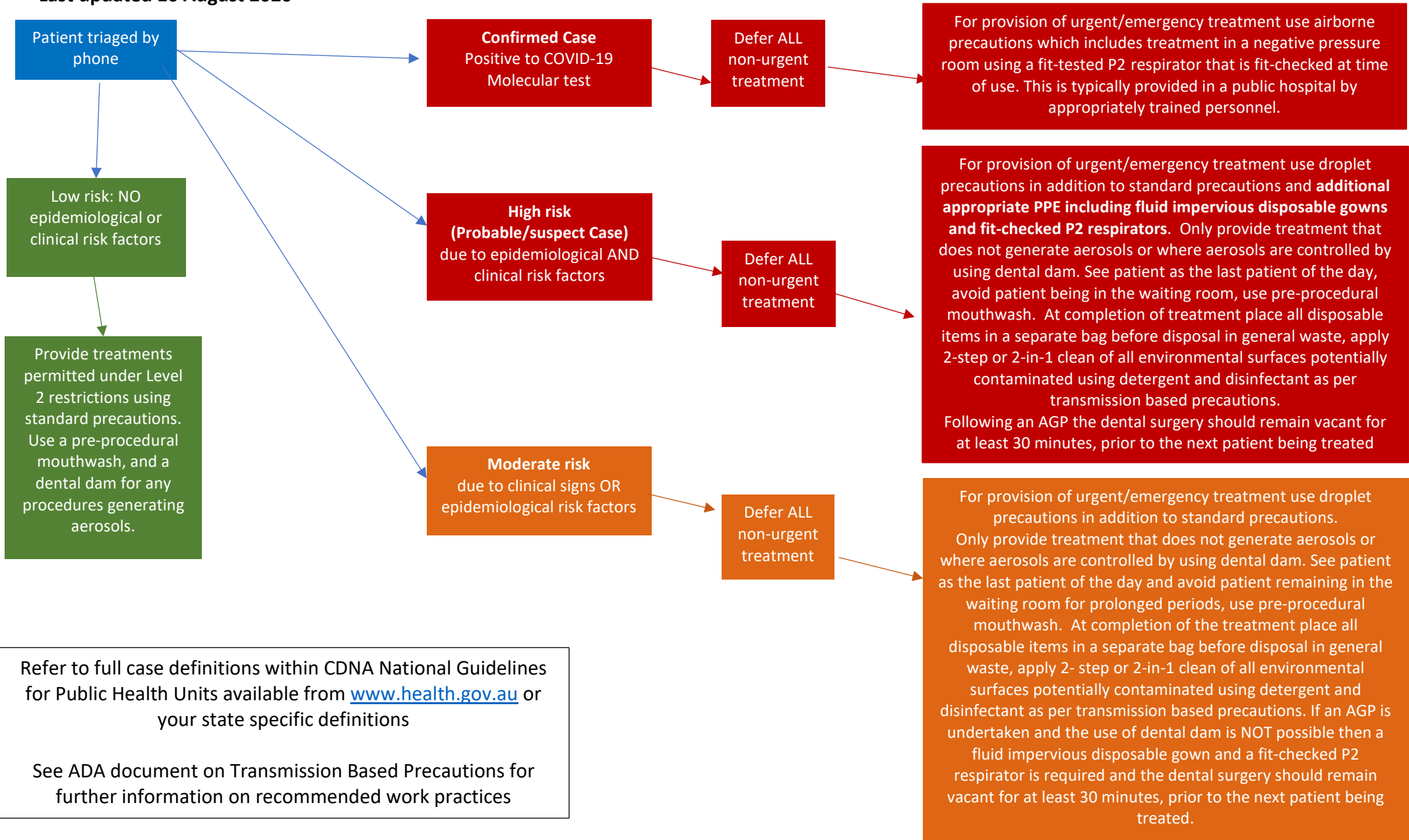


Decision Tree for Level 2 Patient Management

Last updated 10 August 2020



Refer to full case definitions within CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units available from www.health.gov.au or your state specific definitions

See ADA document on Transmission Based Precautions for further information on recommended work practices

A revised case definition was published in the Coronavirus Disease 2019 CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units, version 3.6 on 30 July 2020.

1. Case definition is based on what is currently known about the clinical and epidemiological profile cases of COVID-19 presenting in Australia and internationally.

A Confirmed case is a person who tests positive to a validated specific SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid test OR has the virus identified in cell culture, with PCR confirmation using a validated method OR undergoes seroconversion to or has a significant rise in SARS-CoV-2 neutralising or IgG antibody level.

A Probable case is a person who has detection of SARS-CoV-2 neutralising or IgG antibody¹ AND has had a compatible clinical illness AND meets one or more of the epidemiological criteria outlined in the suspect case definition (see below).

A Suspect case is a person, who meets the following clinical **AND** epidemiological criteria:

Clinical Criteria:

Fever ($\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$), or history of fever (e.g. night sweats, chills) OR acute respiratory infection (e.g. cough, shortness of breath, sore throat) OR loss of smell or loss of taste.

Epidemiological criteria:

In the 14 days prior to illness onset:

- Close contact with a confirmed or probable case
- International
- Passengers and crew who have travelled on a cruise ship
- Healthcare, aged or residential care workers and staff with direct patient contact
- People who have lived in or travelled through a geographically localised area with an elevated risk of community transmission, as defined by public health authorities

2. Testing

Any person with symptoms clinically compatible with COVID-19 who is tested should stay at home until a negative test is returned or symptoms have resolved, whichever is longer.

3. Cases can be released from isolation if they meet appropriate criteria.

- **Confirmed case** if asymptomatic and at least 10 days have passed since the first respiratory specimen positive for SARS-CoV-2 by PCR was taken and no symptoms have developed during this period
- **Confirmed or probable case with mild illness** who did not require hospitalisation if at least 10 days have passed since the onset of symptoms, and there has been resolution of all symptoms of the acute illness for the previous 72 hours
- **Confirmed or probable cases with more severe illness** who have been discharged from hospital, can be released from home isolation if at least 10 days have passed since hospital discharge, and there has been resolution of all symptoms of the acute illness for the previous 72 hours

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