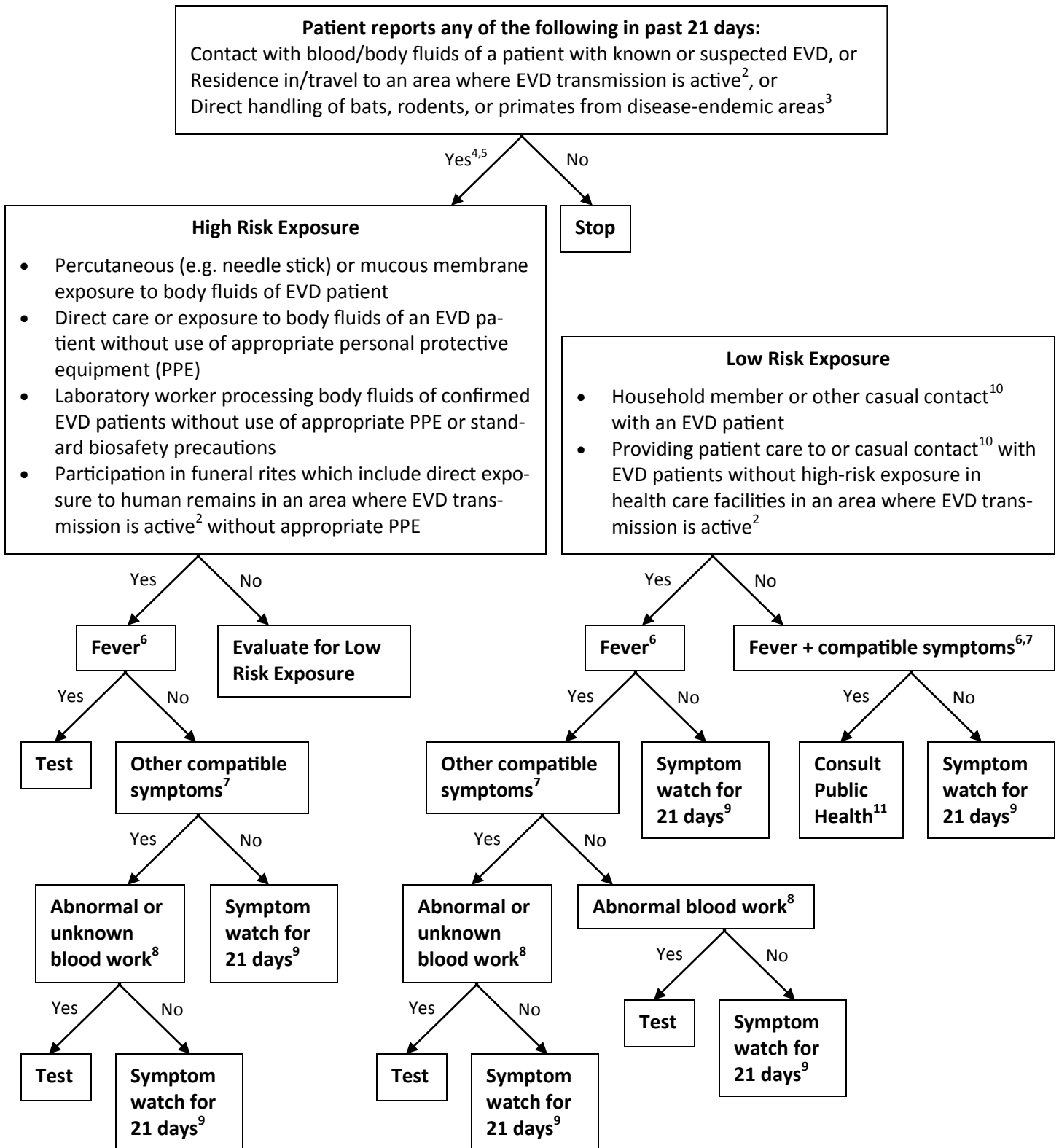


Interim Guidance for Evaluation of U.S. Patients Suspected of Having Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), 8/1/2014¹
Contact Public Health—Seattle & King County at 206-296-4774 to report and for EVD testing guidance on all patients with high risk or low risk exposure to EVD.



Low Risk Exposure Pathway:

- Yes: **Fever⁶**
 - Yes: **Other compatible symptoms⁷**
 - Yes: **Abnormal or unknown blood work⁸**
 - Yes: **Test**
 - No: **Symptom watch for 21 days⁹**
 - No: **Abnormal blood work⁸**
 - Yes: **Test**
 - No: **Symptom watch for 21 days⁹**
 - No: **Symptom watch for 21 days⁹**
- No: **Fever + compatible symptoms^{6,7}**
 - Yes: **Consult Public Health¹¹**
 - No: **Symptom watch for 21 days⁹**

Notes

1. Based on August 1, 2014 CDC Health Advisory: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/han/han00364.asp>. Check <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/> for current information.
2. West African countries of Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Lagos, Nigeria. See current information at: <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/index.html>
3. CDC Yellow Book information on viral hemorrhagic fevers: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2014/chapter-3-infectious-diseases-related-to-travel/viral-hemorrhagic-fevers>
4. When evaluating patient, isolate and implement current infection control precautions: <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/infection-prevention-and-control-recommendations.html>
5. Malaria and typhoid fever diagnostics should also be a part of initial testing because they are common causes of febrile illness in persons with a travel history to the affected countries.
6. Fever >38.6 °C or 101.5 °F.
7. Other compatible symptoms include: severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or unexplained hemorrhage.
8. Abnormal blood work includes thrombocytopenia <150,000 cells/μL and/or elevated hepatic transaminases.
9. Consult with Public Health before discharge to arrange symptom monitoring.
10. Casual contact: a) being within approximately 3 feet (1 meter) or within the room or care area for a prolonged period of time while not wearing recommended PPE; or b) having direct brief contact (e.g., shaking hands) with an EVD case while not wearing recommended PPE. At this time, brief interactions, such as walking by a person or moving through a hospital, do not constitute casual contact.
11. Consider testing if fever + other symptoms + abnormal or unknown blood work and no other diagnosis found.