Background:

- Ebola outbreaks are occurring in four West African countries: Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. Check the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website (www.cdc.gov/ebola) for the most up-to-date information since affected areas may change.
- The chances of getting Ebola are extremely low unless a person traveled to an affected area and had direct contact with the blood or body fluids (e.g., saliva, urine) of an Ebola-infected person or animal, or with objects contaminated with that person or animal’s blood or body fluids.
- People returning from the affected areas who do not have symptoms are not infectious. There should be no restrictions on their school attendance or normal activities.
- Fever in people who traveled to the affected areas is most likely due to more common infectious diseases in West Africa (e.g. malaria), but should still be checked by a doctor.

Recommendations for Students and Staff:

The Florida Department of Health (DOH) recommends that all healthy people who arrive in the United States from an Ebola-affected area should check for fever and symptoms of Ebola twice daily for 21-days, starting the day after leaving the affected area. As part of this monitoring, county health department staff will conduct in-persons visits of persons who have traveled from the Ebola-impacted countries each day. If the person did not have contact with Ebola-infected persons they may continue their usual activities during this time. If they remain healthy during the 21 days, they are not at risk for Ebola.

- If a student or staff member gets a fever within 21 days of returning from West Africa, he or she should consult a health-care provider right away. The staff member (or parent, if a student has a fever) should tell the provider about the symptoms and recent travel before going to the office or emergency room to decrease the chance of getting others sick.
  - A staff member who recently traveled to an affected area and develops a fever during the school day should leave the workplace, call his or her doctor right away for advice and should mention the recent travel.
  - If a student who recently traveled to an affected area becomes ill while at an organization or institution, he or she should be seen by the on-site nurse. If there is no nurse, the student should stay in a private room until parent pick-up, and the parent should be told to seek immediate medical advice and to tell a healthcare provider about the recent travel history before going to the doctor’s office or emergency room.
- School administration should immediately report the incident to the county health department.
• Students or staff who get sick more than 21 days after returning from an Ebola-affected area do not need to be checked for Ebola and are not at risk for Ebola.

More Information on Ebola:
• For more information about Ebola, visit http://www.floridahealth.gov/ebola or go to www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola

• For more information about the CDC's travel recommendations, visit www.cdc.gov/travel

_Florida Department of Health guidance meets or surpasses recommendations provided by CDC and would take precedence in Florida._