

Demystify isolation: The guidelines



part 1: How long to isolate?
part 2: How to isolate?

Demistify isolation: The guidelines

If the following symptoms appear, or become worse, contact the Health-Line at 1-888-662-7482, or the 9090 if urgent

■ What is the COVID-19?

The new coronavirus is a virus that causes respiratory infections and is known as COVID-19.

■ How does it spread?

The virus spreads mainly through droplets or aerosols that are projected in the air and on surfaces when a person talks, breathes, coughs or sneezes. It is also possible for the virus to be spread by stool.

Vaccinated individuals are less likely to catch COVID, but if they do catch it, they can still transmit it to others.

■ What are the symptoms?

The main symptoms are fever, cough, difficulty breathing, loss of the sense of smell or taste. Other symptoms can appear such as fatigue, chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headaches or muscular pains.

■ Why is home isolation required?

To prevent the spread of the illness to other people, especially to elders and those with chronic illnesses.





HOW DO I KNOW I NEED TO ISOLATE?

Infected individuals and their close contacts

- 1- Someone will tell you that your test was positive.
- 2- You will be informed that you are a significant contact needing isolation by either:
 - the person who is infected. This person may call her close contacts herself and ask them to get tested, isolate and expect a call from Public Health;
 - A public-health officer or the nurse from your CLSC.
- 3- You are feeling sick.



HOW LONG TO ISOLATE?

Part 1

featuring : Maggie

Maggie

TESTED POSITIVE

beginning of symptoms + 10 days

Maggie is 5, she was tested as part of school screening and her test is positive. Her mom noticed she had been coughing since October 26. Isolation for Maggie is October 26 + 10 days. Her last day of isolation will be on November 5.





Josie PLAYED WITH MAGGIE

Day of contact with contagious
Maggie + 10 days

The last day of school for children in Maggie's class was October 25. Maggie was contagious 2 days before symptoms started (Oct. 24). Children in her class were in close contact with her while she was contagious, on the 24th and 25th. Children in Maggie's class will be asked to stay in isolation for 10 days, starting on the 25th. Their isolation will be lifted on November 4th after their test has confirmed they are negative.

If Josie played with Maggie on the 26th in her home, her isolation starts on the 26th for 10 days and her last day of isolation will be on November 5th after her second test has confirmed that she is negative.

For someone who lives in the same house as an individual who tested positive, the last day of contact with the infected person is when we start counting their "10 days." Isolation of a contact in the same house = isolation of the infected person + 10 days.

Same household

LIVING WITH MAGGIE

Maggie recovered + 10 days



Maggie's parents, Lucy and Bobby, and her sister Sarah are living together as a family while Maggie is isolating. They have decided to isolate together. They will be in contact with Maggie and they can get infected throughout Maggie's 10-day isolation. Thus, their isolation must continue 10 days after Maggie has recovered. If so, their last day of isolation will be on November 15, after their last test has confirmed that they are negative.

Those who were not in close contact with the individual who tested positive may be offered a test. They must be careful until they get their result, but they are not required to isolate.

Same household living with Maggie

BUBBLE

Maggie recovered + 10 days

Maggie is 5; she should not be alone in a room for 10 days. Families with young children can choose to stay together during the child isolation, while other may chose to organize the household so vulnerable people are protected from a contagious child by creating “bubbles.” The public-health nurse will guide you through this decision, and teach you ways to reduce the risk of spreading the infection within your family.



HOW TO ISOLATE?

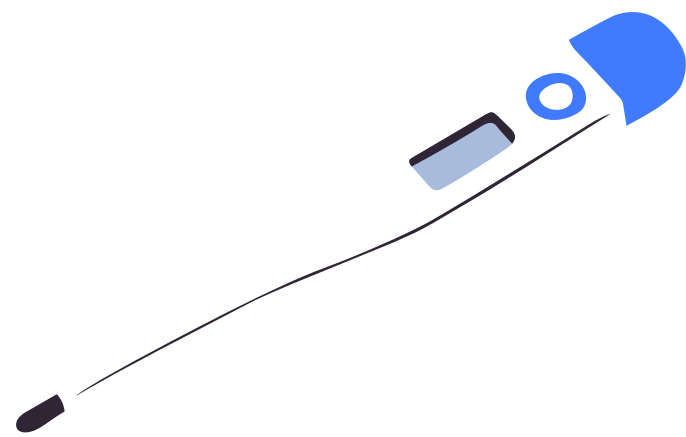
Part 2

N.B.

Some people cannot stay in a room on their own. The safety and wellbeing of your family should be the priority when organizing isolation. Children, elders needing care and family members going through mental-health problems may need to isolate with a loved one or a caretaker.

When organizing isolation with your family members, make sure that you protect the most vulnerable and that everyone is comfortable with the plan.

CONTINUE TO RESPECT MEASURES



Cover your cough/sneeze

- Use a facial tissue (“Kleenex”) or other similar disposable tissue to sneeze, cough and blow your nose.
- Throw it out immediately in the trash and wash your hands right away.
- If you don’t have facial or other tissue, cough or sneeze into your elbow

Track your symptoms. Take your temperature daily

- A thermometer must be reserved for your use only or disinfected before being used by someone else.
- Take your temperature every day, at the same time, and write it down.
- If you take a medication for fever such as acetaminophen (“Tylenol”), wait at least 4 hours before taking your temperature.

Wash your hands often

- Wash your hands with soap and water, for at least 20 seconds. Use a single-use paper towel or your own regular towel to dry your hands.
- If there is no soap or water available, use a hand sanitizer containing at least 70% alcohol.
- Wash your hands before and after eating, before and after going to the toilet, and every time your hands appear dirty.
- If you have an animal, wash your hands after touching it.



