



預防新型冠狀病毒肺炎-澳門健康碼行程記錄中具風險行程人士的防疫要求
**Prevention of Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia –
Epidemic prevention requirements for individuals with at-risk itineraries in
Macao Health Code visit records**



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The Macao Health Code features a visit recording function which enables accelerated prevention and control of risk individuals. Users can identify if they have been to the same place at a similar time as the COVID-19-related cases by using the risk check function and retrodigitization records in the Macao Health Code app. If yes, such users are considered as individuals with at-risk itineraries, and they will be required to undergo nucleic acid tests.

I. NAT requirements for individuals with at-risk itineraries

- 1.1 Definition: If a person's itineraries overlap, in part or in whole, with those of the COVID-19-related cases, he/she is classified as an individual with at-risk itineraries. Cross-matching of itineraries are based on the following:
 - Users' visit records in the Macao Health Code app;
 - Scanned health code records by venues (i.e. retrodigitization records);
 - Other reliable sources (e.g. list of activity participants).
- 1.2 Numeral symbol of Macao Health Code: The Macao Health Code of individuals with at-risk itineraries will display a numeral symbol "2", and they will receive a SMS notification from the Health Bureau.
- 1.3 NAT requirements:
 - The quarantine period consists of the day on which at-risk itineraries are identified and the succeeding 3 days.
 - During the quarantine period, two nucleic acid tests (NAT) must be performed, and the Macao Health Code will be a green code (2).
 - The first NAT should be conducted on Day 0 or Day 1, whereas the second NAT should be conducted on Day 3.
 - If NAT is not performed, the Macao Health Code will change to a yellow code (2) on Day 4, until a NAT is done with negative result.
- 1.4 Testing location: Relevant persons are required to schedule an appointment for free NAT screening services or testing at other regular sampling stations **in Macao**. For NATs conducted in the Mainland China, the negative results must be transferred to the Macao Health Code via the Yuekang Code.
- 1.5 Request for removal of yellow code (2): Affected persons may upload their negative NAT report and a duly signed declaration (about whom the NAT result belongs to) to the

 <p>澳門特別行政區政府 Governo da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau 衛生局 Serviços de Saúde</p>	<p>疾病預防及控制中心 技術指引 CDC (Macao SS) Technical Guidelines</p>	<p>No.: 039.CDC-DPC.GL.2022 Ver.: 2 Created on: 2022.06.21 Revised on: 2022.11.16 Page: 2/4</p>
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assistance request platform (<https://www.ssm.gov.mo/covidq>) to ask for removal of yellow code (2).

1.6 Extension of quarantine period:

- If more at-risk itineraries are detected, relevant users will receive another SMS notification from the Health Bureau.
- The quarantine period will also be extended accordingly. The individuals concerned must receive two NATs for COVID-19 within the new quarantine period.
- In principle, the quarantine period will only be extended once within the same day. In other words, the yellow code period will not be further extended in the same day even if more overlapping itineraries are found on that day.

1.7 Example:

- Citizen A is found to have overlapping itineraries during risk check on 1 April. His quarantine period is set to be 1-4 April, during which his Macao Health Code is a green code (2) and he is subject to two nucleic acid tests for COVID-19. He must make an appointment to get the first NAT done on either 1 or 2 April, and then the second NAT on 4 April.
- Citizen A is found to have more overlapping itineraries during risk check on 4 April. His quarantine period is updated to 4-7 April, during which his Macao Health Code is a green code (2) and he must undergo two nucleic acid tests according to the requirements.

1.8 Other advices:

- As the visit history is recorded in the Macao Health Code App on the mobile device of users, the public are advised to take the initiative to check the date of the risky visit on their Macao Health Code app, and conduct a risk check on the 7th day after the date of the latest risky visit to exclude their exposure risk; however, the colour of the health code will not be affected by the conduct of nucleic acid test.
- For users who are unable to view the date of at-risk itineraries in the Macao Health Code app, it is advised to take a test on the 7th day after Day 0 (i.e. the day on which risk check is performed).

II. How to perform risk check on visit history?

- 2.1 Applicable to persons who have registered and used the visit recording function in the Macao Health Code mobile app.
- 2.2 Open the “Macao Health Code” application registered by yourself, click the gear icon on the upper right, and choose the “Risk Check” subpage.
- 2.3 There is a green circular button at the bottom of the ‘Risk Check’ subpage, press the button to perform a risk check.





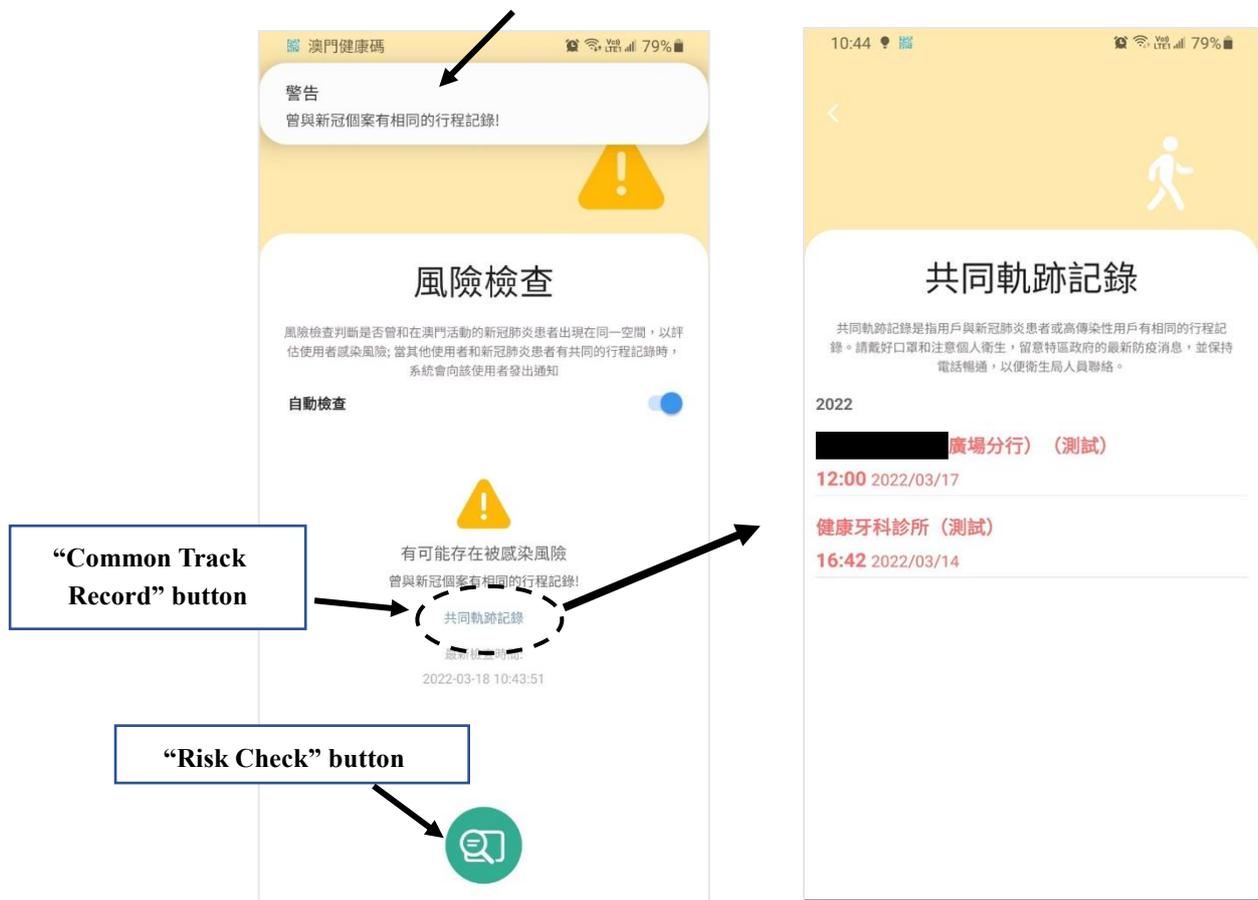
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2.4 Results of risk check:

2.4.1 If you have no history of risky visits, the phrase “No potential exposure risk is found” will be displayed.

2.4.2 Should there be any risky visit history:

- “Possible risk of exposure detected” will be displayed;
- The background colour of the current page will turn yellow;
- A reminder “Warning: Visit history matches with that of a confirmed COVID-19 patient!” will be popped up;
- Click “Common Track Record” to view the visit history of the user to places related to COVID-19 case during similar period of time, and the visit record at risk will be shown in red font;
- The health code will display a numeral symbol “2”.





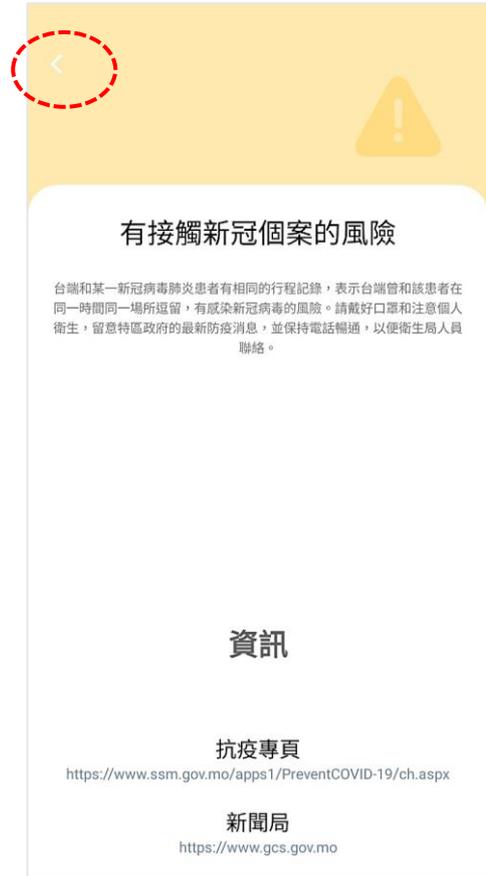
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2.5 For persons who have at-risk itineraries, every time they open the Macao Health Code app, “At risk of exposure to COVID-19 case” will be displayed at the homepage. The concerned user should click the “<” button on the upper left corner to enter the health code declaration page to apply for the Macao Health Code.



For further information in relation to Macao Health Code, please visit the Special Webpage Against Epidemics: <https://www.ssm.gov.mo/PreventCOVID-19>

Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
Health Bureau of Macao SAR Government