



Health Care Actions for Ebola

FloridaHealth.gov • Florida Department of Health

1. IDENTIFY

Ask about Travel History

- Did the person travel to/from Western Africa within 21 days of symptom onset?



Look for Symptoms

- Fever, headache, joint and muscle weakness, fatigue, diarrhea and vomiting.

2. ISOLATE

If Both Criteria are Met:

- Don personal protective equipment.
- Move the patient to a private room with a private bathroom.
- Close the door.
- Post isolation signs on the doors of the patient's room.



3. INFORM

Call your County Health Department.



< FIND YOUR COUNTY

Patient Care

Follow All Instructions for Donning & Doffing Personal Protective Equipment:

- Wear water-impermeable protection from head to toe, to include: a gown, leg-high covers or boots, hat, face mask, face shield and double gloves.
- Follow team-based care protocol.

Practice Infection Control Guidelines Including:

- Washing hands frequently.
- Decontaminating surfaces and equipment.

Patient testing may be considered per CDC guidelines.

A Person Under Investigation has Risk Factors & Consistent Symptoms



Risk Factors

- Traveled to/from an area where Ebola transmission is active.
- Handled bats or non-human primates in an area where Ebola transmission is active.
- Within the past 21 days before symptom onset, has had contact with blood, other bodily fluids or human remains of a patient known to have, or is suspected to have, Ebola.

Symptoms

- Has a fever.
- Has severe headache, abdominal pain, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea or unexplained hemorrhage.

Local county contact information can be found at FloridaHealth.gov.