

How to evaluate Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever (Ebola HF)

H2H

In the 2014 Ebola outbreak, nearly all of the cases of EVD are a result of human-to-human transmission.*

Sudden onset of fever (> 101.5 F or 38.6 C), weakness and fatigue?

Determine if the above symptoms are accompanied by any of the following: headache, joint/muscle ache, vomiting/diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising.

Symptoms may appear 2 to 21 days post exposure, with the average onset of symptoms occurring between day 8 and day 10.

Ask the following screening questions:

- 1 Travel history to a country or region (e.g. West Africa) where Ebola HF has occurred within 21 days of symptom onset? (See high-risk countries in Africa for information regarding confirmed cases of Ebola HF.)
- 2 Exposure to objects (such as needles) that have been contaminated with infected secretions?
- 3 Direct, unprotected contact with blood, other body fluids, secretions, or excretions of someone with known or suspected Ebola HF?

Even if asymptomatic, these individuals should be isolated immediately and monitored for symptoms for 21 days if there is a known contact with a symptomatic patient.

High-risk countries in Africa, where cases of Ebola HF have been confirmed:

Liberia	South Sudan
Sierra Leone	Ivory Coast
Guinea	Uganda
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Republic of the Congo (ROC)
Senegal	South Africa (imported)
Nigeria	
Gabon	

Yes.

Isolation Procedure:

Implement strict universal precautions covering all skin areas (wear impervious protective clothing including: double gloves, N95 masks, face shields, gowns, boots, and shoe covers).

Implement strict standard, contact, and droplet precautions (isolate patient and admit pending diagnostic testing); meticulous waste elimination.

Notify public health officials.

Perform/ arrange diagnostic testing (dependent upon timeline of infection, early onset versus late in disease course).

No.

Search for other pathogens, sites of infection, complications, and diagnoses.

Treatment:

Treatment remains limited to supportive therapy (balance fluid and electrolytes, maintain oxygen status and blood pressure, and treat for complicating infections).

Experimental interventions are being tested currently.

*Source: [World Health Organization](#), Oct. 10, 2014

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