

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Testing Requirements Policy 28 July 2022 Version 6.0 OFFICIAL



Department of Health

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Background

This document describes the 'Testing Requirements Policy' regarding the types of COVID-19 tests for cohorts covered by the *Pandemic (Quarantine Isolation and Testing) Order*.

This document may be amended from time to time by the Secretary of the Department of Health.

Testing Requirements

Classification	Mandatory Testing Requirements
Close contact	Close contact self-quarantining for 7 days (with symptoms)
	A close contact <u>with COVID-19 symptoms</u> must undertake a COVID-19 rapid antigen (RA) test upon symptom onset. Should the RA test return a positive result, a close contact must notify the Department of Health* of the result as soon as possible (if positive, the person becomes a probable case).
	If the result is negative , the close contact <u>must</u> undertake a RA test on the sixth day of the seven-day self-quarantine period.
	It is recommended that a close contact undertake a RA test on three other days between the first and sixth day of self-quarantine (at least 24 hours apart).
	If the close contact is unable to access a RA test, they must undertake a COVID-19 PCR test instead.
	Symptomatic close contacts can proceed to a PCR if requested.
	Note: this should be in accordance with the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure **.
	Close contact self-quarantining for 7 days (without symptoms)
	A close contact <u>without COVID-19 symptoms</u> must undertake a RA test on the first and sixth day from when they are required to self-quarantine. Should the RA test return a positive result, a close contact must notify the Department of Health* of the result as soon as possible (if positive, the person becomes a probable case)
	It is recommended that a close contact undertake a RA test on three other days between the first and sixth day of self-quarantine.
	If the close contact is unable to access a RA test, they must undertake a COVID-19 PCR test instead.
	Note: this should be in accordance with the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure**.

	Close contact undertaking daily surveillance testing instead of self- guarantine
	A close contact who is electing to undertake surveillance testing instead of self-quarantine, must undertake five COVID-19 rapid antigen tests , in each 24-hour period, during the period commencing from the date the person became a close contact until the date the close contact's period of self-quarantine would have ended.
	A close contact can request a PCR test and must self-quarantine while they are awaiting results of a PCR test.
	If a close contact develops symptoms at any time during their household contact period, they are recommended to undertake a RA test as soon as possible and isolate until symptoms resolve . Symptomatic close contacts can proceed to a PCR if requested.
	Note: A close contact opting to undertake surveillance testing in lieu of self-quarantine must follow all other requirements such as:
	 wear a mask indoors when outside of their home
	do not visit hospitals or care facilities
	 notify their employer or education facility.
	Note: A PCR test represents a point in time diagnosis. A close contact must still use a RA test for 5 days of the contact period, or isolate for 7 days, even if undertaking a PCR test and receive a negative result.
	By undertaking regular RA tests, a close contact is able to undertake most ordinary activities whilst still monitoring for COVID-19, given the likelihood of continuous exposure in a household during this timeframe.
	Note: this should be in accordance with the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure** .
Social contact (Includes contacts in workplaces and social settings)	A social contact must undertake a RA test or a PCR test (if there are no RA tests available) if experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and self- quarantine until they are notified of a negative result, or for seven days post-test, whichever is earlier.
	Should the RA test return a positive result, a social contact must notify the Department of Health* of the result as soon as possible (if positive, the person becomes a probable case).
	Note: this should be in accordance with the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure **.

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Classification	Recommended Testing
International arrival	An international arrival is recommended to undertake a COVID-19 test within 24 hours of arrival in Victoria.
(Includes aircrew, maritime crew, and passengers)	Note: An asymptomatic international arrival undertaking a test, should undertake a RA test not a COVID-19 PCR test.
	An international arrival should undertake a RA test if experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and can request a PCR if a RA test is unavailable
	Note: this should be in accordance with the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure **.
Social contact (includes contacts in workplaces and social	A social contact <u>without COVID-19 symptoms</u> is strongly recommended to undertake daily RA testing for five days following notification that they are a social contact.
settings)	Should the RA test return a positive result , a social contact must notify the Department of Health* of the result as soon as possible (if positive, the person becomes a probable case).
	Note: this is in accordance with the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure.**
Symptomatic person in the community or a workplace (not a close contact or social contact)	A person in the community or a workplace (who is not a close contact or social contact) who is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms is recommended to undertake a RA test or a COVID-19 PCR test as soon as possible after symptom onset, and self-quarantine until they receive a negative result or for seven days post-test, whichever is earlier.
	Should the RA test return a positive result, they must notify the Department of Health* of the result as soon as possible (if positive, the person becomes a probable case). A confirmatory PCR test is not required.
	Note: this should be in accordance with the COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure **.
Asymptomatic person in the community (not a close contact or	An asymptomatic person is a person in the community (who is not a close contact or social contact) and is not experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.
social contact)	Should a RA test return a positive result, an asymptomatic person in the community must notify the Department of Health* of the result as soon as possible (if positive, the person becomes a probable case).
	It is recommended for an asymptomatic person in the community to confirm a positive RA test with a COVID-19 PCR test if they have received two positive RA test results on two consecutive days.

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	Note: this should be in accordance with the COVID-19 rapid antigen test	
	procedure**.	

* The Department of Health can be notified via the COVID-19 Positive Rapid Antigen Test Self-Reporting Form online at <u>https://dhvicgovau.powerappsportals.com/rapid-antigen-test</u> or call centre on 1800 675 398.

The **COVID-19 rapid antigen test procedure means if a person completed a COVID-19 rapid antigen test:

- the person must undertake a second **COVID-19 rapid antigen test** as soon as possible if the person receives an invalid test result from the first **COVID-19 rapid antigen test**, such that it is not possible to conclude that the result is a negative test result; and
- if the result of the second **COVID-19 rapid antigen test** is invalid such that it is not possible to conclude that the result is negative, the person must complete a **COVID-19 PCR test** within 24 hours and remain in **self-quarantine** until the person receives a negative test result.