**WHEN CAN THEY RETURN?**

**When Exhibiting Symptoms** (even mild like a runny nose)
If a child is sent home or denied entry to D4C with any symptoms that could potentially be related to COVID-19 or if we are made aware that a child has symptoms that could potentially be related to COVID-19, they can return to D4C when
1) The child has had a negative test and
2) the child has been fever-free without a fever reducer for 24 hours and
3) the symptoms are improving

OR
Completion of a 10-day quarantine if not tested.

**When Considered a Close Contact***

* "Close contact" is defined by New Hampshire as a person being within 6 feet of someone with COVID-19 for a cumulative time of 10 minutes or longer during the person’s infectious period; this exposure can occur over multiple separate contacts or even days.

Anyone designated as a close contact* can return after a minimum of a 10 day quarantine determined from the last date of potential exposure. It is strongly recommended that they be tested around day 5-7 after last date of possible exposure.

If the child tests positive or develops symptoms during quarantine refer to “Receives a Positive Test Result...”.

**Receives a Positive Test Result with Symptoms**
Anyone who has symptoms and tests positive may return when:
- 10 days have passed since symptoms first appeared and
- 24 hours with no fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and
- Other symptoms of COVID-19 are improving*

*Loss of taste and smell may persist for weeks or months after recovery and need not delay the end of isolation.

**Receives a Positive Test Result – Asymptomatic**
A person may return after 10 days if they continue to be asymptomatic.

If they develop symptoms after testing positive, they should follow the guidance above for “Receives a Positive Test Result with Symptoms.”

**Travel outside of New England**
A person may return after 10 days from last day of travel. They have the option of ending quarantine after day 7 with a negative SARS-CoV-2 test on day 6-7 of quarantine (must be a molecular test to detect active infection, such as a PCR-based test).