



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Mississippi State Department of Health COVID-19 COVID Isolation, Quarantine and Outbreak Guidelines for Colleges and Universities

Definitions

Isolation – Isolation refers to the time period that an infected patient with COVID-19 must spend alone, away from others, to prevent the transmission of disease. The period of isolation is 10 days from the onset of symptoms (or the date of testing for those who are asymptomatic at the time of diagnosis). Students and staff may return to work or school after 10 days of isolation if they meet the following criteria:

- It has been 10 days past the onset of symptoms (or date of test if they were asymptomatic);
- Have been fever free for at least 24 hours; and
- Have improvement of other symptoms.

Quarantine – Quarantine is a 14-day period that those exposed to an infectious COVID patient must spend alone, away from others, to prevent the transmission of COVID should the person become infectious. This 14-day period is required because exposed individuals can become contagious up to 14 days after exposure and not realize it. A negative test for COVID-19 does not remove the necessity of quarantining. Essential employees (as determined by the College/University) may continue to work while under quarantine if they meet the following criteria:

- Remain asymptomatic;
- Have their temperature and symptoms monitored by the College/University;
- Wear a mask or cloth face covering the entire time at work.

Essential employees on quarantine may only attend work. All other activities (dining out, shopping, social events) are not permitted during the quarantine period.

Exposure – A high risk exposure (or close contact to an infected person) is specified as spending 15 minutes within 6 feet or less of someone infectious with COVID-19, **with or without a mask**. The 15-minute timeframe is not required to be continuous; rather cumulative throughout the day.

Contact – An individual who has had a high-risk exposure.

Infectious Period – The infectious period is 2 days (48 hours) prior to symptom onset (or test positivity if no symptoms at time of diagnosis) and then an additional 10 days from symptom onset or test positivity (12 days altogether).

Outbreak – An outbreak is identified if 3 or more individuals within a group are diagnosed with COVID within a 14-day period.

Group – Collection of individuals in regular contact or proximity when social distancing of 6 feet or greater has not been strictly maintained. Examples might include sports teams, dorm floors, groups of employees working in the same setting, sorority or fraternity houses, shared living environments, clubs and in-person classes. All members of a “group” must be quarantined in the event of an outbreak.

Viral Test- Viral tests are those that directly detect the presence of virus in respiratory samples (such as nasal swabs) to diagnose infection. Examples of viral tests are PCR (nucleic acid) or antigen tests. These may be either point of care rapid tests, or tests that require samples to be submitted to a laboratory for analysis.

What to do in the event of a case of COVID-19

- Isolate the identified infected case as described;
- Identify contacts with high risk exposure;
- Quarantine those with high risk exposure;
- MSDH recommends testing all persons with high risk exposure for COVID-19 with a viral test to diagnose infection;
- Persons who have tested positive for COVID-19 do not need to quarantine or get tested again for up to 3 months

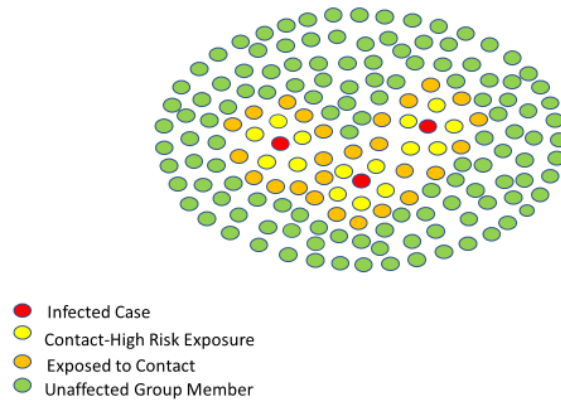
What to do in the event of COVID-19 outbreak

Outbreaks represent serious risk to the identified group and the broader community. There are several potential responses to an outbreak that can be taken. When the threshold of 3 or more cases in a defined group is reached, the risk of exposure is significantly raised for the rest of the group; there may be as many as 5-6 as of yet unidentified cases already present in the group setting. The best way to prevent further transmission is to isolate those already known to be cases and quarantine those individuals within a group setting to reduce the risk of further spread from as of yet unrecognized cases. Congregate settings such as dormitories with shared spaces can dramatically increase the risk of transmission. Transmission is more likely between people who live together or share spaces (including bathrooms).

Defining the affected group: All members of a “group” must be quarantined in the event of an outbreak. If there is **absolute certainly** that a subset of the group has had no contact with a case OR exposure to any of the identified contacts to that case, that subset may be excluded from quarantine precautions.

Example: Greek housing with 3 identified cases and 15 identified close contacts based on their high-risk exposure. There are an additional 26 members who had high risk exposures to the 15 known high-risk contacts. The 3 cases will be placed on isolation and the affected group for quarantine is made up of 41 members.

Figure: Members of Greek Housing



In the Figure above, the “red” cases require isolation from the group, the “yellow” high risk contacts require quarantine, the “orange” members exposed to the contacts require quarantine and the “green” members are unaffected.

Option 1: Universal Quarantine of the Affected Group

In this option, all members of the group are quarantined individually for 14 days from the last date of potential exposure (see *Infectious Period*). Individuals in quarantine must stay apart from the group and others in the community.

Option 2: Universal Testing of the Affected Group

In this option, universal testing with a viral test is used to identify if there is unrecognized transmission that has already occurred within the group. If all tests within the group are negative, only those specific close contacts identified within the group must remain quarantined, even if testing negative. If there is transmission identified through universal testing – the whole group must be quarantined consistent with Option 1.

Steps:

1. Isolate identified cases (red in the example above);
2. Quarantine all individuals with high risk exposures (yellow in the example above);
3. Test all members of the group-yellow and orange members in the example above (if less than 100% of the group is tested, then universal quarantine is executed);
4. Testing of the group members should occur as quickly as possible—the group members should remain quarantined until testing has occurred;
5. Those individuals with known high-risk exposures (i.e., close contacts-the yellow members) will remain quarantined regardless of test results;
6. If additional COVID-19 cases are identified among the group members indicating the potential for transmission, the entire group must quarantine for a full 14-day period.
7. Identification of additional cases will necessitate a repeat of contact tracing to identify additional contacts for quarantine.

8. If new cases are identified within the group indicating transmission has occurred, the timeframe for quarantine begins at the time of last group exposure.
9. If no additional cases are identified, the high-risk exposed contacts must remain in quarantine, but the other members of the group are no longer required to remain in quarantine.

In the Option 2 approach – testing determines if there is an unidentified transmission risk. If any group individuals test positive, the whole group must quarantine.

Option 3: Weekly Testing

In this option, all members of the group are tested weekly. All identified contacts are quarantined for 14 days.

Steps:

1. Test all group members weekly;
2. Isolate identified cases;
3. Quarantine all identified individuals with high risk exposures (must remain quarantined even if their test is negative);
4. Repeat testing the following week and follow isolation and quarantine guidelines.