Figure 1. Steps to ensure that a person at school with possible recent (within 21 days) Ebola exposure receives an individual risk assessment by public health authorities

Note: Ebola is very rare in the United States and other illnesses are far more likely than Ebola to be the cause of symptoms\(^1\). The following decision tree is intended as a tool for the rare situation in which a person at school has a possible recent (within 21 days) Ebola exposure.

- Contact public health authorities without disclosing personally identifiable information (PII) to discuss possible Ebola exposure
- If a risk assessment is needed, inform and obtain written consent from the person or person's parents/guardians as necessary to disclose the person's PII to public health authorities
- After risk assessment is completed, follow recommendations from public health authorities

Has the person returned from an Ebola-outbreak country within last 21 days but risk assessment not done? OR Has the person had potential contact with symptomatic Ebola patient but risk assessment not done? NO

Does the person have any symptom\(^1\) suggestive of Ebola? YES

- Separate the sick person from others
- Contact public health authorities
- Inform student’s parents/guardians
- Move everyone away from the sick person
- Limit number of people in contact with the sick person
- Urge everyone to stay at least 3 feet away and avoid contact with blood or body fluids
- Keep a log of everyone who could have had contact with the sick person’s blood or body fluids
- Close all areas with known possible contamination
- Arrange for disinfection of areas with known possible contamination

No specific actions needed NO

Ebola confirmed via laboratory test? YES

Support public health authorities in contact tracing

\(^1\)Ebola symptoms include fever, severe headache, muscle pain, weakness, fatigue, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal (stomach) pain, 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.

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