

What to do if you have confirmed or suspected COVID-19

Summary of May 18, 2021 Changes

- Updated information for [fully vaccinated individuals](#) to align with CDC recommendations.

Introduction

If you test positive for COVID-19 or get sick after you are exposed to someone with COVID-19, you can help stop the spread of COVID-19 to others. Please follow the guidance below.

Symptoms of COVID-19

Common [symptoms](#) are fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Other symptoms may include chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, fatigue, congestion, runny nose, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or new loss of taste or smell.

If you were exposed to someone who tested positive for COVID-19 and you have these symptoms, you might have COVID-19. Contact your healthcare provider for a COVID-19 test.

If somebody does not have a doctor or health care provider: many locations have free or low-cost testing, regardless of immigration status. See the [Department of Health's Testing FAQ](#) or call the [WA State COVID-19 Information Hotline](#).

Participate in a public health interview

An interviewer from public health will contact you if you test positive for COVID-19, usually by phone. The interviewer will help you understand what to do next and what support is available. The interviewer will ask for the names and contact information of people you have had close contact with recently. They ask for this information so they can notify people who may have been exposed. The interviewer will not share your name with your close contacts.

Stay home except to get medical care

You should stay home except to get medical care. Do not go to work, school, or public areas. Avoid using public transportation, ridesharing, or taxis. Ask others to do your shopping or use a grocery delivery service.

Call before you go to the doctor

Tell your health care provider you have COVID-19 or are being evaluated for COVID-19. Put on a face covering before you enter the building. These steps will help keep people in the office or waiting room from getting sick.

Isolate yourself from people and animals in your home

- **People:** As much as possible, stay in a specific room away from other people and use a separate bathroom if available.
- **Animals:** Limit contact with pets and other animals. If possible, have a member of your household care for them. If you must care for an animal, wear a face covering and wash your hands before and after you interact with them. See [COVID-19 and Animals](#) for more information.

How long do I need to isolate myself?

1. If you have confirmed or suspected COVID-19 and **have symptoms**, you can stop your home isolation when:
 - You've been fever-free for at least 24 hours without the use of fever-reducing medication **AND**
 - Your [symptoms](#) have gotten better **AND**
 - At least 10 days have gone by since your symptoms first appeared.
2. If you tested positive for COVID-19, but **have not had any symptoms**, you can stop your home isolation when:
 - At least 10 days have gone by since the date of your first positive COVID-19 test **AND**
 - You have not gotten sick with COVID-19.

Monitor your symptoms

Get medical help right away if your symptoms get worse. Before you get care, call your health care provider and tell them that you have COVID-19 symptoms. Put on a face covering before you enter the healthcare facility to protect others in the waiting room and exam rooms.

If you have a medical emergency and need to call 911, tell the dispatch staff that you have COVID-19 symptoms. If possible, put on a face covering before emergency services arrive.

What's the difference between isolation and quarantine?

- **Isolation** is what you do if you have COVID-19 symptoms, are awaiting test results, or have tested positive. Isolation means you stay home and away from others (including household members) for the recommended [period of time](#) to avoid spreading illness.
- **Quarantine** is what you do if you have been exposed to COVID-19. Quarantine means you stay home and away from others for the recommended [period of time](#) in case you are infected and are contagious. Quarantine becomes isolation if you later test positive for COVID-19 or develop symptoms.

How long is quarantine?

Current quarantine recommendations are to stay in quarantine for 14 days after your last contact. **This is the safest option.** Monitor your symptoms during this time, and if you have any [COVID-19 symptoms](#) during the 14 days, get tested. Certain high-risk settings or groups **should** use the 14-day quarantine option:

- People who work or stay in an acute or long-term healthcare setting.

- People who work or stay in a correctional facility.
- People who work or stay in a shelter or transitional housing.
- People who live in communal housing such as dormitories, fraternities or sororities.
- People who work in crowded work situations where physical distancing is impossible due to the nature of the work such as in a warehouse or factory.
- People who work on fishing or seafood processing vessels.

If this is not possible, stay in quarantine for 10 days after your last contact, without additional testing. If you have any COVID-19 symptoms during the 10 days, stay in quarantine the full 14 days and get tested. **Keep watching for symptoms until day 14.**

Under special circumstances it may be possible to end quarantine after 7 full days beginning after your last contact *if* you have been without symptoms *and* after receiving a negative result from a test (get tested no sooner than 48 hours before ending quarantine.) *This will depend on availability of testing resources.* **Keep watching for symptoms until day 14.**

Consult your local health jurisdiction to determine the best option for your specific circumstances. See the [When You're Fully Vaccinated Section](#) below for information on quarantine for fully vaccinated individuals.

Prevent the spread of COVID-19

- **Wear a cloth face covering** when you are around people or pets and before you enter a healthcare provider's office. If you are not able to wear a face covering, people in your household should not be in the same room, or they should wear a face covering if they enter your room.
 - A cloth face covering is anything that completely covers your mouth and nose, and fits securely on the sides of your face and under your chin. It should be made of two or more layers of tightly woven fabric with ties or straps that go around your head or behind your ears. A face shield with a drape can be used by people with developmental, behavioral, or medical conditions that prevent them from wearing a cloth face covering. Face shields may also be used by children in childcare, day camp, and K-12 settings. In the workplace, masks or respirators may be required as they are more protective than cloth face coverings.
 - Guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [recommends strategies](#) to improve mask fitting to more effectively slow the spread of COVID-19. These strategies include wearing a cloth mask over a medical procedure mask, knotting the ear loops of a medical procedure mask, using a mask fitter, or using a nylon covering over a mask. In addition, DOH does not recommend the use of masks with exhalation valves or vents, or single layer bandanas and gaiters. (Respirators with exhalation valves are okay when used in accordance with guidance published by DOH and [L&I](#).)
- **Maintain 6 feet of physical distance** from others at all times, even if using a mask.
- **Clean your hands often.** Wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Do not touch your face with unwashed hands.
- **Cover your coughs and sneezes.** Throw used tissues away and wash your hands.

- **Clean “high-touch” surfaces frequently**, like counters, tabletops, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables. Use a household cleaning spray or wipe and follow the directions on the label.
- **Don’t share personal items with anyone**, including dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with people or pets in your home.

When You’ve Been Fully Vaccinated

People are considered fully vaccinated:

- 2 weeks after their second dose in a 2-dose series, like the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines, or
- 2 weeks after a single-dose vaccine, like Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen vaccine.

If it has been less than 2 weeks since your final dose, or if you still need to get your second dose, you are NOT fully protected. Keep taking all [prevention measures](#) until you are fully vaccinated.

Per [CDC recommendations](#), people who are fully vaccinated no longer need to wear face coverings or physically distance outdoors or indoors, except in these settings:

- Health care settings like hospitals, long-term care, or doctor’s offices
- Correctional facilities
- Homeless shelters
- Schools

The [federal order](#) requiring masks on public transportation still applies.

Fully vaccinated individuals do not need to quarantine or get tested if identified as a close contact of someone who has COVID-19 unless symptomatic. If symptoms develop, follow [quarantine recommendations](#) and [get tested](#). Residents or employees of group settings, like a correctional or detention facility or group home, should quarantine and get tested if identified as a close contact regardless of vaccination status.

See the [DOH guidance on masks and face coverings](#) for complete information on the current mandates and health orders in place.

Refer to L&I for current information on face covering requirements in the workplace. Businesses retain the right to require masks in their establishments for staff and/or customers, and to ask for proof of vaccination.

More COVID-19 information and resources

Stay up-to-date on the [current COVID-19 situation in Washington](#), [Governor Inslee’s proclamations](#), [symptoms](#), [how it spreads](#), and [how and when people should get tested](#). See our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) for more information.

A person’s race/ethnicity or nationality does not, itself, put them at greater risk of COVID-19. However, data are revealing that communities of color are being disproportionately impacted by COVID-19. This is due to the effects of racism, and in particular, structural racism, that leaves some groups with fewer opportunities to protect themselves and their communities. [Stigma](#)

[will not help to fight the illness](#). Share only accurate information to keep rumors and misinformation from spreading.

- [WA State Department of Health 2019 Novel Coronavirus Outbreak \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [WA State Coronavirus Response \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [Find Your Local Health Department or District](#)
- [CDC Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)
- [Stigma Reduction Resources](#)

Have more questions? Call our COVID-19 Information hotline: **1-800-525-0127**

Monday – 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., Tuesday – Sunday and [observed state holidays](#), 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. For interpretative services, **press #** when they answer and **say your language**. For questions about your own health, COVID-19 testing, or testing results, please contact a health care provider.

To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 ([Washington Relay](#)) or email civil.rights@doh.wa.gov.