Webinar, July 23

AGENDA

Welcome – DOE, Secretary Ben Jones

Updates – DOE, Mary Stadick Smith

Health Protocols in schools – DOH, Kara McCormick

Q&A follow-up – DOH, Colleen Winter

COVID testing – DOH, Dr. Josh Clayton

Future webinars – DOE, Mary Stadick Smith
What happens when a person becomes ill

Person developed symptoms

Medical Provider Consulted

Specimen Collected

Specimen Tested

Result Reported
  • Lab to Provider to Patient
  • Provider/Lab to SD-DOH

Case Investigated (by SD-DOH)
  • Case isolated at home
  • Close contacts identified

Case isolated at home

Close contacts identified

Exposed are Notified
  • Contacts
  • School
  • Public

Cases and Contacts Monitored
  • Until case released from isolation
  • Until contact released from quarantine

Delay in reporting to SD-DOH or case answering phone may lead to Superintendent notice before SD-DOH
Who is a Case?

- Person who tests positive, by viral test, for the SARS-CoV-2 virus

- Isolation: removal of a person from the community when they are ill

- Release from Isolation
  - 10 days after first onset of symptoms
  - At least 24 hours after:
    - Fever has resolved
    - General improvement of cough, shortness of breath, or other symptoms

SARS-CoV-2: The virus
COVID-19: The illness caused by the virus
When can a person transmit SARS-CoV-2?

Day -2

Symptom Onset

Day 0

Infectious Period:
Person is able to transmit COVID-19 to others

Day +10

Events before the infectious period are not investigated because individuals are not at risk of spreading COVID-19.

Events after the infectious period are not investigated because the individual is considered to be recovered upon release from isolation by SD-DOH.
Who is a Close Contact?

- A person (family, friend, or schoolmate) who was within 6 feet of a COVID-19 case for 15 minutes or more while the case is able to transmit the virus.

- Quarantine: removal of a person from the community after they have been exposed to the illness.

- Release from Quarantine
  - 14 days after last exposure to a case.
Types of Testing

**VIRAL TESTS**
Detects when the virus is present in a respiratory* specimen
Results used to identify people who are currently infected

**ANTIBODY TESTS**
Detects when a person had a past infection with SARS-CoV-2
CDC does not currently recommend for diagnosing current infection

* Respiratory specimens include: nasopharyngeal swab, oropharyngeal, nasopharyngeal or nasal wash/aspirate, nasal swab
**Viral Test**
Used to identify infection

**Antibody Test**
Can be used after 7-10 days

As the immune system starts working, less of the virus is detected.

We don't know how long antibodies last for, and how protective they are.
When Testing Might be Needed

Testing individuals with signs or symptoms consistent with COVID-19

Testing asymptomatic individuals with recent known exposure to a person with COVID-19
Levels of Testing Response

Mass Testing – Conducted for targeted at-risk and vulnerable populations. Large numbers of individuals tested in a short period of time.

Point Prevalence Testing – Upon diagnosis of a case in a high-risk environment, testing is conducted for all individuals in the congregate setting.

Sentinel Surveillance Testing – On-going testing of a select number (or %) of individuals on a regular basis to determine presence of virus among asymptomatic people. Helps to identify clusters of cases.

Universal SARS-CoV-2 testing of all students and staff in school settings has not been systematically studied. It is not known if testing in school settings provides any additional reduction in person-to-person transmission of the virus beyond what would be expected with implementation of other infection preventive measures (e.g., social distancing, cloth face covering, hand washing, enhanced cleaning and disinfecting). Therefore, CDC does not recommend universal testing of all students and staff.