COVID-19 Contact Tracing at USCB Among Students Between 2020-2022

SUSCB

PUBLIC HEALTH

Michaela Smith¹, Brittany Williams¹, Kim Dudas², PhD, RN-BC, & Diana Gill¹, PhD, CHES

University of South Carolina Beaufort,

Department of Public Health & Human Services¹ & Department of Nursing²



Background

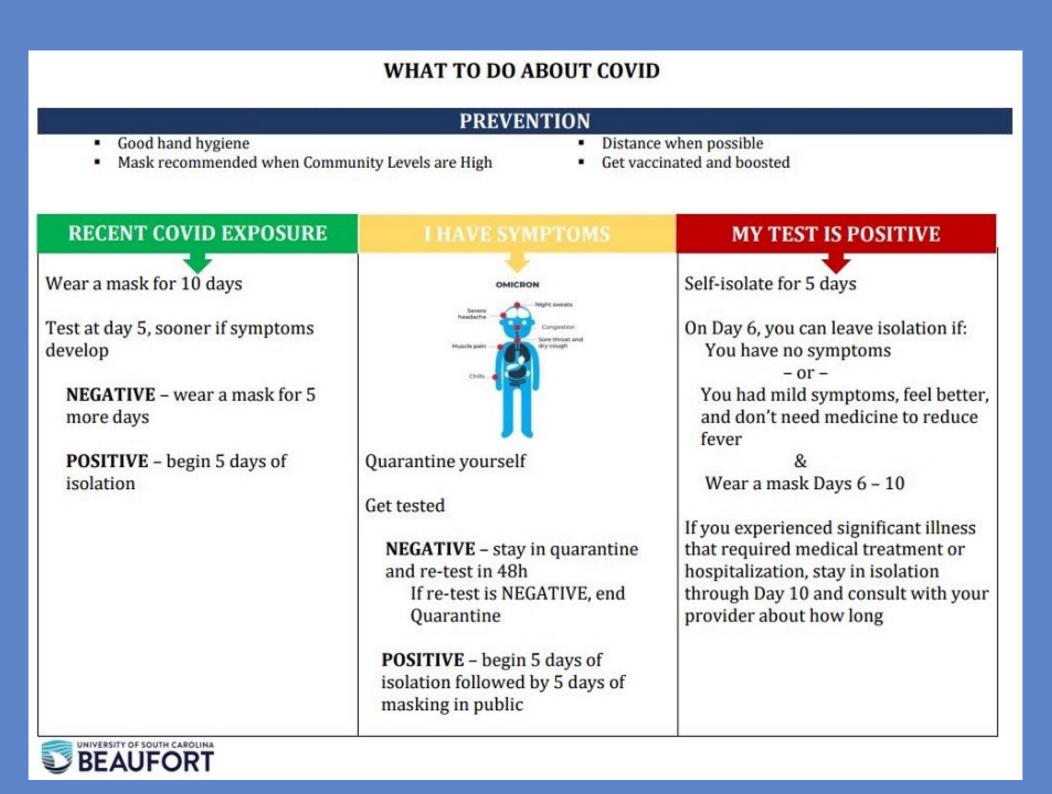
COVID-19 is a rapidly spreading virus. At first, the world did not know how to respond. Guidelines, policy and system changes were done to slow the spread of the higher Similarly, in virus. education, colleges many guidelines to keep the students USCB there safe. approximately 2,000 students where contact tracing was a University Policy from Fall 2020 to Spring 2022 among residential and commuter students.

Objective

To assess student COVID-19 contact tracing data at USCB. Positivity rates are examined across semesters by student status among commuter and residential USCB students from 2020-2022.

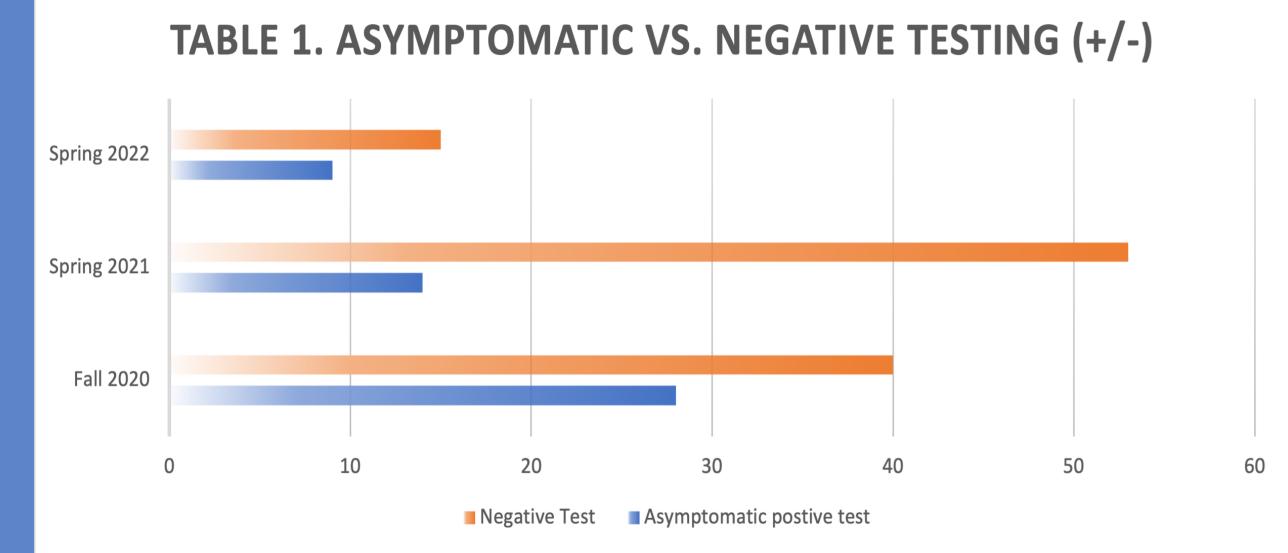
Methods

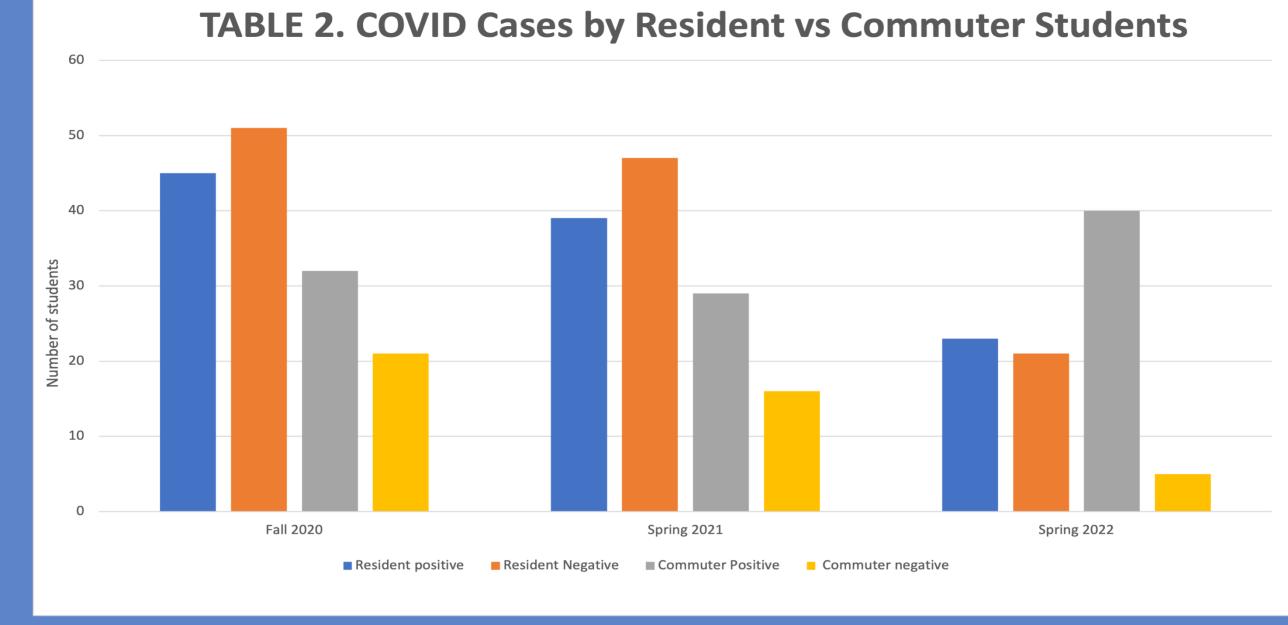
Collected data showed the date, the title of the individual (Residential or Commuter), and if the individual tested positive or negative, among other variables. Close contacts were also traced and reviewed. This study examined positive/ negative testing for COVID-19 among residential and commuter students.

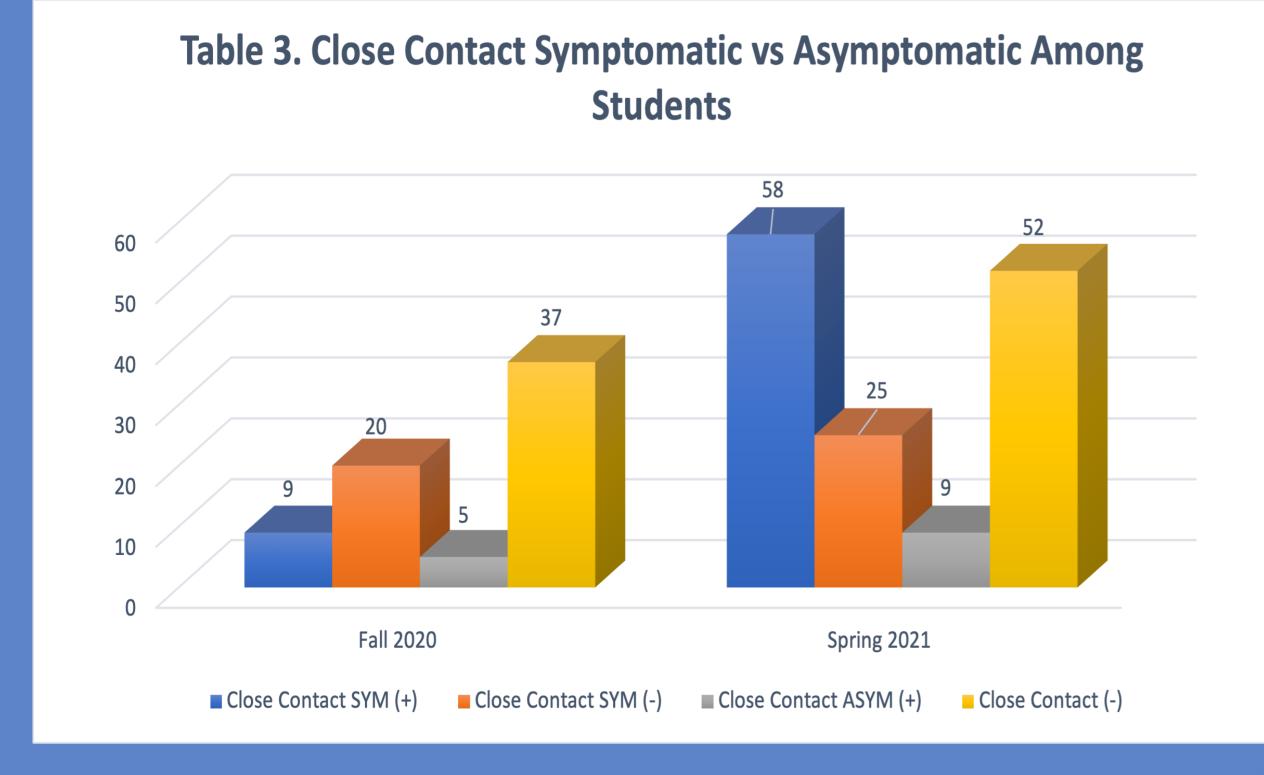












Limitations

Several limitations exist including the self-report nature of the data. Further data analysis campus is needed to more fully understand the data. Results can be used for consideration of future pandemic preparedness for USCB.

Results

There were 368 cases collected the course of three different semesters. (Fall 2021; 149 cases, Spring 2021; 131 cases, Spring 2022; 88 cases) The case amount decreased in three these numbers over semesters. In the beginning of residential pandemic, the students tested negative more than positive until spring 2022. In fall 2021, among residential students there 51 negative cases, spring 2021, compared to 47 negative cases spring 2022 with total of 21 negative cases. Commuter case trends were steady with higher rates of positive cases than negative. Overall, the positive cases residential outweighs within the number of positive cases within commuters.

Conclusion

Results help demonstrate the difference between staying on campus or off campus. Students on-campus tested positive at a higher rate than commuter students.