathing
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Muscle pain or body aches
- Headaches
- Nasal congestion/runny nose



You cannot go to work at the school today and must stay in isolation (at home and away from others) until your test results are back and are negative OR if positive, the local health department has released you from isolation.

You cannot go to work at the school today. If you have had any of these exposures, you must stay at home until your local health department releases you from quarantine, at least 14 days from the date of your last exposure. A negative diagnostic COVID-19 test does not change the 14-day quarantine requirement. School staff are not essential workers and **must** quarantine.

You cannot go to work at the school today. You should be assessed by your health care provider (HCP). Call your HCP before going to any in-person visits to tell them about your COVID-19 symptoms. If you do not have a health care provider, call your local health department.

**You can go to work at the school today!**  
Make sure you wear a face covering or face mask, practice social distancing, and wash your hands frequently.

Report absences, symptoms, and positive COVID-19 test results to your school.

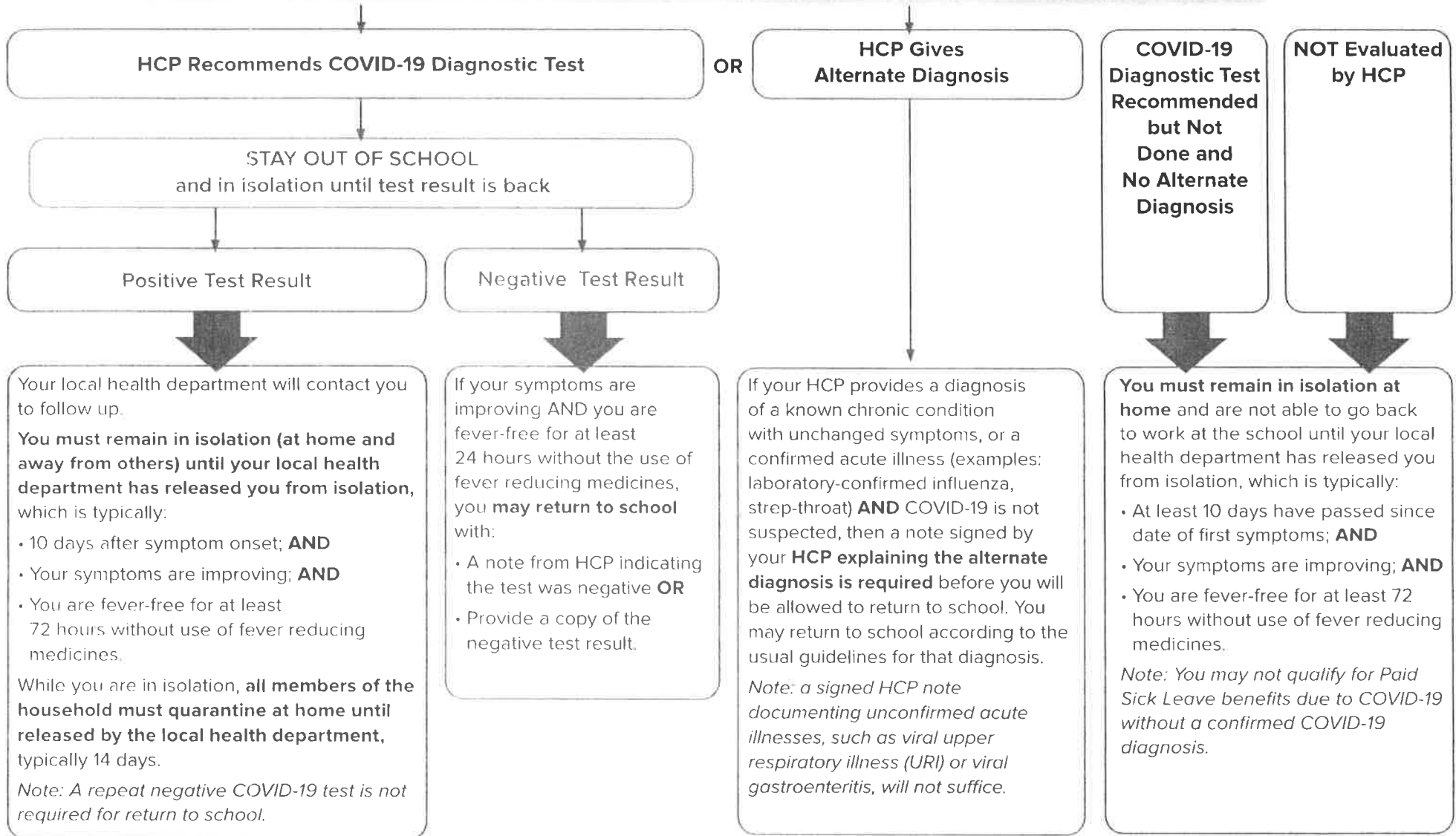
### SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL CARE IF YOU HAVE:

- Trouble breathing or are breathing very quickly
- Are too sick to drink fluids
- Severe abdominal pain, diarrhea or vomiting
- Change in skin color - becoming pale, patchy and/or blue
- Racing heart or chest pain
- Decreased urine output
- Lethargy, irritability, or confusion



# I have COVID-19 symptoms. When can I go back to work at the school?

## HEALTHCARE PROVIDER (HCP) EVALUATION FOR COVID-19 (can be in-person or by video/telephone as determined by HCP)



COVID-19 diagnostic testing includes molecular (e.g., PCR) or antigen testing for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Diagnostic testing may be performed with a nasopharyngeal swab, nasal swab, or saliva sample, as ordered by the health care provider and per laboratory specifications. At times, a negative antigen test will need to be followed up with a confirmatory molecular test. Serology (antibody testing) cannot be used to rule in or out acute COVID-19.