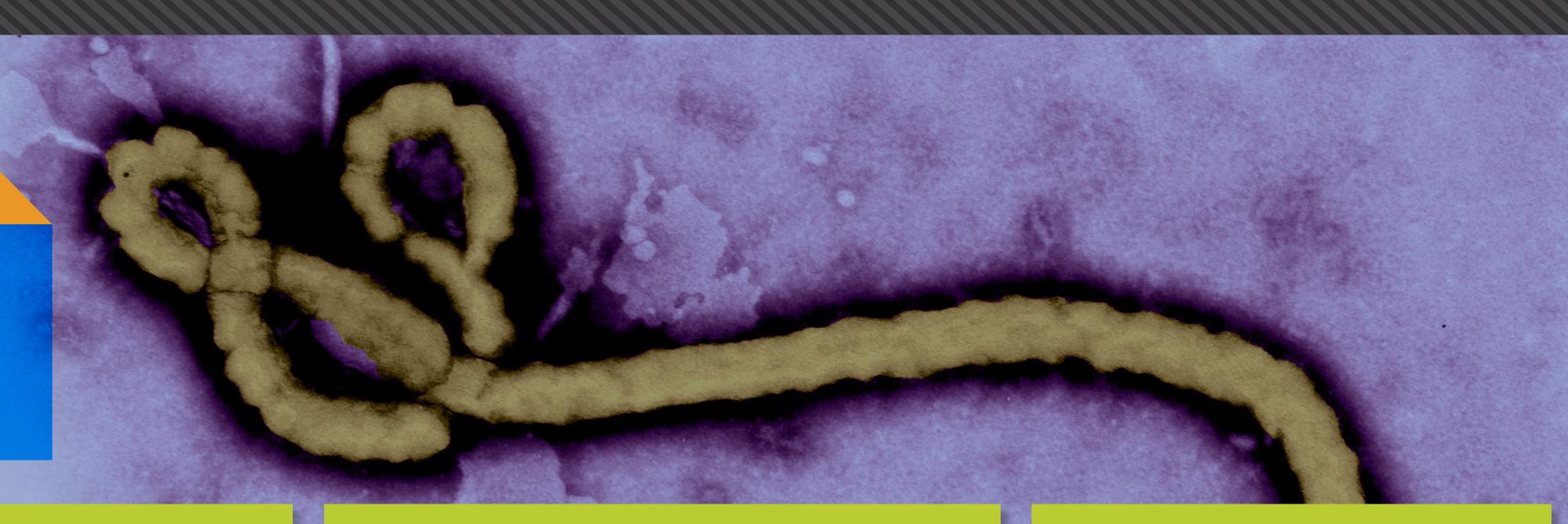




Think EBOLA

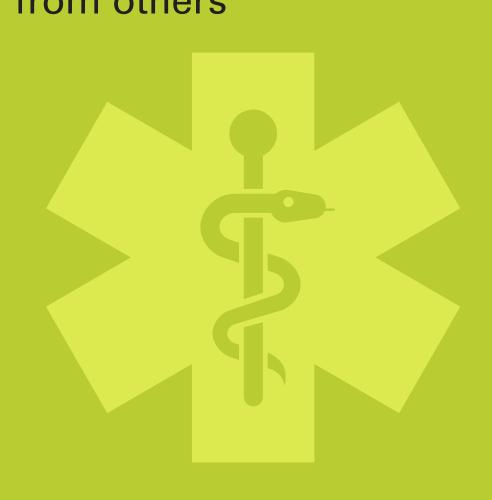
Early recognition is critical for infection control



INITIATE

Think Ebola when you approach a patient. Start the steps for basic infection control before assessing the patient for risks.

- Always use standard precautions
- If there are concerns that the patient could meet the criteria for Ebola, immediately separate the patient from others



IDENTIFY

Assess your patient for:

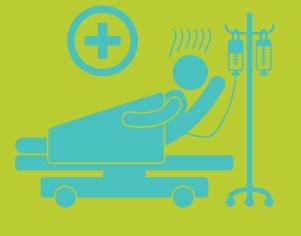
International travel

OR

- Contact with someone with Ebola within the last 21 days **AND**
- Had a fever at home, or has a current temperature ≥100.4°F (≥38°C)
- Other symptoms:
 - Severe headache
 - Muscle pain
 - Weakness
 - Fatigue
 - Diarrhea
 - Vomiting
 - Abdominal (stomach) pain
 - Unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising)
- If the patient has both exposure and symptoms, immediately isolate the patient and inform others (see INFORM)

ISOLATE

If assessment indicates possible Ebola virus infection, take action.



- Isolate the patient in a private room with a private bathroom or covered, bedside commode and close the door
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE): http://go.usa.gov/szgB
- Limit the healthcare personnel who enter the room
- Keep a log of everyone who enters and leaves the patient's room
- Consider alternative diagnoses, and evaluate appropriately
- Only perform necessary tests and procedures
- Avoid aerosol-generating procedures
- Follow CDC guidelines for cleaning, disinfecting, and managing waste: http://go.usa.gov/szYA

INFORM

Alert others, including public health authorities.

- Notify your facility's infection control program and other appropriate staff
- Contact your state or local public health authorities
- Consult with state or local public health authorities about testing for Ebola
- For a list of state and local health department numbers, visit: http://go.usa.gov/f74V





For more information, visit: <u>www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp</u>