

School Notification and Contact Tracing Process



AGENDA

- Welcome—Dr. Ben Jones, Secretary of Education
- Department of Education, Dr. Jones
 - Guiding Principles
 - Upcoming Webinars
 - Resources and Contact Information
 - School Response Team and Office Hours
 - Heat Maps
 - CISA in School Settings
- Department of Health, Kim Malsam-Rysdon, Secretary of Health
 - Dr. Joshua Clayton, State Epidemiologist
 - Cassie Deffenbaugh, Administrator, Office of Disease Prevention Services
 - Bridget Dean, Disease Intervention Specialist
- Q&A

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Schools will provide face-to-face instruction as much as possible throughout the 2020-21 school year.
- COVID-19 will continue to spread; at the same time, we know more about the virus than we did in spring 2020.
- Schools can take practical steps to mitigate spread while continuing to focus on student learning.
- Schools need to make decisions that balance public health considerations with the known benefits of the full school experience (academic, social-emotional, physical).

UPCOMING EVENTS

- **DOH/DOE Webinar:** Tuesday, **Aug. 4**, 1-2:30 p.m. (Central)
 - Topics: COVID testing for staff
- **Panel Presentation:** Thursday, **Aug. 6**, 1 p.m. (Central)
 - ASBSD/SASD Joint Convention
- **DOH/DOE Webinar:** Friday, **Aug. 7**, 1-2 p.m. (Central)
 - Topics: Likely scenarios, FAQs, Hutterite Colonies
- **DOH/DOE Office Hours:** School Support Team daily “office hours” for schools
 - **Starting week of Aug. 10, Monday-Friday, 9-10 a.m.** (Central)
 - More information later in this presentation
- **DOE:** Regular Thursday COVID calls for superintendents
 - **Thursdays** at 1 p.m. (Central)
 - Topics: **Education-specific** topics related to COVID

RESOURCES

Department of Education

- Toolkit on Starting Well webpage: doe.sd.gov/startingwell
- Coronavirus information for schools: doe.sd.gov/coronavirus

Department of Health

- Coronavirus information: <https://doh.sd.gov/news/coronavirus.aspx>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/index.html>

CONTACT INFORMATION

- For *education*-related issues, call **DOE at (605) 773-3134**, Monday-Friday
- For *health*-related issues, call **DOH Call Center line at (605) 773-3048**, Monday-Friday: 8:00-5:00 Central Time
 - Not intended for general public use or questions about positive cases
- For issues after hours please call the :
South Dakota COVID Information Line: 1-800-997-2880

SCHOOL RESPONSE TEAM

- Key staff from DOH and DOE
- Available to answer questions and provide technical assistance to school superintendents on COVID-related issues
- “Office hours” as school year begins
 - **Starting week of Aug. 10**
 - **Daily, Monday-Friday, 9-10 a.m. (Central Time)**
 - **School superintendents** and school nurses; no media allowed
 - Standing agenda:
 - DOH updates
 - Follow-up with schools that have positive cases
 - Q&A for any school

HEAT MAPS

- School-level maps available to superintendents
- Visualization of positive cases among students in schools across state
- Updated daily and sent by DOE to superintendents; password protected PDF format
- No student names or information shared; follow applicable FERPA

CISA in School Settings

- CISA is Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency
- CDC advises that **critical infrastructure workers may continue working even if identified as a close contact to a positive COVID case, provided they remain asymptomatic and take necessary precautions**
- Identifying a critical infrastructure worker **is at the employer's discretion**
- Sources:
 - CISA guidance for critical infrastructure workers:
<https://www.cisa.gov/publication/guidance-essential-critical-infrastructure-workforce>
 - 16 critical infrastructure sectors; education under Government Facilities:
<https://www.cisa.gov/identifying-critical-infrastructure-during-covid-19>
 - Schools may want to consider CDC's return to work practices for healthcare providers:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/return-to-work.html>

Guidance on Exclusion, Illness, and Return to School

Screening Prior to Or During School

SYMPTOMS TO LOOK FOR



Temperature of 100.4 or higher



Sore Throat



New uncontrolled cough that causes difficulty breathing



Diarrhea, vomiting, or abdominal pain



New onset of severe headache, especially with fever

Other symptoms include:
loss of taste or smell, shortness of breath or problem breathing, chills, muscle pain, runny nose, feeling nauseous, and poor appetite

Note: Symptom screenings will fail to identify some students (up to 16%) who have SARS-CoV-2 Infection.

Not All Symptoms Will be a COVID-19 illness

Symptoms of COVID-19	Strep Throat	Common Cold	Flu	Asthma	Seasonal Allergies
FEVER 	✓		✓		
COUGH 		✓	✓	✓	✓
SORE THROAT 	✓	✓	✓		✓
SHORTNESS OF BREATH 				✓	
FATIGUE 		✓	✓	✓	✓
DIARRHEA OR VOMITING 	✓		✓		
RUNNY NOSE 		✓	✓		✓
BODY/ MUSCLE ACHES 	✓	✓	✓		

Rely on Existing School Policies

- Temporary exclusion of students and staff occurs throughout the school year for diseases or symptoms not related to COVID-19
- Example: Student with fever alone can return 24 hours after fever (temperature of 100.4 F or higher) resolves
- Temporary Exclusion from a School Setting:
<https://doh.sd.gov/diseases/assets/SchoolExclusion.pdf>

What if a student or staff becomes sick?

Step 1

Have a separate isolation area

The Departments of Health and Education recommend each school have a separate area for students and staff who begin showing symptoms of COVID-19.

This areas should be separate from the regular nurse's office or area.



Step 2

Place a mask on the symptomatic person

Upon identification of symptoms, a mask should be placed on the symptomatic person and symptom control measures should be taken.



What if a student or staff becomes sick?

Step 3

Use proper PPE

The individual staffing the area should wear appropriate PPE as recommended by the CDC.



Step 4

Evaluate the sick student or staff and take action per protocol

Have a protocol in place to identify when the sick person should be sent home and if testing for COVID-19 will be recommended for return.



What if a student or staff becomes sick?

Step 5

Disinfect the affected areas

Deep clean and disinfect affected areas regularly. CDC recommends waiting for 24 hours after a COVID-19 exposure event, before cleaning. Once an area is appropriately disinfected, it can be opened for use.



Step 6

Direct Student or Staff to contact their healthcare provider

Any individual displaying COVID-19 symptoms should be directed to contact their healthcare provider.



What if a student or staff becomes sick?

Step 7

Additional evaluation for COVID-19 exposure



Assess whether symptomatic student/staff:

- Had close contact (within 6 ft for at least 15 min.) with a person with confirmed COVID-19
- Had close contact (within 6 ft. for at least 15 min.) with a person under quarantine for positive exposure to COVID-19 virus
- Traveled to or lived in an area reporting large numbers of COVID-19 cases
- Live in areas of substantial community spread

Home Screening

- **Symptoms**

- **Temperature 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit or higher when taken by mouth**
- **Sore throat**
- **New uncontrolled cough that causes difficulty breathing**
- **Diarrhea, vomiting, or abdominal pain**
- **New onset of severe headache, especially with a fever**

- **Close Contact / Potential Exposure**

- **Identified as a close contact to a confirmed COVID-19 case (15 minutes or more within 6 feet or less)**
- **Had close contact with a person under quarantine**
- **Traveled to or lived in an area where large numbers of COVID-19 are reported (New cases exceed rate of 100 cases per 100,000 population in the past week)**
- **Live in areas of high (substantial) community transmission while the school remains open (<https://doh.sd.gov/news/coronavirus.aspx>)**

RED Symptom Alone =
Exclude until 24 hours
after fever resolves

BLUE Symptom Alone =
Exclusion for COVID-19
not necessary. Follow
existing school policy

GREEN exposure + **RED** or **BLUE** Symptom = Exclude until test
result is negative OR if untested, at least 10 days since symptom
onset (and 24 hours without fever AND symptoms improved)

What Schools Need to Know About COVID-19 Investigations

ACRONYMS

- **CDC:** Centers of Disease Control
- **CHN:** Community Health Nurse
- **CIS:** COVID Intervention Specialist
- **DIS:** Disease Intervention Specialist
- **EOC:** Emergency Operations Center
- **HCP:** Health Care Provider
- **IPC:** Infection Prevention Control
- **PPE:** Personal Protective Equipment
- **SD-DOH:** South Dakota Department of Health
- **TIMS:** Text Illness Monitoring System

CASE AND CONTACT DEFINITION

CASE

Symptomatic and asymptomatic persons who test positive for COVID-19

CLOSE CONTACT

The person that has had direct exposure to a person positive for COVID-19

- Has been within 6 feet, for at least 15 minutes of an infectious person
 - Exposure should all be evaluated individually as certain situations can alter distance and exposure time
 - Lack of ventilation, possibility of expelling more virus (coughing, yelling, singing, breathing hard)
- OR was exposed to direct respiratory secretions of the infectious person
 - Sneezed or coughed on

CONTACT OF CLOSE CONTACT

A person that has had exposure to a close contact of a positive COVID-19 case

- There are NO exclusion recommendations or specific mask recommendations for an asymptomatic person



When identifying close contacts, the NEW guidance is:

within 6 ft

15 minutes

Within 6ft for 15 minutes

A close contact can also be direct contact with respiratory secretions of a case, like being coughed on

extra

Previous positive case who retest positive within 90 days:

Case that test positive a 2nd time or more within 90 days will not be initiated as a new case for investigation. It is believed this is a redetection of the original case. It is improbable that it is a reinfection.

Previous positive case who are named as a close contacts:

If exposure occurs within 90 days of an individual testing positive for COVID-19 they will not have to quarantine.

Close contact that test positive during their quarantine period:

Initiate new case investigation.

ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE

Isolation and quarantine help protect the public by preventing exposure to people who have or may have a **CONTAGIOUS DISEASE**.

ISOLATION separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.

QUARANTINE separates and restricts the movement of people who are exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick.

ISOLATION

Isolation is for people who are **POSITIVE OR ALREADY SICK**.

 Isolation separates and restricts the movement of sick people so they can't spread disease.

 Isolation in a home means separating yourself from others in the household.

 A sick person isolating at home should seek medical treatment if unable to manage symptoms.

 Isolation is usually voluntary, but in a public health emergency. Officials have the authority to isolate people who are sick.

 Stop isolation only if you've had no fever for at least 24 hours; AND have symptom improvement; AND at least 10 days have passed since your symptoms first appeared

QUARANTINE

Quarantine is for people who are **NOT SICK**, are a close contact and may have been exposed.

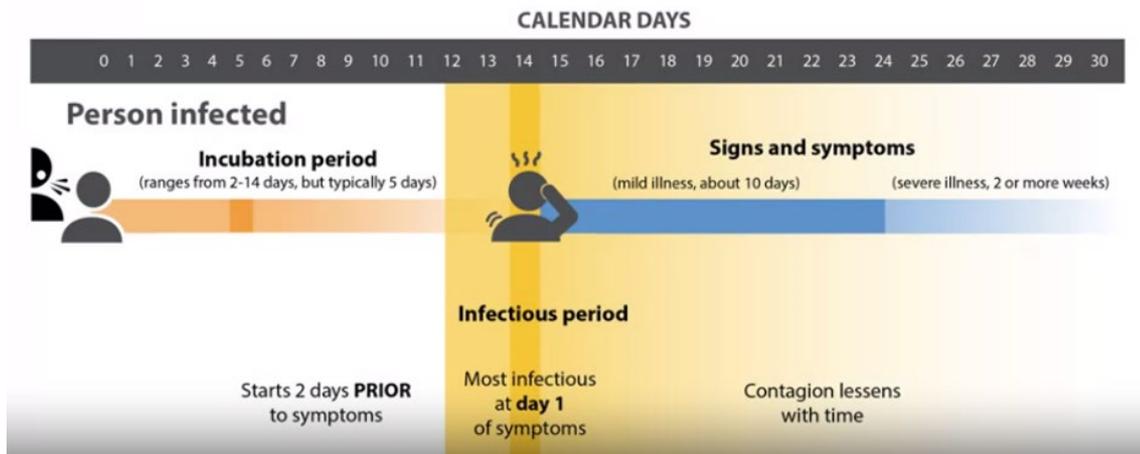
 Quarantined people may or may not become sick.

 Quarantined people should stay at home or another location so they don't unknowingly spread the disease.

 If you are quarantined and you become ill, you can seek medical treatment from a healthcare provider.

 Quarantine can be voluntary, but in a public health emergency, officials have the authority to quarantine people who have been exposed to an infectious disease.

INCUBATION & INFECTIOUS PERIOD



If symptomatic,
48 hours prior to symptom onset

If asymptomatic
48 hours prior to test date

extra

Incubation Period is the time between when you contract a virus and when your symptoms start.

- The incubation period for COVID-19 is between 2 to 14 days after exposure.
- More than 97 percent of people who contract SARS-CoV-2 show symptoms within 11.5 days of exposure.
- The average incubation period seems to be around 5 days.
- For many people, COVID-19 symptoms start as mild symptoms and gradually get worse over a few days.

Infectious Period is the timeframe an infected person can transmit a pathogen to a susceptible host.

- The incubation period for COVID-19 starts 48 prior hours prior to symptoms (or test date for asymptomatic clients) and continues until client meets release of isolation criteria.
- Average timeframe for mild illness is about 10 days
- Average timeframe for severe illness is 2 or more weeks

Positive Case Investigation

☑ CASE INVESTIGATION OF POSITIVE CASE

COVID-19 Investigation of Positive Case

DOH Staff use an extensive questionnaire for data collection

1. Demographics & Occupation
2. Symptoms
3. Medical History & Risk for Complications
4. Risk and exposure
5. Identify close contacts
 - Household, extended family, friends, social events, workplace, school, transportation, recreational activity, place of worship, healthcare
6. Identify barriers and support needed

1. DEMOGRAPHICS AND OCCUPATION(s)

The demographic information obtained will help monitor the patient and better understand the patient's living situation so that appropriate support is offered.

Obtain

- Name
- Gender
- Street and mailing address
- Tribal Affiliation if available
- Phone number
- Email address
- Race/ Ethnicity
- Occupation/Employer/School
 - Business/School Demographics – including supervisor name and phone number
 - Date Last attended work/ school



2. SYMPTOMS

Determine

- Date/time of symptom onset
- Isolation start and end date

Clinical Signs & Symptoms

- Fever, recorded temperatures, duration of fever
- Felt feverish
- Loss of smell or taste
- Chills
- Cough
- Diarrhea
- Difficulty breathing/shortness of breath
- Fatigue
- Headache
- Muscle ache/pains (myalgia)
- Runny nose (rhinorrhea)
- Rash
- Respiratory distress/dyspnea
- Sore throat
- Vomiting
- Other



Assess symptoms

If Symptomatic,

- Document every symptom
- Collect date symptoms started (Onset)
- Ask how client is currently feeling

If Asymptomatic (no symptoms),

- Verify date tested
- Ask about reason for test

3. MEDICAL HISTORY AND RISK FOR COMPLICATIONS

Obtain clinical course information

- Hospitalization
- Intensive care unit
- Ventilator
- Other clinical management or pneumonia, stroke, heart attack, among other complications

Has the patient:

- Had a chest x-ray or CT scan?
- Been diagnosed with pneumonia or acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)?
- Experienced complications from this illness?
- Been hospitalized?
 - Hospital
 - Admit date
 - ICU
 - Discharge date
- Had a specimen collected for COVID-19 testing?
 - Collection date
 - Result (negative, positive, indeterminate, pending)

Is the patient

- A resident of a nursing home or assisted living facility?
- Healthcare worker?
- Daycare attendee or staff?
- Food handler?

Obtain pre-existing conditions

- Pregnancy
- Asthma
- Chronic Lung Disease
- Diabetes
- Kidney Disease
- Immunosuppressed
- Cancer (Chemo in last 12mo)
- Smoker
- Neurologic/neurodevelopmental disorder
- Other

PROVIDE HEALTH EDUCATION AS NEEDED



4. RISK AND EXPOSURE

Obtain risk and exposure information

- Others experiencing illness
- Known exposure
 - Location of exposure
 - Date of exposure
- Attend School
 - School Name
 - Location
- Enrolled Military
 - Home base/branch
- Recent Travel
 - 14 days prior to onset of symptoms
 - To and From
 - Dates
 - Auto, airline and flight information
 - Hotels



5. IDENTIFY CLOSE CONTACTS

Identify Close Contacts (within 6 feet for 15 minutes or longer)

Household, Extended Family, Friends, Social Event, Workplace, School, Public Transportation, Recreational Activity, Place of Worship, Healthcare (clinic, hospital, emergency responder, dentist, etc.)

Ask questions to ensure all close contacts are identified, example:

	How do you get to and from School?	
	Do you leave the school during the day? Lunch?	
	Who do you eat lunch with?	
	Who do you spend time with between classes?	
	Who are your locker neighbors?	
	Are you in any extra curricular activities?	

Obtain Close Contact's

- Name (Nick Name)
- Parent(s) / Guardian
- Birthdate
- Phone Number or
- Best way to reach contact and applicable information (e.g., phone, text, email, Facebook, APP)
- Address or physical description
- Setting where exposure occurred (home, school, daycare, workplace, church, shelter, clinic, travel, bar)
- Date and duration of most recent exposure
- If contact is associated with a business/organization, obtain applicable information, including name of person to contact from the business/organization that can help in close contact notification process. (e.g., school superintendent, church minister, business supervisor)

EXAMPLE:

Identifying close contact period from a positive case's illness onset



Q What is the period of time when an individual would be considered a close contact?



6. IDENTIFY BARRIERS AND SUPPORT NEEDED

Identify Barriers

- Do you have a thermometer and mask?
- What does your living situation look like?
 - Are any of your household members vulnerable to complications?
 - How many bedrooms, bathrooms?
 - Is there an alternate place you could stay? Can you transport yourself?
- Will you need food soon?
 - If so, how are you going to get it?
- Do you take any medications, and will you need a refill soon?

Providing Support and Education

- How to wear or what to use for a mask
- Clean and disinfect shared spaces
- Limit 1 person to take care of a minor

Make Referral

- Actively work with case / close contact on referral to programs that can assist with needs.



Recommendations for Positive Cases

ISOLATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POSITIVE CASE

DOH staff will provide positive case with isolation recommendations

- Explain importance of self-isolation
 - Describe what isolation consists of
 - Assess case's ability to self-isolate and need for social support
 - Ask about isolation barriers and help brainstorm possible solutions
 - Provide criteria for discontinuing self-isolation
- AND
- Provide process of follow-up for removal of isolation
 - The positive case will be notified by DOH when they can be released from isolation
 - DOH will provide a letter to the family or staff member
 - The parent or staff member will be responsible for providing the letter if required by the school

CAN 👍 DO EXAMPLES



CANNOT 🙅 DO EXAMPLES



EXAMPLE:

Calculating end of isolation period for positive case



Criteria for Removal from Isolation:

- 10 days have passed since symptom onset, and
- Fever free for 24 hours without use of fever reducing medications, and
- Improvement in symptoms



Notification Process

☑ DOH NOTIFICATION TO THE SCHOOL

Contact case's school (students and staff)

1. Following notification to positive case, DOH investigator will notify school Superintendent
2. DOH will provide school with COVID-19 Reporting Document to record the following information for the positive case and school-related close contacts. Please submit this information to the DOH Investigator as soon as possible.
 - Name
 - Parent(s) / Guardian
 - Indicate if close contact is a student or faculty member
 - Birthdate
 - Address
 - Phone number/ other contact information
 - Date of exposure
 - Duration of Exposure
 - Location of Exposure
 - Classroom (gym, music), bus, extracurricular activity (sport / club name), lunchroom, after school care, locker / back pack area
3. DOH will provide close contacts with quarantine recommendations
4. School may consider sending COVID-19 Exposure Notification letter drafted by DOH
 - School Close Contact Letter
 - School General Notification Letter
5. After investigation is complete, DOH investigator will provide mitigation strategies to Superintendent
6. School can participate in daily DOE/DOH "Office Hours" for additional questions and assistance as necessary
 - Monday through Friday, 9:00AM-10:00AM CT

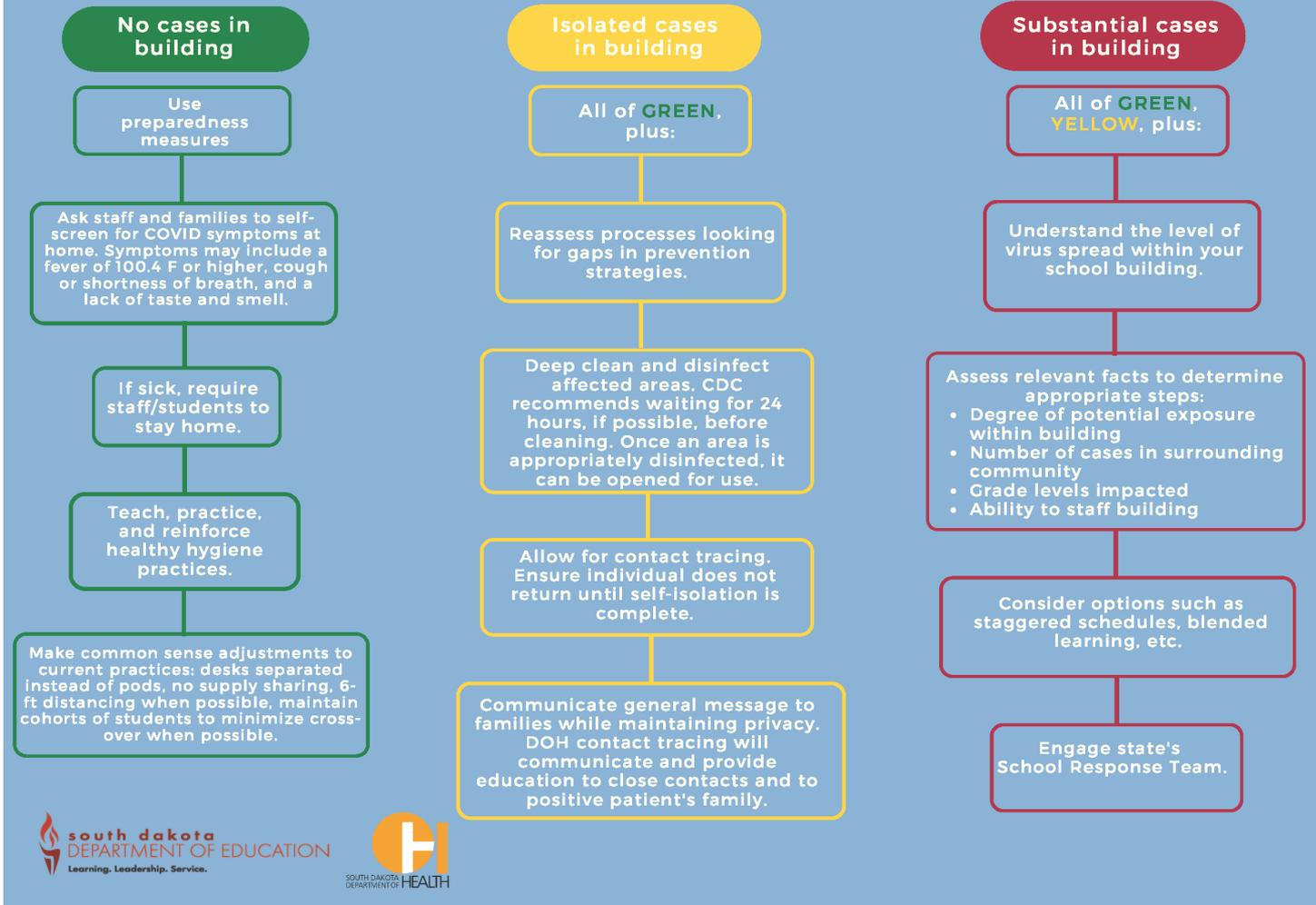
☑ WHAT SCHOOLS CAN DO IF THEY LEARN ABOUT A POSITIVE CASE BEFORE THE DOH

1. Superintendent should exclude positive case from school.
2. Superintendent can begin collecting information outlined on COVID-19 Reporting Document for positive case and potential close contacts.
 - Name
 - Parent(s) / Guardian
 - Indicate if close contact is a student or faculty member
 - Birthdate
 - Address
 - Phone number/ other contact information
 - Date of exposure
 - Duration of Exposure
 - Location of Exposure
 - Classroom (gym, music), bus, extracurricular activity (sport / club name), lunchroom, after school care, locker / back pack area
3. After lab reports positive case to DOH, DOH investigator will notify positive case and school superintendent.
4. Superintendent should provide any information collected on the COVID-19 Reporting Document to DOH Investigator.
5. DOH will provide close contacts with quarantine recommendations
6. School may consider sending COVID-19 Exposure Notification letter drafted by DOH
 - School Close Contact Letter
 - School General Notification Letter
7. After investigation is complete, DOH will provide mitigation strategies to Superintendent
8. School can participate in daily DOE/DOH “Office Hours” for questions and assistance
 - Monday through Friday, 9:00AM-10:00AM CT

INITIAL STEPS TO TAKE UPON NOTIFICATION OF POSITIVE

COVID-19 Mitigation in Schools

Updated 7/6/20



COVID-19 Reporting Document

COVID-19 Reporting Excel Document, Page 1 - Case Information

PLEASE RETURN THIS WORKSHEET TO THE DOH INVESTIGATOR

INVESTIGATOR:		INVESTIGATOR (BACK-UP)
INVESTIGATOR PHONE NUMBER		BACK UP PHONE NUMBER
INVESTIGATOR EMAIL		BACK UP EMAIL
COMPLETE SHEET 1 ON POSITIVE CASE, COMPLETE SHEET 2 FOR CONTACTS		
SCHOOL INFORMATION		
Person Completing Form:		NOTES YOU WANT TO SHARE:
Phone Number of Person Completing Form:		
Email of Person Completing Form:		
School District:		
School Name:		
POSITIVE CASE INFORMATION		
Student First Name:		
Student Last Name:		
Student Date of Birth:		
Parent/Guardian Name(s):		
Address		
Apt#/Lot#/P.O. Box#		
City		
State		
Zip Code		
County		
Country	USA	
Phone Number 1		
Phone Number 2		
E-Mail Address		
Date Student was Last In School		
Does This Student Ride the Bus?		
Bus #		
Extra Curricular Activity (ex:sport)		
Last Date Attended		
Extra Curricular Activity #2		
Last Date Attended		
Pre/Post School Care or Program?		
Did Student Leave Campus?		

COVID-19 Reporting Document

Page 2 – School Close Contacts

	A	B	C	O	P
1	PERSONS EXPOSED TO COVID-19 (CONTACTS)		A CONTACT IS A PERSON EX		
2	INDICATE IF STUDENT OR FACULTY (TITLE)	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	DURATION OF EXPOSURE	LOCATION OF EXPOSURE (classroom/bus,
3					
4					
5					
6					



Close Contact Investigation

DOH CLOSE CONTACT INVESTIGATION STEPS

Close Contact Investigations are very similar to Case Investigations

- Original patient information is not shared with close contacts

DOH investigator will:

- Obtain demographics and occupation(s)
 - Offer Close Contact Exclusion letter
- Assess symptoms and onset date
 - If symptomatic, recommend contacting healthcare provider to discuss testing and medical care
- Obtain medical history and risk for complication
- Obtain employment, school, daycare, long term care, congregate living, and tribe affiliation if available
- Identify risk and exposure
 - Others ill, known exposure, enrolled in military, recent travel
- Counsel on measure to avoid disease transmission
 - Handwashing, cleaning of high touch surfaces, wearing a mask within shared spaces

DOH CLOSE CONTACT INVESTIGATION STEPS CONT'D

- Provide quarantine recommendations
 - Provide quarantine criteria, including end date (assuming they do not develop symptoms)
 - Educate on importance of daily self-monitoring
 - Explain directions for self-monitoring
 - Check and record temperature twice daily
 - Assess for symptoms (cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, muscle aches, fatigue, diarrhea, loss of taste/ smell)
- Sign-up for SD DOH text illness monitoring (TIMs)
 - Entire household can respond to one TIMs message
 - TIMs is available in English and Spanish
 - If contact declines TIMs, offer phone call-monitoring
- Barriers and Support
 - Close contacts are allowed to shop for necessities as long as they do not have symptoms and are wearing a cloth/ surgical mask



EXAMPLE: Calculating quarantine period for close contact



Q What is the quarantine end date?



- ✓ Individual will quarantine for 14 days since last exposure.
- ✓ DOH will send a letter to the individual indicating when they can be released from quarantine.

CLOSE CONTACTS REMOVAL FROM QUARANTINE

Symptomatic and Asymptomatic Close Contacts*

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE & ISOLATION CRITERIA for CLOSE CONTACT

SYMPTOMATIC & ASYMPTOMATIC CONTACTS

- At least 14 days have passed since last exposure **AND**
- At least 1 days (24 hours) have passed since recovery defined as resolution of fever without the use of fever-reducing medications **AND**
- Improvement in symptoms

* If an individual becomes symptomatic and tests positive during their quarantine period, they will be considered a positive case and will begin isolation

* Inform tribal members to contact their tribal leaders to confirm that they have permission to be released from isolation or quarantine.



Other Tools

ABILITY FOR SCHOOLS TO EXCLUDE SICK CHILDREN

13-28-7.3. Exclusion of student for risk of infectious disease or communicable parasite--Readmission.

A school board or school superintendent may, with the concurrence of the county health officer, exclude from school attendance a student who is determined to be a risk or nuisance to the health of other students or school employees due to the presence of infectious disease or communicable parasite. A student may be readmitted when the school board or school superintendent, with the concurrence of the county health officer, determines that the state of communicability or infectiousness no longer exists.

PUBLIC HEALTH ORDER

State statutes allows the Secretary of Health to issue a public health order in certain situations that impact public health.

In rare instances when an individual fails to comply with isolation or quarantine, an individual or entity can notify DOH.

- DOH will determine if situation warrants public health order.
- Most people voluntarily comply with additional information and assistance.
- If a public health order is needed, a positive case is ordered and directed to remain at home, practice social distancing, and to make themselves reasonably available to medical personnel and/or staff of the South Dakota Department of Health during isolation period.
- If the individual continues to refuse to obey isolation orders, the DOH may seek court enforcement of the order.

***Of all cases in South Dakota, there have been fewer than 10 public health orders issued.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE

What's a public notice?

A public notice may be issued if the positive case was in a public setting and is unable to identify all close contacts.

- These situations can pose a risk to the public because close contacts cannot be notified
- The notice is intended to alert individuals to monitor for symptoms and seek testing if they begin to experience symptoms
- DOH determines information to be contained in notice, including dates and times of possible exposure
- DOH notifies impacted business, entity or community that DOH will be releasing a public health notice
- DOH issues notice to media to inform public

Questions?

