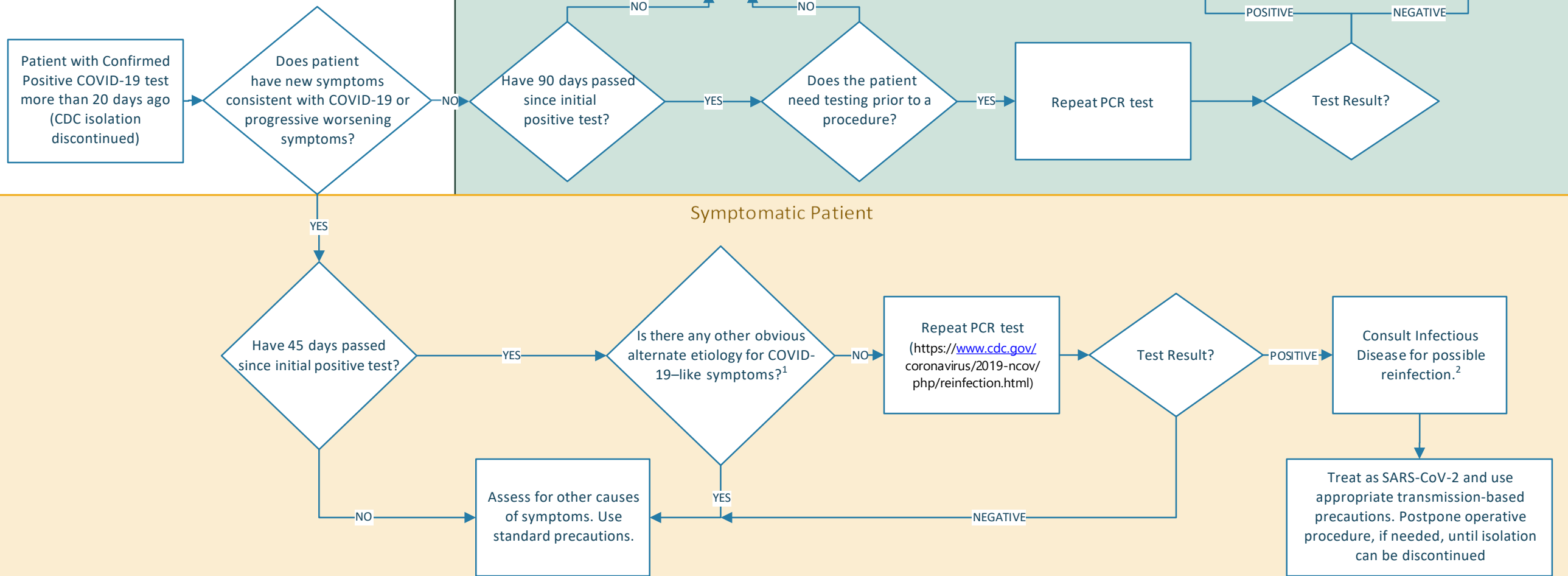


# COVID-19 Reinfection & Retesting Guidance

Owner: Clinical and Operations  
Last Date Modified: February 18, 2021  
Last Review: January 21, 2022



**Retesting within 90 days of an initial positive test is rarely needed.**

**Reinfection is rare. Risk factors for reinfection appear to be mild initial infection, a duration of 3-4 months since initial infection, and inability to mount an immune response.**

<sup>1</sup> Due to the rare nature of reinfection-consider more proximate causes (e.g. SOB due to CHF exacerbation/fluid overload, renal insufficiency with fluid overload, exacerbation of COPD)

<sup>2</sup> If test result is positive, contact the lab to determine if cycle threshold (Ct) result is available. For more information about interpretation and use of CT values- see *Testing for SARS-CoV-2*

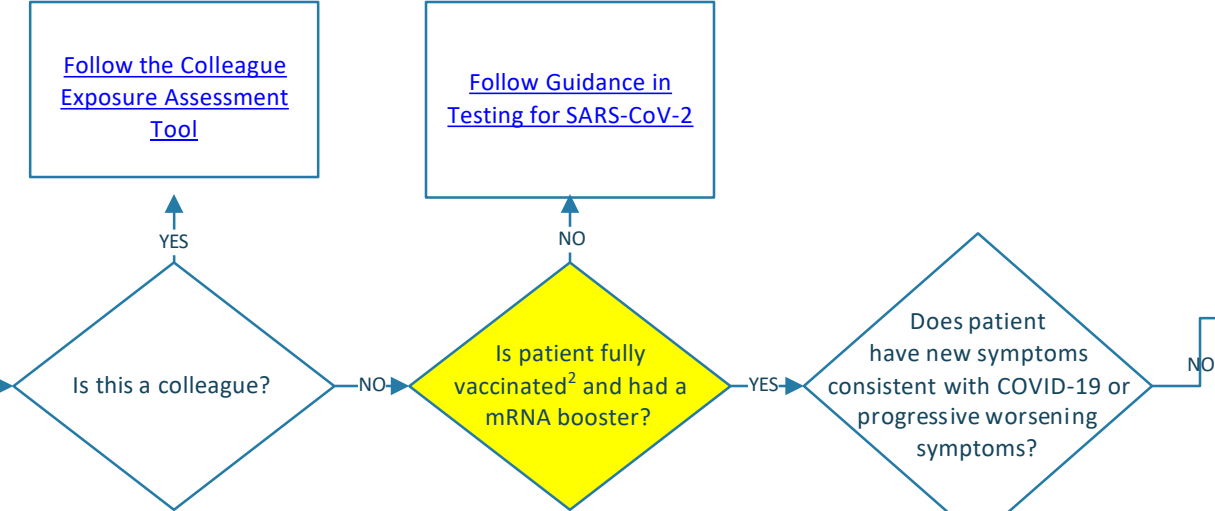
# COVID-19 Testing for Fully Vaccinated Patients

Owner: Clinical and Operations  
Last Date Modified: January 21, 2022  
Last Review: January 21, 2022

Individual has had an exposure<sup>1</sup> to COVID-19

[Follow the Colleague Exposure Assessment Tool](#)

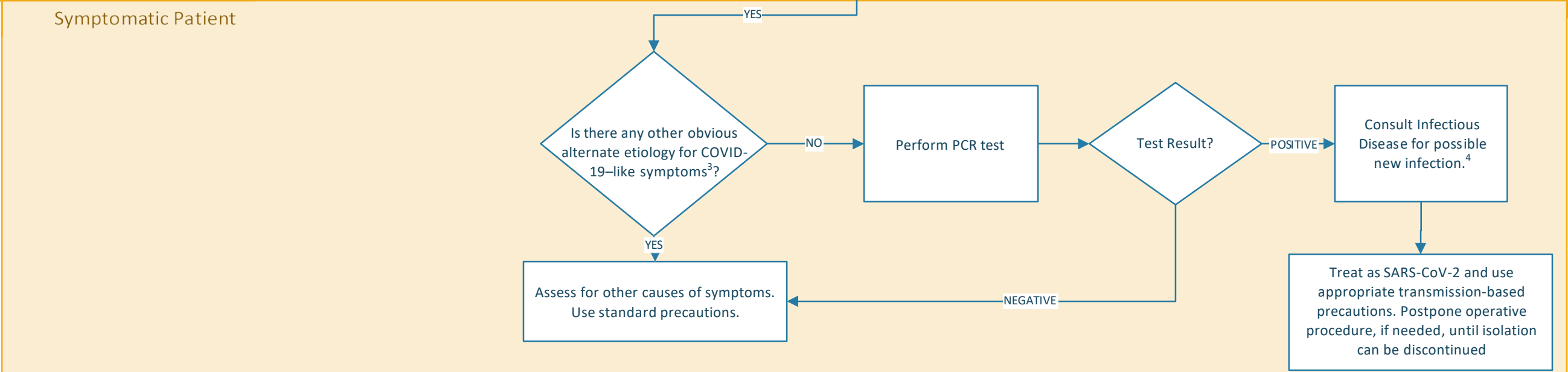
[Follow Guidance in Testing for SARS-CoV-2](#)



Asymptomatic Patient

**Testing not required for asymptomatic patients**

- [Testing is not required for those who are asymptomatic and have had an exposure, however the CDC recommends testing at 5 days from the last date of exposure.](#)
- [If a previously asymptomatic patient develops symptoms within 10 days following the last date of exposure, follow symptomatic pathway below.](#)
- [COVID testing should be performed if required by state/local requirement or other ministry-specific policy \(e.g. universal testing for all admissions, or pre-procedural testing\). If testing is required, see Testing for SARS-CoV-2](#)



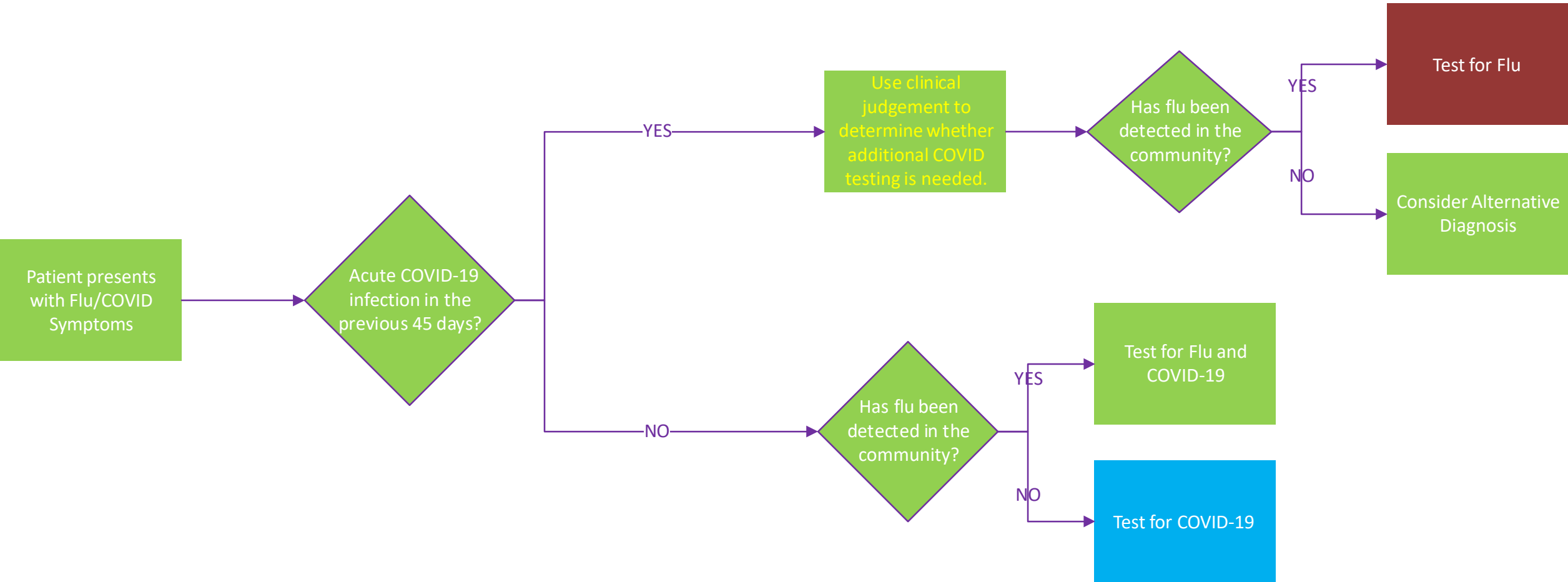
<sup>1</sup> Exposure includes prolonged contact (within 6 feet for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more) with a person with COVID -19 who has symptoms (in the period from 2 days before symptom onset until they meet criteria for discontinuing home isolation; can be laboratory-confirmed or a clinically compatible illness), or a person who has tested positive for COVID -19 (laboratory confirmed) but has not had any symptoms (in the 2 days before the date of specimen collection until they meet criteria for discontinuing home isolation). This is irrespective of whether the person with COVID-19 or the contact was wearing a mask or whether the contact was wearing respiratory personal protective equipment (PPE).

<sup>2</sup> A person is considered fully vaccinated if it has been 2 weeks after their second dose in a 2-dose series, such as the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines, or 2 weeks after a single-dose vaccine, such as Johnson & Johnson’s Janssen vaccine. If it has been less than two weeks since the final dose of vaccine, follow the guidance in the Testing for SARS CoV-2 guidance.

<sup>3</sup> Vaccine breakthrough is unusual. Due to the relatively rare nature of vaccine breakthrough-consider more proximate causes (e.g. SOB due to CHF exacerbation/fluid overload, renal insufficiency with fluid overload, exacerbation of COPD)\*

<sup>4</sup> If test result is positive, contact the lab to request genomic sequencing to identify possible variant as cause of breakthrough

# Flu/COVID19 Testing Algorithm



*Note: Please follow your local/state requirements for testing if they are more stringent*