Identify, Isolate, Inform: Emergency Department Evaluation and Management of Patients Under Investigation for Ebola Virus Disease

1. **Identify exposure history:**
   Has patient lived in or traveled to an area with active Ebola transmission* or had contact with an individual with confirmed Ebola Virus disease within the previous 21 days?
   - NO: Continue with usual triage and assessment
   - YES: Continue with usual triage and assessment

2. **Identify signs and symptoms:**
   Fever (subjective or ≥ 100°F) AND Ebola-compatible symptoms: severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or unexplained hemorrhage
   - NO: Continue with usual triage and assessment
   - YES: A. Continue with usual triage and assessment
   - YES: B. Notify local health department** to discuss possible monitoring recommendations

3. **Isolate and determine personal protective equipment (PPE) needed**
   Place patient in private room or separate enclosed area with private bathroom or covered, bedside commode. Only essential personnel with designated roles should evaluate patient and provide care to minimize transmission risk. The use of PPE should be determined based on the patient’s clinical status:
   - Is the patient exhibiting obvious bleeding, vomiting, copious diarrhea, or a clinical condition that warrants invasive or aerosol-generating procedures (e.g., intubation, suctioning, active resuscitation)?
   - NO: For clinically stable patients that do not have bleeding, vomiting, or diarrhea, healthcare workers should use PPE outlined in CDC’s guidance found here: [http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/ppe/guidance Clinically Stable Puis.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/ppe/guidance-clinically-stable-puis.html)
   - YES: A. Use PPE designated for the care of hospitalized patients
      B. If the patient requires active resuscitation, this should be done in a pre-designated area using pre-designated equipment

4. **Further evaluation and management**
   A. Complete history and physical examination; decision to test for Ebola should be made in consultation with local health department** and Texas DSHS
   B. Perform routine interventions (e.g. placement of peripheral IV, phlebotomy for diagnosis) as indicated by clinical status
   C. Evaluate patient with dedicated equipment (e.g. stethoscope)

* For more information about areas with active Ebola transmission, call your local health department**
** Find your Local Health Department: [http://www.dshs.texas.gov/idcu/investigation/conditions/contacts/](http://www.dshs.texas.gov/idcu/investigation/conditions/contacts/)