You have SYMPTOMS and are concerned you may have COVID-19. Now what?

This guidance does not apply to individuals who live, work, volunteer or are admitted in a highest risk setting*

Do you have ANY of these symptoms?





- If you have just one of these symptoms, it is less likely that you have COVID-19 infection.
- Self-isolate until your symptoms are improving for at least 24 hours (48 hours for gastrointestinal symptoms).
- Your household members do not need to self-isolate.



Nasal congestion

- It is **highly likely** that you have a COVID-19 infection.
- You MUST self-isolate immediately:

Joint pain

- For at least **5 days** from your symptom onset and until your symptoms have been improving for 24 hours (or 48 hours if gastrointestinal symptoms) whichever is longer in duration if you are:

(vomiting / diarrhea)

- 12 years of age or older AND fully vaccinated.
- 11 years old or younger, regardless of your vaccination status
- For **10 days** from your symptom onset if you are:
- 12 years of age or older AND either partially vaccinated or unvaccinated.
- Immune compromised, regardless of your age
- All of your household members (regardless of their vaccination status)
 MUST self-isolate while you are self-isolating.
- Most individuals do not need a COVID-19 test. If you are in the eligible individual list, get PCR test, rapid molecular test or rapid antigen tests (if you have access). If testing is not available, you must fulfill the self-isolation.
- If your symptoms worsen, seek advice from Telehealth or your health care provider.
- Notify your workplace.

*Highest risk settings/individuals include hospitals, Long-Term Care, retirement homes, congregate living settings, and health care workers providing care to immunocompromised people.

Note: In the context of Omicron, individuals who are previously positive in the last 90 days and not fully vaccinated are **not** considered equivalent to fully vaccinated.

Adapted from the Province of Ontario | January 10, 2022

