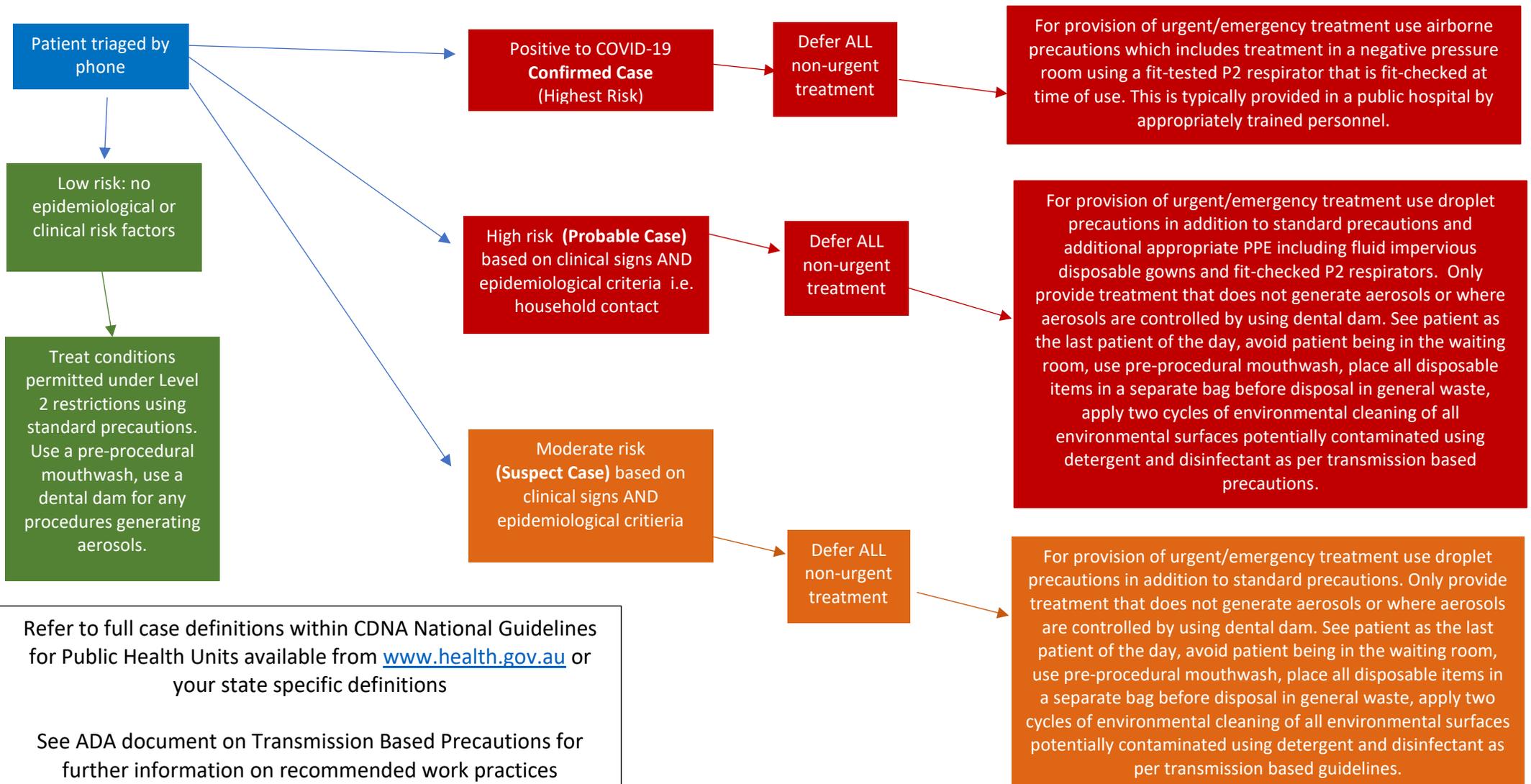


Decision Tree for Level 2 Patient Management



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 2.7 on 24 April 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 by electron microscopy or viral culture.

A Probable case is a person, who has not been tested, with fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$)¹ or history of fever (e.g. night sweats, chills) OR acute respiratory infection (e.g. cough, shortness of breath, sore throat) AND who is a household contact of a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19.

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

Clinical Criteria:

Fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) or history of fever (e.g. night sweats, chills) **OR** acute respiratory infection (e.g. cough, shortness of breath, sore throat).

Epidemiological criteria:

In the 14 days prior to illness onset:

- Close contact with a confirmed or probable case
- International or interstate travel
- 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 elevated risk of community transmission, as defined by public state or territory health authorities

2. Testing

Testing beyond the suspect case definition should be undertaken with clinical criteria where no other clinical focus of infection or alternate explanation of the patient's illness is evident. High risk settings may include Aged care and other residential care facilities and Healthcare settings.

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 positive sample 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