For ED Doctors: Evaluation and Management of patients who lived in or traveled to West Africa in the previous 21 days

	Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms (PUIs)	No Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms
Traveled from Sierra Leone/Guinea	 Isolate (private room) Use Ebola PPE* Notify State/Local DOH and CDC 	 Follow standard hospital infection control practices/protocols
Traveled from Liberia only	 Isolate (private room) Follow standard hospital infection control practices/protocols Notify State/Local DOH and CDC 	 Follow standard hospital infection control practices/protocols

For all patients: Clinical judgement is critical. Investigate other potential causes of the patient's signs and symptoms without delay in patient care. Consider acute febrile illnesses, acute upper/lower tract respiratory illnesses and acute gastrointestinal illness. The rapid identification of the cause of an acute illness in a PUI enables rapid treatment and resolution of symptoms.

Person Under Investigation (PUI): Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms AND an epidemiologic risk factor within the 21 days before the onset of symptoms

Ebola-compatible signs/symptoms: Fever, severe headache, muscle pain, weakness, fatigue, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal (stomach) pain, unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising)

*Ebola PPE:

- **PUIs who <u>do</u>** have vomiting, diarrhea, or obvious bleeding includes: Single-use, impermeable gown or coverall; PAPR hood or NIOSH certified N-95 respirator; If using an N-95 respirator, a disposable surgical hood and disposable full face shield is needed; Two pairs of disposable examination gloves with extended cuffs; Disposable boot covers; Disposable apron (optional)
- **PUIs who <u>do not</u>** have vomiting, diarrhea, or obvious bleeding includes: Single-use, fluid-resistant gown; Face shield; Face mask; Two pairs of examination gloves where the outer gloves have extended cuffs