

How to Self-Isolate Before Surgery

As you get ready for surgery, you must self-isolate from others as much as possible before your surgery. If you develop symptoms of COVID -19 (such as fever, cough, trouble breathing) before surgery, please contact your surgeon for further instructions.

Stay home

- Do not use public transportation, taxis or rideshares.
- Do not go to work, school or other public places.



Avoid contact with others

- No visitors unless essential (e.g., care providers).
- Stay away from seniors and people with chronic medical conditions (e.g., diabetes, lung problems, immune deficiency).
- As much as possible, stay in a separate room from other people in your home and use a separate bathroom if you have one.
- Make sure that shared rooms have good airflow (e.g., open windows).
- If these steps are not possible, keep a distance of at least two metres from others at all times.



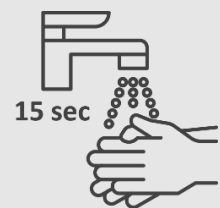
Keep your distance

- If you are in a room with other people, keep a distance of at least two metres and wear a mask that covers your nose and mouth.
- If you cannot wear a mask, people should wear a mask when they are in the same room as you.



Wash your hands

- Wash your hands often with soap and water.
- Dry your hands with a paper towel or with cloth towel that no one else will share.
- Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.



Cover your coughs and sneezes

- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- Cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve or elbow, not your hand.
- Throw used tissues in a lined wastebasket and wash your hands.
Lining the wastebasket with a plastic bag makes waste disposal safer.
- Clean your hands after emptying the wastebasket.



Wear a mask over your nose and mouth

- Wear a mask if you must leave your house to see a health care provider.
- Wear a mask when you are within two metres of other people, or stay in a separate room.
- If you do not have a mask, maintain two meters distance from people and cover your cough and sneezes. See the [Physical Distancing](https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet/factsheet-covid-19-guide-physical-distancing.pdf?la=en) fact sheet (<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet/factsheet-covid-19-guide-physical-distancing.pdf?la=en>).



What should I do if I develop symptoms?

- Complete the [COVID-19 Self-Assessment](https://covid-19.ontario.ca/self-assessment/) (<https://covid-19.ontario.ca/self-assessment/>).
- Contact Telehealth (1-866-797-0000) or your health care provider.
- Anyone with whom you had close physical contact (e.g., in your household) in the two days before your symptoms started or after symptoms started should also self-isolate. If you have questions about this, call your [local public health unit](https://www.phdapps.health.gov.on.ca/PHULocator/) (<https://www.phdapps.health.gov.on.ca/PHULocator/>).
- Isolate for 14 days beginning when your symptoms started.
- After 14 days, you can stop isolating if you no longer have a fever and your symptoms have improved, but you should continue with [physical distancing measures](https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/diseases-and-conditions/infectious-diseases/respiratory-diseases/novel-coronavirus/public-resources) (<https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/diseases-and-conditions/infectious-diseases/respiratory-diseases/novel-coronavirus/public-resources>).
- If you are still unwell at 14 days, contact Telehealth or your health care provider.

Learn about the virus

COVID-19 is a new virus. It spreads by respiratory droplets of an infected person to others with whom they have close contact such as people who live in the same household or provide care.

You can also access up to date information on COVID-19 on the Ontario Ministry of Health's website: [ontario.ca/coronavirus](https://www.ontario.ca/coronavirus).