

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](#): Fever/chills, cough, shortness of breath, decrease/loss of smell and taste?

No

Yes

Do you have two or more of these [symptoms](#)?:

- Sore throat
- Headache
- Extreme fatigue
- Runny nose/nasal congestion
- Muscle aches/joint pain
- GI Symptoms (i.e. vomiting or diarrhea)

No

Yes

- 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.

- It is highly likely that you have a COVID-19 infection.
- You must [self-isolate](#) immediately:
 - For at least **5 days** (if fully vaccinated or under 12 years old) or **10 days** (if not fully vaccinated or immunocompromised) from your symptom onset and until you have no fever and your symptoms have been improving for 24 hours (or 48 hours if gastrointestinal symptoms), whichever is longer in duration
- 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 a PCR test, rapid molecular test or rapid antigen tests (if you have access). If testing is not available, you must fulfill the self-isolation.

*Highest risk settings include hospitals (including complex continuing care facilities and paramedic services) and congregate living settings, including Long-Term Care, retirement homes, First Nation elder care lodges, group homes, shelters, hospices and correctional institutions.

Note: Symptoms should not be related to any other known causes or conditions. See the [COVID-19 Reference Document for Symptoms](#) for more information