

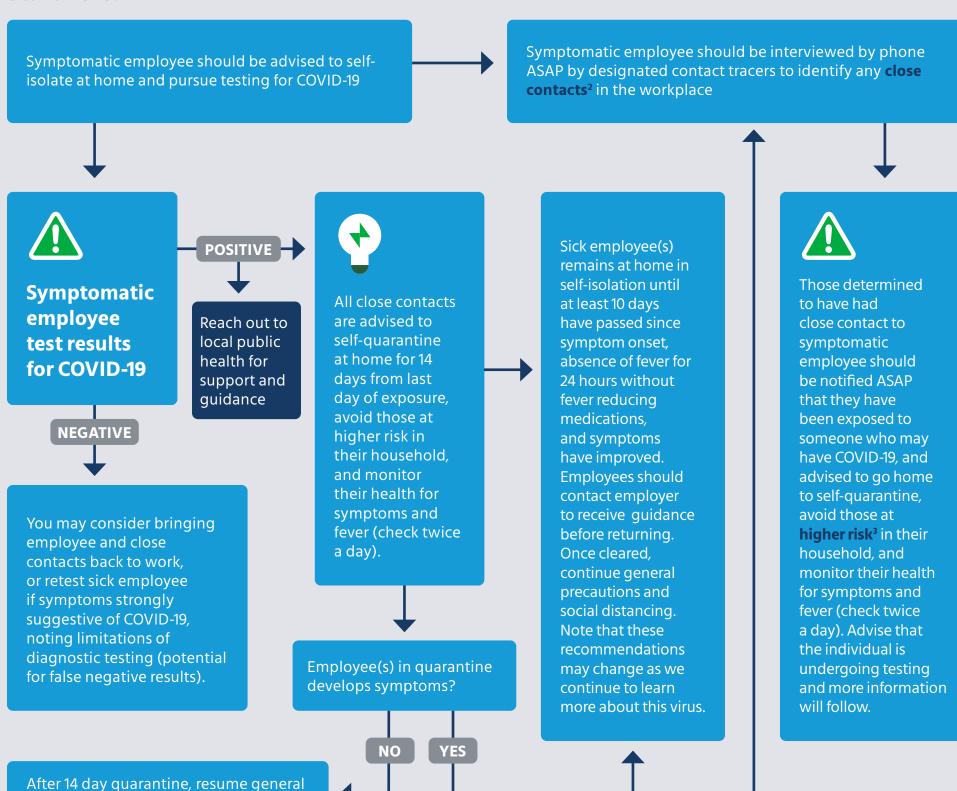
contact tracing workflow for employers

for informational purposes only - this is not medical advice

Employee has symptoms¹ suggestive of COVID-19

Start here:

precautions and social distancing.



Asymptomatic employees in quarantine should be tested for COVID-19, ideally 5-8 days after exposure to limit false negative results. If positive, this individual's close contacts at work should be notified, but negative test results should not typically influence the quarantine period of 14 days if they remain asymptomatic.

Important things to remember

warrant more aggressive identification of close contacts and testing strategies. Maintain confidentiality and don't share

High-density workplace situations may

- sick employee's name or other identifying information. Maintain any medical information collected
- as a medical record (i.e. not in "HR files"). Consult legal counsel regarding your
- policies and procedures, and maintain compliance with all regulatory requirements (ADA, FLSA, EEOC, OSHA etc).





of COVID-19: The following symptoms

appear 2-14 days after exposure: Fever or chills

- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Muscle or body aches Headache
- New loss of taste/smell • Sore throat
- Congestion/runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting • Diarrhea



Within approximately 6 feet

from someone with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 for prolonged period of time (generally considered 15 minutes or more) **OR** having direct contact with infectious secretions of someone with COVID-19 by being coughed on, sharing utensils, kissing etc.

Exposure period is defined as 48 hours before symptom onset to

time of interview.



Higher risk groups include: • Older age (risk increases with age)

may be at higher risk.

chronic kidney disease, lung disease (COPD), obesity (BMI of 30 or higher), serious heart conditions, sickle cell disease, and type 2 diabetes are at increased risk. • People with moderate to severe asthma,

• People with chronic medical conditions like

cerebrovascular disease, cystic fibrosis, hypertension, immunocompromise, neurologic conditions (such as dementia), liver disease, pregnancy, pulmonary fibrosis, smoking, blood disorders (thalassemia), and type 1 diabetes