Maine Health Alert Network (HAN) System

PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY

To: Health Care Providers
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Subject: Updated Guidance for COVID-19: Prioritization of Testing and Discontinuation of Home Isolation

Date / Time: Thursday, March 19, 2020 at 5:15pm
Pages: 3
Priority: Normal
Message ID: 2020PHADV016

Updated Guidance for COVID-19: Prioritization of Testing and Discontinuation of Home Isolation

Prioritization of testing of individuals in high-risk categories

US CDC’s guidelines on Implementation of Mitigation Strategies for Communities with Local COVID-19 Transmission define Moderate community transmission as, “Widespread and/or sustained transmission with high likelihood or confirmed exposure within communal settings with potential for rapid increase in suspected cases.” According to US CDC, at that level and when testing capacity is limited, public health control activities may require prioritization of testing to high-risk individuals.

Maine now meets US CDC’s criteria for a Moderate level of community transmission. At present, a limited national supply of laboratory materials inhibits Maine’s testing capacity. Maine may also need to limit testing if such shortages continue. Therefore, consistent with US CDC guidelines, Maine is now creating a prioritization system to test to individuals in high-risk categories.

To preserve Maine’s specimen collection and testing supplies for patients who may develop severe COVID-19 illness over the coming months, effective immediately, Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory (HETL) will prioritize testing to high-risk individuals. Individuals who will be tested must be symptomatic (fever or respiratory symptoms) and fall into one of the following high-risk categories:

- Those who are hospitalized
- Health care workers
- First responders (e.g., EMS Police, Fire,)
- Those living in a congregate setting (e.g., LTCFs, group homes, assisted living facilities, jails, shelters)
- Patients older than 60 years
- Patients with underlying medical conditions

Testing within these categories may be prioritized further based on availability of laboratory materials.

Individuals whose symptoms are consistent with COVID-19 but who do not fall into one of these high-risk categories should be evaluated and isolated at home. Testing is not recommended for those individuals with mild fever or respiratory symptoms who are not in a high-risk category because:

1. Presenting for testing potentially exposes the public, healthcare workers, and vulnerable persons to COVID-19.
2. Confirming infection does not change how most illness is managed.

Samples submitted from asymptomatic individuals (as indicated on the submission form) will be rejected.

**Guidance on discontinuation of home isolation**


1. **For individuals who have tested positive for COVID-19 and are completing their recovery at home:**
   - Self-isolate until
     - At least 7 days have passed *since symptoms first appeared*, and
     - At least 72 hours (3 days) have passed *since recovery* – which is defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms.
   - All asymptomatic close contacts of a person who has tested positive for COVID-19 should stay home (self-quarantine) for 14 days from the last day of exposure.

2. **For individuals with symptoms compatible with COVID-19 who are not tested, or who are awaiting their test results:**
   - Self-isolate until
     - At least 7 days have passed *since symptoms first appeared*, and
     - At least 72 hours (3 days) have passed *since recovery* – which is defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and improvement in respiratory symptoms. Any symptomatic close contacts should follow the same guidance as a close contact.

3. Any test-based strategy for release from isolation should account for: (1) presenting for testing potentially exposes the public, healthcare workers, and vulnerable persons to COVID-19; (2) the availability of testing supplies and laboratory capacity; and (3) convenient access to testing.

For more information on the Guidance summarized above: