

Health Care Workers

Could it be EBOLA?



Think Ebola IF



- Liberia
- Guinea
- Sierra Leone

The patient has a

- Travel history
- History of exposure to person with Ebola.

Evaluate the patient



- Do they have
 - Fever (subjective or $\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ or $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Other symptoms, including:
 - Severe headache
 - Muscle pain
 - Weakness
 - Diarrhea
 - Vomiting
 - Abdominal (stomach) pain
 - Unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising)
- Take a detailed travel and exposure history. In the past 21 days, has the patient been:
 - To an area with Ebola
 - Exposed to a person with Ebola
- If YES, Isolate the patient IMMEDIATELY.

Consult with public health



- Do you have a question about a possible case of Ebola?
 - For a list of state and local health department numbers, visit: <http://go.usa.gov/f74V>
- Do I need to test?
 - You, the health department, and CDC will work together to determine if testing is necessary

Patient care checklist for patients under investigation for Ebola virus disease

- Isolate the patient in a separate room with a private bathroom.
- Activate the hospital preparedness plan for Ebola.
- Ensure standardized protocols are in place for PPE use and disposal.
- Wear appropriate PPE when in physical contact with the patient.
- Attend to the patient's medical needs.
- Consider and evaluate patient for alternative diagnoses.
- Obtain detailed information about symptoms, contacts, and travel history.
- Perform only necessary tests and procedures.
- Ensure patient has the ability to communicate with family.
- Allow visitors only if they are wearing appropriate PPE.

For more information on how to care for a person under investigation for Ebola, please visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/ebola>

