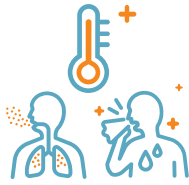


What do I do if I think I was exposed to COVID-19?

Some people are at higher risk ([http:// oridahealthcovid19.gov/high-risk-populations/](http://oridahealthcovid19.gov/high-risk-populations/)) Of getting very sick from COVID-19. Here's what to do if you think you may have been exposed to coronavirus.

Some people are at increased risk (<https://floridahealthcovid19.gov/high-risk-populations/>) for severe illness from COVID-19. Severe illness means that a person with COVID-19 may need hospitalization, intensive care, a ventilator to help them breathe, or they may even die. If you are concerned about a potential exposure, here is what you can do.



Watch for symptoms

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. **Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus.** Anyone can have mild to severe symptoms.

People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

This list does not include all possible symptoms. Older adults and people who have severe underlying medical conditions like heart or lung disease or diabetes seem to be at increased risk for developing more serious complications from COVID-19 illness. Talk to your health care provider about any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

You can use the [CDC's self-checker \(https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html) to help make decisions and seek appropriate medical care regarding COVID-19.

When to seek emergency medical attention



If someone is showing any of these signs, seek emergency medical care immediately:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Pale, gray, or blue-colored skin, lips, or nail beds, depending on skin tone

This list is not all possible symptoms. Please call your health care provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

Call 911 or call ahead to your local emergency facility. Notify the operator that you are seeking care for someone who has or may have COVID-19.



Get tested

If you are concerned about a potential exposure, you should talk to your health care provider and get tested for COVID-19.

Regardless of whether you are unvaccinated or fully vaccinated, **if you develop symptoms of COVID-19**, you should keep your distance, be evaluated by a health care provider, and get tested. You can find [testing](#)

locations (<https://floridahealthcovid19.gov/testing-sites/>) here.

Learn more about COVID-19 symptoms:

[here\(https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html)



Talk to your health care provider about potential post-exposure treatments

Treatments used for COVID-19 should be prescribed by a health care provider.

Monoclonal antibody treatments

(<https://floridahealthcovid19.gov/monoclonal-antibody-therapy>) can prevent hospitalization or death in high-risk patients with COVID-19 and are widely available in Florida.

- Treatment is free and vaccination status does not matter. If you are 12 years and older and are at high risk for severe illness due to COVID-19, you are eligible for this treatment.
 - In clinical trials, monoclonal antibody treatment showed a 70% reduction in hospitalization and death.
 - For high-risk patients who have been exposed to someone with COVID-19, Regeneron can give you temporary immunity to decrease your odds of catching the infection by over 80%.
- There is currently a standing order in Florida signed by the State Surgeon General that allows patients to receive this treatment without a prescription or referral if administered by an eligible health care provider. Such referrals are not required at any of the State of Florida monoclonal antibody treatment sites and treatments are available at no cost to patients.

[Click here to find a treatment site](https://floridahealthcovid19.gov/monoclonal-antibody-therapy/mab-locator/)

(<https://floridahealthcovid19.gov/monoclonal-antibody-therapy/mab-locator/>).

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has issued emergency use authorization for **Regeneron Pharmaceuticals' REGEN-COV (casirivimab and imdevimab)** for post-exposure prophylaxis of COVID-19 in people who are at high risk for progression to severe COVID-19, including hospitalization or death, and are:

- Not fully vaccinated (2 weeks after a person's final dose of a COVID-19 vaccine) or who are not expected to mount an adequate immune response to complete COVID-19 vaccination (for example, people with immunocompromising conditions including those taking immunosuppressive medications) and
 - Have been exposed to a person infected with COVID-19 consistent with close contact criteria per Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or
 - Who are at high risk of exposure to a person infected with COVID-19 because of occurrence of COVID-19 infection in other people in the same institutional setting (for example, nursing homes, prisons, etc.)
- Post-exposure prophylaxis with REGEN-COV (casirivimab with imdevimab) is not intended to be a substitute for vaccination against COVID-19.
- REGEN-COV is not authorized for pre-exposure prophylaxis for prevention of COVID-19.

More information can be found on the [U.S. Food and Drug Administration's website \(https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization\)](https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization).
