Coronavirus (COVID-19) testing available for adult social care in England
Care Homes: Regular testing cycle for residents and staff (England)

Apply for regular testing and follow whole home retesting cycle.*

- **Staff testing:** Weekly PCR and twice weekly LFT (one of the LFT on the same day as their PCR)
- **Resident testing:** Every 28 days with PCR

All adult care homes registered with CQC are eligible for retesting using the organisation registration portal.

If there is a positive case in the care home from either staff or residents with PCR or LFT, conduct rapid response LFT testing on staff daily and report to the HPT. See next page for more details on what to do.

The 90 day policy:

If someone has tested positive with a PCR test, they should not be tested using PCR or LFT for 90 days, unless they develop new symptoms during this time, in which case they should be retested immediately using PCR. This 90 day period is from the initial onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic when tested, their positive test result. Individuals should use evidence of their positive PCR test to show they are currently exempt from asymptomatic testing. See guidance.

Key:
- P: PCR test
- L: Rapid lateral flow test (LFT)

No clinically suspected or confirmed cases in staff or residents

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<th>Week 1</th>
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<th>2</th>
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<td>Resident</td>
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Repeat testing cycle for staff and residents

: Any staff returning to work after a period of leave which has resulted in them missing their weekly PCR test should take an LFT test at the beginning of their shift. For further information, please visit:
test staff with LFT immediately before shift if individual has worked somewhere else since the last time they worked in that care home.
Care Homes: Outbreak testing for residents and staff (England)

**Definition of an outbreak:** 2 or more clinically suspected or confirmed positives (LFT or PCR) among residents or staff detected in the same 14 day period. Two or more cases therefore usually requires outbreak testing, HPT to advise. One positive test result may be the first sign of an outbreak, so you should also contact your health protection team for advice in this instance.

If someone has tested positive with a PCR test, they should not be tested using PCR or LFT for 90 days, unless they develop new symptoms during this time, in which case they should be retested immediately using PCR. This 90 day period is from the initial onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic when tested, their positive test result.

Outbreak testing in addition to the regular testing cycle, in an outbreak situation, do the following:

- **For each resident:**
  - PCR tests for all staff and residents on day 1 of the outbreak and once between days 4-7.
  - Start (or continue, depending on your circumstances) of daily LFT testing of all staff until there has not been a positive result in 5 days.
  - When you carry out the outbreak PCR for residents (day 1 and once again between day 4-7), also test the resident with LFT on the same day.
  - Any positive LFT tests from either staff or residents should be followed by a confirmatory PCR.
  - For PCR testing follow the usual care home testing process as laid out by the National Testing Programme. If a courier is not already booked, order a same day courier for your PCR tests.

- **For each staff member:**
  - Complete 7 day rapid response daily staff testing using **lateral flow testing** (unless HPT advises otherwise).
  - No further positives found within 7 days, or confirmatory PCR (for the initial positive LFT) is negative
  - Further positives found
  - If no further cases are identified at this point, outbreak restrictions can end. Resume the normal testing regime.

If the cases were identified through rapid response LFT and the first and second rounds of outbreak PCR testing do not detect any further cases in residents or staff, then outbreak control restrictions may be lifted following a risk assessment from the HPT. Alternatively, the HPT may advise that outbreak control restrictions should continue based on their risk assessment.

Determining the end of outbreak testing:
- All staff and residents should be tested with PCR 14 days after the last resident or staff had a positive test result, or showed coronavirus-like symptoms (likely to be 28 days if VOC).
- The local HPT will contact the care home if, following genomic sequencing of test results, they have identified a Variant of Concern (other than the Alpha (the “Kent” variant) and the Delta variant (the variant first identified in India) at which point they will discuss whether additional measures need to be put in place to enable additional protection. This might include an extension to the period of an outbreak up to 28 days from the last positive test.
- If there are no positive PCR results from this “end of outbreak testing”, the Health Protection Team will declare the outbreak restrictions can be lifted. The regular resident testing cycle of 28 days can be delayed to coincide with this “end of outbreak testing” if the two test dates fall within a week of each other.

Outbreak testing not required, but testing still advised by HPT

Outbreak testing required

Report situation to HPT for risk assessment and ask: is outbreak testing required?

If you suspect that there is a possible outbreak in your home, do not hesitate to contact the HPT and initiate whole home testing.

When the HPT advises whether outbreak testing is required, where it is unclear whether this is an outbreak, the HPT should err on the side of caution and recommend outbreak testing.

PCR test any new symptomatic people.

Continue to isolate and ensure contract tracing has been completed.

Once outbreak PCR and resident LFT testing is complete, continue with the regular testing cycle. Rapid response daily staff testing may continue in this scenario until no new cases have been identified for 5 days.
Care Homes (Family and Friend Visitors)

For more information about visitor guidance, visit: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/visiting-care-homes-during-coronavirus

Is the visitor providing regular essential care and support?

Yes

All family and friends visitors to care homes should be tested each time they visit with a LFT.

If a visitor receives a negative result, visits can proceed as long as visitors wear appropriate PPE throughout the visit and follow all infection prevention and control measures.

If a visitor receives an invalid result, then retest the visitor with an LFT. If they receive an invalid result again, visitors can have a visit similar to someone who has not been tested, at the discretion of each care home.

If a visitor receives a positive result, they should conduct a confirmatory PCR and register this at the care home using the ‘home’ registration route. Then the visitor should go home to self-isolate immediately to await their result.

No

All essential care givers should be tested in line with care home staff testing, including weekly PCR and twice weekly LFT as well as any rapid response or outbreak testing determined by the local HPT.

The 90 day policy:

If someone has tested positive with a PCR test, they should not be tested using PCR or LFT for 90 days, unless they develop new symptoms during this time, in which case they should be retested immediately using PCR. This 90 day period is from the initial onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic when tested, their positive test result. Individuals should use evidence of their positive PCR test to show they are currently exempt from asymptomatic testing. See guidance.
Care Homes (Visiting professionals)

“Visiting professionals” are defined as professionals who visit care homes as part of delivering their role, including health professionals, CQC inspectors and maintenance workers. The default position is that without a negative test, the professional should not be allowed into the care home, (unless in an emergency, unless overridden by the care home manager following a risk based decision, or unless their entry is required by law such as CQC inspectors).

**Care Homes (Visiting professionals)**

The 90 day policy:

If someone has tested positive with a PCR test, they should not be tested using PCR or LFT for 90 days, unless they develop new symptoms during this time, in which case they should be retested immediately using PCR. This 90 day period is from the initial onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic when tested, their positive test result. Individuals should use evidence of their positive PCR test to show they are currently exempt from asymptomatic testing. See guidance.

**Which type of visiting professional?**

- **NHS Staff**
  - x 2 per week, via NHS Testing*

  NHS staff should be tested twice a week using LFT through their employer. Before entry, care homes should see evidence from the professional of a negative rapid lateral flow test within the last 72hrs, which shows they are following the NHS staff testing regime. If it has been more than 72 hours since the NHS professional was tested, the care home should test the individual before entry to the care home. Some NHS staff may use other testing technologies, for example LAMP rather than LFT – see guidance for further information.

- **CQC Inspectors**
  - x 1 per week + on the day of their visit

  In addition to their current weekly PCR testing, CQC inspectors should be tested using LFT on the day of their visit to a care home/care setting (including extra care or supported living settings). This should be conducted at home by the CQC inspector as close as possible before their visit to the care home/care setting.

- **Other Visiting Professionals**
  - on the day of their visit

  All visiting professionals who are not regularly tested through another route such as NHS staff or CQC inspectors, should be tested on the day of their visit, similar to visitors. For further guidance on testing for visiting professionals, see here:

Extra Care and Supported Living settings

Do you have a new or current outbreak?

Does your setting meet BOTH of the following criteria:

1. The setting is a closed community with substantial facilities shared between multiple people

2. Majority of residents (more than 50%) receive the kind of personal care that is CQC regulated (rather than help with cooking, cleaning and shopping).

Outbreak Testing

Report to Health Protection Team (HPT) / Directors of Public Health. They will:

- undertake an initial risk assessment
- provide advice on outbreak management
- decide what testing is needed

To find out which public health team covers your area visit: https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team

High risk extra care and supported living settings:

Staff testing: Weekly PCR testing, and twice-weekly rapid lateral flow tests for staff

Resident testing: Monthly PCR testing

If there is a positive case, immediately test all staff daily with LFT for 7 days.

Wider extra care and supported living settings:

Staff testing: Weekly PCR testing

Home Care Testing

All CQC registered domiciliary care workers should conduct weekly PCR testing.

Organisations can order tests for their staff using their UON from https://request-testing.test-for-coronavirus.service.gov.uk/

All home care organisations registered with CQC providing personal care are eligible for retesting using the organisation registration portal.

For full guidance on testing for domiciliary care testing, please see: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-testing-for-homecare-workers

For testing purposes, a ‘personal assistant’ is someone who is directly employed by an individual (or self-employed) to provide care and support to an adult over the age of 18 that requires them to come within 2 meters to deliver the service.’

Personal assistants should conduct weekly PCR testing. Personal assistants should order tests every 28 days for themselves or an employer can order tests for their personal assistant from https://www.gov.uk/get-coronavirus-test

The 90 day policy:

If someone has tested positive with a PCR test, they should not be tested using PCR or LFT for 90 days, unless they develop new symptoms during this time, in which case they should be retested immediately using PCR.

This 90 day period is from the initial onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic when tested, their positive test result. Individuals should use evidence of their positive PCR test to show they are currently exempt from asymptomatic testing. See guidance.
Day Care Centres

Day care centres that are run by paid care staff and deemed critical to be open during lockdown by Local Authorities. Services must be for over 18 and provided within non-residential care settings that support the health and wellbeing of adults. This includes settings such as:

- purpose-built day centres
- day centres attached to or part of a care home or supported living setting
- other buildings in communities specifically used for regular adult day care.

The 90 day policy:

If someone has tested positive with a PCR test, they should not be tested using PCR or LFT for 90 days, unless they develop new symptoms during this time, in which case they should be retested immediately using PCR. This 90 day period is from the initial onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic when tested, their positive test result. Individuals should use evidence of their positive PCR test to show they are currently exempt from asymptomatic testing. See guidance.

Staff testing schedule: 2 rapid lateral flow tests and 1 PCR test per week. One rapid LFT on the same day as the PCR test (Thurs-Sun).

- One rapid LFT on days 3-4 between PCR tests.

confirmatory PCR

Service users testing schedule: Service users can still visit the centres if they have not tested. Testing is not mandatory.

We recommend for service users that are able to test, to test twice a week with 3-4 days in between using rapid LFT only. If they are attending twice a week, test on the days of attendance. If they are attending once a week, they only need to test once in the week. These should ideally be on the day, prior to attending the centre.

Testing can be completed either at-home or on-site at the discretion of the day care centre manager.

Service users can also self-test or receive assisted swabbing.
Universal Testing

Do you have access to regular ASC testing? (Are you part of a testing programme detailed above?)

Yes

Adult Social Care staff who are eligible for regular testing through a national adult social care testing programme (for example all care home staff, domiciliary carers, eligible extra care and supported living settings, and eligible day care centres) should continue to access testing through their existing adult social care testing programme and continuing registering all results to their Unique Organisation Number (UON).

This is important because these testing regimes are designed specifically for each part of adult social care based on clinical advice from the Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE) and Public Health England (PHE). We monitor the testing data for each part of adult social care to understand the prevalence in that sector and inform our guidance to keep people as safe as possible.

No

Free rapid coronavirus (COVID-19) tests are now available for everyone in England without symptoms.

Anyone working in adult social care who is not currently part of regular testing regime should access twice weekly testing through this link. This will be crucial in detecting people that are infectious and to help maintain the safety of everyone in the ASC sector.

Adult Social Care staff who are not part of a regular testing regime may include social workers and support workers, those working for charities or community organisations, shared lives carers, personal assistants, unpaid carers and others. Where appropriate, regular testing of people being supported (for example if attending respite) may also be beneficial.

Rapid lateral flow tests (LFT) are available for home delivery, for collection at participating pharmacies and local sites and at local asymptomatic test sites. Staff should access these tests through any of these routes and test twice weekly (3-4 days), ideally before starting work.

The 90 day policy:

If someone has tested positive with a PCR test, they should not be tested using PCR or LFT for 90 days, unless they develop new symptoms during this time, in which case they should be retested immediately using PCR. This 90 day period is from the initial onset of symptoms or, if asymptomatic when tested, their positive test result. Individuals should use evidence of their positive PCR test to show they are currently exempt from asymptomatic testing.

See guidance.
Coronavirus (COVID-19) testing for adult social care

Anyone with symptoms can get tested for coronavirus by visiting [www.gov.uk/get-coronavirus-test](http://www.gov.uk/get-coronavirus-test)

Further Care Home Information

**Testing for people being admitted to a care home**

People being discharged from hospital to a care home are tested at hospital before discharge. For further information, visit: [guidance on admission, isolation and test](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/admission-isolation-and-test). This guidance will continue to be updated regularly so check every retest cycle.

**Testing for people being admitted to a care home from the community**

We have published a [service model](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/service-model-for-care-homes) for care homes to follow when testing individuals moving from the community into a care home.

Further ASC Information

**Testing Strategy**

Our testing strategy for adult social care is based on scientific advice on relative priorities and available testing in order to limit the spread and save lives. We are continuing to develop our testing strategy for adult social care. We will continue to review our social care testing strategy for adult social care in light of the latest evidence, available capacity and new testing innovations. Anyone with suspected coronavirus symptoms can access testing through the self-referral portal on [gov.uk/coronavirus](http://gov.uk/coronavirus).

**Testing and COVID-19 Vaccine**

Whilst vaccination offers vital protection, no vaccine is 100% effective, and importantly we do not yet know if being vaccinated prevents transmission of the disease. In order to identify positive cases and continue to monitor the effects and transmission of coronavirus, we must continue to operate a thorough and meaningful testing programme, even in settings where vaccines have been administered. We will keep this policy under review as further evidence becomes available regarding the impact of vaccination.

**Antibody Testing**

All paid adult social care staff are able to access an at-home antibody test. This includes all staff working in residential care, homecare and local authority adult social care departments. For more information and to access an antibody test, visit: [https://www.gov.uk/register-coronavirus-antibody-test](https://www.gov.uk/register-coronavirus-antibody-test)

**Further advice**

If you have any issues with registration, delivery or collection of test kits, contact the Coronavirus Testing call centre on 119. It’s open from 07:00 to 23:00 every day.

Any adult social care setting with a suspected or confirmed COVID-19 outbreak should contact their local Health Protection Team. Contact details are available here: [https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team](https://www.gov.uk/health-protection-team)