Discontinuation of Transmission Based Precautions for SARS-CoV2

Previously titled - Relocation of a Patient after Transmission Based Precautions are Discontinued

Created: 4/16/2020, Revised 2/3/2021

Non Test Based Strategy

- Asymptomatic
- Severely Immunocompromised
- 20 days since date of COVID + Test
- No new symptoms (e.g. cough, shortness of breath)

- Asymptomatic
- Not Immunocompromised
- 10 days since date of COVID + Test
- No new symptoms (e.g. cough, shortness of breath)

- Mild to Moderate Symptoms
- Not Immunocompromised
- 10 days since symptoms appeared
- At least 24 hrs since last fever (w/o fever reducing meds)
- Improved symptoms (e.g. cough, shortness of breath)

- Severe to Critical Illness
OR
- Severely Immunocompromised
- 20 days since symptoms appeared
- At least 24 hrs since last fever (w/o fever reducing meds)
- Improved symptoms (e.g. cough, shortness of breath)

Definitions of Severity of Illness

**Mild Illness**: Individuals who have any of the various signs and symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g., fever, cough, sore throat, malaise, headache, muscle pain) without shortness of breath, dyspnea, or abnormal chest imaging.

**Moderate Illness**: Individuals who have evidence of lower respiratory disease by clinical assessment or imaging, and a saturation of oxygen (SpO2) ≥94% on room air at sea level.

**Severe Illness**: Individuals who have respiratory frequency >30 breaths per minute, SpO2 <94% on room air at sea level (or, for patients with chronic hypoxemia, a decrease from baseline of >1%), ratio of arterial partial pressure of oxygen to fraction of inspired oxygen (PaO2/FiO2) <300 mmHg, or lung infiltrates >50%.

**Critical Illness**: Individuals who have respiratory failure, septic shock, and/or multiple organ dysfunction.

In pediatric patients, radiographic abnormalities are common and, for the most part, should not be used as the sole criteria to define COVID-19 illness category. Normal values for respiratory rate also vary with age in children, thus hypoxia should be the primary criterion to define severe illness, especially in younger children.

Definitions of Severity of Illness

*The studies used to inform this guidance did not clearly define “severely immunocompromised.” For the purposes of this guidance, CDC used the following definition:

- Some conditions, such as being on chemotherapy for cancer, being within one year out from receiving a hematopoietic stem cell or solid organ transplant, untreated HIV infection with CD4 T lymphocyte count < 200, combined primary immunodeficiency disorder, and receipt of prednisone >20mg/day for more than 14 days, may cause a higher degree of immunocompromise and inform decisions regarding the duration of Transmission-Based Precautions.
- Other factors, such as advanced age, diabetes mellitus, or end-stage renal disease, may pose a much lower degree of immunocompromise and not clearly affect decisions about duration of Transmission-Based Precautions.
- Ultimately, the degree of immunocompromise for the patient is determined by the treating provider, and preventive actions are tailored to each individual and situation.