

**Table 1: Isolation Period for Test-Positive Cases and Individuals with COVID-19 symptoms**

Population	Isolation Period	Additional Precautions after Self-Isolation Period
Individuals with severe illness <sup>1</sup> (requiring ICU level of care)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least <b>20 days</b> (or at discretion of hospital IPAC) after the date of specimen collection or symptom onset (whichever is earlier/applicable) and until symptoms have been improving for 24 hours (or 48 hours if gastrointestinal symptoms) and no fever present.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
Individuals who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>residing in a <a href="#">highest risk setting</a><sup>2</sup></li> <li>hospitalized for COVID-19 related illness (not requiring ICU level of care)</li> <li>immunocompromised<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least <b>10 days</b> after the date of specimen collection or symptom onset (whichever is earlier/ applicable) and until symptoms have been improving for 24 hours (or 48 hours if gastrointestinal symptoms) and no fever present.</li> <li>Duration of isolation may be modified based on hospital IPAC direction (for inpatients) or health care provider direction (for individuals with immune compromise).</li> <li>Setting-specific guidance prevails for case isolation in highest risk settings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Severe illness is defined as requiring ICU level of care for COVID-19 illness (e.g., respiratory dysfunction, hypoxia, shock and/or multi-system organ dysfunction).

<sup>2</sup> Isolation is recommended from others to prevent transmission within the highest risk setting. However, individuals may follow routine guidance on isolation duration when they are in the community.

<sup>3</sup> Examples of **immune compromise** include cancer chemotherapy, untreated HIV infection with CD4 T lymphocyte count <200, combined primary immunodeficiency disorder, taking prednisone >20 mg/day (or equivalent) for more than 14 days, and taking other immune suppressive medications. Factors such as advanced age, diabetes, and end-stage renal disease are generally not considered severe immune compromise impacting non-test based clearance.

Population	Isolation Period	Additional Precautions after Self-Isolation Period
<p><b>All other individuals not listed above</b> who have <a href="#">COVID-19 symptoms</a> <b>OR</b> a positive COVID-19 test (PCR, rapid molecular or rapid antigen test)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Until symptoms have been improving for 24 hours (or 48 hours if gastrointestinal symptoms) and no fever present.</li> <li>• Asymptomatic individuals with a positive test result do not need to self-isolate unless symptoms develop. If symptoms develop, they should self-isolate immediately</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For a total of <b>10 days</b> after the date of specimen collection or symptom onset (whichever is earlier/applicable), individuals should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to wear a well-fitted mask in all public settings (including schools and childcare, unless under 2 years old) and avoid non-essential activities where mask removal is necessary (e.g., dining out, playing a wind instrument, high contact sports where masks cannot be safely worn) <sup>4</sup></li> <li>○ Not visit anyone who is immunocompromised or at higher risk of illness (e.g., seniors)</li> <li>○ Avoid non-essential visits to highest risk settings such as hospitals and long-term care homes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<sup>4</sup> Reasonable exceptions would include temporary removal for essential activities like eating (e.g., when eating or drinking in shared space at school/childcare/work while maintaining as much distancing from others as possible). Individuals who are unable to mask (e.g., children under two years of age) may return to public settings without masking.