



Law Enforcement Officer Sickness with COVID-19

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can be severe and life-threatening in some individuals. It is easily spread from person to person. The guidance below outlines information useful to law enforcement in the event officers contract COVID-19.



ACT

If an officer:

- Experiences COVID-19 symptoms, such as cough, fever, or muscle aches and pains, he/she should report this immediately to his/her supervisor or the designated agency contact.
- Displays COVID-19 symptoms, including cough, fever, or muscle aches and pains, he/she should be removed from the workplace immediately.
- Believes they have been exposed to COVID-19 and develops symptoms, such as a fever, cough or difficulty breathing, he/she should refrain from returning to work and contact their healthcare provider for medical advice.



TEST

Agencies should work closely with the local health department and healthcare facilities to:

- Establish a process for COVID-19 testing of law enforcement personnel.
- Communicate to agency personnel how to get tested for COVID-19.
- Advocate for priority access to testing for law enforcement personnel.



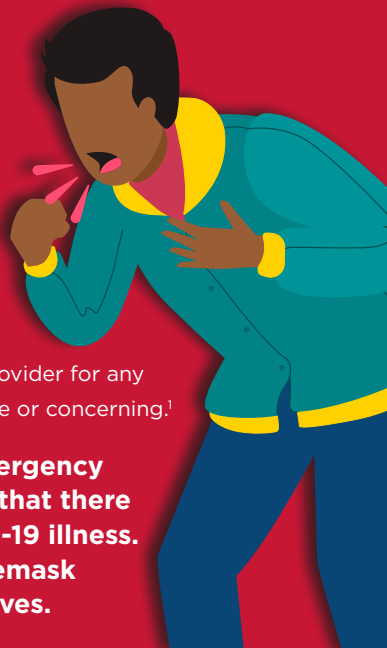
ISOLATE

- Individuals with confirmed COVID-19 should follow the guidance of healthcare providers and their local public health agency.
- If confirmed positive for the COVID-19 virus, or if testing is not available, an officer should take the following steps:²
 - Notify supervisor or the designated agency contact.
 - Stay at home except to get emergency medical care.
 - Separate from other people at home, including pets (also known as “home isolation”).
 - Contact healthcare provider and call ahead before visiting a healthcare provider.
 - Wear a facemask, if available, when you are around other people (including before you enter a healthcare provider’s office).
 - Cover coughs and sneezes.
 - Clean your hands with soap often (at least 20 seconds).
 - Avoid sharing personal household items.
 - Clean all “high-touch” surfaces every day.
 - Monitor symptoms daily.

When to Seek Medical Attention

Seek emergency medical attention immediately for any of the following warning signs include*:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion or inability to arouse
- Bluish lips or face



*This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning.¹

Call 911 in a medical emergency and notify the operator that there is a possibility of COVID-19 illness. If possible, put on a facemask before medical help arrives.

