COVID-19 Screening for People who are fully vaccinated and up-to-date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No symptoms and no exposure</th>
<th>Symptoms (not contagious) and not exposed</th>
<th>No symptoms but not exposed</th>
<th>Symptoms but not exposed</th>
<th>Symptoms and exposed</th>
<th>Positive test and no symptoms</th>
<th>Positive test and symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• No symptoms of COVID-19</td>
<td>• Symptoms caused by known non-contagious condition (i.e. allergies, known health condition)</td>
<td>• No symptoms of COVID-19</td>
<td>• Symptoms of COVID-19</td>
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<td>• No symptoms of COVID-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No known close contact exposure to someone with COVID-19</td>
<td>• No known close contact exposure to someone with COVID-19</td>
<td>• Known close contact exposure to someone with COVID-19</td>
<td>• No known close contact exposure to someone with COVID-19</td>
<td>• Tested positive for COVID-19</td>
<td>• Tested positive for COVID-19</td>
<td>• Symptoms of COVID-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**If used for symptomatic testing:**
- Most rapid tests and self-tests
- Can be used for surveillance, travel
- Best option if symptomatic

Other names: PCR, RT-PCR, TMA, NAAT

**Molecular tests**
- Detects the genetic material of the virus
- Best option if symptomatic
- Avoid in the 90 days
- Quicker results but tend to be less accurate
- More accurate and most processed in labs (i.e. NIO, rapid molecular, not as sensitive)

**Antigen tests**
- Detects proteins on the surface of the virus
- Most rapid tests and self-tests
- Quicker results but tend to be less accurate
- Best option for testing in the 90 days after COVID infection
- Can be used for surveillance, travel testing and post-exposure.
- Avoid in the 90 days after COVID infection

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**COVID Diagnostic tests**

**Molecular tests**
- Detects the genetic material of the virus
- Other names: PCR, RT-PCR, TMA, NAAT
- More accurate and most processed in labs (i.e. NIO, rapid molecular, not as sensitive)
- Best option if symptomatic
- Can be used for surveillance, travel testing and post-exposure.
- Avoid in the 90 days after COVID infection

**Antigen tests**
- Detects proteins on the surface of the virus
- Most rapid tests and self-tests
- Quicker results but tend to be less accurate
- Best option for testing in the 90 days after an infection such as for testing out of isolation
- Can also be used for surveillance, travel testing, and post-exposure
- If used for symptomatic testing: Positive, no further testing needed but Negative, molecular test needed to confirm

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**No campus restrictions**

**Stay home and isolate**

**Test immediately – Molecular test preferred**
- **Molecular test required to pass Safe Start if county transmission is >100 per 100K over past 7 days**

**Negative**
- **Follow direction for “Positive test and no symptoms”**

**Positive**
- **Continue to follow above precautions for 10 full days after known exposure.**
- If “exposed” and testing was done prior to day 5, repeat testing and if positive follow direction for “Positive test and symptoms”

**Continue to:**
- **Stay home until symptoms have improved and no fever for at least 24 hours without fever reducing medications.**
- **Test again if symptoms worsen or don’t seem to be getting better.**

**Email COVID-19-report@seattleu.edu to report your positive test result**

**Positive test and no symptoms**
- • No symptoms of COVID-19
- • Tested positive for COVID-19
- • No symptoms of COVID-19
- • Symptoms of COVID-19
- • No known close contact exposure to someone with COVID-19
- • Known close contact exposure to someone with COVID-19

**Positive test and symptoms**
- • Symptoms of COVID-19
- • Tested positive for COVID-19
- • Symptoms of COVID-19
- • Tested positive for COVID-19

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What is fully vaccinated and up-to-date?
- Received primary series of a COVID-19 vaccine AND
- Received the booster OR
- It has been less than 5 months since completing an mRNA or less than 2 months since B&J shot. See additional guidance for non-FDA authorized vaccines.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?
- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Skin rash

This list is not all possible symptoms. Consider any new symptom that is not related to a known condition to potentially be COVID-19.

What is considered a close contact exposure?
- Being within 6 feet for 15 minutes or more in a 24-hour period during the infectious period (2 days prior to symptoms or positive test)
- Household member
- Healthcare workers should follow CDC guidance on close contact and quarantine/isolation

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* May end isolation and return to campus but continue following precautions for 10 full days
  - Wear a well fitted mask around others (preferably KF94/KN95/N95)
  - Avoid travel
  - Avoid being around others at high risk

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* Immunocompromised individuals should consult with their healthcare provider about duration of isolation

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