

Rapid Increase of Omicron Variant Infections in the United States: Management of Healthcare Personnel with SARS-CoV-2 Infection or Exposure

CDC Recs

12/24/21

https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2021/pdf/CDC HAN 460.pdf

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QmABN_IRNw-repndD-1NpvBCtoOxx3wW/view?usp=sharin

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Healthcare personnel with higher-risk exposure

- Personnel who have received all COVID-19 vaccine and booster doses as recommended by CDC. Under
 conventional strategies, asymptomatic healthcare personnel who have received all COVID-19 vaccine
 and booster doses as recommended by CDC do not need to be restricted from work if they have had a
 higher-risk exposure but do not have symptoms. They should follow all recommended infection
 prevention and control practices and isolate immediately if they develop symptoms. Under
 conventional strategies, such personnel should be tested for SARS CoV-2, per CDC guidance. Under
 contingency or crisis strategies, testing is not required, and the duration of quarantine may be
 shortened.
- Personnel who have not received all COVID-19 vaccine and booster doses as recommended by CDC.
 Under conventional conditions, asymptomatic healthcare personnel who have not received all
 COVID-19 vaccine and booster doses as recommended by CDC, and who have had a higher risk
 exposure to SARS-CoV-2, can return to the workplace after day ten without testing, or facilities can
 limit the duration of work restriction under certain circumstances as outlined in CDC guidance. Under
 contingency conditions such personnel can continue to work using a "test-to stay" strategy under
 certain circumstances. Under crisis conditions, such personnel can continue to work without testing as
 long as they remain asymptomatic.
- Healthcare personnel who are exposed should use well-fitting respiratory source control all times while in the facility and follow all conventional, contingency, and crisis strategies and follow all recommended infection prevention and control practices.