

TREATING PATIENT WHO MAY BE EXHIBITING SYMPTOMS OF EBOLA.

Early recognition is critical for infection control.

Obtain an accurate travel history of the patient within the previous 21 days.

Determine whether the patient has travelled to an area with active Ebola transmissions or had direct, unprotected contact with someone with Ebola.

Check for additional signs or symptoms of Ebola including:

- fever
- severe headache
- diarrhea
- vomiting
- unexplained bleeding/bruising
- stomach or muscle pain

If assessment indicates possible Ebola infection:

Immediately separate the patient from others.

Notify health officials.

Avoid direct hands-on care without personal protective equipment that covers the clothing and skin and completely protects mucous membranes.

Practice proper infection and sterilization measures.



**KENTUCKY CABINET FOR
HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES**