



COVID-19

Clinical Care Quick Reference for COVID-19

Updated Jan. 14, 2022

This quick reference highlights key COVID-19 Clinical Care information for healthcare providers and provides selected links to full guidance and research for easier CDC web navigation.

 [COVID-19 Vaccination: Clinical Resources](#)

QUICK REFERENCE

Caring for Patients

- **Signs and symptoms** of COVID-19 can include fever, chills, cough, shortness of breath, fatigue, muscle aches, headache, loss of taste or smell, sore throat, nasal congestion or rhinorrhea, vomiting or diarrhea, and skin rashes.
- Some patients with COVID-19 may progress to dyspnea and severe disease **about one week after** symptom onset.
- Clinicians who wish to consider the use of therapeutics, or other available investigational therapies, should **review the COVID-19 National Institutes of Health (NIH) Treatment Guidelines**.

MORE DETAILS

- [Clinical Care](#)
- [NIH Treatment Guidelines](#) 
- [Caring for Patients at Home](#)

QUICK REFERENCE

Ending Isolation

- For people with a current laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection and [mild](#)  symptoms who are not moderately or severely immunocompromised:
 - Isolation can be discontinued at least 5 days after symptom onset (day 1 through day 5 after symptom onset, with day 0 being the first day of symptoms) **and** after resolution of fever for at least 24 hours (without the use of fever-reducing medications) **and** with improvement of other symptoms.
 - These people should continue to properly wear a well-fitted mask around others at home and in public for 5 additional days (day 6 through day 10 after symptom onset) after the 5-day isolation period.

CDC also provides recommendations for

- People who test positive for COVID-19, never develop symptoms, and are **not** moderately or severely immunocompromised.
- People who have [moderate](#)  COVID-19 illness and who are **not** moderately or severely immunocompromised.
- People who are [severely ill](#)  and who are **not** moderately or severely immunocompromised.
- People who are [moderately or severely immunocompromised](#) with COVID-19.

MORE DETAILS

- [Ending Isolation and Precautions for People with COVID-19](#)

QUICK REFERENCE

People at Increased Risk of Severe Illness

- People of any age with any of the **underlying medical conditions** on CDC's evidence-based list can be more likely to get severely ill from COVID-19.
- Older adults are at highest risk for severe illness from COVID-19.
- The risk of severe COVID-19 increases as the number of underlying medical conditions increases in a person.
- Long-standing systemic health and social inequities have put various groups of people at increased risk of getting sick and dying from COVID-19.
- CDC highlights key findings from a large cross-sectional that examined risk factors and comorbidities associated with severe outcomes of COVID-19.

MORE DETAILS

- [List of Underlying Medical Conditions Associated with High Risk for Severe COVID-19](#)
- [Scientific Evidence for Conditions that Increase Risk of Severe Illness](#)

QUICK REFERENCE

Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS)

- Multisystem inflammatory syndrome is a rare but serious complication associated with COVID-19 in which multiple organ systems become inflamed.
- MIS can affect children and adolescents (MIS-C) and adults (MIS-A).
- The MIS-C healthcare provider page provides information on clinical presentation, case definition of MIS-C, case report form (CRF), and more resources about MIS-C.
- CDC has developed a MIS-A case definition for healthcare providers.

MORE DETAILS

- [MIS in Children \(MIS-C\) Information for Healthcare Providers](#)
- [MIS-C Healthcare Provider Resources](#)
- [MIS in Adults \(MIS-A\) Case Definition](#)

QUICK REFERENCE

Post-COVID Conditions

- [Post-COVID conditions](#) describe a range of new, returning, or ongoing health issues that persist **four or more weeks** after first being infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, sometimes after initial symptom recovery.
- New or ongoing symptoms can occur in people who had varying degrees of illness during acute infection, including patients who had mild or asymptomatic infections.
- Medical and research communities are still learning about post-acute symptoms and clinical findings.

Get more details: [Evaluating and Caring for Patients with Post-COVID Conditions](#)

QUICK REFERENCE

Caring for Special Populations

- **Pregnant and recently pregnant people** are at an increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19 and might be at increased risk for some adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as preterm birth. CDC provides considerations for healthcare facilities providing obstetric care for pregnant patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- CDC provides information for **breastfeeding people and their infants** on isolation and quarantine practices, as well as considerations for well-child visits and lactation services.
- For healthcare providers **caring for neonates**, CDC provides information on diagnosis, evaluation, infection prevention and control practices, and disposition.
- For healthcare providers **caring for children**, CDC provides information about caring for children with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 during the pandemic.

MORE DETAILS

- [Inpatient Obstetric Healthcare Settings](#)
- [Care for Breastfeeding People](#)
- [Caring for Newborns](#)
- [Caring for Children](#)

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