

For State/Local Health Departments: Ebola Risk Category and Clinical Infection Control Matrix for Ill Travelers

CS257842A

Risk Category	Traveled from Sierra Leone/Guinea	Traveled from Liberia only
High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer traveler to ETC/Assessment facility 2. Isolate (private room) and use Ebola PPE* 	As of May 9, 2015, travelers returning from only Liberia are not in this category
Some	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer traveler to ETC/Assessment facility 2. Isolate (private room) and use Ebola PPE* 	As of May 9, 2015, travelers returning from only Liberia are not in this category
Low (but not zero)	<p><u>If Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer traveler to ETC/Assessment facility 2. Isolate (private room) and use Ebola PPE* <p><u>If no Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer traveler to ETC/Assessment or any HCF 2. Follow standard hospital infection control practices/protocols 	<p><u>If Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer traveler to ETC/Assessment facility or any HCF 2. Isolate (private room) and follow standard hospital infection control practices/protocols <p><u>If no Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer traveler to ETC/Assessment or any HCF 2. Follow standard hospital infection control practices/protocols

For all patients: Clinical judgement is critical. Investigate other potential causes of the patient's signs and symptoms without delay in patient care. Consider acute febrile illnesses, acute upper/lower tract respiratory illnesses and acute gastrointestinal illness. The rapid identification of the cause of an acute illness in a PUI enables rapid treatment and resolution of symptoms.

Person Under Investigation (PUI): Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms AND an epidemiologic risk factor within the 21 days before the onset of symptoms

Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms: Fever, severe headache, muscle pain, weakness, fatigue, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal (stomach) pain, unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising)

*Ebola PPE:

- **For PUIs who have vomiting, diarrhea, or obvious bleeding, PPE includes:** Single-use, impermeable gown or coverall; PAPR hood or NIOSH certified N-95 respirator; If using an N-95 respirator, a disposable surgical hood and disposable full face shield is needed; Two pairs of disposable examination gloves with extended cuffs; Disposable boot covers ; Disposable apron (optional)
- **For PUIs who do not have vomiting, diarrhea, or obvious bleeding, PPE includes:** Single-use, fluid-resistant gown; Face shield; Face mask; Two pairs of examination gloves where the outer gloves have extended cuffs

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/exposure/risk-factors-when-evaluating-person-for-exposure.html>
<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/ppe/guidance.html>
<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/exposure/monitoring-and-movement-of-persons-with-exposure.html>



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