Clinical and occupational risk factors for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in healthcare personnel

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Abstract

Objective: To identify characteristics associated with positive severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests in healthcare personnel.

Design: Retrospective cohort study.

Setting: A multihospital healthcare system.

Participants: Employees who reported SARS-CoV-2 exposures and/or symptoms of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) between March 30, 2020, and September 20, 2020, and were subsequently referred for SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing.

Methods: Data from exposure and/or symptom reports were linked to the corresponding SARS-CoV-2 PCR test result. Employee demographic characteristics, occupational characteristics, SARS-CoV-2 exposure history, and symptoms were evaluated as potential risk factors for having a positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR test.

Results: Among 6,289 employees who received SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing, 873 (14%) had a positive test. Independent risk factors for a positive PCR included: working in a patient care area (relative risk [RR], 1.82; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.37–2.40), having a known SARS-CoV-2 exposure (RR, 1.20; 95% CI, 1.04–1.37), reporting a community versus an occupational exposure (RR, 1.87; 95% CI, 1.49–2.34), and having an infected household contact (RR, 2.47; 95% CI, 2.11–2.89). Nearly all HCP (99%) reported symptoms. Symptoms associated with a positive PCR in a multivariable analysis included loss of sense of smell (RR, 2.60; 95% CI, 2.09–3.24) or taste (RR, 1.75; 95% CI, 1.40–2.20), cough (RR, 1.95; 95% CI, 1.40–2.20), fever, and muscle aches.

Conclusions: In this cohort of >6,000 healthcare system and academic medical center employees early in the pandemic, community exposures, and particularly household exposures, were associated with greater risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection than occupational exposures. This work highlights the importance of COVID-19 prevention in the community and in healthcare settings to prevent COVID-19.

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For employees who were referred for SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing, the PCR test results were linked to the associated call-center encounter. Call-center encounters were excluded if they had no associated SARS-CoV-2 PCR test, a date-entry error, or if the caller was aged >90 years. Examples of date-entry errors included reported exposure dates that occurred after the date of the call encounter or reported symptom onset that occurred >14 days prior or >7 days after the encounter date. Repeat calls from a single individual made within 3 days were treated as a single encounter because employees could call repeatedly for the same event. For employees who made multiple calls >3 days apart, 1 call per person was randomly selected for inclusion in the study. PCR tests ordered >7 days after the selected call-center encounter were also excluded because they could not be definitively linked with that encounter.

Data collected by call-center operators and used in the analysis included employee demographics, job role, facility (eg, hospital, non–acute-care facility, or nonhospital setting, including outpatient facilities and the medical school), primary work location (working on site versus working from home), SARS-CoV-2 exposure history, and symptoms. Individuals employed by BJC, WU employees who stated that they entered patient care areas, and students on clinical rotations were classified as healthcare personnel (HCP). Washington University employees who stated that they did not enter patient care areas or only entered patient care areas for research purposes and students not on clinical rotations were classified as non-HCP. Reported SARS-CoV-2 exposures were classified as occupational or community exposures based on the employee’s description of the exposure, when available, and the call-center operator’s assessment. Missing variables were classified as “not documented.” All SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing was conducted by the BJH microbiology laboratory.

After collecting details about reported SARS-CoV-2 exposures, call-center operators used a standardized decision algorithm based on CDC guidance to designate exposures as high, medium, or low SARS-CoV-2 risk (Supplementary Table 1). Ongoing household contact with someone known or suspected to have COVID-19 was treated as a separate risk category.

The χ² and Student t tests were used to examine associations between employee characteristics, SARS-CoV-2 exposure history, and symptoms with positive versus negative SARS-CoV-2 PCR test results. The Fisher exact test was used for categorical variables with small sample sizes. Unadjusted relative risks and 95% confidence intervals were estimated using generalized linear models with log link and binomial distribution. Stratified analyses were performed to examine the association between the exposure variables and PCR test results separately for employees with occupational exposures and community exposures. Symptoms associated with a positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR test were identified using a generalized linear model with log link and Poisson distribution, with calculation of robust standard errors. Variables with P < .10 in bivariate analysis were included in the initial full model and were removed in a backward stepwise manner with P < .05 as the threshold for retention. All statistical analyses were performed in SAS version 9.4 software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC), and P < .05 was considered statistically significant.

Fig. 1. Regional daily SARS-CoV-2 infection rate during the study period. Data from the BJC analytics team, per an internal dashboard, accessed August 24, 2021.
Results

In total, 12,689 calls made by 10,007 employees were answered by the call center during the study period. We excluded 5,336 calls: 5,052 (40%) for not having an associated SARS-CoV-2 PCR test (testing was not indicated for asymptomatic individuals with no or low-risk exposures), 283 (3%) for date entry errors, and 1 (0%) for caller age > 90 years (Fig. 2). Among the 7,353 remaining calls, 5,547 employees made 1 call, 668 made 2 calls, and 74 made ≥3 calls. After 1 call was randomly selected for employees with multiple calls, 6,289 calls were included in the analysis: 873 calls (14%) associated with a positive PCR test and 5,416 calls (86%) associated with a negative PCR test (Fig. 2).

Table 1 shows the characteristics and SARS-CoV-2 exposure history for employees with positive versus negative PCR tests. For both groups, the median age was 36 years and 81% were female. The largest group of employees (36%) worked at the urban academic hospital, and fewer worked at suburban or rural community hospitals, the urban pediatric hospital, non-acute-care facilities, or in a nonhospital setting. Compared to employees at the urban academic hospital, employees at the suburban community hospitals had a 1.6-fold increased risk of a positive PCR (relative risk [RR], 1.62; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.40–1.88), and employees working in a nonhospital setting had lower risk (RR, 0.73; 95% CI, 0.59–0.92). We detected no risk difference for employees working in non-acute-care facilities or rural hospitals (Table 1). HCP working in a patient care area had greater risk for a positive PCR than non-HCP (RR, 1.82; 95% CI, 1.37–2.40) (Table 1). However, compared to employees who worked from home, employees working on site did not have increased risk of a positive PCR test (RR, 1.12; 95% CI, 0.89–1.41).

When asked about potential SARS-CoV-2 exposures, 33% of employees reported a known, specific exposure event, and 52% had no known exposure. Employees with a known exposure had greater risk of a positive PCR test than those with no known exposure (RR, 1.20; 95% CI, 1.04–1.37) (Table 1). Among the 2,064 employees reporting a known exposure, 1,750 (85%) reported an exposure that occurred at work (occupational exposure), and only 314 (15%) reported an exposure that occurred outside work (community exposure). Employees who reported community exposures had a greater risk of a positive PCR test than those who reported occupational exposures (RR, 1.87; 95% CI, 1.49–2.34). Stratified analyses did not identify many differences in the characteristics associated with positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR tests among employees who reported occupational versus community exposures (Table 2). However, among employees with occupational exposures, those working at suburban community hospitals had greater risk of a positive PCR test than those working at the urban academic hospital (RR, 2.10; 95% CI, 1.56–2.82). This association was not evident among employees with community exposures (RR, 1.11; 95% CI, 0.69–1.79) (Table 2).

Reporting a high-risk exposure, whether occupational or community-based, as assigned by call-center operators, was
### Table 1. Characteristics of Healthcare System and Academic Medical Center Employees Who Contacted the COVID-19 Occupational Health Call Center to Report a SARS-CoV-2 Exposure and Were Referred for SARS-CoV-2 PCR Testing

| Variable                        | All Employees (N=6,289), No. (%) | Employees With a Positive PCR Test (N=873), No. (%) | Employees With a Negative PCR Test (N=5,416), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| **Demographic characteristics** |                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| Age, median y (IQR)             | 36.0 (29.0–48.0)                 | 36.0 (28.0–49.0)                                    | 36.0 (29.0–48.0)                                    | 1.00 (0.99–1.01) | .79     |
| Sex, female                     | 5,099 (81.1)                     | 711 (81.4)                                          | 4,388 (81.0)                                        | 1.03 (0.88–1.20) | .73     |
| Not documented                  | 3 (0.1)                          | 1 (0.1)                                             | 2 (0.0)                                              | 2.46 (0.49–12.25) | .27     |
| **Occupational characteristics**|                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| Employment statusb              |                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| Employee                        | 1,642 (26.1)                     | 260 (29.8)                                          | 1,382 (25.5)                                        | Reference   |         |
| Student                         | 39 (0.6)                         | 2 (0.2)                                             | 37 (0.7)                                            | 0.32 (0.08–1.26) | .10     |
| Not documented                  | 4 (0.1)                          | 1 (0.1)                                             | 3 (0.1)                                              | 1.59 (0.29–8.65) | .60     |
| Type of facility where employedc |                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| Urban academic hospital         | 2,256 (35.8)                     | 277 (31.7)                                          | 1,979 (36.5)                                        | Reference   |         |
| Urban pediatric hospital        | 626 (10.0)                       | 71 (8.1)                                            | 555 (10.2)                                          | 0.92 (0.72–1.18) | .53     |
| Suburban community hospital     | 1,553 (24.7)                     | 309 (35.4)                                          | 1,244 (23.0)                                        | 1.62 (1.40–1.88) | <.001   |
| Rural hospital                  | 193 (3.1)                        | 26 (3.0)                                            | 167 (3.1)                                           | 1.10 (0.75–1.60) | .63     |
| Non-acute-care facility         | 78 (1.2)                         | 11 (1.3)                                            | 67 (1.2)                                            | 1.15 (0.66–2.01) | .63     |
| Nonhospital setting             | 943 (15.0)                       | 85 (9.7)                                            | 858 (15.8)                                          | 0.73 (0.58–0.92) | .009    |
| Not documented                  | 601 (9.6)                        | 92 (10.5)                                           | 509 (9.4)                                           | 1.25 (1.00–1.55) | .047    |
| **Job role**                    |                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| Non-HCPd                        | 601 (9.6)                        | 48 (5.5)                                            | 553 (10.2)                                          | Reference   |         |
| HCP<sup>e</sup>                 | 5,688 (90.4)                     | 825 (94.5)                                          | 4,863 (89.8)                                        | 1.82 (1.37–2.40) | <.001   |
| **Work location**               |                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| Working from home               | 552 (8.8)                        | 69 (7.9)                                            | 483 (8.9)                                           | Reference   |         |
| Working on campus               | 5,639 (89.7)                     | 789 (90.4)                                          | 4,850 (89.5)                                        | 1.12 (0.89–1.41) | .34     |
| Not documented                  | 98 (1.5)                         | 15 (1.7)                                            | 83 (1.5)                                            | 1.22 (0.73–2.05) | .44     |
| **Exposure history**            |                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| SARS-CoV-2 exposure status      |                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| No known exposure               | 3,288 (52.3)                     | 419 (48.0)                                          | 2,869 (53.0)                                        | Reference   |         |
| Known exposure                  | 2,064 (32.8)                     | 315 (36.1)                                          | 1,749 (32.3)                                        | 1.20 (1.04–1.37) | .009    |
| Not documented                  | 937 (14.9)                       | 139 (15.9)                                          | 798 (14.7)                                          | 1.16 (0.97–1.39) | .09     |
| **Type of exposure**            |                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| Occupational exposure           | 1,750 (27.8)                     | 236 (27.0)                                          | 1,514 (27.9)                                        | Reference   |         |
| Community exposure              | 314 (5.0)                        | 79 (9.0)                                            | 235 (4.3)                                           | 1.87 (1.49–2.34) | <.001   |
| **Operator exposure risk assessment** |                                  |                                                     |                                                      |             |         |
| Low                             | 3,249 (51.7)                     | 369 (42.3)                                          | 2,880 (53.2)                                        | Reference   |         |
| Medium                          | 1,306 (20.8)                     | 165 (18.9)                                          | 1,141 (21.1)                                        | 1.11 (0.94–1.32) | .23     |
| High                            | 722 (11.5)                       | 114 (13.1)                                          | 608 (11.2)                                          | 1.39 (1.14–1.69) | .001    |
| Household contact               | 632 (10.1)                       | 177 (20.3)                                          | 455 (8.4)                                           | 2.47 (2.11–2.89) | <.001   |
| Not documented                  | 380 (6.0)                        | 48 (5.5)                                            | 332 (6.1)                                           | 1.11 (0.84–1.47) | .46     |

Note. HCP, healthcare personnel; IQR, interquartile range; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; PPE, personal protective equipment.

<sup>a</sup>All percentages are column percentages.

<sup>b</sup>Because this question was added to the call center script on August 12, 2020, data were only available for 1,907 employees, 1,614 with a negative PCR test and 293 with a positive PCR test.

<sup>c</sup>Results for facility type do not include respondents who reported that they were students.

<sup>d</sup>Included employees who did not work in a patient care area.

<sup>e</sup>Included employees who worked in a patient care area in any capacity.

<sup>f</sup>Type of exposure only determined for the 2,064 employees who reported a known exposure.

<sup>g</sup>Exposure risk assessment was determined by call-center operators using a standardized decision algorithm incorporating details about the PPE worn by the employees and the patient and coworker to whom they were exposed, as well as type of care that was provided to the patient. Call Center operators may have determined that there was ongoing household contact for some employees who had initially responded “no” to the question about household contact based on details provided by the employees.
### Table 2. Characteristics of Healthcare System and Academic Medical Center With Occupational and Community SARS-CoV-2 Exposures, by SARS-CoV-2 PCR Test Status

| Demographic characteristics | Occupational Exposures | Community Exposures |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
|                             | All Employees (N=1,750), No. (%) | Employees With a Positive PCR Test (N=236), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value | All Employees (N=314), No. (%) | Employees With a Positive PCR Test (N=79), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value |
| Age, median y (IQR)         | 36 (29–47)             | 36 (29–47)          | 1.00 (0.98–1.01) | .90  | 36 (28–48)             | 37 (28–50)          | 1.00 (0.99–1.02) | .68  |
| Sex, female                | 1,441 (82.3)           | 195 (82.6)          | 1.02 (0.74–1.39) | .92  | 265 (84.4)           | 63 (79.8)           | 202 (86.0) | .73  |
| Not documented              | 1 (0.1)                | 1 (0.1)             | 0 (0.0)          |      | 0 (0.0)              | 0 (0.0)             | 0 (0.0)    |      |

### Occupational characteristics

| Type of facility where employed | Occupational Exposures | Community Exposures |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
|                                 | All Employees (N=1,750), No. (%) | Employees With a Positive PCR Test (N=236), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value | All Employees (N=314), No. (%) | Employees With a Positive PCR Test (N=79), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value |
| Urban academic hospital         | 596 (34.1)             | 57 (24.1)          | 353 (20.6)       | Reference | 102 (32.5) | 27 (34.2)          | 75 (31.9)       | Reference |
| Urban pediatric hospital        | 136 (7.8)              | 9 (3.8)            | 127 (8.4)        | 0.69 (0.35–1.36) | .29  | 39 (12.4) | 10 (12.7)       | 29 (12.3) | 0.97 (0.52–1.81) | .92  |
| Suburban community hospital     | 568 (32.5)             | 114 (48.3)         | 454 (30.0)       | 2.10 (1.56–2.82) | <.001 | 75 (23.9) | 22 (27.8)       | 53 (22.5) | 1.11 (0.69–1.79) | .67  |
| Rural hospital                  | 42 (2.4)               | 5 (2.1)            | 37 (2.4)         | 1.24 (0.53–2.94) | .62  | 13 (4.1) | 5 (6.3)        | 8 (3.4) | 1.45 (0.68–3.11) | .34  |
| Non–acute-care facility         | 29 (1.7)               | 3 (1.3)            | 26 (1.7)         | 1.08 (0.36–3.25) | .89  | 6 (1.9) | 1 (1.3)        | 5 (2.1) | 0.63 (0.10–3.88) | .62  |
| Nonhospital setting             | 103 (5.9)              | 6 (2.5)            | 97 (6.4)         | 0.61 (0.27–1.38) | .23  | 64 (20.4) | 13 (16.5)       | 51 (21.7) | 0.77 (0.43–1.37) | .37  |
| Not documented                  | 276 (15.8)             | 42 (17.8)          | 234 (15.5)       | 1.59 (1.10–2.21) | .014 | 8 (2.5) | 0 (0.0)        | 8 (3.4) | Undefined |

### Job role

| Job role          | Occupational Exposures | Community Exposures |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
|                   | All Employees (N=1,750), No. (%) | Employees With a Positive PCR Test (N=236), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value | All Employees (N=314), No. (%) | Employees With a Positive PCR Test (N=79), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value |
| Non-HCP<sup>a</sup>| 31 (1.8)               | 4 (1.7)            | 27 (1.8)         | Reference | 43 (13.7) | 7 (8.9)        | 36 (15.3)       | Reference |
| HCP<sup>b</sup>   | 1,719 (98.2)           | 232 (98.3)         | 1,487 (98.2)     | 1.05 (0.42–2.63) | .92  | 271 (86.3) | 72 (91.1)       | 199 (84.7) | 1.63 (0.81–3.31) | .17  |

### Exposure characteristics

| Person to whom the employee was exposed was wearing a facemask at the time of exposure | Occupational Exposures | Community Exposures |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
|                                                                                  | All Employees (N=1,750), No. (%) | Employees With a Positive PCR Test (N=236), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value | All Employees (N=314), No. (%) | Employees With a Positive PCR Test (N=79), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value |
| Yes                                                                               | 566 (32.3)             | 77 (32.6)          | 489 (32.3)       | Reference | 38 (12.1) | 7 (8.9)        | 31 (13.2)       | Reference |
| No                                                                                | 949 (54.2)             | 124 (52.5)         | 825 (54.5)       | 0.96 (0.74–1.25) | .77  | 244 (77.7) | 68 (86.1)       | 176 (74.9) | 1.51 (0.75–3.04) | .25  |
| Not documented                                                                   | 235 (13.4)             | 35 (14.8)          | 200 (13.2)       | 1.09 (0.76–1.58) | .63  | 32 (10.2) | 4 (5.1)        | 28 (11.9) | 0.68 (0.22–2.11) | .50  |

Note. HCP, healthcare personnel; IQR, interquartile range; CI, confidence interval.

<sup>a</sup>Included employees who did not work in a patient care area.

<sup>b</sup>Included employees who worked in a patient care area in any capacity.

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significantly associated with a positive PCR test (Supplementary Table 1). Compared with employees with low-risk exposures, those with high-risk exposures had greater risk of a positive PCR test (RR, 1.39; 95% CI, 1.14–1.69). Employees with infected household contacts were at even greater risk of a positive PCR test (RR, 2.47; 95% CI, 2.11–2.89).

Throughout the study period, to conserve testing resources, employees who contacted the call center had to report at least 1 symptom concerning for COVID-19 to qualify for SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing though the Call Center; however, some asymptomatic employees who were part of outbreak investigations also received testing.

Table 3. Relative Risk of SARS-CoV-2 PCR Test Positivity Based on Reported Symptoms

| Symptom                        | All Employees With Symptomsa (N=6,254), No. (%) | Employees with a positive PCR Test (N=871), No. (%) | Employees With a Negative PCR Test (N=5,383), No. (%) | RR (95% CI) | P Value |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| Headachesb                     | 1,522 (24.3)                                    | 227 (26.1)                                        | 1,295 (24.1)                                       | 1.10 (0.95–1.26) | .20     |
| Fatigueb                       | 1,020 (16.3)                                    | 136 (15.6)                                        | 884 (16.4)                                         | 0.95 (0.80–1.13) | .55     |
| Congestionb                    | 1,036 (16.6)                                    | 195 (22.4)                                        | 841 (15.6)                                         | 1.45 (1.26–1.68) | <.001   |
| Nauseab                        | 581 (9.3)                                       | 45 (5.2)                                          | 536 (10.0)                                         | 0.53 (0.40–0.71) | <.001   |
| Runny noseb                    | 390 (6.2)                                       | 51 (5.9)                                          | 339 (6.3)                                          | 0.94 (0.72–1.22) | .62     |
| Chest tightnessb               | 150 (2.4)                                       | 17 (2.0)                                          | 133 (2.5)                                          | 0.81 (0.52–1.27) | .36     |
| Reported >1 symptom            | 5,429 (86.8)                                    | 812 (93.2)                                        | 4,617 (85.8)                                       | 2.09 (1.62–2.70) | <.001   |
| Symptoms while at work         | 2,482 (39.7)                                    | 350 (40.2)                                        | 2,132 (39.6)                                       | 1.02 (0.89–1.16) | .78     |
| Not documented                 | 465 (7.4)                                       | 63 (7.2)                                          | 402 (7.5)                                          | 0.98 (0.77–1.25) | .86     |

Note. RR, relative risk; CI, confidence interval.

aEmployees had to report at least one symptom concerning for COVID-19 to qualify for SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing though the Call Center; however, some asymptomatic employees who were part of outbreak investigations also received testing.
bSymptom not specifically assessed via Call Center Script, but commonly reported as an “other” symptom.

discussion

In this cohort of >6,000 health system and academic medical center employees early in the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, a large proportion (52%) had no known SARS-CoV-2 exposure event. Among employees who reported a known exposure, community exposures, and particularly household exposures, were associated with greater risk of SARS-CoV2-2 than occupational exposures. In addition, employees with higher-risk exposures, whether community or occupational, had greater risk of a positive PCR test than employees with low-risk exposures, and employees with infected household contacts were at greatest risk of a positive PCR test. This work highlights the importance of COVID-19 prevention in the community as well as the healthcare setting to prevent COVID-19 in HCP.5–9

The type of facility where employees worked was associated with risk for a positive PCR test. Employees working at the suburban community hospitals had greater risk of a positive PCR than those working at the urban academic hospital, whereas employees working in non-hospital settings had lower risk of a positive PCR. This observation may be related to differences in community rates of SARS-CoV2 during the study period, to different thresholds for symptom reporting, or to differences in personal protective equipment (PPE) compliance at different facilities. The latter
throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, HCP have been concerned about the risk of contracting SARS-CoV-2 at work and bringing the virus home to their families. Although this remains an important concern, our data suggest that there should also be concern for the risk of SARS-CoV-2 transmission from an infected family member and bringing the virus to work. Moreover, 10% of the employees in our study reported having a household contact who was known or suspected to have COVID-19. Having an infected household contact more than doubled the risk of a positive PCR test. Other studies have also reported a high proportion of HCP that appear to have been infected within their household.25,26

One concerning finding of this study was that nearly 40% of employees reported having symptoms of COVID-19 while at work. Although this raises concerns about presenteeism, we were not able to determine whether these employees came to work while symptomatic or whether they developed symptoms while at work. Notably, our analysis only includes employees who chose to contact the call center, and symptomatic employees who chose not to self-report would not have been captured in our data. Therefore, actual rates of employees who were symptomatic while at work may be higher than reported. On the other hand, in a hypervigilant environment, employees with mild symptoms may have been encouraged to contact the call center about symptoms they would not have otherwise considered worrisome enough to report. Because other studies have reported a high rate of presenteeism among employees who report symptoms of COVID-19,27 policies and procedures that encourage employees to stay home from work when they are sick are needed.

Because the call center generally required employees to be symptomatic to be referred for SARS-CoV-2 testing during the study period, nearly all employees in our analysis reported symptoms concerning for COVID-19. The symptoms associated with positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR tests in our study (ie, loss of sense of smell and/or taste, fever, cough, muscle aches, and congestion) have been associated with positive PCR tests in other studies focusing on healthcare employees.8,9,22,28 Although shortness of breath and/or difficulty breathing is often considered a symptom of COVID-19,29 it was not associated with PCR positivity in our study. In our cohort, sore throat, diarrhea, and nausea were associated with lower risk for a positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR test. Although these symptoms are commonly associated with COVID-19, they may be less specific and could potentially be associated with other infectious diseases. A similar study of healthcare employees conducted in Massachusetts also reported that sore throat was associated with lower risk of a positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR test.8

This study is unique in that it includes detailed occupational, exposure, symptom, and SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing data from a large and diverse cohort of healthcare system and academic medical center employees. Our study had several limitations. We utilized data from a clinical database, including data that were primarily self-reported and could not be validated. Because testing was limited early in the pandemic, the call center was unable to offer PCR testing to asymptomatic individuals. As a result, most HCP in the study cohort were symptomatic. This selection bias likely led to a higher PCR positivity rate than would be expected if the cohort had included asymptomatic employees. Because the call-center script was updated frequently during the study period to account for emerging evidence regarding COVID-19 symptoms, prevention, and management, some data were not collected for all encounters. It was also difficult to determine which employees had direct patient contact based on the data collected, so some

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Table 4. Symptoms Independently Associated with Positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR Test in Multivariable Analysis

| Variable                  | RR (95% CI) | a |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|
| Sore throat               | 0.64 (0.56–0.73) |   |
| Cough                     | 1.95 (1.70–2.24) |   |
| Fever                     | 1.79 (1.56–2.06) |   |
| Muscle aches              | 1.45 (1.26–1.66) |   |
| Difficulty breathing      | 0.70 (0.57–0.87) |   |
| Loss of sense of taste    | 1.75 (1.40–2.20) |   |
| Loss of sense of smell    | 2.60 (2.09–3.24) |   |
| Congestion                | 1.29 (1.10–1.52) |   |
| Nausea                    | 0.55 (0.40–0.74) |   |

Note. RR, relative risk; CI, confidence interval.

*Variables entered into model, but not retained: diarrhea, joint aches, reported more than one symptom. C-statistic, 0.74.
employees may have been incorrectly classified as HCP versus non-HCP. Although employees provided details about recent SARS-CoV-2 exposures, for those who had a positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR test, we could not be certain that the reported exposure caused their infection.

Despite these limitations, this study provides important data about SARS-CoV-2 among healthcare employees, including risk factors, symptoms of infection, and risks associated with occupational versus community exposures. Our findings indicate that community exposures, particularly household exposures, likely confer greater risk than occupational exposures for healthcare employees, including those with direct patient care. To reduce COVID-19 in HCP, measures to prevent COVID-19 in the community setting as well as the occupational setting are necessary.

Supplementary material. To view supplementary material for this article, please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/ash.2022.250

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