

Ebola Risk Assessment & Level of PPE Protection

Transmission of Ebola virus occurs when non-intact skin or mucous membranes have direct or indirect contact with blood or body fluids of an infected person. Appropriate infection control measures like environmental cleaning, waste management and proper use and removal of personal protective equipment (PPE) are essential for safe practice. All staff are required to determine the level of PPE required before providing care. If caring for a clinically unstable/deteriorating patient, consider increasing to high risk protocol.

Remove personal protective equipment slowly and carefully to prevent contamination.

Symptoms and/or Patient Care Activities	NO RISK	LOW RISK	HIGH RISK
	Relevant travel/contact history No symptoms	No High Risk Symptoms present AND No High Risk Procedure Planned No expected contact with bodily fluids (“dry” patient)	High Risk Symptoms and/or High Risk Procedure Planned EXPECTED contact with bodily fluids (“wet” patient)
Routine Practices as for all patients	YES	YES	YES
Fluid Resistant Gown	NO	YES	YES
Mask	NO	Surgical/Procedure Mask	Increase to N95 Respirator
Full Face Shield	NO	YES	YES
Nitrile Gloves	NO	YES	Double Glove – extended cuff model for 2 nd outer pair
Boot Cover	NO	Not Required	Fluid Resistant
Fluid Resistant Hood	NO	Not Required	YES

The decision to upgrade to a higher level of protection than suggested is based on your assessment of risk in each situation

Symptoms of Ebola Virus Disease include: fever (> 38.0°C or subjective report), malaise, myalgia, severe headache, conjunctival injection (blood shot eyes), pharyngitis, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea that can be bloody, bleeding not related to injury (e.g. petechiae, ecchymosis, epistaxis), unexplained hemorrhage, erythematous maculopapular rash on the trunk.

Examples of high risk symptoms include: bleeding OR uncontrolled diarrhea OR uncontrolled vomiting.

High Risk Procedures include: cardiopulmonary resuscitation, central line insertion, AGMP’s, procedures that result in copious amounts of body fluid contamination

AGMP (aerosol generating medical procedures) include: intubation, and related procedures, open respiratory/airway suctioning, high- frequency oscillatory ventilation, nebulized therapy, non-invasive, positive pressure ventilation