Did you know?

If COVID-19 is treated with antivirals within 5 days of a positive test or the start of symptoms it can potentially lessen the severity and duration of COVID-19.

Do I have COVID-19, the flu or a cold?

	COVID - 19	FLU	COLD
Rapid Onset	+	+	✕
Cough	+	+	+
Aches & Pains	+	+	+
Fatigue	+	+	+
Sneezing	✕	+	+
Sore Throat	+	+	+
Headache	+	+	+
Stuffy Nose	+	+	+
Fever	+	+	+
Diarrhea	+	+	✕
Nausea / Vomiting	+	+	✕
Loss of Taste / Smell	+	✕	+
Pink Eye	+	✕	✕

How to prevent the spread of COVID-19

Get a COVID-19 vaccine

COVID-19 vaccines help your body develop protection from the virus that causes COVID-19. Although vaccinated people sometimes get infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, staying up to date on COVID-19 vaccines significantly lowers the risk of getting very sick, being hospitalized, or dying from COVID-19.[1]

Wash you hands often.

If soap and water are not readily available, use hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.[2]

Wear a well-fitting mask.

Especially indoors in public in areas where the COVID-19 community level is high, regardless of vaccination status.[2]
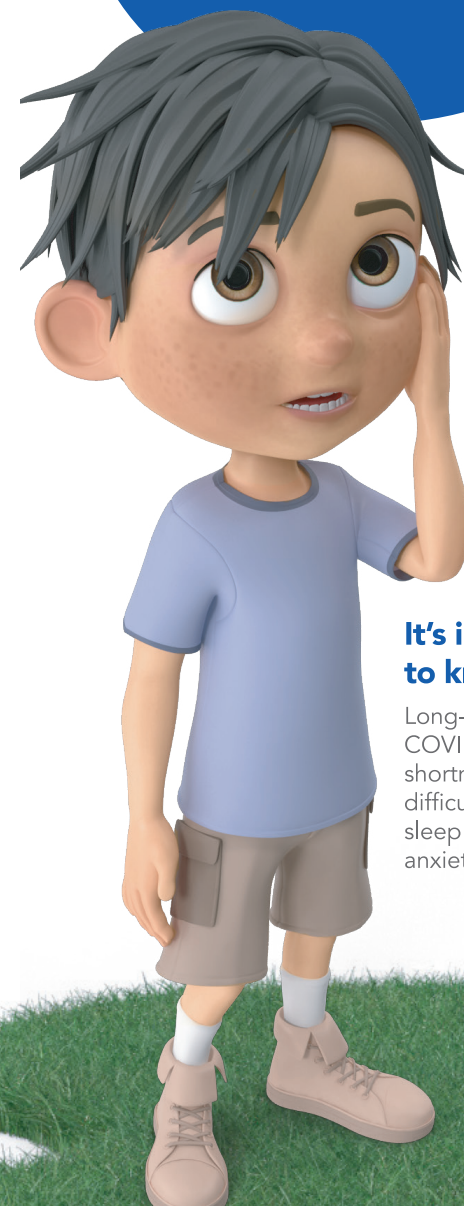
Get a COVID-19 test.

Get tested within 5 days after your symptom onset. A pharmacist can perform a COVID-19 test or you can run an at-home test. If positive, your pharmacist can dispense medication to help treat COVID-19, helping you get better faster and may also prevent serious complications. If you have any questions, always consult your physician.

Find out more about COVID-19 Symptoms and Complications:

Is it the flu or is it COVID-19? Find out more:

QuidelOrtho™

Uh Oh... I think I have COVID-19.

It's important to know!

Long-term effects of COVID-19 include fatigue, shortness of breath, difficulty concentrating, sleep disorders, fevers, anxiety and depression.[1]

When to Use Antigen Testing for COVID-19?

Antigen versus Molecular

Antigen

Molecular

Rapid antigen can be **taken at home or a pharmcy** and results are available in **less than 15 minutes**

Molecular tests tend to be **more sensitive** than antigen tests, and can **take longer to process** and may require it be **administered by a healthcare professional**

What is an Antigen Test

- Rapid antigen tests are designed for the rapid diagnoses of active infection by detecting the protein antigen of COVID-19 virus.
- Rapid turn-around-time of 10-15 minutes to results

- Antigen testing is optimal within 5-7 days of symptom onset – viral loads are at their highest and you are the most contagious
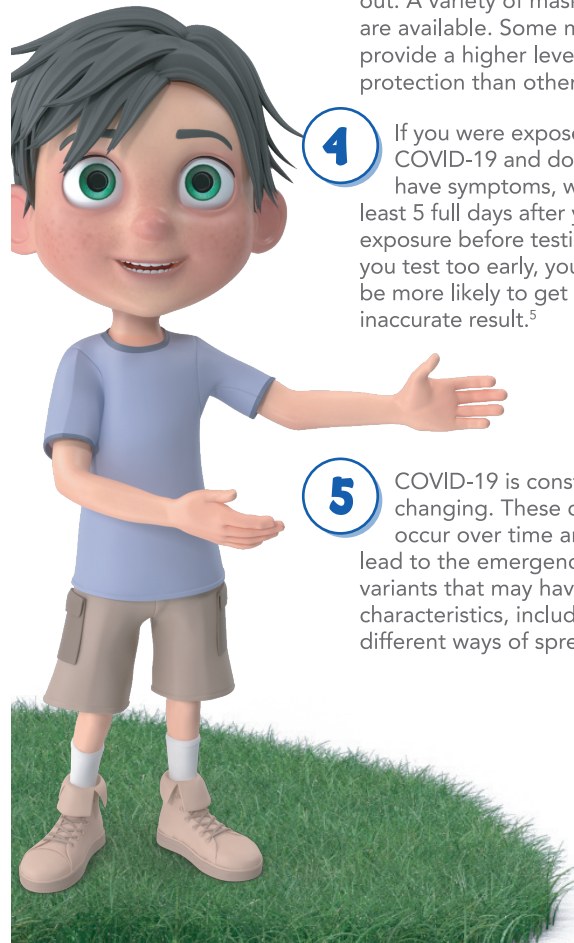- Can be accessed at the pharmacy or in-home

Six Quick Facts About COVID-19

1 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.[4]

2 COVID-19 spreads when an infected person breathes out droplets and very small particles that contain the virus. These droplets and particles can be breathed in by other people or land on their eyes, noses, or mouth. In some circumstances, they may contaminate surfaces they touch.[3]

3 Masks are made to contain droplets and particles that you breathe, cough, or sneeze out. A variety of masks are available. Some masks provide a higher level of protection than others.[6]

4 If you were exposed to COVID-19 and do not have symptoms, wait at least 5 full days after your exposure before testing. If you test too early, you may be more likely to get an inaccurate result.[5]

5 COVID-19 is constantly changing. These changes occur over time and can lead to the emergence of variants that may have new characteristics, including different ways of spreading.[3]

How do I get tested for COVID-19?

The COVID-19 test is is available to administer right here by the pharmacist. You also have an option to purchase at-home tests if you want to self-test.

If you chose to have the test performed by the pharmacy, the pharmacist will swab the inside of the nose and then process the sample. If you decide to use an at-home test, you would self swab your nose and process the sample according to instructions.

In 10-15 minutes depending upon the test, the results will show if the sample is positive or negative. Process sample according to the test instructions.

If you or your family member test positive for COVID-19, your pharmacist will dispense an antiviral that is prescribed under the current FDA guidelines.

Consult you physician if you have any questions.

1. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html#vaccines **2.** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html **3.** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html **4.** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html **5.** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/ symptoms-testing/testing.html **6.** https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html **7.** Smith R, Gibson L, Martinez P, et al. Longitudinal Assessment of Diagnostic Test Performance Over the Course of Acute SARS-CoV-2 Infection. Journal of Infectious Diseases.