Identify, Isolate, Inform: Emergency Department Evaluation and Management of Patients with Possible Ebola Virus Disease

1 Identify exposure history:

Has patient lived in or traveled to a country with widespread Ebola transmission or had contact with an individual with confirmed Ebola Virus Disease within the previous 21 days?

NO → Continue with usual triage and assessment

YES ↓

2 Identify signs and symptoms:

Fever (subjective or >100.4°F or 38.0°C) <u>or</u> Ebola-compatible symptoms: headache, weakness, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or hemorrhage

NO →
- **A.** Continue with usual triage and assessment
- **B.** Notify relevant health department
- **C.** Monitor for fever and symptoms for 21 days after last exposure in consultation with the relevant health department

YES ↓

3 Isolate and determine personal protective equipment (PPE) needed

Place patient in private room or separate enclosed area with private bathroom or covered, bedside commode. Only essential personnel with designated roles should evaluate patient and provide care to minimize transmission risk. The use of PPE should be determined based on the patient's clinical status:

- Is the patient exhibiting obvious bleeding, vomiting , copious diarrhea or a clinical condition that warrants invasive or aerosol-generating procedures (e.g., intubation, suctioning, active resuscitation)?

YES →

4 Inform

- **A.** IMMEDIATELY notify the hospital infection control program and other appropriate staff
- **B.** IMMEDIATELY report to the health department

NO →

For clinically stable patients, healthcare worker should at a minimum wear:

- **A.** Face shield & surgical face mask
- **B.** Impermeable gown
- **C.** 2 pairs of gloves

If patient's condition changes, reevaluate PPE

YES →

- **A.** Use PPE designated for the care of hospitalized patients **http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/procedures-for-ppe.html**
- **B.** If the patient requires active resuscitation, this should be done in a pre-designated area using pre-designated equipment.

5 Further evaluation and management

- **A.** Complete history and physical examination; decision to test for Ebola should be made in consultation with relevant health department
- **B.** Perform routine interventions (e.g. placement of peripheral IV, phlebotomy for diagnosis) as indicated by clinical status
- **C.** Evaluate patient with dedicated equipment (e.g. stethoscope)

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