Basic talking points for answering questions:

- **Ebola is NOT spread through the air, water, or food.**
- Countries in West Africa with widespread transmission include Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.
- Signs of Ebola include a fever (higher than 101.5°F) and symptoms like severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding/bruising.
- **There are no suspected or confirmed cases of Ebola in our area.**
  A good prevention message to remind people of: If you are concerned about your health or the health of your family, VBCDHD recommends that you receive a flu vaccination this year!

Websites/resources to drive people to:

- [www.cdc.gov/ebola](http://www.cdc.gov/ebola) - CDC’s website that has all of the most up-to-date information about Ebola for the public, health care providers, and public health workers. People can find FAQ documents, travel advisories, and more information there.
- [www.michigan.gov/ebola](http://www.michigan.gov/ebola) - MDCH’s website devoted to housing Ebola resources (mostly copies from CDC).

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**Facts about Ebola**

Ebola virus is **not** spread through

- Casual contact
- Air
- Water
- Food grown or legally purchased in the U.S.

**How do you get the Ebola virus?**

Direct contact with

1. Body fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola. (blood, vomit, urine, feces, sweat, semen, spit, other fluids)
2. Objects contaminated with the virus (needles, medical equipment)
3. Infected animals (by contact with blood or fluids or infected meat)

**Early Symptoms**

Ebola can only be spread to others after symptoms begin. Symptoms can appear from 2 to 21 days after exposure.

- Fever
- Stomach pain
- Headache
- Unexplained bleeding
- Diarrhea or bruising
- Vomiting
- Muscle pain

**When is someone able to spread the disease to others?**

Ebola only spreads when people are sick.

A patient must have symptoms to spread the disease to others.

After 21 days, if an exposed person does not develop symptoms, they will not become sick with Ebola.
Screening process for patients presenting to Dental and Medical Clinics with acute illness

Patient presents to clinic/office or calls with concerns of acute illness

Ebola-affected areas: West Africa, especially Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone

Client associate/nurse asks if patient has been in Ebola-affected area in the 21 days before symptom onset

YES

Patient is not brought into office/clinic; client associate/nurse coordinates with manager or designee to send patient to ER immediately

NO

Screening stopped; no Ebola virus precautions

Immediately after patient is sent to ER, manager or designee calls ER Charge Nurse
What You Need to Know about Ebola

The 2014 Ebola epidemic is the largest in history

This outbreak is affecting multiple countries in West Africa, and CDC has confirmed the first travel-associated case of Ebola to be diagnosed in the United States. About half the people who have gotten Ebola in this outbreak have died. Although the risk of Ebola spreading in the United States is very low, CDC and its partners are taking actions to prevent this from happening.

A person infected with Ebola can’t spread the disease until symptoms appear

The time from exposure to when signs or symptoms of the disease appear (the incubation period) is 2 to 21 days, but the average time is 8 to 10 days. Signs of Ebola include fever (higher than 101.5°F) and symptoms like severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising.

Ebola is spread through direct contact with blood and body fluids

Ebola is spread through direct contact (through broken skin or through your eyes, nose, or mouth) with

- Blood and body fluids (like urine, feces, saliva, vomit, sweat, and semen) of a person who is sick with Ebola.
- Objects (like needles) that have been contaminated with the blood or body fluids of a person sick with Ebola.

Ebola is not spread through the air, water, or food.

Protect yourself against Ebola

There is no FDA-approved vaccine available for Ebola. Experimental vaccines and treatments for Ebola are under development, but they have not yet been fully tested for safety or effectiveness.

To protect yourself from Ebola

- DO wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Do NOT touch the blood or body fluids (like urine, feces, saliva, vomit, sweat, and semen) of people who are sick.
- Do NOT handle items that may have come in contact with a sick person’s blood or body fluids, like clothes, bedding, needles, or medical equipment.
- Do NOT touch the body of someone who has died of Ebola.
“We recognize that even a single case of Ebola in the United States seems threatening, but the simple truth is that we do know how to stop the spread of Ebola between people.”

—Beth Bell, MD, MPH, Director of the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

What to do if you are exposed to Ebola

If you have traveled to an area with an Ebola outbreak or had close contact with a person sick with Ebola, you may be at risk if you

- Had direct contact with blood or body fluids or items that came into contact with blood or body fluids from a person with Ebola.
- Touched bats or nonhuman primates (like apes or monkeys) or blood, fluids, or raw meat prepared from these animals.
- Went into hospitals where Ebola patients were being treated and had close contact with the patients.
- Touched the body of a person who died of Ebola.

You should check for signs and symptoms of Ebola for 21 days

- Take your temperature every morning and evening.
- Watch for other Ebola symptoms, like severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising.
- Call your doctor even if you do not have symptoms. The doctor can evaluate your exposure level and any symptoms and consult with public health authorities to determine if actions are needed.

During the time that you are watching for signs and symptoms, you can continue your normal activities, including going to work.

If you get sick after you come back from an area with an Ebola outbreak

- Get medical care RIGHT AWAY if you have a fever (higher than 101.5°F), severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising.
- Tell your doctor about your recent travel to West Africa or contact with a person who was sick with Ebola and your symptoms BEFORE you go to the doctor’s office or emergency room. Calling before you go to the doctor’s office or emergency room will help the staff care for you and protect other people.