

**Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention**

Content Services Content Syndication Portfolio Samples

**Digital Media Branch (DMB)
Division of Public Affairs (DPA)
Office of the Associate Director of
Communication (OADC)
5/04/2015**





Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
Content Sources and Partners.....	4
State Level Content Syndication Examples.....	7
“Did You Know?” – Idaho North Central District Public Health.....	7
Whooping Cough: CDC Feature – Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.....	8
CDC Feature: Norovirus - Arkansas Department of Health.....	10
Flu Vaccination Information – Texas Department of Health Services.....	11
Measles Infographic: Central District Health Department in Idaho.....	12
Local Level Content Syndication Examples.....	13
“Did You Know?” – Benton Franklin Health District.....	13
“Did You Know?” - Richland Public Health.....	14
“Did You Know?” –Two Rivers Public Health Department.....	15
Immunization Schedules: County of Los Angeles Public Health.....	16
Other Business Content Syndication Examples.....	17
“Principles of Prevention” - Garden City Hospital.....	17
“HIV in the United States: <i>At A Glance</i> ” - AIDS.gov.....	18
“Did You Know?” - In SCID. Net.....	19
“Shingles Overview” - In NIAID.....	20
“Transmission of Ebola” - NIH.....	21
Tobacco/Smoking Widgets: Lung Chicago.....	22
Buttons: National Public Health Information Coalition (NPHIC).....	23
Ebola Microsite.....	24



Introduction

The purpose of the Content Syndication Portfolio is to show examples of Content Syndication demonstrating how our public health partners have expanded their public health impact with high quality science-based and media content.

Content Sources and Partners

The following table lists the Content Source Name and URL as well as the Partner Name and URL. These examples display in this document.

State Level Content Syndication Webpage Examples

Content Source Name (CDC)	Content Source URL	Partner Name	Partner URL
<u>Did You Know? State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Professionals Gateway</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/diyouknow/index.html</u>	<u>Idaho North Central District of Public Health</u>	<u>http://idahopublichealth.com/</u>
<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/Features/Pertussis/index.html</u>	<u>Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (Whooping Cough)</u>	<u>http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Health/DiseasesConditions/Pertussis/tabid/700/Default.aspx</u>
<u>Vaccines Help Protect Travelers of All Ages</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/features/travelprotection/index.html</u>	<u>Ohio Department of Health (Vaccines)</u>	<u>http://www.odh.ohio.gov/CDCsyndication/Travelers%20Health/Travelers%20Health.aspx</u>
<u>CDC Feature: Prevent the Spread of Norovirus</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/features/norovirus/index.html</u>	<u>Arkansas Department of Health</u>	<u>http://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/programsServices/communications/features/Pages/CDC-Norovirus.aspx</u>
<u>Influenza Vaccination Information for Health Care Workers</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/flu/healthcareworkers.htm</u>	<u>Texas Department of Health Services</u>	<u>http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/txflu/healthcare-vax.aspx</u>
<u>Measles Infographic</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/measles/travel-infographic.html</u>	<u>Central District Health Department Idaho Health District</u>	<u>http://www.cdhd.idaho.gov/</u>



Local Level Content Syndication Webpage Examples

Content Source Name (CDC)	Content Source URL	Partner Name	Partner URL
<u>Did You Know? State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Professionals Gateway</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/diyouknow/index.html</u>	<u>Benton Franklin Health District</u>	<u>http://www.bfhd.wa.gov/base/</u>
<u>Did You Know? State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Professionals Gateway</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/diyouknow/index.html</u>	<u>Richland Public Health</u>	<u>http://www.richlandhealth.org/departments-and-services</u>
<u>Did You Know? State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Professionals Gateway</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/diyouknow/index.html</u>	<u>Two River Public Health Department</u>	<u>http://www.trphd.org/Home.aspx</u>
<u>CDC Immunization Schedule</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/index.html</u>	<u>Los Angeles County Health Department</u>	<u>http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/syndication/vaccineSchedule.htm</u>

Other Business Content Syndication Webpage Examples (Hospitals, Government Health Organizations etc.)

Content Source Name (CDC)	Content Source URL	Partner Name	Partner URL
<u>Principles of Prevention: Violence</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/Features/PreventViolence/index.html</u>	<u>Garden City Hospital</u>	<u>http://www.gch.org/Hospital-Health-Resources/Women-s-Health/Violence-Prevention.aspx</u>
<u>HIV in the United States: At A Glance</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/basic/s/ataglance.html</u>	<u>AIDS.gov</u>	<u>https://www.aids.gov/hiv-aids-basics/hiv-aids-101/statistics/#ref3</u>
<u>Did You Know? State, Tribal, Local, and</u>	<u>http://www.cdc.gov/stltpublichealth/diyouknow/index.html</u>	<u>Severe Combined Immunodeficiency</u>	<u>http://www.scid.net/the-scid-homepage/about-scid/</u>



Content Source Name (CDC)	Content Source URL	Partner Name	Partner URL
Territorial Public Health Professionals			
Overview of Shingles	http://www.cdc.gov/shingles/about/overview.html	National Institute of Allergy and Infection	http://www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/shingles/Pages/Default.aspx
Transmission of Ebola	http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/transmission/index.html	National Institutes of Health	http://www.nih.gov/health/ebola.htm#/121183
Smoking and Tobacco widgets	http://www.cdc.gov/widgets/tobacco/index.html	Lung Chicago.org	http://www.lungchicago.org/chicago-tobacco-prevention-project/
Sample CDC Buttons	http://www.cdc.gov/socialmedia/tools/buttons/diseaseandconditions/index.html	National Public Health Information Coalition	https://www.nphic.org/
Ebola Microsite	Microsite displays in our syndication site, CDC's Public Health Media Library (where you can grab the embed code)	CDC's Generic Mockup 3-column format National Institute of Health 2-column format Union County Health Department Methodist Healthcare in San Antonio, Texas 1-column format	http://tools.cdc.gov/microsites/ebola/ http://www.nih.gov/health/cdc-ebola-microsite.htm http://www.uchd.net/business/health-care-professionals http://sahealth.com/your-health/ebola-resources/information-for-us-healthcare-workers.dot



State Level Content Syndication Examples

The following pages display Webpage examples of State Level Content Syndication

“Did You Know?” – Idaho North Central District Public Health

This weekly CDC feature displays on Idaho’s North Central Public Health District website.

CDC Source Content

The screenshot shows the CDC website's 'State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Professionals Gateway'. The main content area, highlighted with a red box, features the 'Did You Know?' header and text: 'Did You Know? is a weekly feature from CDC's Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support to inform your prevention activities. We invite you to read, share, and take action! Sign up here to get Did You Know? sent to your email.' Below this, it lists updates for March 20, 2015, including information about blood clots and healthcare costs. There is also a 'Get Did You Know? Email Updates' form and a 'Winnable Battles' sidebar.

Partner Content

The screenshot shows the 'Public Health Resources for Idaho North Central District' website. The main content area, highlighted with a red box, features the 'Did You Know?' header and text: 'Did You Know? is a weekly feature from CDC's Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support to inform your prevention activities. We invite you to read, share, and take action! Sign up here to get Did You Know? sent to your email.' Below this, it lists updates for March 20, 2015, including information about blood clots and healthcare costs. The website also features various service categories like Community Health, Family Health, WIC, and Immunizations, along with a customer service survey.



Whooping Cough: CDC Feature – Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Pertussis, one of the CDC features, displays on the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare website.

CDC Source Content

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

SEARCH

CDC A-Z INDEX ▾

CDC Features

CDC Features > CDC Features > Diseases & Conditions

Help Protect Babies from Whooping Cough

Language: English ▾

Whooping cough is a serious disease that can cause babies to stop breathing. You can help protect babies from whooping cough by getting your vaccine and making sure your baby gets his vaccines.



Whooping cough, which is also called pertussis, is very contagious and most serious for babies. People with whooping cough usually spread the disease by coughing or sneezing while in close contact with others, who then breathe in the bacteria that cause the disease. Many babies who get whooping cough are infected by parents, older siblings, or other caregivers who might not even know they have the disease.

When babies catch whooping cough, the symptoms can be very serious. Young babies could get pneumonia (lung infection), and many have trouble breathing. About half of babies younger than 1 year of age who get whooping cough end up in the hospital, and a few even die from the disease.

Because the disease can make babies so sick, and they can catch it from anyone around them, they need protection. These are the three important ways you can help protect them with vaccines:

- If you are pregnant, get vaccinated with the whooping cough vaccine in your third trimester.
- Surround your baby with family members and caregivers who are up-to-date with their whooping cough vaccine.
- Make sure your baby gets all his doses of the whooping cough vaccine according to [CDC's recommended schedule](#) (314 KB).

Pregnant Women Need Whooping Cough Vaccine

If you are pregnant, you'll need the whooping cough vaccine.

Understanding Whooping Cough Vaccines: DTaP and Tdap

There are two vaccines used in the United States to help prevent whooping cough: DTaP and Tdap. These vaccines also provide protection against tetanus and diphtheria. Children younger than 7 years old get DTaP, while older children and adults get Tdap.

Sign up for Features

Get Email Updates

To receive email updates about this page, enter your email address:

What's this?

Partner Content

Promoting and protecting the health and safety of all Idahoans

Idaho.gov About Us Contact Us

IDAHO Department of Health and Welfare

Home Children Families Food/Cash/Assistance Health Medical Providers About Us Contact Us

Help Protect Babies from Whooping Cough

Whooping cough is a serious disease that can cause babies to stop breathing. You can help protect babies from whooping cough by getting your vaccine and making sure your baby gets his vaccines.



Whooping cough, which is also called pertussis, is very contagious and most serious for babies. People with whooping cough usually spread the disease by coughing or sneezing while in close contact with others, who then breathe in the bacteria that cause the disease. Many babies who get whooping cough are infected by parents, older siblings, or other caregivers who might not even know they have the disease.

When babies catch whooping cough, the symptoms can be very serious. Young babies could get pneumonia (lung infection), and many have trouble breathing. About half of babies younger than 1 year of age who get whooping cough end up in the hospital, and a few even die from the disease.

Understanding Whooping Cough Vaccines: DTaP and Tdap

There are two vaccines used in the United States to help prevent whooping cough: DTaP and Tdap. These vaccines also provide protection against tetanus and diphtheria. Children younger than 7 years old get DTaP, while older children and adults get Tdap.

Pertussis Audio

Keri Russell Pertussis PSA
Pertussis Cough (Audio Only)

PERTUSSIS RESOURCES

- CDC Pertussis Vaccines Website
- CDC pertussis web feature (English)
- CDC pertussis web feature (Spanish)
- CDC Tdap adolescent podcast
- CDC's Teen Turn Initiative / materials
- CDC Pre-teen Vaccine Campaign / materials
- CDC/Medscape video commentary
- CDC RSS Feeds for Office of Women's Health
- CDC Pertussis Chapter
- CDC Guidelines for the Control of Pertussis Outbreaks
- APHL brochure for laboratories
- California Department of Public Health pertussis website and materials
- Silence the Sounds of Pertussis Campaign English (PKIDS)
- Silence the Sounds of Pertussis Campaign Spanish (PKIDS)
- Sounds of Pertussis Campaign (March of Dimes & sanofi pasteur)
- Pertussis Flyer
- Pertussis Flyer (Spanish)
- Tdap e-cards
- Tdap e-cards (Spanish)
- CDC Medscape Video: Pertussis on the Rise.



“Travel Smart: Get Vaccinated” – Ohio Department of Health

Travel Smart: Get Vaccinated is another CDC featured article which displays on the Ohio Department of Health’s website.

CDC Source Content

CDC Features

CDC > CDC Features > Travelers' Health

Travel Smart: Get Vaccinated

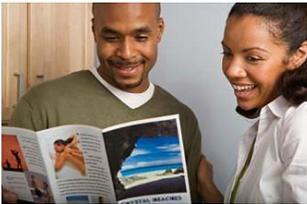
Recommended | Tweet | Share

Language: English

Before you travel internationally, ensure that you are up to date on all your routine vaccines, as well as travel vaccines.

More and more Americans are travelling internationally each year. In fact more than a third of Americans have a passport – an increase from only 10 years ago. It is important to remember that some types of international travel, especially to developing countries and rural areas, have higher health risks. These risks depend on a number of things including:

- Where you are traveling
- Your activities while traveling
- Your current health status
- Your vaccination history



Vaccines can help protect you against a number of serious diseases, including typhoid and yellow fever, that are found in some developing countries. Vaccine-preventable diseases that are rarely seen in the United States, like polio, can still be found in other parts of the world and measles still occurs in many countries. There were more than 120,000 estimated measles deaths worldwide in 2012, and this viral illness remains a leading cause of death among children in some developing countries. A measles outbreak in the Philippines this year has led to about 40,000 measles cases and 70 people have died from the disease. The United States has seen importation of measles cases from about 20 countries this year. CDC recommends that all U.S. travelers 6 months of age or older be protected from measles and, if needed, receive MMR vaccine prior to departure.

2014 Measles Outbreaks

From January – November 29, there were 610 measles cases reported in the U.S. Almost all of these cases, 98%, were associated with international travel.

Get vaccinated to protect yourself and stop the spread of measles. Make sure you and your family members are up-to-date on your measles (MMR) vaccine. Ask your doctor if everyone has received all recommended doses of vaccine for best protection.

Protect Yourself and Plan Ahead

Talk with your healthcare professional when you are planning international travel, especially if you have any health conditions. Since not all primary healthcare professionals stock travel vaccines, you may need to visit a travel clinic to receive the vaccines you need.

- **Make an appointment with your healthcare professional or a travel clinic at least 4-6 weeks prior to any international travel.** This allows you time to complete any vaccine series and gives your body time to build up immunity. Find out vaccine recommendations and requirements for your travel destination.

2014 Measles Outbreaks

From January – November 29, there were 610 measles cases reported in the U.S. Almost all of these cases, 98%, were associated with international travel.

Get vaccinated to protect yourself and stop the spread of measles. Make sure you and your family members are up-to-date on your measles (MMR) vaccine. Ask your doctor if everyone has received all recommended doses of vaccine for best protection.

Partner Source Content

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Ohio

Department of Health

Forms | Rules | Local Health Departments | About Us | Data & Statistics | Our Programs

A – Z Index A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Travel Smart: Get Vaccinated

Before you travel internationally, ensure that you are up to date on all your routine vaccines, as well as travel vaccines.

More and more Americans are travelling internationally each year. In fact more than a third of Americans have a passport – an increase from only 10 years ago. It is important to remember that some types of international travel, especially to developing countries and rural areas, have higher health risks. These risks depend on a number of things including:

- Where you are traveling
- Your activities while traveling
- Your current health status
- Your vaccination history





CDC Feature: Norovirus - Arkansas Department of Health

This CDC Feature on preventing the spread of Norovirus displays on the Arkansas Department of Health.

CDC Source Content

The screenshot shows the CDC website interface. At the top right is a 'CDC A-Z INDEX' dropdown. The left sidebar contains a 'CDC Features' menu with categories like 'Data & Statistics', 'Diseases & Conditions', and 'Features Media'. The main content area is titled 'Prevent the Spread of Norovirus' and includes social media sharing options (Recommend, Tweet, Share), a language selector (English), and a photograph of a family eating at a restaurant. Below the photo, there is text explaining that Norovirus causes illness with vomiting and diarrhea, and that it is the most common cause of gastroenteritis in the U.S. A section titled 'Norovirus Symptoms' lists common symptoms (cramping) and less common symptoms (low-grade fever). A 'Features Media' section offers a 'Sign up for Features' button and a 'Get Email Updates' option.

Partner Content

The screenshot shows the Arkansas Department of Health website. The header includes the 'Arkansas.gov' logo, navigation links for 'Agencies | Online Services | State Directory', and utility links for 'Translate', 'A+', 'A-', 'Text', and 'Print'. The main navigation bar contains 'Home', 'About ADH', 'Programs & Services', 'Certificates, Licenses & Permits', 'News', 'Local Health Units', and 'Tobacco Quitline'. A search bar and an 'A-Z Index' are also present. The left sidebar lists 'Communications' and 'Current Features' with sub-links for 'Did You Know?', 'Ebola', 'Norovirus', 'Pregnancy and Smoking', and 'Public Health Week'. The main content area is titled 'Norovirus' and features a sub-header 'Prevent the Spread of Norovirus'. It includes a photograph of a family eating at a restaurant, followed by text explaining that Norovirus causes illness with vomiting and diarrhea, and that it is the most common cause of gastroenteritis in the U.S. A paragraph at the bottom states that CDC estimates each year Norovirus causes 19 to 21 million illnesses, 56,000 to 71,000 hospitalizations, and 570 to 800 deaths.



Flu Vaccination Information – Texas Department of Health Services

Information regarding Influenza and Health Care Workers displays on the Texas Department of Health Services website.

CDC Source Content

The screenshot shows the CDC website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'CDC A-Z INDEX' dropdown. The main content area is titled 'Influenza (Flu)'. A sidebar on the left lists various categories like 'Seasonal Influenza (Flu)', '2014-2015 Flu Season', 'Influenza - Flu Basics', etc. The main article is titled 'Influenza Vaccination Information for Health Care Workers'. It includes a 'Note' about the 2015-2016 ACIP recommendations, a 'Did You Know?' section, and a 'Why Get Vaccinated?' section. A red box highlights the 'Health Care Workers' section in the sidebar and the corresponding content in the main article.

Partner Content

The screenshot shows the Texas Department of Health Services website. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'Topics: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z All' dropdown. The main content area is titled 'Flu Vaccination Information for Healthcare Workers'. It includes a 'Note' about the 2015-2016 ACIP recommendations, a 'Did You Know?' section, a 'Why Get Vaccinated?' section, and a 'How Many Health Care Workers Got Vaccinated Last Season?' section. A red box highlights the 'Flu Vaccination Information for Healthcare Workers' section in the sidebar and the corresponding content in the main article.



Measles Infographic: Central District Health Department in Idaho

This CDC Measles Infographic displays on the Central District Health Department, Idaho Health Department 4.

CDC Source Content

Partner Content



Local Level Content Syndication Examples

“Did You Know?” – Benton Franklin Health District

“Did You Know?” the CDC feature displays on Benton Franklin Health District’s website.

CDC Source Content

The screenshot shows the CDC website's 'State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Professionals Gateway'. A red box highlights the 'Did You Know?' section, which includes a weekly feature from the CDC's Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support. The featured article is dated March 13, 2015, and discusses water safety. It states that about 41% of Americans depend on ground water, and nearly 94% of all drinking water outbreak-associated illnesses occur in water systems that use a ground water source. It also notes that bacteria, viruses, parasites, and chemicals in ground water can cause a range of short- and long-term health problems, including acute gastrointestinal illness, reproductive problems, and neurological disorders. A link is provided to sign up for email updates.

Partner Content

The screenshot shows the Benton Franklin Health District website. A red box highlights the 'Did You Know?' feature, which is a weekly feature from the CDC's Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support. The featured article is dated March 13, 2015, and discusses water safety. It states that about 41% of Americans depend on ground water, and nearly 94% of all drinking water outbreak-associated illnesses occur in water systems that use a ground water source. It also notes that bacteria, viruses, parasites, and chemicals in ground water can cause a range of short- and long-term health problems, including acute gastrointestinal illness, reproductive problems, and neurological disorders. A link is provided to sign up for email updates.



"Did You Know?" - Richland Public Health

The CDC feature, "Did You Know?" displays on the Richland Public Health website.

CDC Source Content

The screenshot shows the CDC website interface. At the top, it says "CDC Home Centers for Disease Control and Prevention". Below that is a navigation menu with letters A-Z. The main content area is titled "State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Professionals Gateway". A sidebar on the left contains various links like "STLT Gateway", "Stay Connected", "Science & Research", etc. The main content area features a "Did You Know?" section with a date of "March 20, 2015". The text discusses "Blood clots" and provides statistics: "Blood clots—also known as venous thromboembolism—can be caused by not moving around for long periods of time, but they can be prevented and treated." and "US healthcare costs for blood clots can reach up to \$10 billion per year!". There is also a "Winnable Battles" sidebar and a "Get Did You Know? Email Updates" form.

Partner Content

The screenshot shows the Richland Public Health website. At the top, it features the logo "Richland Public Health" with the tagline "Prevent. Promote. Protect." and the slogan "An Ounce of Prevention...". Contact information is provided: "555 Lexington Avenue Mansfield, Ohio 44807 419 774 4500". The main navigation menu includes "Welcome", "About Us", "Departments & Services", "Learning Center", and "Contact Us". The "Departments & Services" section is highlighted and contains several sub-sections: "Environmental Health Division", "Health Promotion/Education", "Public Health Clinic", "Public Health Nursing", "Vital Statistics", and "WIC". Each sub-section has a brief description of its services. On the right side, there is a "Ask a Question..." form and a "Did you know?" section with a "Sign up here to get Did You Know? sent to your mail" link. The "Did you know?" section also includes a date "March 13, 2015" and a statistic: "About 41% of Americans depend on ground water IPDF".



“Did You Know?” –Two Rivers Public Health Department

The CDC weekly feature “Did You Know” displays on the Two Rivers Public Health Department’s website.

CDC Source Content

Partner Content



Immunization Schedules: County of Los Angeles Public Health

The CDC Immunization Schedules display on the County of Los Angeles Public Health website.

CDC Source Content

CDC Home
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

Vaccines and Immunizations
All CDC Topics

A-Z Index A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z #

Immunization Schedules

Schedules Home
Vaccines Home

For Health Care Professionals
For Everyone: Easy-to-read Schedules
Display Schedules on Your Website
Web Buttons
Past Immunization Schedules

Related Links
Vaccine Information Statements
ACIP Vaccination Recommendations
Why Immunize?
Vaccines: The Basics

Immunization Schedules

For Health Care Professionals

For Everyone

Schedules and Tools
Schedules to order or print, recommendations to consult, and tools to download.

- Birth-18 Years and Catch-up Versions**
Find printable versions in various formats: regular paper, pocket size, MMWR, and laminated; load on your smartphone; check the binational resource...
- Adult Version**
Find printable formats in various sizes or load the schedule on your smartphone...

Easy-to-read Schedules for All Ages
Easy-to-read formats to print, tools to download, and ways to prepare for your office visit.

- Infants and Children (birth through 6 years old)**
Find easy-to-read formats to print, create an instant schedule for your child, determine missed or skipped vaccines, and prepare for your office visit...
- Preteens & Teens (7 through 18 years old)**
Print this friendly schedule, take a quick quiz, or fill out the screening form before your child's doctor visit...
- Adults (19 years and older)**
Print the easy-to-read adult schedule, take the quiz, or download a tool to determine vaccines needed...

Contact Us:
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Rd
Atlanta, GA 30333
800-CDC-INFO
(800-232-4636)
TTY:
(888) 232-6348
Contact CDC-INFO

Partner Content

county.gov
County Directory of Information & Services | Public Alerts | Public Information | County Contact Information

Immunization Program

Home | Program Home | About | FAQ | Comment | Contact | A-Z Index

Font Size | A A A

Search Go Service Locator

Immunization Program

- About Us
- Vaccine Preventable Diseases
- Information for Parents and the Public
- Information for Health Care Providers
- Information for Schools
- Adult Immunization Information
- Immunization Clinics (free and low-cost clinics providing immunizations)
- Immunization Materials
- Immunization Schedules
- Influenza Information
- Where to Get a Flu Vaccination
- Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention
- Reports
- Trainings and Conferences
- Travel Immunizations
- Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)
- Directory
- Glossary
- Newsletters
- Immunization Registry (CAIR)
- Immunization Coalition of Los Angeles County (ICLAC) (Hosting)
- Links

Immunization Schedules

For Health Care Professionals

Schedules to order or print, recommendations to consult, and tools to download.

- Birth-18 Years and Catch-up Versions** Find printable versions in various formats: regular paper, pocket size, MMWR, and laminated; load on your smartphone; check the binational resource...
- Adult Version** Find printable formats in various sizes or load the schedule on your smartphone...

For Everyone

Easy-to-read Schedules for All Ages
Easy-to-read formats to print, tools to download, and ways to prepare for your office visit.

- Infants and Children (birth through 6 years old)** Find easy-to-read formats to print, create an instant schedule for your child, determine missed or skipped vaccines, and prepare for your office visit...

About Us

Mission Statement: To improve immunization coverage levels & prevent vaccine-preventable diseases.

Vision: Healthy children and adults, free of vaccine-preventable diseases.

UPDATE MEASLES VIRUS DISEASE
En Español

MENINGITIS Are You At Risk?

It's Flu Season Get Vaccinated!
Flu Vaccination Event List

Influenza Watch

Flu surveillance and related resources



Other Business Content Syndication Examples

“Principles of Prevention” - Garden City Hospital

“Principles of Prevention”, another CDC Feature, displays on the Garden City Hospital in Michigan’s website.

CDC Source Content

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People™

SEARCH

CDC A-Z INDEX ▾

CDC Features

- CDC Features
 - Data & Statistics
 - Diseases & Conditions
 - Emergency Preparedness & Response
 - Environmental Health
 - Healthy Living
 - Injury, Violence & Safety
 - Principles of Prevention**
 - Life Stages & Populations
 - Travelers' Health
 - Workplace Safety & Health
- Features Media
 - Sign up for Features

CDC > CDC Features > Injury, Violence & Safety

Principles of Prevention

Recommend Tweet Share

CDC's Principles of Prevention is a free, online training which teaches the fundamentals of violence prevention

Free Violence Prevention Course

Each year, more than 54,000 people lose their lives to violence. In addition to the tremendous physical and emotional toll, violence has substantial medical, lost productivity, and other costs. In 2000, these totaled more than \$70 billion in the United States. The figure grows when we add criminal justice system costs, social services, and other expenses.

As Dr. Howard Spivak, director of CDC's Division of Violence Prevention, says, "Violence isn't something that just happens that you can't do anything about. It can be prevented."

One way CDC is helping the nation prevent violence is a free online training that's available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It's called [Principles of Prevention](#). The training—which offers [continuing education credits through CDC](#)—teaches the:

Key concepts of primary prevention



Partner Content

GARDEN CITY HOSPITAL

Bill Pay Careers Vendors Medical Education Employees Physicians CALL 734-458-3300

SEARCH

HOME PATIENTS & VISITORS SERVICES ABOUT US NURSING HEALTH LIBRARY

PATIENT PORTAL

HEALTH LIBRARY > WOMEN'S HEALTH

Print This Page Share

- Ask The Experts
- Arthritis
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Healthy Recipes
- Heart Disease
- Kids Health
- Men's Health
- Pregnancy
- Senior Health
- Women's Health
 - Breast Cancer Overview
 - Breast Cancer Symptoms
 - Healthy Living
 - Heart Disease Prevention
 - Ovarian Cancer
 - Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
 - Pre-Conception Health
 - Violence Prevention
- Article Archive

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION

CDC's Principles of Prevention is a free, online training which teaches the fundamentals of violence prevention

Free Violence Prevention Course

Each year, more than 54,000 people lose their lives to violence. In addition to the tremendous physical and emotional toll, violence has substantial medical, lost productivity, and other costs. In 2000, these totaled more than \$70 billion in the United States. The figure grows when we add criminal justice system costs, social services, and other expenses.

As Dr. Howard Spivak, director of CDC's Division of Violence Prevention, says, "Violence isn't something that just happens that you can't do anything about. It can be prevented."

One way CDC is helping the nation prevent violence is a free online training that's available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It's called [Principles of Prevention](#). The training—which offers [continuing education credits through CDC](#)—teaches the:

Key concepts of primary prevention





“HIV in the United States: At A Glance” - AIDS.gov

Fast Facts about “HIV in the United States: At A Glance” displays on the AIDS.gov website.

CDC Source Content

CDC Home
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

A-Z Index for All CDC Topics

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS > Statistics Center > Statistics Overview

HIV in the United States: At A Glance

Fast Facts

- More than 1.2 million people in the United States are living with HIV infection, and almost 1 in 7 (14%) are unaware of their infection.
- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM), particularly young black/African American MSM, are most seriously affected by HIV.
- By race, blacks/African Americans face the most severe burden of HIV.

CDC estimates that 1,201,100 persons aged 13 years and older are living with HIV infection, including 168,300 (14%) who are unaware of their infection. Over the past decade, the number of people living with HIV has increased, while the annual number of new HIV infections has remained relatively stable. Still, the pace of new infections continues at far too high a level—particularly among certain groups.

HIV Incidence (new infections): The estimated incidence of HIV has remained stable overall in recent years, at about 50,000 new HIV infections per year. Within the overall estimates, however, some groups are affected more than others. MSM continue to bear the greatest burden of HIV infection, and among races/ethnicities, African Americans continue to be disproportionately affected.

HIV Diagnoses (new diagnoses, regardless of when infection occurred or stage of disease at diagnosis): In 2013, an estimated 47,352 people were diagnosed with HIV infection in the United States. In that same year, an estimated 26,688 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Overall, an estimated 1,194,039 people in the United States have been diagnosed with AIDS.

Deaths: An estimated 13,712 people with an AIDS diagnosis died in 2012, and approximately 658,507 people in the United States with an AIDS diagnosis have died overall. The deaths of

Print page
CDC HIV
CDC HIV/AIDS
Get email updates
Subscribe to RSS
See RSS
Listen to audio/Podcast

Download Full Report:
PDF [171K]
View page in Spanish
VIH En Español (Spanish)

Get Tested
Enter ZIP code or City
GO
Find an HIV testing site near you.
Search location, such as: "Atlanta, GA", or "30033"

Partner Content

AIDS.gov

Home / HIV/AIDS Basics / HIV/AIDS 101 : U.S. Statistics

U.S. STATISTICS

TRANSLATE TEXT SIZE PRINT

GAY & BISEXUAL MEN OF ALL RACES ARE THE MOST SEVERELY AFFECTED BY HIV

>1 MILL ARE LIVING WITH HIV IN THE U.S.
1 IN 7 LIVING WITH HIV ARE UNAWARE OF THEIR INFECTION

ABOUT 1 IN 4 NEW HIV INFECTIONS IS AMONG YOUTH AGES 13-24
MOST OF THEM DO NOT KNOW THEY ARE INFECTED, ARE NOT GETTING TREATED, AND CAN UNKNOWINGLY PASS THE VIRUS ON TO OTHERS

HIV/AIDS 101

- What Is HIV/AIDS?
- How Do You Get HIV or AIDS?
- Signs & Symptoms
- U.S. Statistics
- Global Statistics
- A Timeline of AIDS

HIV IN THE UNITED STATES: AT A GLANCE

FAST FACTS

- More than 1.2 million people in the United States are living with HIV infection, and almost 1 in 7 (14%) are unaware of their infection.
- Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM), particularly young black/African American MSM, are most seriously affected by HIV.
- By race, blacks/African Americans face the most severe burden of HIV.

CDC estimates that 1,201,100 persons aged 13 years and older are living with HIV infection, including 168,300 (14%) who are unaware of their infection. Over the past decade, the number of people living with HIV has increased, while the annual number of new HIV infections has remained relatively stable. Still, the pace of new infections continues at far too high a level—particularly among certain groups.



“Did You Know?” - In SCID. Net

This weekly CDC feature- “Did You Know?” displays on the Severe Combined Immunodeficiency website.

CDC Source Content

The screenshot shows the CDC website interface. At the top, it says "CDC Home Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People." Below this is a search bar and an alphabetical index. The main content area is titled "State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Public Health Professionals Gateway". On the left is a navigation menu with categories like "STLT Gateway", "Stay Connected", "Science & Research", etc. The main content features a "Did You Know?" banner with a date of "March 20, 2015". The text discusses blood clots, stating they can be prevented and treated, and that US healthcare costs for blood clots can reach up to \$10 billion per year. It also mentions that doctors and nurses can help patients prevent blood clots by teaching them about risk factors, symptoms, and what to do during long-distance travel. There are links to sign up for email updates and a "What's this?" link. On the right side of the content area, there are buttons for "Print page", "Get email updates", "Subscribe to RSS", and "Tell us what you think". Below the main content is a "Contact Us" section for the Office for State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support, including an address in Atlanta, GA, and an email address (OSTLT@cdc.gov). At the bottom, there is a "File Formats Help" section.

Partner Content

The screenshot shows the SCID. Net website. The header includes "Severe Combined Immunodeficiency" and navigation links for "HOME", "SCID INFORMATION", "IVIG & GVH", "ABOUT THIS SITE", and "LINKS". The main content area is titled "About SCID – Missing Body Defense Systems". It explains that the immune defense system is a body-wide network of organs, tissues, cells, and proteins that work together to defend the body against attacks by "foreign" invaders. It describes how the immune system attacks and destroys foreign antigens. It also mentions that the cells that make up the immune system develop in the bone marrow in the form of the stem cells. The defining characteristic for SCID is always a severe defect in T cell production and function, with defects in B-lymphocytes as a primary or secondary problem and, in some genetic types, in NK cell production as well. There are sections for "The B-Cells" and "The T-Cells". The "Did You Know?" section is highlighted with a red box and contains the same text as the CDC source content. At the bottom, there is a table titled "Some of The Known Forms of Gene" with columns for "Gene", "Location", and "Associated SCID Types".



“Shingles Overview” - In NIAID

This “Overview of Shingles” displays on the National Institute of Allergy and Infection Diseases’ website.

CDC Content Source

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People™

SEARCH

CDC A-Z INDEX

Shingles (Herpes Zoster)

CDC > Shingles Home > About Shingles

Overview

Recommend Tweet Share

Language: English

Español: Información general

Almost 1 out of every 3 people in the United States will develop shingles, also known as zoster or herpes zoster, in their lifetime. There are an estimated 1 million cases of shingles each year in this country. Anyone who has recovered from chickenpox may develop shingles; even children can get shingles. However the risk of shingles increases as you get older. About half of all cases occur in men and women 60 years old or older.

Some people are have a greater risk of getting shingles. This include people who

- have medical conditions that keep their immune systems from working properly, such as certain cancers like leukemia and lymphoma, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and
- people who receive immunosuppressive drugs, such as steroids and drugs that given after organ transplantation.

People who develop shingles typically have only one episode in their lifetime. However, a person can have a second or even a third episode.

Cause

Shingles is caused by the varicella zoster virus (VZV), the same virus that causes chickenpox. After a person recovers from chickenpox, the virus stays dormant (inactive) in the body. For reasons that are not fully known, the virus can reactivate years later, causing shingles. Shingles is not caused by the same virus that causes genital herpes, a sexually transmitted disease.

See the fact sheet, [What You Need to Know about Shingles and the Shingles Vaccine](#) [2 pages]

Top of Page

Partner Content

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services • National Institutes of Health

NIH National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
Leading research to understand, treat, and prevent infectious, immunologic, and allergic diseases.

Search
Advanced Search

NIAID Home Health & Research Topics Labs & Scientific Resources Funding About NIAID

News & Events

NIAID > Health & Research Topics > Shingles

Shingles

Understanding
Research

Website Tools
Print this page
Order publications

Overview

Español: Información general

Almost 1 out of every 3 people in the United States will develop shingles, also known as zoster or herpes zoster, in their lifetime. There are an estimated 1 million cases of shingles each year in this country. Anyone who has recovered from chickenpox may develop shingles; even children can get shingles. However the risk of shingles increases as you get older. About half of all cases occur in men and women 60 years old or older.

See the fact sheet, [What You Need to Know about Shingles and the Shingles Vaccine](#) [2 pages]

Some people are have a greater risk of getting shingles. This include people who

- have medical conditions that keep their immune systems from working properly, such as certain cancers like leukemia and lymphoma, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and
- people who receive immunosuppressive drugs, such as steroids and drugs that given after organ transplantation.

People who develop shingles typically have only one episode in their lifetime. However, a person can have a second or even a third episode.

Cause

Shingles is caused by the varicella zoster virus (VZV), the same virus that causes chickenpox. After a person recovers from chickenpox, the virus stays dormant (inactive) in the body. For reasons that are not fully known, the virus can reactivate years later, causing shingles. Shingles is not caused by the same virus that causes genital herpes, a sexually transmitted disease.

Top of Page

Content provided and maintained by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Please see the [system usage guidelines and disclaimer](#).

Related Links
National Library of Medicine, Medline Plus
Learn more about shingles at NIH Senior Health



“Transmission of Ebola” - NIH

“Transmission of the Ebola Virus Disease” displays on the National Institute of Health (NIH) website.

CDC Source Content

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People™

SEARCH

CDC A-Z INDEX

Ebola (Ebola Virus Disease)

CDC > Ebola (Ebola Virus Disease)

Transmission

Recommend Tweet Share

Language: English

Why Ebola is Not Likely to Become Airborne

Changes in the Ebola virus

Why Ebola is Not Likely to Become Airborne

[Why Ebola is Not Likely to Become Airborne](#)

[Become Airborne](#)

[\[PDF - 1 page\]](#)

HOW EBOLA IS SPREAD

[Can Ebola spread by coughing or sneezing?](#)

Because the natural reservoir host of Ebola viruses has not yet been identified, the way in which the virus first appears in a human at the start of an outbreak is unknown. However, scientists believe that the first patient becomes infected through contact with an infected animal, such as a fruit bat or primate (apes and monkeys), which is called a spillover event. Person-to-person transmission follows and can lead to large numbers of affected people. In some past Ebola outbreaks, primates were also affected by Ebola and multiple spillover events occurred when people touched or ate infected primates.

When an infection occurs in humans, the virus can be spread to others through direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes in, for example, the eyes, nose, or mouth) with

- blood or body fluids (including but not limited to urine, saliva, sweat, feces, vomit, breast milk, and semen) of a person who is sick with Ebola
- objects (like needles and syringes) that have been contaminated with the virus
- infected fruit bats or primates (apes and monkeys)

Ebola is not spread through the air, by water, or in general, by food. However, in Africa, Ebola may be spread as a result of handling bushmeat (wild animals hunted for food) and contact with infected bats. There is no evidence that mosquitoes or other insects can transmit Ebola virus. Only a few species of mammals (e.g., humans, bats, monkeys, and apes) have shown the ability to become infected with and spread Ebola virus.

Healthcare providers caring for Ebola patients and family and friends in close contact with Ebola patients are at the highest risk of getting sick because they may come in contact with infected blood or body fluids.

Partner Content

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

NIH National Institutes of Health
Turning Discovery Into Health

Search

For Employees | Staff Directory | En Español

Health Information | Grants & Funding | News & Events | Research & Training | Institutes at NIH | About NIH

NIH Home

Ebola Virus Disease: Information for U.S. Healthcare Workers

Previous article | Next article

Transmission

Because the natural reservoir host of Ebola viruses has not yet been identified, the way in which the virus first appears in a human at the start of an outbreak is unknown. However, scientists believe that the first patient becomes infected through contact with an infected animal, such as a fruit bat or primate (apes and monkeys), which is called a spillover event. Person-to-person transmission follows and can lead to large numbers of affected people. In some past Ebola outbreaks, primates were also affected by Ebola and multiple spillover events occurred when people touched or ate infected primates.

When an infection occurs in humans, the virus can be spread to others through direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes in, for example, the eyes, nose, or mouth) with

- blood or body fluids (including but not limited to urine, saliva, sweat, feces, vomit, breast milk, and semen) of a person who is sick with Ebola
- objects (like needles and syringes) that have been contaminated with the virus
- infected fruit bats or primates (apes and monkeys)

Ebola is not spread through the air, by water, or in general, by food. However, in Africa, Ebola may be spread as a result of handling bushmeat (wild animals hunted for food) and contact with infected bats. There is no evidence that mosquitoes or other insects can transmit Ebola virus. Only a few species of mammals (e.g., humans, bats, monkeys, and apes) have shown the ability to become infected with and spread Ebola virus.

Healthcare providers caring for Ebola patients and family and friends in close contact with Ebola patients are at the highest risk of getting sick because they may come in contact with infected blood or body fluids.

Why Ebola is Not Likely to Become Airborne

Changes in the Ebola virus

Why Ebola is Not Likely to Become Airborne

[Why Ebola is Not Likely to Become Airborne](#)

[Become Airborne](#)

[\[PDF - 1 page\]](#)

HOW EBOLA IS SPREAD

[Can Ebola spread by coughing or sneezing?](#)



Tobacco/Smoking Widgets: Lung Chicago

A CDC tobacco and smoking widget displays on Lung Chicago.org website.

CDC Source Content

The screenshot shows the CDC website's 'Widgets' section. A sidebar on the left lists various categories, with 'Tobacco and Smoking' selected. The main content area displays a 'Smoking and Tobacco Use' widget. The widget includes the CDC logo, the title 'Smoking and Tobacco Use', and a 'Recent Posts' section. The 'Recent Posts' section contains two entries: 'NEW Data from American Lung Association' and 'NEW Quarter 1, 2015 Legislative Data'. A red box highlights the widget's content area. To the right of the widget, there is a section for copying the embed code, with a code block containing the following text:

```
<!--
#####
#### --><!-- WIDGET
EMBED CODE STARTS
```

Partner Content

The screenshot shows the website for the Respiratory Health Association. The header includes the organization's name and navigation links. The main content area features a 'Chicago Tobacco Prevention Project' section. This section includes a 'GIVE NOW' button, a 'COMMUNITY PROGRAMS' list, and a 'Get Involved' sidebar. The 'Chicago Tobacco Prevention Project' section contains a CDC logo, the title 'Smoking and Tobacco Use', and a 'Recent Posts' section. The 'Recent Posts' section contains two entries: 'NEW Data from American Lung Association' and 'NEW Quarter 1, 2015 Legislative Data'. A red box highlights the widget's content area. The 'Get Involved' sidebar includes links for 'E-Newsletter Signup', 'Volunteer', and 'Be an Advocate', as well as a 'GIVE TODAY' button.



Buttons: National Public Health Information Coalition (NPHIC)

Sample CDC Buttons display on the NPHIC website.

CDC Source Content: Buttons

The screenshot shows the CDC website interface. On the left is a navigation menu with categories like 'Social Media at CDC', 'Diseases & Conditions', and 'Data & Metrics'. The main content area is titled 'Diseases and Conditions' and features three columns of buttons: 'Cancer Buttons', 'Hepatitis Buttons', and 'Marketplace Buttons'. Below these is a section for '2014 Ebola Outbreak in West Africa' with a large 'EBOLA OUTBREAK' button and a code block for embedding. Other sections include 'Diabetes', 'National Anemphologic Lateral Science (NALS) Registry', 'Healthy Swimming Pool Chemical Safety', 'Merkel Aquatic Health Code (MAHC)', 'CI Index Prevention in Analysis Settings', 'Tips to Stay Healthy Around Backyard Poultry flocks', 'Diagnose Clinical Case Management', and 'STD Treatment Guidelines App'.

Partner Content

The screenshot shows the NPHIC website with the tagline 'Making Public Health Public...'. The navigation bar includes 'HOME', 'ABOUT', 'JOIN', 'NEWS', 'CONFERENCES', 'CAREER', 'AGENCIES', 'MEMBER SERVICES', and 'LOG IN'. The main content area features a 'Develop and assess public communication materials. Clear Communication Index' section with a 'LEARN MORE' button. Below this are sections for 'Incident Communications Resources', 'Health Promotion Resources', and 'Share Your Resources'. A banner for the '2015 NATIONAL CONFERENCE on Health Communication, Marketing, & Media' is displayed. Another banner promotes '2015 Excellence in Public Health Communications' with a 'Click for more information and to submit your entry' button. The 'NEWS HIGHLIGHTS' section lists nine items, and the 'CDC RESOURCES' section features buttons for 'Clear Communication Index', 'VitalSigns', and 'WEST AFRICA Ebola Outbreak'.

Ebola Microsite

Follow the Ebola site from the Public Health Media Library adapted in several formats.

CDC Content in Public Health Media Library

Public Health Media Library

Media Library Home

CDC Features

- Data & Statistics +
- Diseases & Conditions +
- Emergency Preparedness +
- Environmental Health +
- Global Health +
- Healthy Living +
- Injury, Violence, & Safety +
- State, Tribal, Local, & Territorial +
- Traveler's Health +
- Workplace Safety & Health +
- Other +

Get Help

Ebola Three Column (Default)

Preview Get Embed Code

Media Detail

Preview Ebola Three Column (Default) Microsite

CDC Generic Mockup in 3-column format

Springfield Medical Center

Ebola Virus Disease: Information for U.S. Healthcare Workers

Example Hospital Updates and Activities:
Thursday, 2:00pm EDT: Physician and Physician Assistants Webinar on Treatment and Reporting Protocols

Guidance for U.S. Healthcare Workers and Settings

Preparing for Ebola

- U.S. Hospital Preparedness for Patients: A Framework for a Tiered Approach
- Preparing Frontline Healthcare Facilities
- Preparing Ebola Assessment Hospitals
- Preparing Ebola Treatment Centers
- Current Ebola Treatment Centers in the U.S.
- For Clinicians
- Preparedness Checklists
- Outpatient Settings

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Guidance on PPE
- PPE Supply Considerations

Learn About Ebola

Facts about Ebola

Questions and Answers
Protect yourself against Ebola, info for clinical laboratories, hospitals, and more.

Signs and Symptoms
Symptoms may appear anywhere from 2-21 days after exposure.

Transmission
Ebola is spread through bodily fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from the disease.

Treatment
The treatment of Ebola presents many challenges.

Prevention
Practice careful hygiene, and avoid contact with body fluids.

News & Updates

- April 24, 2015
Latest CDC Outbreak Information
- April 24, 2015
Updated Case Counts (From WHO SITReps)
- April 22, 2015
What To Know About Ebola: For Liberians Living in the United States (PDF - 12 pages)
- April 22, 2015
What To Know About Ebola: For Guineans Living in the United States (PDF - 12 pages)
- April 22, 2015
What To Know About Ebola: For Sierra Leoneans Living in the United States (PDF - 12 pages)

CDC Twitter

- April 23 • 2:30 PM ET
Listeria, measles, #Ebola, and other public health reports will be covered at #CDCPRIS14 today in late breakers. <http://v.co/EwZKtD1t0k>

CDC Content in Public Health Media Library

Public Health Media Library

Media Library Home

CDC Features

Data & Statistics +

Diseases & Conditions +

Emergency Preparedness +

Environmental Health +

Global Health +

Healthy Living +

Injury, Violence, & Safety +

State, Tribal, Local, & Territorial +

Traveler's Health +

Workplace Safety & Health +

Other +

Get Help

Ebola Three Column (Default)

Preview
Get Embed Code

Media Detail ▾

Preview Ebola Three Column (Default) Microsite

NIH Partner Content in a 2-column format

Health Information
Grants & Funding
News & Events
Research & Training
Institutes at NIH
About NIH

NIH Home

Ebola Virus Disease: Information for U.S. Healthcare Workers

MENU

NIH

- Get the facts about Ebola virus and learn about NIH research into prevention, treatment, and detection
- News release: Patient with exposure to Ebola has arrived safely at NIH Clinical Center

Guidance for U.S. Healthcare Workers and Settings

Preparing for Ebola

- ▶ U.S. Hospital Preparedness for Patients: A Framework for a Tiered Approach
- ▶ Preparing Frontline Healthcare Facilities
- ▶ Preparing Ebola Assessment Hospitals
- ▶ Preparing Ebola Treatment Centers
- ▶ Current Ebola Treatment Centers in the U.S.
- ▶ For Clinicians
- ▶ Preparedness Checklists
- ▶ Outpatient Settings

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- ▶ Guidance on PPE
- ▶ PPE Supply Considerations
- ▶ Medscape: PPE Donning and Doffing Demonstration (N95/Gown)
- ▶ New York City Ebola Training
- ▶ CDC Safety Training Course for Healthcare Workers Going to

Learn About Ebola

Facts about Ebola

Questions and Answers
Protect yourself against Ebola, info for clinical laboratories, hospitals, and more.

Signs and Symptoms

Symptoms may appear anywhere from 2-21 days after exposure.

Transmission

Ebola is spread through bodily fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from the disease.

Treatment

The treatment of Ebola presents many challenges.

Prevention

Practice careful hygiene, and avoid contact with body fluids.

Risk of Exposure

Those at highest risk include healthcare workers and family.

25

CDC Content in Public Health Media Library

Public Health Media Library

Media Library Home | **Ebola Three Column (Default)**

CDC Features
 Data & Statistics +
 Diseases & Conditions +
 Emergency Preparedness +
 Environmental Health +
 Global Health +
 Healthy Living +
 Injury, Violence, & Safety +
 State, Tribal, Local, & Territorial +
 Traveler's Health +
 Workplace Safety & Health +
 Other +

Get Help

Preview | Get Embed Code

Media Detail

Preview Ebola Three Column (Default) Microsite

Partner Content in a 2-column format

UNION COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

In the News - About Us - Contact Us - Site Map

Search... Search

Home - Resident - Community - **Business** - Disease Reporting

UCHD, Protecting Your Health.

Ebola Information

Federal and state public health agencies are closely monitoring the Ebola outbreak in Africa. The Union County Health Department is working closely with our local hospital, doctors, and first responders to ensure our community is prepared. While Ohioans are not at significant risk at this time, now is the best time for our community to prepare. For more information on how the healthcare system in Union County is preparing, please contact the Union County Health Department at (937) 642-2053 or via email at contact@uchd.net.

Ebola Virus Disease: Information for U.S. Healthcare Workers

MENU

Guidance for U.S. Healthcare Workers and Settings

PREPARING FOR EBOLA

- U.S. Hospital Preparedness for Patients: A Framework for a Tiered Approach
- Preparing Frontline Healthcare Facilities
- Preparing Ebola Assessment Hospitals
- Preparing Ebola Treatment Centers
- Current Ebola Treatment Centers in the U.S.

Learn About Ebola

Facts about Ebola

Questions and Answers
Protect yourself against Ebola, info for clinical laboratories, hospitals, and more.

Signs and Symptoms

Symptoms may appear anywhere from 2-21 days after exposure.

Healthcare Professionals

- Foodborne Illness
- Communicable Disease
- Health Statistics
- Prescription Assistance
- Clinics
- Disease Reporting IDRS

CDC Content in Public Health Media Library

Public Health Media Library

Media Library Home

CDC Features

- Data & Statistics +
- Diseases & Conditions +
- Emergency Preparedness +
- Environmental Health +
- Global Health +
- Healthy Living +
- Injury, Violence, & Safety +
- State, Tribal, Local, & Territorial +
- Traveler's Health +
- Workplace Safety & Health +
- Other +

Get Help

Ebola Three Column (Default)

Preview
Get Embed Code

Media Detail ▾

Preview Ebola Three Column (Default) Microsite

Partner Content in a 1-column format

METHODIST HEALTHCARE + ER Wait Times Patientportal Search Ebola Resources

[About Us](#) |
 [Locations](#) |
 [Our Services](#) |
 [JobSource](#) |
 [Patients & Visitors](#) |
 [DoctorSource](#) |
 [Health Professionals](#)

Information for U.S. Healthcare Workers

[Home](#) |
 [Health Information](#) |
 [Ebola Resources](#) |
 Information for U.S. Healthcare...

SHARE
MENU

Ebola Virus Disease: Information for U.S. Healthcare Workers

Guidance for U.S. Healthcare Workers and Settings

Preparing for Ebola

- ▶ [U.S. Hospital Preparedness for Patients: A Framework for a Tiered Approach](#)
- ▶ [Preparing Frontline Healthcare Facilities](#)
- ▶ [Preparing Ebola Assessment Hospitals](#)
- ▶ [Preparing Ebola Treatment Centers](#)
- ▶ [Current Ebola Treatment Centers in the U.S.](#)
- ▶ [For Clinicians](#)
- ▶ [Preparedness Checklists](#)
- ▶ [Outpatient Settings](#)

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- ▶ [Guidance on PPE](#)
- ▶ [PPE Supply Considerations](#)