

Table 1. Summary of recommended public health actions and school actions for persons with potential Ebola exposure, by risk category as determined by public health authorities

<p>To whom these public health actions apply per <u>Interim U.S. Guidance for Monitoring and Movement of Persons with Potential Ebola Exposure</u></p>	<p>Public health actions based on individual risk assessment conducted by public health authorities</p>	<p>Actions recommended for schools</p>
<p>Applies to persons who pose no identifiable risk to others, as determined by the local public health authority. This includes people who have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with a person who is not showing symptoms after that person was in contact with a person with Ebola, including household contacts of asymptomatic persons who recently returned from a country with widespread Ebola transmission; • Contact with a person with Ebola before the person developed symptoms; • Traveled to a country with widespread transmission of Ebola more than 21 days ago; • Been in a country where there is no widespread Ebola transmission (e.g., the United States), and having no other exposures to Ebola. 	<p>No actions needed.</p>	<p>No actions needed.</p> <p>Everyone in this category as well as their household contacts should be allowed to attend school for their education or work.</p>



Applies to most persons in the **low (but not zero) risk** category, as determined by the local public health authority.

Active monitoring.

People in this category should be allowed to attend school.

If during active monitoring a person in this category has **symptoms**¹ possibly suggestive of Ebola:

- While not at school, the person must stay home, and promptly contact the public health authority, who will determine whether a medical evaluation is needed and if the person should stay at home after the evaluation (e.g., if the symptoms are caused by a disease other than Ebola) or be isolated at a hospital, if Ebola is suspected.
- While at school, follow recommendations provided in the section **Responding to situations when a person with symptoms suggestive of Ebola comes to school.**

Applies to some persons in the **low (but not zero) risk** category, as determined by the local public health authority.

Direct active monitoring without restrictions on travel, work, public conveyances, or group gatherings.

Persons in this category should be allowed to attend school.

If during direct active monitoring a person in this category shows **symptoms**¹ possibly suggestive of Ebola:

- While not at school, the person must stay home, and promptly contact the public health authority, who will determine whether a medical evaluation is needed and if the ill person should stay at home after the evaluation (e.g., if the symptoms are caused by a disease other than Ebola) or be isolated at a hospital, if Ebola is suspected.
- While the person is at school, follow recommendations provided in the section **Responding to situations when a person with symptoms suggestive of Ebola comes to school.**



Applies to persons in the **some risk** category, as determined by the local public health authority.

Direct active monitoring.

Public health authorities may consider additional movement restrictions, such as exclusion from all long-distance commercial and local public conveyances, public places, group gatherings, workplaces, and school, based on a specific assessment of the situation.

Public health authorities may ask persons in this category to remain out of school until 21 days following their last potential exposure, especially when the person is a child / minor.

If it is decided that a person in this category should remain out of school, see U.S. Department of Education's supplemental guidance on continuity of teaching and education opportunities, as well as the Department's guidance on providing services to children with disabilities during extended student absences.

If during direct active monitoring a person in this category who is allowed to go to school shows **symptoms**¹ possibly suggestive of Ebola:

- While not at school, the person must stay home, and promptly contact the public health authority, who will determine whether a medical evaluation is needed and if the person should stay at home after the evaluation (e.g., if symptoms are caused by a disease other than Ebola) or be isolated at a hospital, if Ebola is suspected.
- While at school, follow recommendations provided in the section **Responding to situations when a person with symptoms suggestive of Ebola comes to school.**

Applies to persons in the **high risk** category, as determined by the local public health authority.

Direct active monitoring,

with exclusion from all long-distance and local commercial public conveyances, public places, congregate gatherings, workplaces, and school.

Since schools are a congregate setting, people in this category will remain out of school while restrictions are in place. They should also not visit other public places and large gatherings.

For people who will remain out of school for 21 days, see U.S. Department of Education's supplemental guidance on continuity of teaching and education opportunities, as well as the Department's guidance on providing services to children with disabilities during extended absences.

¹Ebola symptoms include fever, severe headache, muscle pain, weakness, fatigue, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal (stomach) pain, unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising).

