ISOLATION or QUARANTINE

Isolation and quarantine help protect the public by preventing exposure to people who have or may have a CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

**ISOLATION** separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.

**QUARANTINE** separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick.

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**ISOLATION**

**Isolation is for people who are ALREADY SICK.**

- Isolation separates and restricts the movement of sick people so they can't spread disease.

- Isolation in a home means separating yourself from others in the household.

- A sick person isolating at home should seek medical treatment if unable to manage symptoms.

- Isolation is usually voluntary, but in a public health emergency, officials have the authority to isolate people who are sick.

- Stop isolation only if you've had no fever for at least 72 hours; AND have improved symptoms; AND at least 10 days have passed since your symptoms first appeared.

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**QUARANTINE**

**Quarantine is for people who are NOT SICK, but may have been exposed.**

- Quarantined people may or may not become sick.

- Quarantined people must stay at home or another location so they don't unknowingly spread the disease.

- If you are quarantined and you become ill, you can seek medical treatment from a healthcare provider.

- Quarantine can be voluntary, but in a public health emergency, officials have the authority to quarantine people who have been exposed to an infectious disease.

*NOTE: Critical infrastructure employees with no symptoms may be required to report to work.*

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May 11, 2020