



Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) for Marburg Virus Disease (MVD): Creating an Isolation Area in Your Facility

Healthcare Settings with Limited to Intermediate Resources

Updated: March 2023

Learning Objectives

After this presentation, participants will be able to

- Explain why isolating suspected MVD patients is important
- Describe at least 3 best practices for setting up a short-term isolation area for suspected MVD patients

Discuss

Why is it important to keep people who might have MVD isolated from other patients in a healthcare facility?

Early identification and separation of suspected MVD patients prevents bringing unrecognized MVD into your healthcare setting.

This protects...

YOU

Your co-workers & patients

Your community

Setting Up an Isolation Area

Isolation

When a suspect MVD patient is identified, the patient should be isolated to prevent spreading the illness to others.

Every facility should have space identified that can function as isolation until the patient can be transferred to a designated facility for testing and care.

Isolation Area Requirements

- **Separate from other patient care areas, such as:**
 - Separate building
 - Temporary structure/tent
 - Demarcated area (under a tree)
- **Designated for use only as Marburg virus disease isolation**
 - Should not be dual purpose
- **Restricted access**
 - Fencing, taped off, etc.
 - Only healthcare workers should enter isolation (to give oral medicines, etc.)



Isolation Area Design



- **Unidirectional flow**
 - Ideally, separate entrance and exit
 - Dedicated spaces for putting on and removing PPE
 - Separate patient care supplies
- **Appropriate spacing**
 - At least one meter between beds
- **Supplies to hold patients temporarily and safely**
 - Separate toileting options for each patient (e.g., latrine or commode bucket)
 - Hand hygiene stations

Isolation Area Equipment & Supplies

For patients	Patient care (IF REQUIRED)	Cleaning and disinfection	Waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chairs, or bench if no chairs available• Food and water• Hand hygiene station• Separate toilet or latrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PPE for healthcare workers• Hand hygiene stations for healthcare workers• Designated patient care equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0.5% chlorine solution (for disinfection) or other approved hospital disinfectant*• Soap and water• Cleaning equipment (buckets, cloths, mop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biohazard waste bin (red)• General waste bin

* Alcohol at 70-90% (ethanol, isopropyl), improved hydrogen peroxide $\geq 0.5\%$

PPE Removal Area Equipment & Supplies

- The PPE removal area should have:
 - Bucket of strong (0.5%) chlorine solution (for non-porous items, such as boots, goggles)
 - Bucket of mild (0.05%) chlorine solution (for porous items, such as cloth gowns)
 - Container with a lid for infectious waste
 - Container for reusable PPE
 - Hand hygiene supplies

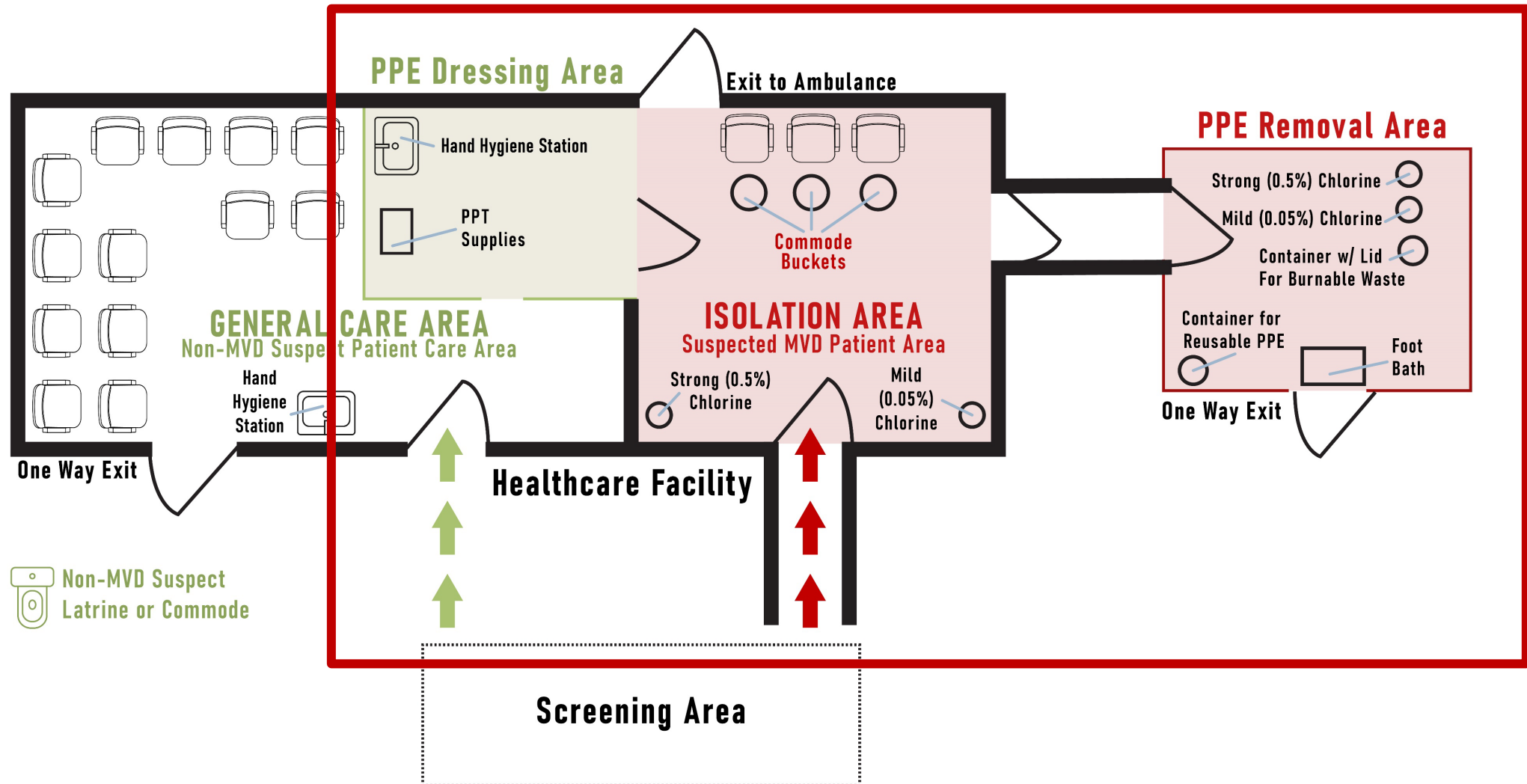


**Biohazard waste bin
(can be yellow or red)**



**Bucket for dirty, reusable
PPE to be reprocessed**

Example Facility Setup



Reflection

- How is the isolation area for MVD different from other isolation areas you might have had to set up in the past?
- What challenges has your facility had in the past with setting up isolation areas?
- If you have never had to participate in setting up an isolation area, what challenges do you imagine your facility might have?

Key Takeaways

- **Isolation** prevents people sick with MVD from spreading the illness to others. **It protects you, your co-workers and patients, and your community.**
- **Every facility should have a separate isolation area** for suspected MVD patients until they can be transferred to a designated facility for testing and care.

Thank you!

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

