Coronavirus/COVID-19
Pediatric Drive-Through Testing

The health and safety of all of our patients and families is important to us. Drive-through testing helps our patients and care teams stay safe during testing. This handout will tell you about where to go, what to expect, and how you can partner with us during this process.

Where do I go for drive-through testing?
A member of your care team will call you to schedule an appointment for drive-through testing. During that phone call, you will be told where to go for the test.

What can I expect when I arrive at the testing site?
When you arrive, a team of nurses will greet you. They will be wearing masks, gloves, goggles, and gowns. This test uses a patient swab, like a long Q-tip, that the nurse will place in your child’s nose. It will irritate your child’s nose and will not feel comfortable. You may also see some blood on the swab after the test is done, this is normal. This swab may cause your child to sneeze, cough, and cry.

How can I help during testing?
To help the nurse to get a good sample, you will be asked to hold your child’s arms, legs, and/or head still during the test. If your child is in a car seat, please install the car seat next to the window. You will need to get into the back seat next to the child to help hold them, or they may sit on your lap in the front seat if they are little. Your nurse will work with you to figure out the best spot for your child during the test.

When will I receive results?
You will receive the test results in 3-4 days. Both positive and negative results will be:
• Given to you over the phone
  and
• Sent to your Primary Care Provider

What if other family members are worried and would like to get tested?
If other family members are worried and would like to be tested for coronavirus/COVID-19, they should contact their primary care providers. Our site only provides tests for patients who have been:
• Seen by one of our doctors
  and
• have a test ordered.
What should I do while I wait for results?
Before your child is tested and while you wait for the results of your child’s test, please take steps to protect yourself and others. This guide provides tips to prevent germs from spreading while you are self-isolating.

Practicing Self-Isolation
Self-isolation means that you and your child should reduce the amount of time spent with other people. This means at home and in the community.

Stay home
- You and your child should only leave your home for medical appointments.
- Avoid public spaces. Do not let your child go to school or attend school events.
- Avoid using public transportation. Do not use ride-sharing services or taxis for travel.

Stay away from others in your home
- Stay in a specific room away from other people in your home.
- Use a separate bathroom if possible.
- Avoid sharing personal items, like toothbrushes.
- Do not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, towels, or bedding with other people in the home.
- Wash personal items with soap and water often.

People who test positive for COVID-19 should stay isolated at home for whichever is longer:

- 14 days after positive test results
- 7 days after their fever is gone and their other symptoms improve

Call ahead before visiting a hospital, emergency room, or clinic for any reason. If you have to see your care team, tell them that someone in your home has or may have the coronavirus/COVID-19. This will let them take steps to avoid spreading germs.

If you have a medical emergency call 911 and tell the dispatcher that someone in your home has or may have the coronavirus/COVID-19. This will let them take steps to avoid spreading germs.

Keep Things Clean

Clean ‘high-touch’ surfaces every day
High touch surfaces include counters, tables, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables.
Wash your hands often
Use soap and water or sanitizer gel with at least 60% alcohol. Wash your hands for at least 20 seconds. Sing ‘Happy Birthday’ twice to yourself. This takes about 20 seconds and will help you track time.

Watching Symptoms

Call the doctor
• If your child has difficulty breathing
• If other symptoms get worse
• Use MyChart messaging, phone calls, or telehealth to get medical information from the care team.

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