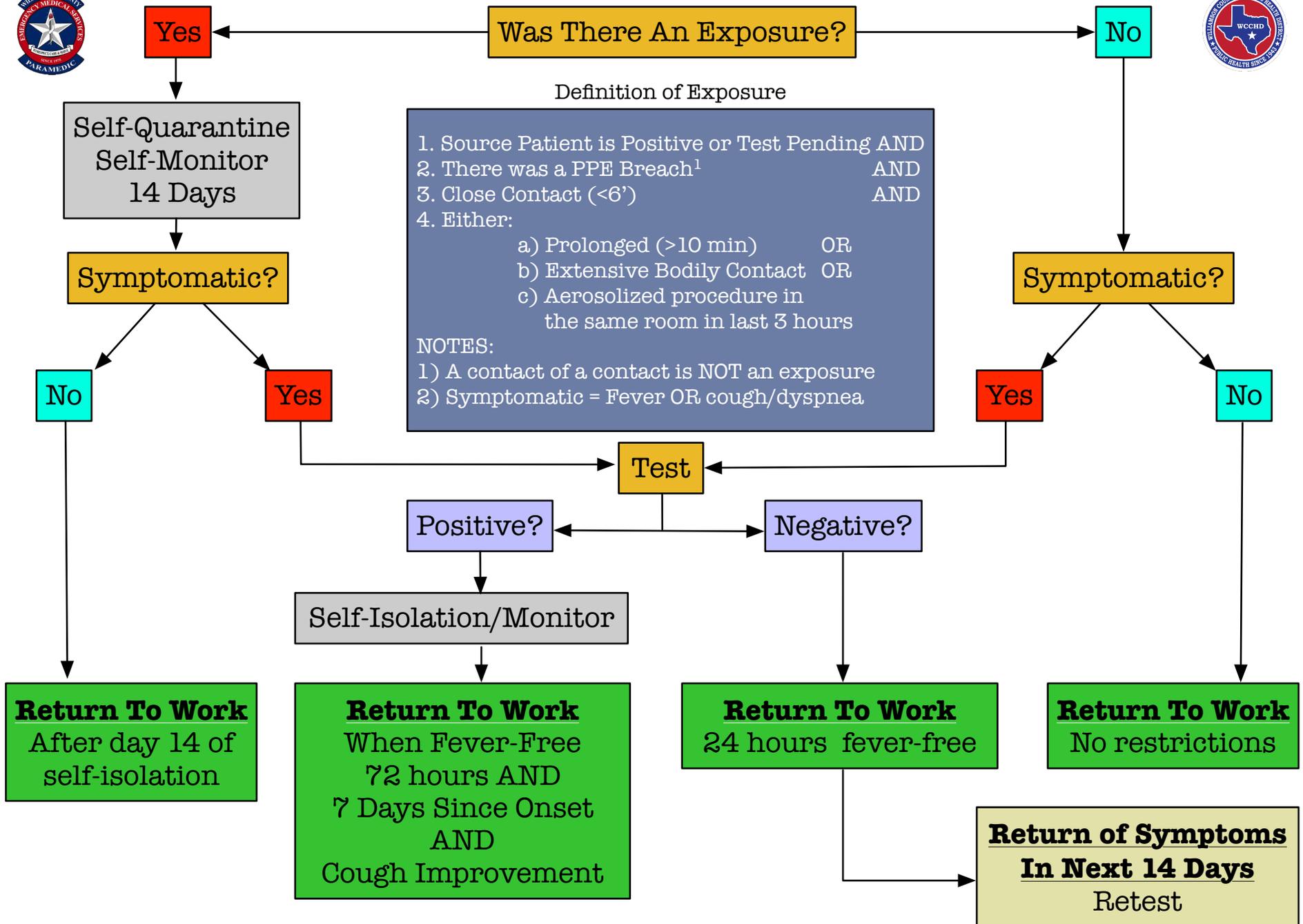


Algorithm for Determining Presence of COVID Exposure, Need for Testing and Return To Work Restrictions





Interim Criteria to Guide Testing of Persons Under Investigation (PUIs) for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

To provide information about what's happening with COVID-19 in Texas, public health laboratories will use the following criteria to prioritize testing. Some commercial laboratories have testing available for situations that don't meet these criteria explicitly.

Clinical Features	&	Epidemiologic Risk
Fever ¹ or signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or shortness of breath)	AND	Any person, including health care workers ² , who has had close contact ³ with a laboratory-confirmed ⁴ COVID-19 patient within 14 days of symptom onset
Fever ¹ and signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or shortness of breath) ⁵	AND	A history of travel from affected geographic areas ⁶ (see below) within 14 days of symptom onset OR An individual(s) with risk factors that put them at higher risk of poor outcomes ⁷
Fever ¹ and signs/symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough or shortness of breath) requiring hospitalization ⁵	AND	No source of exposure has been identified

¹ Fever may be subjective or confirmed.

² For healthcare personnel, testing may be considered if there has been exposure to a person with suspected COVID-19 without laboratory confirmation. Because of their often extensive and close contact with vulnerable patients in healthcare settings, even mild signs and symptoms (e.g., sore throat) of COVID-19 should be evaluated among potentially exposed healthcare personnel. Additional information is available in CDC's [Interim U.S. Guidance for Risk Assessment and Public Health Management of Healthcare Personnel with Potential Exposure in a Healthcare Setting to Patients with Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\)](#).

Epidemiologic risk factors	Exposure category	Recommended Monitoring for COVID-19 (until 14 days after last potential exposure)	Work Restrictions for Asymptomatic HCP
Prolonged close contact with a COVID-19 patient who was wearing a facemask (i.e., source control)			
HCP PPE: None	Medium	Active	Exclude from work for 14 days after last exposure
HCP PPE: Not wearing a facemask or respirator	Medium	Active	Exclude from work for 14 days after last exposure
HCP PPE: Not wearing eye protection	Low	Self with delegated supervision	None
HCP PPE: Not wearing gown or gloves ^a	Low	Self with delegated supervision	None
HCP PPE: Wearing all recommended PPE (except wearing a facemask instead of a respirator)	Low	Self with delegated supervision	None
Prolonged close contact with a COVID-19 patient who was not wearing a facemask (i.e., no source control)			
HCP PPE: None	High	Active	Exclude from work for 14 days after last exposure
HCP PPE: Not wearing a facemask or respirator	High	Active	Exclude from work for 14 days after last exposure
HCP PPE: Not wearing eye protection ^b	Medium	Active	Exclude from work for 14 days after last exposure
HCP PPE: Not wearing gown or gloves ^{a,b}	Low	Self with delegated supervision	None
HCP PPE: Wearing all recommended PPE (except wearing a facemask instead of a respirator) ^b	Low	Self with delegated supervision	None

^aThere risk category for these rows would be elevated by one level if HCP had extensive bodily contact with the patients (e.g., rolling the patient).

^bThe risk category for these rows would be elevated by one level if HCP performed or were present for an aerosolizing procedure (CPR, intubation, nebulizer therapy).