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 ≥100.4°F or ≥38°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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES · USA

CDC CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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