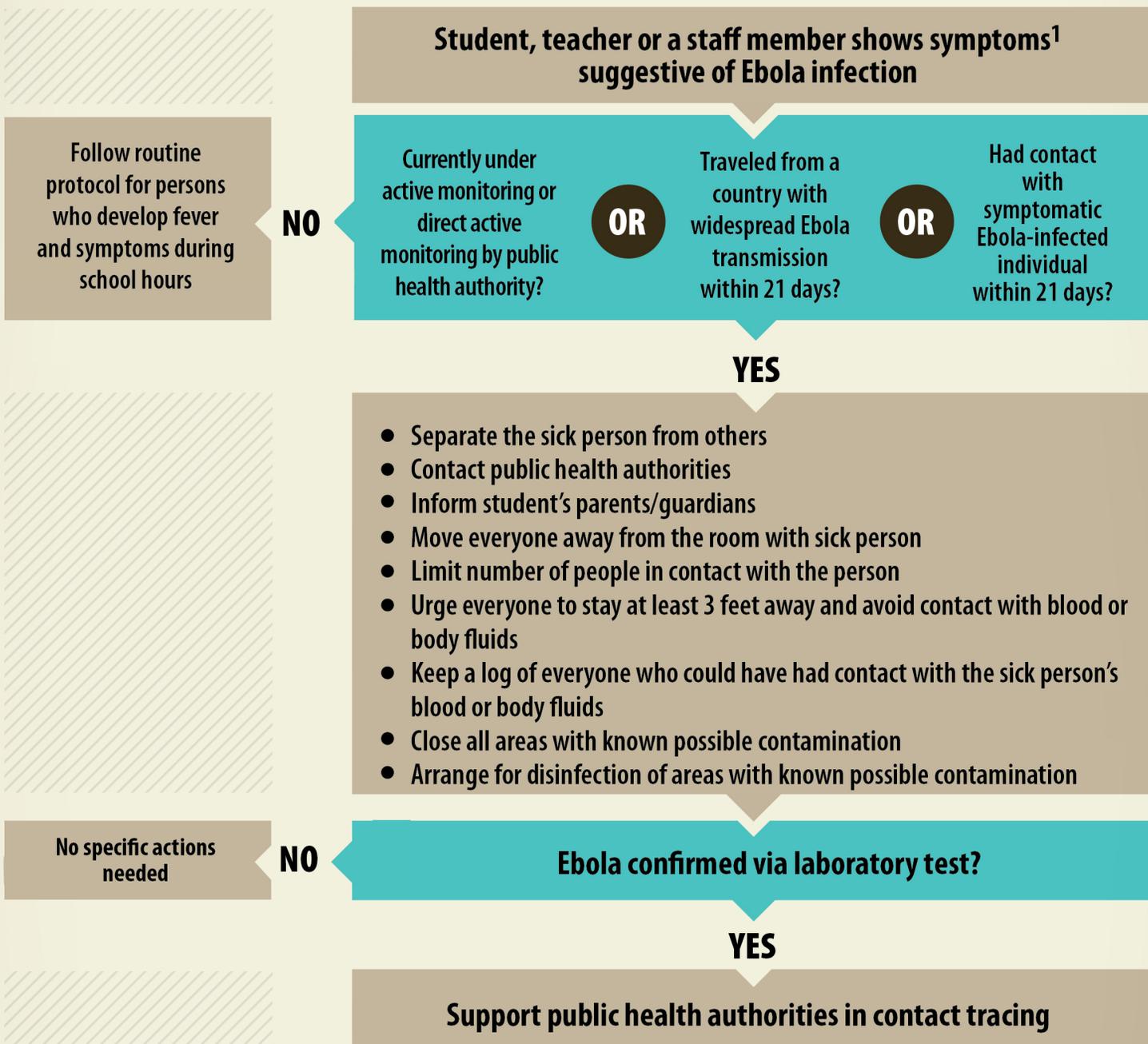


Figure 2. Steps to ensure that a possibility of recent (within 21 days) exposure to Ebola is considered when a person with symptoms possibly suggestive of Ebola is at school

Note: **Ebola is very rare in the United States and other illnesses are far more likely than Ebola to be the cause of symptoms¹**. The following decision tree is intended as a tool for the rare situation in which a person at school shows symptoms that could be suggestive of Ebola.



¹Ebola symptoms include fever, severe headache, muscle pain, weakness, fatigue, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal (stomach) pain, and unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising). Children, particularly younger children, frequently have these symptoms, since they are common for many illnesses, such as influenza. Key to considering if the situation may be suggestive of Ebola rather than a more common infectious disease, is that there must be **both** a combination of symptoms suggestive of Ebola **and** a possible Ebola exposure within 21 days prior to the onset of symptoms.