

Could it be **EBOLA?**

Think Ebola



West Africa

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 an Ebola patient

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://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/outbreaks/state-local-health-department-contacts.html>
- Do I need to test?
 - You, the health department, and CDC will work together to determine if testing is necessary

Care Carefully



What **SHOULD** be done for a patient under investigation (PUI) for Ebola virus disease?

1. Activate the hospital preparedness plan for Ebola.
2. Isolate the patient in a separate room with a private bathroom.
3. Ensure standardized protocols are in place for PPE use and disposal.
4. Interview the patient for symptoms, contacts and travel history.
5. Consider and evaluate for all potential alternative diagnoses.
6. Ensure patient has the ability to communicate with family.



What **SHOULD NOT** be done for a patient under investigation (PUI) for Ebola virus disease?

1. Don't have any physical contact with the patient without putting on appropriate PPE.
2. Don't neglect the patient's medical needs.
3. Don't forget to evaluate for alternative diagnoses.
4. Don't perform elective tests or procedures.
5. Don't allow visitors without putting on appropriate PPE.

