Clinician Screening Tool for Identifying Persons Under Investigation for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Only consider persons with travel to mainland China or close contact¹ with a laboratory-confirmed²,³ COVID-19 patient within 14 days of symptom onset.

- Ask the patient to wear a surgical mask.
- Evaluate the patient in a private room with the door closed, ideally an airborne isolation room, if available.
- Initiate contact and airborne precautions, including use of eye protection (e.g., goggles or a face shield) for all health care personnel entering the room.

A. Person traveled to or from Hubei Province, China

Does the person have fever⁴ and symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, shortness of breath)?

- YES
- NO

B. Person traveled to or from mainland China but not Hubei Province

Has person been hospitalized with symptoms of fever⁴ and lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, shortness of breath)?

- YES
- NO

C. Person had close contact¹ with a laboratory-confirmed²,³ COVID-19 patient

Does the person have fever⁴ or symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, shortness of breath)?

- YES
- NO

STOP: No COVID-19 testing needed
Continue to treat patient normally.

This patient meets the criteria for a patient under investigation for COVID-19. The Florida Department of Health asks that you immediately notify both infection control personnel at your health care facility and your county health department ([FloridaHealth.gov/CHDEpiContact](http://FloridaHealth.gov/CHDEpiContact)).

¹Close contact is defined as: (1) Being within approximately six feet (two meters), or within the room or care area, of a COVID-19 case for a prolonged period of time while not wearing recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., gowns, gloves, NIOSH-certified disposable N95 respirator, eye protection); close contact can include caring for, living with, visiting, or sharing a health care waiting area or room with a COVID-19 case, or (2) Having direct contact with infectious secretions of a COVID-19 case (e.g., being coughed on) while not wearing PPE.

Data to inform the definition of close contact are limited. Considerations with assessing close contact include the duration of exposure (e.g., longer exposure time likely increases exposure risk) and clinical symptoms of the person with COVID-19 (e.g., coughing likely increases exposure risk as does exposure to a severely ill patient). Special consideration should be give to those exposed in health care settings.

²Documentation of laboratory-confirmation of COVID-19 may not be possible for travelers or persons caring for patients in other countries.

³Category also includes any member of a cluster of patients with severe acute lower respiratory illness (e.g., pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome) of unknown etiology in which COVID-19 is being considered as a differential diagnosis that requires hospitalization. Such persons should be evaluated in consultation with state and county health departments regardless of travel history.

⁴Fever may be subjective or confirmed.

Content source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention