



COVID-19



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Isolation and Precautions for People with COVID-19

Updated Aug. 11, 2022

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Looking for the Quarantine and Isolation Calculator? It's currently being updated and will be posted here when available.

If [you were exposed](#) to COVID-19, you should start taking precautions.

This information is intended for a general audience. Healthcare professionals should see [Ending Isolation and Precautions for People with COVID-19](#). This CDC guidance is meant to supplement—not replace—any federal, state, local, territorial, or tribal health and safety laws, rules, and regulations.

If you have COVID-19, you can spread the virus to others. There are precautions you can take to prevent spreading it to others: isolation, masking, and avoiding contact with people who are at high risk of getting very sick. Isolation is used to separate people with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 from those without COVID-19.

These recommendations do not change based on [COVID-19 Community Levels](#). If you have COVID-19, also see additional information on [treatments](#) that may be available to you.



For Healthcare Professionals: [Ending Isolation and Precautions for People with COVID-19](#)



When to Isolate

Regardless of vaccination status, **you should isolate from others when you have COVID-19. You should also isolate if you are sick and suspect that you have COVID-19 but do not yet have [test](#) results.** If your results are positive, follow the full isolation recommendations below. If your results are negative, you can end your isolation.



IF YOU TEST

Negative

You can end your isolation



IF YOU TEST

Positive

Follow the full isolation
recommendations below

When you have COVID-19, isolation is counted in days, as follows:

If you had no [symptoms](#)

- **Day 0 is the day you were tested** (not the day you received your positive test result)
- **Day 1 is the first full day** following the day you were tested
- If you develop symptoms within 10 days of when you were tested, the **clock restarts at day 0 on the day of symptom onset**

If you had [symptoms](#)

- **Day 0 of isolation is the day of symptom onset**, regardless of when you tested positive
- **Day 1 is the first full day** after the day your symptoms started



Isolation

If you test positive for COVID-19, **stay home for at least 5 days and isolate from others in your home. You are likely most infectious during these first 5 days.**

- **Wear a high-quality mask** if you must be around others at home and in public.
- Do not go places where you are unable to wear a mask, including travel and public transportation settings.
- Stay home and separate from others as much as possible.
- Use a separate bathroom, if possible.
- Take steps to [improve ventilation](#) at home, if possible.
- Don't share personal household items, like cups, towels, and utensils.
- Monitor your [symptoms](#). If you have an [emergency warning sign](#) (like trouble breathing), seek emergency medical care immediately.
- Learn more about [what to do if you have COVID-19](#).



Ending Isolation

End isolation based on how serious your COVID-19 symptoms were.

If you had no symptoms



You may end isolation after day 5.


If you had symptoms

You may end isolation after day 5 if:

- You are fever-free for 24 hours (without the use of fever-reducing medication)
- Your symptoms are improving

If you still have fever or your other symptoms have not improved, continue to isolate until they improve.

If you had [moderate illness](#)  (if you experienced shortness of breath or had difficulty breathing), or [severe illness](#)  (you were hospitalized) due to COVID-19-, or you have a weakened immune system, you need to isolate through day 10.

If you had [severe illness](#)  or have a weakened immune system, consult your doctor before ending isolation. Ending isolation without a viral test may not be an option for you.

If you are unsure if your symptoms are moderate or severe or if you have a weakened immune system, talk to a healthcare provider for further guidance.

Regardless of when you end isolation, avoid being around people who are more likely to get very sick from COVID-19 until at least day 11. Remember to wear a high-quality mask when indoors around others at home and in public and not go places where you are unable to wear a mask until you are able to discontinue masking (see below).

Loss of taste and smell may persist for weeks or months after recovery and need not delay the end of isolation.



Removing Your Mask

After you have ended isolation, when you are feeling better (no fever without the use of fever-reducing medications and symptoms improving),

- Wear your mask through day 10.

OR

- If you have access to antigen tests, you should consider using them. With two sequential negative tests 48 hours apart, you may remove your mask sooner than day 10.

Note: If your antigen test results¹ are positive, you may still be infectious. You should continue wearing a mask and wait at least 48 hours before taking another test. Continue taking antigen tests at least 48 hours apart until you have two sequential negative results. This may mean you need to continue wearing a mask and testing beyond day 10.

After you have ended isolation, if your COVID-19 symptoms recur or worsen, restart your isolation at day 0. Talk to a healthcare provider if you have questions about your symptoms or when to end isolation.

^[1] As noted in the Food and Drug Administration labeling for authorized over-the-counter antigen tests, negative test results do not rule out SARS-CoV-2 infection and should not be used as the sole basis for treatment or patient management decisions, including infection control decisions.




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Content source: [National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases \(NCIRD\)](#), Division of Viral Diseases

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