



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on State Testing Strategy June 17, 2020



The Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH) is sharing these Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) to help answer common inquiries about how to get tested for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

If you have additional questions, please visit the state coronavirus website at ct.gov/coronavirus or call 2-1-1.

1. Who should get tested for COVID-19?

- If you are experiencing any symptoms that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has identified for COVID-19, you need to get tested.
 - o What are the symptoms of COVID-19?
 - People with COVID-19 can have mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms can appear two to 14 days after being exposed to the virus.
 - Symptoms can include: cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fever or chills, muscle or body aches, sore throat, headache, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, runny nose or stuffy nose, fatigue, recent loss of taste or smell. Children have similar symptoms to adults and generally have mild illness.
- In certain situations, it is recommended that you to be tested if you are a health care worker, first responder, congregate care facility resident or staff (includes nursing homes, assisted living facilities, residential care homes, group homes, correctional institution) homeless, or living in communities hardest hit by the pandemic. Some of these situations include being exposed to someone with COVID-19 or working in a congregate setting where COVID-19 can spread easily (e.g. nursing homes, assisted living or correctional facilities).

2. What type of test should I get for COVID-19?

- There are two types of tests available for COVID-19: a nucleic acid test which is used to diagnose a person with current infection with the SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, and an antibody test that helps determine if someone was infected with the SARS-CoV-2 virus in the past.
- If you are having symptoms for COVID-19, or are not sick but want to know if you might have the virus right now, you should have a nucleic acid diagnostic test.

3. How do I get tested for COVID-19?

- If you think you have COVID-19 and feel like you have symptoms, you should first call your primary care provider to talk about your symptoms and get scheduled for a test. Many primary care providers are set up to test their patients on site.
- Drive-up and walk-up testing is available at acute care hospitals, urgent care centers, community health centers and certain pharmacy based testing sites. Please call 2-1-1 or visit www.211ct.org to find a testing location near you.

4. I don't have a primary care provider. Does that mean I can't get tested?

- If you don't have a primary care provider, you can still get tested for COVID-19. There are places like community health centers across the state that are taking new patients. They offer on-site health evaluations as well as on-site COVID-19 testing. Please call 2-1-1 or visit www.211ct.org to find a testing location near you.

5. I've heard that there are walk-up COVID-19 testing sites. Is this true?

- Yes. There are many walk-up testing sites available in Connecticut. Please call 2-1-1 or visit www.211ct.org/search to find a testing location near you.

6. What will I be charged for a COVID-19 test?

- For those with symptoms of COVID-19, private insurance carriers and the state's HUSKY Health Program [will not charge out-of-pocket costs for COVID 19 testing](#). Health insurers have voluntarily waived cost sharing for testing on a temporary basis. Any person enrolled in a fully-insured or self-insured health plan will not pay any out of pocket costs. The State Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance programs, known as HUSKY Health, are covering all costs for testing. Any individual enrolled in a HUSKY Health plan will not pay out of pocket costs. In addition, HUSKY Health is now covering COVID-19 testing for uninsured Connecticut residents who are U.S. citizens or have a qualifying immigration status, regardless of income; and covering COVID-19 testing for residents without a qualifying immigration status if they meet HUSKY income requirements and have COVID-19 symptoms.

7. Can I get tested for COVID-19 if I don't have health insurance?

- Yes. There are several options to get a free COVID-19 test, regardless of your health insurance or immigration status:
 - Make an appointment to get tested at a community-based health center or one of their pop-up locations. Many of these sites offer drive-up and walk-up testing options. When you make an appointment, confirm that the site provides free testing and related services for people without health insurance, regardless of immigration status. Please call 2-1-1 or visit www.211ct.org/search to find a testing location near you.
 - Testing is available at various pharmacy based testing locations throughout the state. [Go online to be pre-screened](#) for CVS rapid testing and get an appointment.

8. How can I get a COVID-19 test quickly?

- If you need to get a COVID-19 test quickly, CVS Health is offering free drive-up rapid testing. [Go online to be pre-screened](#) for an appointment. The rapid testing site will not test people who do not have an appointment or who do not meet the testing criteria.

9. How long will I have to wait to get the results of my COVID-19 test?

- CVS Health testing sites will offer rapid results, usually within 15 minutes. Tests done at other sites will come back in about three to five days. While you are waiting for your test results, it is very important to stay at home and isolate yourself to avoid spreading your symptoms to others.

10. What happens if I test positive?

- Stay at home, wash your hands frequently, wear a face mask (or a cloth face covering if a mask is not available), stay away from other people in your home, and clean “high-touch” surfaces” (doorknobs, railings, phones, counters, faucet handles) every day.
- Your name and contact information will be shared with public health staff at the Connecticut Department of Public Health to help with contact investigation.

- Someone from CT DPH or your local health department will call you and ask you for a list of people you have had close contact with while you were sick or just before you got sick.
- **A contact tracer will only contact you for health matters related to COVID-19 and not for any other reason**
- You can leave your home if these two things have happened:
 - o You must have had no fever for 72 hours (three days) without the use of fever reducing medications, and your respiratory symptoms (cough, shortness of breath) must be getting better; and
 - o At least 10 days have passed since your symptoms first appeared.
- If you had no symptoms but tested positive, you should stay home until 10 days after your positive test.
- If any of your symptoms get worse, call your healthcare provider.

11. What happens if I test negative?

- If you start having any symptoms of COVID-19 after the test, call your healthcare provider and ask if you should be tested again.
- Wash your hands often and practice social distancing (six feet between you and other people).
- Wear a cloth face covering when you leave your house.
- If you get sick, stay home from work.
- Clean “high-touch” surfaces” (doorknobs, railings, phones, counters, faucet handles) every day.

If you test negative for COVID-19, you most likely were not infected at the time of your test. It is also possible that you were tested very early in your infection and you could test positive later. It is also possible you could be exposed later and get sick. This means that even with a negative test, it is important for healthcare workers and others who work with vulnerable populations to stay home from work while experiencing any symptoms.

12. Why isn't the State testing everyone in Connecticut?

- Testing is an important part of our pandemic response, but it is not the only part. Other behaviors – wearing a mask, hand washing, social distancing, and cleaning – are equally important tools.
- Testing people who have COVID-19 symptoms is still critical.
- For people without symptoms, we are focused on testing people in areas hit hardest by the virus. We are also offering testing to people working in close-contact environments. This will help us monitor the virus and identify places that need support from the health department.