

WHAT IF A FAMILY MEMBER TESTS POSITIVE?



This would be considered an exposure to COVID-19 and all family members, including children, must quarantine for 14 days, with day 1 being the day symptoms of COVID-19 began in the positive individual.

If a student attending school in-person says a family member living in the same home has COVID-19, the teacher will notify the building nurse. The student will remain masked and brought to the Health Evaluation Office for a temperature check.

Principal will contact parent/guardian and share that their student has announced that someone in their home is COVID-19 positive.

The current IDPH recommendation is that the child self isolates away from positive contact for 14 days beginning from the last day of exposure with the positive contact



SELF ISOLATION VS. QUARANTINE: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

SELF ISOLATION: A doctor or the local health department may ask or require someone go into isolation who has the virus that causes COVID-19 or who has symptoms of COVID-19. People who do not have symptoms but have tested positive for the virus that causes COVID-19 will also likely be asked to go into isolation. During home isolation, you'll need to stay away from family members and avoid sharing dishes, glasses, bedding, and other household items. A separate bedroom and bathroom should also be used, if possible. If self isolation is recommended, follow recommendations from your doctor and local health department about when your isolation can end.

QUARANTINE: Doctors or local health departments may ask or require people to go into quarantine who might have been exposed to COVID-19 or who've recently had close contact with someone with COVID-19. A quarantine period typically lasts 14 days and can help to prevent the spread of illness from people with COVID-19 before they feel ill or have symptoms. Quarantine can mean staying at a specific facility or staying at home. People who don't develop symptoms of COVID-19 after the quarantine period ends are released.