1. **Identify exposure history:**
   Has patient lived in or traveled to a country with widespread Ebola transmission or had contact with an individual with confirmed Ebola Virus Disease within the previous 21 days?

2. **Identify signs and symptoms:**
   Fever (subjective or ≥100.4°F or 38.0°C) or Ebola-compatible symptoms: headache, weakness, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or hemorrhage

3. **Isolate and determine personal protective equipment (PPE) needed**
   Place patient in private room or separate enclosed area with private bathroom or covered, bedside commode. Only essential personnel with designated roles should evaluate patient and provide care to minimize transmission risk. The use of PPE should be determined based on the patient’s clinical status:
   - Is the patient exhibiting obvious bleeding, vomiting, copious diarrhea or a clinical condition that warrants invasive or aerosol-generating procedures (e.g., intubation, suctioning, active resuscitation)?

4. **Inform**
   A. IMMEDIATELY notify the hospital infection control program and other appropriate staff
   B. IMMEDIATELY report to the health department

5. **Further evaluation and management**
   A. Complete history and physical examination; decision to test for Ebola should be made in consultation with relevant health department
   B. Perform routine interventions (e.g., placement of peripheral IV, phlebotomy for diagnosis) as indicated by clinical status
   C. Evaluate patient with dedicated equipment (e.g., stethoscope)

Developed in collaboration with American College of Emergency Physicians and Emergency Nursing Association

---

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

Mar 10 2019  CS_252232-A