

Daily Health Screening for COVID-19 for Anyone Entering the Building

The person conducting screenings should maintain 6 feet distance while asking questions. Ask these questions to anyone entering the facility or transportation vehicle (including children, staff, family members, or other visitors). If no person is accompanying the child during drop-off, use your best judgment if the child can respond on his/her own.

People should not be at the child care facility if they may have been exposed to COVID-19 or are showing symptoms of fever, chills, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, new cough, or new loss of taste or smell.

When entering the child care facility, have you or any of the children you are dropping off:

1. Been diagnosed with COVID-19 since they were last at child care?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

• *If No, move on to Question 2.*

• *If Yes, say and ask: They cannot go to child care. Does anyone else who lives with them also go to or work at this child care?* ☐ Yes ☐ No

– *If Yes, say: Those individuals cannot go to child care.*

2. Had any of the following symptoms since they were last at child care?

- ☐ Fever
- ☐ Chills
- ☐ Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- ☐ New cough
- ☐ New loss of taste or smell

• *If No, move on to Question 3.*

• *If Yes to at least one symptom on this list, say and ask: They cannot go to child care. Does anyone else who lives with them also go to or work at this child care?* ☐ Yes ☐ No

– *If Yes, say: Those individuals cannot go to child care.*

3. Had close contact (been within 6 feet of someone diagnosed with COVID-19 for a cumulative total of 15 minutes over a 24-hour period) in the last 14 days?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

• *If No, move on to Question 4.*

• *If Yes, say: They cannot go to child care.*

4. Has any health department staff or a health care provider been in contact with the person you are dropping off and advised them to quarantine?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

• *If No, say: The person may go to child care.*

• *If Yes, say: They cannot go to child care.*

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Utilize the [CDC's most up-to-date quarantine guidance](#). Quarantine refers to an individual who has been a close contact (within 6 feet for at least 15 minutes cumulatively over a 24-hour period) of someone who is positive with COVID-19.

- CDC continues to recommend quarantine for 14 days after last exposure. However, as of December 2, 2020, the CDC has offered options to reduce the duration of quarantine in either of the following two scenarios:
 - 10 days of quarantine have been completed and no symptoms have been reported during daily monitoring;
 - 7 days of quarantine have been completed, no symptoms have been reported during daily monitoring, and the individual has received results of a negative antigen or PCR/molecular test on a test taken no earlier than day 5 of quarantine.
- If quarantine is discontinued before day 14, the individual must continue to monitor symptoms and strictly adhere to all non-pharmaceutical interventions (e.g. wear a mask, practice social distancing) through 14 days after the date of last exposure.
- Follow the recommendations of your local public health department if someone at your child care facility must quarantine. Local public health authorities make the final decisions about how long quarantine should last in the communities they serve, based on local conditions and needs.

Exclusion Category	Scenario	Criteria to return to child care
Diagnosis	Person has tested positive with an antigen test but does not have symptoms of COVID-19	If the person takes a repeat PCR test performed in a laboratory within 24-48 hours of the positive antigen test, and that PCR test is negative, the positive antigen test can be considered a false positive and the person can immediately return to child care; OR If the person does not take a repeat PCR test or takes one within 24-48 hours and it is also positive, the person can return to child care when they complete 10 days of isolation. Isolation should begin starting from the date of their first positive test.
Diagnosis	Person has tested positive with a PCR test but the person does not have symptoms.	Person can return to child care when he/she completes 10 days of isolation. Isolation should begin starting from the date of the first positive test.
Symptoms	Person has symptoms of COVID-19 and has tested positive with an antigen test or PCR test	Person can return to child care when <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person completes 10 days of isolation. Isolation should begin starting from the first day of symptoms; AND • It has been at least 24 hours since the person had a fever (without using fever reducing medicine); AND • Other symptoms of COVID-19 are improving.
Symptoms	Person has symptoms of COVID-19 but has not been tested for COVID-19 nor has visited a health care provider. Therefore, the person who has symptoms is presumed positive.	Person can return to child care when <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person completes 10 days of isolation. Isolation should begin starting from the first day of symptoms; AND • It has been at least 24 hours since the person had a fever (without using fever reducing medicine); AND • Other symptoms of COVID-19 are improving.
Symptoms	Person has symptoms of COVID-19 but has visited a health care provider and received an alternate diagnosis that would explain the symptoms of fever, chills, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, new cough or new loss of taste or smell, and the health care provider has determined COVID-19 testing is not needed.	Person can return to child care when <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been at least 24 hours since the person had a fever (without using fever reducing medicine); AND • They have felt well for at least 24 hours. <p>Note: The health care provider is not required to detail the specifics of the alternate diagnosis.</p>

Exposure	Person has been in close contact with someone with a confirmed case of COVID-19 .	Person can return to child care after completing up to 14 days of quarantine. The time clock for quarantine begins after the last known close contact with the COVID-19 positive individual.
Household Member, Exposure	Person is a household member (e.g. a sibling) of someone with a confirmed case of COVID-19 .	Person can return to child care after completing up to 14 days of quarantine. The quarantine time clock begins at the end of the 10-day isolation of the person with COVID-19.
Household Member, Symptoms	Person is a household member (e.g. a sibling) of someone who has symptoms of COVID-19 but who has not been tested for COVID-19, nor has visited a health care provider. Therefore, the person who has symptoms is presumed positive.	Person can return to child care after completing up to 14 days of quarantine. Because COVID-19 was not ruled out, presumption is that person may remain infectious for up to 10 days after symptom onset. The quarantine time clock begins at the end of this 10-day isolation period.
Household Member, Symptoms	Person is a household member (e.g. a sibling) of someone who has symptoms of COVID-19 but has visited a health care provider and received an alternate diagnosis that would explain the symptoms of fever, chills, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, new cough or new loss of taste or smell, and the health care provider has determined COVID-19 testing is not needed.	Person can return to child care when household member receives their alternate diagnosis. Note: The health care provider is not required to detail the specifics of the alternate diagnosis.

Screen those entering the facility by:

- ☐ Making a visual inspection of the person for signs of infection such as flushed cheeks, fatigue, or extreme fussiness.
- ☐ (RECOMMENDED) Conducting temperature screening using the protocol below.
- ☐ (RECOMMENDED) Recording temperature and/or symptoms on the [Daily Health Screening Log](#).

Health screenings should be repeated periodically throughout the day to check for new symptoms developing.

Temperature protocol if facility chooses to take temperatures: [CDC temperature screening guidance](#)

- ☐ Individuals waiting to be screened should stand six feet apart from each other. Use tape on the floor for spacing.
- ☐ For the staff person taking temperatures, cloth face coverings should be worn. Stay six feet apart unless taking temperature.
- ☐ If possible, parents, family members, or legal guardians should bring a thermometer from home to check their own child's temperature at drop off. A facility can choose to allow families to take and document temperature at home before dropping off.
- ☐ Use a touchless thermometer if one is available. If not available, use a tympanic (ear), digital axillary (under the arm), or temporal (forehead) thermometer.

Do not take temperatures orally (under the tongue) because of the risk of spreading COVID-19 from respiratory droplets from the mouth.

If using the facility's thermometer:

- ☐ Wash hands or use hand sanitizer before touching the thermometer.
- ☐ Wear gloves if available and change between direct contact with individuals.
- ☐ Let staff take their own temperature and parents take their child's temperature.
- ☐ Use disposable thermometer covers that are changed between individuals.
- ☐ Clean and sanitize the thermometer using manufacturer's instructions between each use.
- ☐ Wash hands or use hand sanitizer after removing gloves and between direct contact with individuals.