



FAQs – Returning to Housing for Fall 2020 (COVID-19 UPDATE)

When will temperature checks be performed?

Campus Life Specialists have been asked to work with the student population to develop their own temperature-taking plan.

He or she will log your temperature on a standard log maintaining the utmost standard of privacy.

What if I get sick?

Do not leave your room. Visit [the CDC website for guidance and to use the self-checker.](#)

Report it immediately to the Campus Life Specialist using your email. The Campus Life Specialist will report to the Coordinator, who reports to the Director of Risk Management and Public Safety.

In the past, we could self-diagnose: allergies, upset stomach, etc. **DO NOT SELF-DIAGNOSE DURING COVID-19.**

We have sick rooms set aside for the fall semester and strong protocols for food delivery in place through partnership with Aramark, however space is limited and we are not equipped for a COVID-19 quarantine. During COVID-19, it is important that you go to the doctor to rule out COVID-19.

If there is an 'outbreak' of COVID-19 in KC Housing, there is a chance that we will have to shut down and residents would have to vacate the dorms immediately. This is why we are taking all preventative precautions we can.

What if I have a temperature reading of 100.2-degrees or greater?

Staff will take your temperature again to double check for accuracy. If your temperature reading is still above 100.2 the Coordinator of Campus Life will be notified.

You will have to go to the doctor to rule out COVID-19. You will be responsible for transportation. The contacts you provided on your self-report form before you were approved for housing will be contacted.

If you have been outside for a prolonged period or have been working out, then you will be removed to a cool area. Campus Life will check your temperature again after one hour. After an hour, if the fever is the same or has risen, the Coordinator will be notified.

If it is down to normal, you may resume activities.

In cases of a confirmed high fever reading, an ambulance may be called at the resident's expense.

What if I am sick but I had a negative COVID-19 test?

In Nolen Hall and Gussie Nell Davis Halls, there are a limited amount of sick rooms for non-COVID medically cleared students.

Stark and Quads will use sick rooms in a designated space on campus.

These rooms have private restrooms. Maintenance will not enter these rooms for any type of maintenance until you are well. Aramark will deliver food to the front desk, and a RA or staff member will deliver food to the dorm's front door.

There may be situations where both a well-roommate/suitemate **and** a sick student will need to move to separate sick rooms to have the original room properly disinfected.

There will be additional information regarding sick rooms posted inside the sick rooms.

What if I have a positive COVID-19 test?

You and your roommate (and suitemates, if applicable) will move to separate sick rooms at the Quads immediately. If there are concerns regarding contact with other students, they may be removed to sick rooms as well. Emergency contacts will be notified to come get the student within 24 hours. You will need to be medically cleared before returning to campus.

What if I get tested for COVID-19/antibodies?

According to the most recent info regarding testing: if a person or group of people are waiting for test results, and they are asymptomatic (meaning you are choosing to get this test for no reason other than to get the test), then since they live with others, they must stay in a specific "sick room" or area and away from other people or animals, including pets. Use a separate bathroom, if available. You must isolate in a sick room until you get your COVID-19 test results.

What if I test positive for antibodies?

According to the CDC, the presence of antibodies may not mean that persons are protected from the virus. At this time, there is still no definitive proof. Until there is definitive proof that a positive test for antibodies means a resistance to COVID-19, you will have to go through all the same procedures as persons without antibodies.

CDC: Antibodies most commonly become detectable 1-3 weeks after symptom onset, at which time evidence suggests that infectiousness likely is greatly decreased and that some degree of immunity from future infection has developed. However, additional data are needed before modifying public health recommendations based on serologic test results, including decisions on discontinuing physical distancing and using personal protective equipment.

Taken together, these observations suggest that the presence of antibodies may decrease a person's infectiousness and offer some level of protection from reinfection. However, definitive data are lacking, and it remains uncertain whether individuals with antibodies (neutralizing or total) are protected against reinfection with SARS-CoV-2, and if so, what concentration of antibodies is needed to confer protection.

Although the presence of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies when detected using a testing algorithm with high positive predictive value for the context of use likely indicates at least some degree of immunity, until the durability and duration of immunity is established, it cannot be assumed that individuals with truly positive antibody test results are protected from future infection.