

Reporting a Suspect Ebola Case

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Center for Threat Preparedness



- **Frontline Facility**
 - Any facility not identified as an Ebola Assessment or Treatment Facility
 - Identify, Isolate, Inform
- **Assessment Facility - CAMC General**
 - All of the above expectations, plus:
 - Have the ability to do testing to rule out Ebola
 - Appropriately manage care of a confirmed Ebola patient for up to 96 hours
- **Ebola Treatment Facility – WVU Hospital**
 - Fully manage the care of an Ebola patient through the full course of the disease (discharge or death)

Monitoring of Returned Traveler Overview

- Flights returning from affected countries channeled through one of five selected airports that screen returning travelers
- Identified Travelers at risk for Ebola (called Persons under Investigation or PUIs) are reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, GA.
- CDC notifies state epidemiology in PUI's state
- State Epidemiology notifies the Center for Threat Preparedness and the appropriate County/Local Health Department in the PUI's County of residence so they can begin 21 day monitoring.
- Levels of risk according to exposure
 - Active Monitoring
 - Direct Active Monitoring

Monitoring of Returned Travelers, continued

- If a Direct Active Monitoring PUI, the Center for Threat Preparedness notifies the nearest Ebola Assessment or Assessment/Treatment Center and identified EMS transport agency of the PUI for situational awareness.
- If the PUI becomes symptomatic, the County/Local Health Department conducting the PUI monitoring, will report this to State Epidemiology via the Epi on Call number, 304-558-5358 or 1-800-423-1271 extension 1.
- State Epidemiology notifies Center for Threat Preparedness
- DHHR Health Command activated
- Coordination to transport PUI to nearest Assessment Facility (previously notified of PUI monitoring) begins from DHHR Health Command.

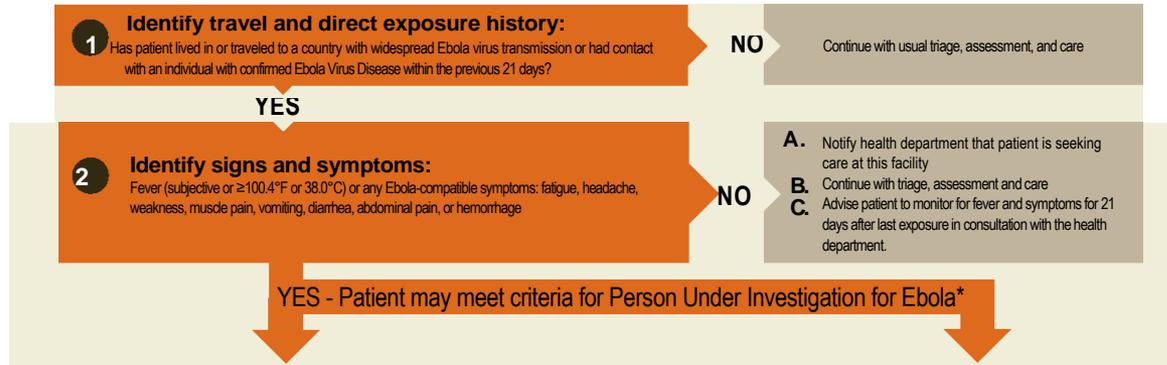
Frontline Hospital or other Healthcare Facility

- Be able to screen adequately to identify that the person may have Ebola
 - CDC various screening algorithms available
- Isolate the person and protect staff adequately
- Inform State Epidemiology at the number previously identified

Identify, Isolate, Inform: Ambulatory Care Evaluation of Patients with Possible Ebola Virus Disease (Ebola)



The majority of febrile patients in ambulatory settings do not have Ebola Virus Disease (Ebola), and the risk posed by Ebola patients with early, limited symptoms is lower than that from a patient hospitalized with severe disease. Nevertheless, because early Ebola symptoms are similar to those seen with other febrile illnesses, triage and evaluation processes should consider and systematically assess patients for the possibility of Ebola.



3 Isolate patient immediately: Avoid unnecessary direct contact

- Place patient in private room or area, preferably enclosed with private bathroom or covered commode.
- Avoid unnecessary direct contact.
- If direct contact is necessary, personal protective equipment (PPE) and dedicated equipment must be used to minimize transmission risk.
- Only essential personnel with designated roles should evaluate patient. If patient is exhibiting obvious bleeding, vomiting or copious diarrhea, then do not re-enter room until EMS personnel trained to transport Person Under Investigation for Ebola arrive.
- Do not perform phlebotomy or any other procedures unless urgently required for patient care or stabilization.
- Consult with the health department before cleaning up blood or body fluids. Any reusable equipment should not be reused until it has been appropriately cleaned and disinfected.*

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AND

4 Inform Health Department and prepare for safe transport.
Contact the relevant health department IMMEDIATELY. Prepare for transfer to a hospital identified by the health department for evaluation of possible Ebola. Coordinate with health department regarding:
Who will notify the receiving emergency department or hospital about the transfer, and
Arrangements for safe transport to accepting facility designated by public health officials.

PERSONS UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR EBOLA SHOULD ONLY BE SENT TO HOSPITALS AND FACILITIES SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED BY PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS.
Do not transfer without first notifying the health department.

PPE in the ambulatory care setting:**

- No one should have direct contact with a Person Under Investigation for Ebola without wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- If PPE is available and direct patient contact necessary, a single staff member (trained in proper donning and removal of PPE) should be designated to interact with the Person Under Investigation.
- At a minimum, health care workers should use the following PPE before direct patient contact:
 - Face shield & surgical face mask,
 - Impermeable gown, and
 - Two pairs of gloves.
- The designated staff member should refrain from direct interaction with other staff and patients in the office until PPE has been safely removed in a designated, confined area. Examples of safe donning and removal of PPE should be reviewed: http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/2007IP/2007ip_fiq.html

NOTE: Patients with exposure history and Ebola-compatible symptoms seeking care by phone should be advised to remain in place, minimize exposure of body fluids to household members or others near them, and given the phone number to notify the health department. The ambulatory care facility must also inform the health department. If the clinical situation is an emergency, the ambulatory care facility or patient should call 911 and tell EMS personnel the patient's Ebola risk factors so they can arrive at the location with the correct PPE.

*Refer to <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/> for the most up-to-date guidance on the Case Definition for Ebola, Environmental Infection Control and Ebola-Associated Waste Management; **Refer to <http://www.cdc.gov/hai/settings/outpatient/outpatient-care-guidelines.html> for a summary guide of infection prevention recommendations for outpatient settings.

**PLEASE FILL OUT THE
EVALUATION FOR THIS PRESENTATION.**

THANK YOU!

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<http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/healthprep>