Think EBOLA

Early recognition is critical for infection control

Think Ebola when you approach a patient. Start the steps for basic infection control before assessing the patient for risks.

- Always use standard precautions
- If there are concerns that the patient could meet the criteria for Ebola, immediately separate the patient from others

IDENTIFY



International travel

OR

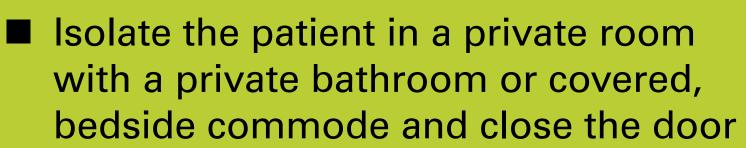
Contact with someone with Ebola within the last 21 days

AND

- Other symptoms:
 - Fever
 - Severe headache
 - Muscle pain
 - Weakness
 - Fatigue
 - Diarrhea
 - Vomiting
 - Abdominal (stomach) pain
 - Unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising)
- If the patient has both exposure and symptoms, immediately isolate the patient and inform others (see INFORM)

ISOLATE

If assessment indicates possible Ebola virus infection, take action.



- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE): http://go.usa.gov/szgB
- Limit the healthcare personnel who enter the room
- Keep a log of everyone who enters and leaves the patient's room
- Consider alternative diagnoses, and evaluate appropriately
- Only perform necessary tests and procedures
- Avoid aerosol-generating procedures
- Follow CDC guidelines for cleaning, disinfecting, and managing waste: http://go.usa.gov/szYA

INFORM

Alert others, including public health authorities.

- Notify your facility's infection control program and other appropriate staff
- Contact your state or local public health authorities
- Consult with state or local public health authorities about testing for Ebola





For more information, visit: https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/clinicians/evaluating-patients/think-ebola.html