



SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19) TESTING CRITERIA

UNTIL TESTING SUPPLIES AND LABORATORY CAPACITY ARE INCREASED, AMBULATORY CARE WILL FOLLOW THESE RECOMMENDATIONS

THESE PATIENTS SHOULD BE TESTED FOR COVID-19

Patients with fever **and** cough *or* shortness of breath who are:

- Hospitalized with severe lower respiratory illness
- Healthcare workers
- Workers in other public safety occupations (e.g. law enforcement, fire fighter, EMS)
- Involved in an illness cluster in a facility or institution (e.g. healthcare, school, corrections, homeless/shelters, other institution/congregate settings) or patients with organ failure (CHF, COPD, Cirrhosis, renal failure etc.)

THESE PATIENTS MAY BE TESTED FOR COVID-19, AFTER DISCUSSION WITH A HEALTHCARE PROVIDER

Patients with fever and cough or shortness of breath who are:

- Older than 60 years
- With underlying medical conditions
- Pregnant

YOUNGER, HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS WITH MILD DISEASE DO NOT NEED TESTING

Should stay home for 7 days, or 72 hours after symptoms resolve, whichever is longer. **Asymptomatic patients do not need testing.**

Clinical Features	Risk Factors	SARS-CoV-2 Testing?
Asymptomatic		No
Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (i.e. fever, new cough, new shortness of breath, myalgias, etc.) but does not require hospitalization	None	Defer to clinical judgement
Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (i.e. fever, new cough, new shortness of breath, myalgias, etc.) but does not require hospitalization	Special populations*	Yes
Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (i.e. fever, new cough, new shortness of breath, myalgias, etc.)	Any of the following in the last 14 days before symptom onset: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel to affected areas • Close contact with a confirmed case • Spent time at skilled nursing facilities or other illness cluster 	Yes
Requires hospitalization with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (i.e. fever, new cough, new shortness of breath, myalgias, etc.)		Yes

*Special populations: Older adults (age >60), immunocompromised individuals, pregnant women, organ failure, and homeless or people living in congregate facilities. Healthcare workers should follow the guidance of their institution for testing protocols.