Symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. During the current Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) outbreak, it is likely that many people with cold and flu-like symptoms have COVID-19. To get a test for COVID-19, call your doctor or visit covid19.lacounty.gov/testing.

HOME CARE

There is no specific treatment for the virus that causes COVID-19. Here are steps that you can take to help you get better:

- Rest
- Drink plenty of fluids
- Take acetaminophen (Tylenol®) to reduce fever and pain.
- Note that children younger than age 2 should not be given any over-the-counter cold medications without first speaking with a doctor.
- Note that these medicines do not “cure” the illness and do not stop you from spreading germs.

SEEKING MEDICAL CARE

Calling Your Doctor

- Many people will have a mild illness and get better at home.
- If you are 65 years and older or have a health problem such as a chronic disease or a weak immune system call your doctor to let them know about your symptoms and to discuss if you need to be examined or tested. Make a plan with your doctor for regular check ins and discuss what to do if your symptoms get worse.
- Call your doctor if you have any questions about your illness, or if your symptoms are concerning, not going away, or getting worse.

If you need assistance finding a medical provider, call the Los Angeles County Information line 2-1-1, which is available 24/7.

Emergency care

- Call 911 if you have emergency warning signs. Tell dispatch personnel that you may have COVID-19.

Call 911 if there are emergency warning signs

COVID-19 may be stressful for people, visit publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/Coronavirus/ to learn how to care
Home Care Instructions
for People with Respiratory Symptoms

for your mental health and support your loved ones. If you need to speak with someone about your mental health, contact your doctor or the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health Access Center 24/7 Helpline at (800) 854-7771.

PROTECTING OTHERS

Follow the steps below to help prevent the disease from spreading to people in your home and your community.

Stay home, except to get medical care
- Do not go to work, school, or public areas.
- Stay home until at least 7 days have passed after your symptoms first appeared AND at least 3 days after you have recovered. Recovery means that your fever is gone for 72 hours without the use of fever-reducing medications and your respiratory symptoms (e.g. cough, shortness of breath) have improved. Even if you get tested and the result is negative, you must remain at home for the full time, to prevent spreading your illness to others.
- If you must leave home while you are sick, do not use public transportation. Use a personal vehicle if possible. If you cannot drive yourself, keep as much distance as possible between you and the driver, leave the windows down and wear a mask (or face covering).
- If you do not have someone to help you, if possible, arrange for food and other necessities to be left at your door. If you need help finding social services, essential items like food and medicines call 2-1-1.

Separate yourself from other people in your home
- Stay in a specific room and away from other people in your home as much as possible. It is particularly important to stay away from people who are at higher risk of serious illness.
- Use a separate bathroom. If this is not possible, clean the bathroom after use (see below).
- Stay at least 6 feet from others.
- Open windows or use a fan or an air conditioner, if possible, in shared spaces in the home to ensure good airflow.
- Do not allow visitors and limit the number of people in your home.
- Do not handle pets or other animals.
- Do not prepare or serve food to others.

Wear a facemask or cloth face cover when you are around others
- You should wear a facemask when you are around other people (e.g., sharing a room or vehicle) or pets and before you enter a hospital or doctor’s office. If you do not have a facemask, wear a cloth face cover – see guidance on how to use it properly on the Public Health website. Note, a mask or cloth face cover should not be placed on anyone who has trouble breathing or is unable to remove it without assistance.
- If you are not able to wear a facemask or face cover, then people who live with you should not be in the same room with you. If they must enter your room, they should wear a facemask. After leaving your room, they should immediately clean their hands, then remove and dispose of their facemask, and clean their hands again wash their hands.
Home Care Instructions
for People with Respiratory Symptoms

Use masks and face covers with caution with children.
Infants and children under 2 should not wear cloth face coverings. Those between the ages of 2 and 8 should use them but under adult supervision to ensure that the child can breathe safely and avoid choking or suffocation.

Cover your coughs and sneezes
Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw used tissues in a lined trash can; immediately wash your hands.

Avoid sharing personal household items
Do not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with other people or pets in your home. Wash them thoroughly with soap and water after use.

Clean your hands often
Wash your hands often and thoroughly, especially after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing; going to the bathroom; and before eating or preparing food. Use soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, clean your hands with a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. Use soap and water if your hands are visibly dirty.

Clean and disinfect all “high-touch” surfaces every day
High touch surfaces include counters, tabletops, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables. Also, clean and disinfect any surfaces that may have body fluids on them. Use household cleaning and disinfectant sprays or wipes, according to the product label instructions. See cleaning instructions in Preventing the spread of respiratory illness in the home on the Public Health website.

TALK TO YOUR CLOSE CONTACTS

Quarantine
Be sure to tell all of your close contacts that they need to be in quarantine for 14 days after their last contact with you. Close contacts include all household members, any intimate contacts, and all individuals who were within 6 feet of you for more than 10 minutes, starting 48 hours before your symptoms began until your isolation period ends. In addition, anyone who had contact with your body fluids and/or secretions (such as were coughed on/sneezed on, shared utensils or saliva or provided care to you without wearing protective equipment) needs to be in quarantine. They should self-quarantine even if they feel well because it can take 2–14 days for them to show symptoms. See the Home quarantine guidance for those exposed to COVID-19 on the Public Health website.

Cleaning
Your caregivers and household contacts should wear a disposable facemask and gloves if they clean your room or bathroom or come into contact with your body fluids, and/or secretions (such as sweat, saliva, sputum, nasal mucus, vomit, urine, or diarrhea). They should remove and dispose of their gloves first, clean their hands, then remove and dispose of their facemask, and clean their hands again. See cleaning instructions in Preventing the spread of respiratory illness in the home on the Public Health website.