





Child/Student with Symptoms

Updated September 2022

Complete the School and child care screening before going to school or child care each day.

(If the individual being screened is immunocompromised or living in a high-risk congregate care setting, your isolation requirements may differ. See the provincial screening tool for additional guidance.)

Stay home if sick



After isolating, wear a mask in all public settings including school and childcare from 10 days when your symptoms started or you tested positive, whichever came first.

Follow this advice whether tested for COVID-19 or not



Do you have any of these new or worsening symptoms*?



Fever (37.8°C or higher) and/or chills



Cough (that is new or worsening)



Shortness of breath



Decrease or loss of taste or smell

If yes, stay home and follow additional precautions.





Do you have any of these new or worsening symptoms*?



Sore throat or difficulty swallowing



Runny nose or nasal congestion



Headache (unusual or long lasting)



Extreme tiredness or lack of energy



Muscle aches or ioint pain



Nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea

If yes to two or more symptoms, stay home and follow additional precautions.

> If yes to one symptom, stay home.



Do you have any of these new or worsening symptoms*?



Abdominal pain



Pink eye



Decreased or lack of appetite



If yes, stay home



When can my child return to school or child care?

- Stay home (self-isolate) until you have no fever and your symptoms have been improving for a **full 24 hours or 48 hours** if nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea (not just overnight).
- Upon return to school or childcare, follow additional precautions below if indicated.
- If your child tested positive and does not have symptoms of illness, they can return to school or child care while following the additional precautions.

What are the additional precautions?

Additional precautions should be followed for 10 days following the start of symptoms OR a positive COVID-19 test (whichever came first) OR for 10 days after your last close contact with an individual who has symptoms/ a positive COVID-19 test.

- Wear a well-fitted mask in all public settings including schools and child care (unless under the age of 2).
- Avoid non-essential activities where you need to take off your mask (e.g., dining out, playing a wind instrument, or high contact sports where masks cannot safely be worn).
- Avoid visiting highest-risk settings such as long-term care homes and hospitals.
- Avoid visiting anyone who is immunocompromised or may be at higher risk of illness.

What should household members and close contacts do?

- For 10 days following exposure to sick person, monitor for symptoms and follow additional precautions including wearing a mask.
- In the case of new or worsening symptoms, stay home (self-isolate).

COVID-19 testing and treatment

If COVID 19 testing is available and you are at higher risk of severe illness, you should get tested by taking either:



- 1 PCR or rapid molecular test (<u>if eligible</u>), or
- 2 rapid antigen tests taken 24 to 48 hours apart (the second test is not needed if the first one is positive).

If you are at higher risk of severe illness, you should get <u>tested for COVID-19</u> as soon as possible to be able to receive treatment that can prevent severe illness.

Travel outside of Canada

For federal travel requirements visit: <u>travel.gc.ca/travel-covid</u>

Get the COVID-19 vaccine and other routine immunizations when eligible.

• Vaccines are safe, effective and the best way to protect you and those around you from infectious diseases. Learn more at: www.ontario.ca/page/vaccines

^{*} These measures can be an added layer of prevention against the spread of respiratory viruses