

You have symptoms and are concerned you may have COVID-19. Now what?

This guidance does not apply to individuals who live, work, volunteer or are admitted in a highest risk setting*

Do you have any of these symptoms: Fever/chills, cough, shortness of breath, decrease/loss of smell and taste?

No

Yes

Do you have two or more of these symptoms?:

- Sore throat
- Headache
- Extreme fatigue
- Runny nose/nasal congestion
- Muscle aches/joint pain
- GI Symptoms (i.e. vomiting or diarrhea)

No

Yes

- It is less likely that you have COVID-19 infection.
- Self-isolate until your symptoms are improving for at least 24 hours (48 hours for gastrointestinal symptoms).
- Your household members do not need to self-isolate.

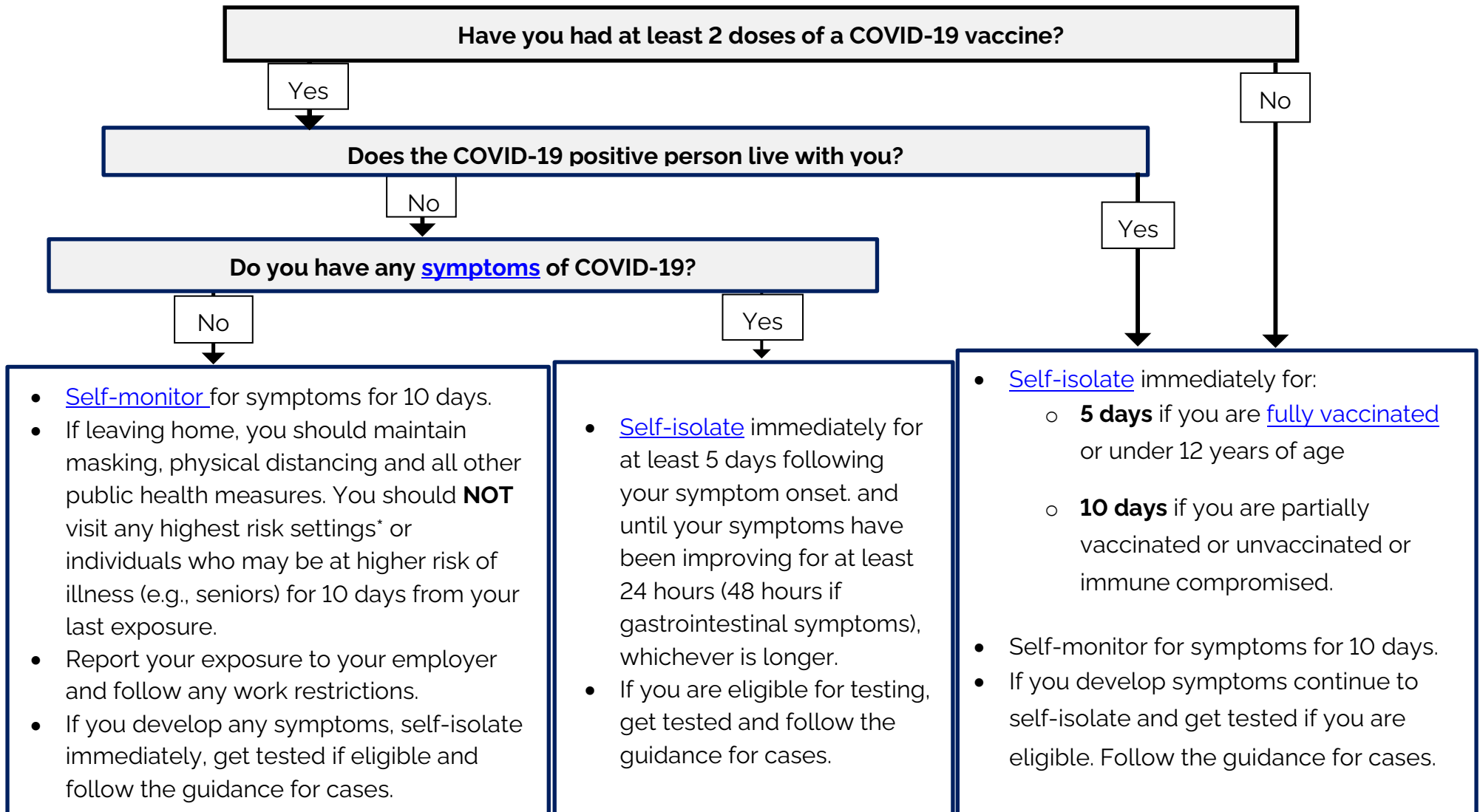
- It is highly likely that you have a COVID-19 infection.
- You must [self-isolate](#) immediately:
 - For at least **5 days** from your symptom onset and until your symptoms have been improving for 24 hours (or 48 hours if gastrointestinal symptoms) whichever is longer in duration if you are:
 - 12 years of age or older AND fully vaccinated.
 - 11 years old or younger, regardless of your vaccination status
 - For **10 days** from your symptom onset if you are:
 - 12 years of age or older AND either partially vaccinated or unvaccinated.
 - Immune compromised, regardless of your age
- All of your household members (regardless of their vaccination status) must self-isolate while you are self-isolating.
- Most individuals do not need a COVID-19 test. If you are in the eligible individual list, get PCR test, rapid molecular test or rapid antigen tests (if you have access). If testing is not available, you must fulfill the self-isolation.
- If your symptoms worsen, seek advice from Telehealth or your health care provider.
- Notify your workplace.

*Highest risk settings/individuals include hospitals, Long-Term Care, retirement homes, congregate living settings, and health care workers providing care to immunocompromised people.

Note: In the context of Omicron, individuals who are previously positive in the last 90 days and not fully vaccinated are **not** considered equivalent to fully vaccinated.

You've been exposed to someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 on PCR, rapid molecular, or rapid antigen test. Now what?

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Note: In the context of Omicron, individuals who are previously positive in the last 90 days and not fully vaccinated are **not** considered equivalent to fully vaccinated.