# Think

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**



Travel to an area with Ebola (Guinea, Liberia, or Sierra Leone) within the last 21 days

#### OR

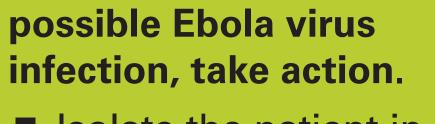
Contact with someone with Ebola

### AND

- Had a fever at home, or have a current temperature ≥100.4°F (≥38°C)
- Other symptoms:
  - 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 separate the patient and inform others (see INFORM)

## **ISOLATE**

If assessment indicates



- Isolate the patient in a private room with a private bathroom or covered, bedside commode and close the door
- 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 a list of state and local health department numbers, visit: http://go.usa.gov/f74V





For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp