

# Things to Know About Ebola

## **Ebola IS NOT easy to “catch”.**

None of the household contacts of Thomas Duncan (the first patient in Dallas, TX) contracted the disease.

### Facts *about* **Ebola** in the U.S.

You can't get Ebola through air



You can't get Ebola through water



You can't get Ebola through food



## You can only get Ebola from

- Touching the blood or body fluids of a person who is sick with, or has died from Ebola
- Touching contaminated objects, like needles
- Touching infected animals, their body fluids, or their meat

**The federal, state, and local governments are working to plan and prepare for the potential of another Ebola case.**

- Travelers coming from the affected African countries are required to fly into one of 5 identified US airports for enhanced screening.
- The North Carolina Communicable Disease Branch is offering guidance and training on contact tracing and monitoring, First Responder preparation, protection, and cleanup.
- The Orange County Health Department, Emergency Services, and UNC Hospital are working together to prepare and test Ebola response plans.



**NC Ebola Information Hotline**

**1-800-222-1222**

### Helpful websites:

- Orange County: <http://www.orangecountync.gov/health/ebola.asp>
- North Carolina: <http://www.ncdhhs.gov/ebola/>
- CDC: <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/index.html>

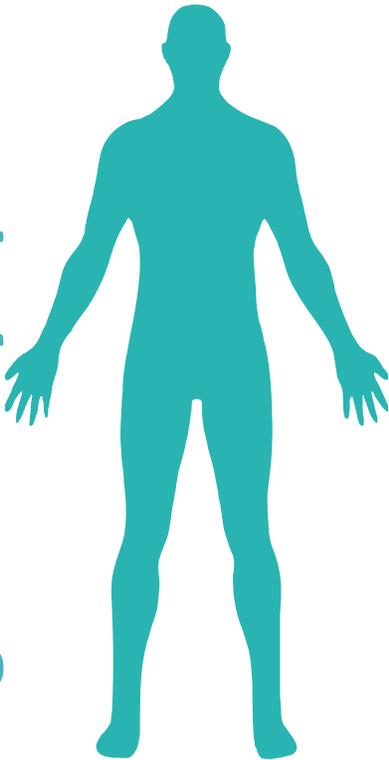
# Things to Know About Ebola

## Ebola *IS NOT* airborne

Ebola is contracted through contact with blood and body fluids.

A person who may be symptomatic for Ebola should be given a surgical mask to cover their mouth and nose. This will prevent spread of droplets from coughing or sneezing.

## Signs and Symptoms



- ⇒ Fever
- ⇒ Severe headache
- ⇒ Stomach pain
- ⇒ Vomiting
- ⇒ Diarrhea
- ⇒ Unexplained bleeding or bruising
- ⇒ Muscle pain
- ⇒ Weakness

Symptoms can appear **2 TO 21** days after exposure

What to do if you suspect an Ebola case.

**ASK** – What are your symptoms & have you recently traveled to the affected region?

**ISOLATE** – Move patient to our isolation room

**CALL** – One of our CD nurses

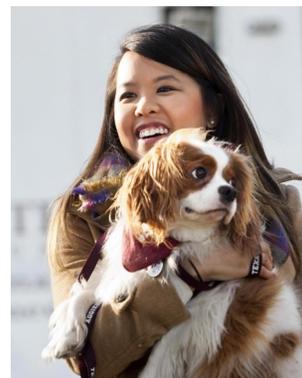


# Things to Know About Ebola

## Companion Animals

### Scenario 1

- 1) A person at risk of Ebola but not showing signs or symptoms is placed under active surveillance where they will talk to a Health Department nurse at least 1x/ day.
- 2) If that person has a dog, Animal Services will work with him/her to find a suitable alternative location (such as a friend's house) to keep the dog until surveillance is complete.
- 3) This will prevent the dog from having to be quarantined if the owner becomes sick.
- 4) Ends with—Happy reunion!



### Scenario 2

- 1) A symptomatic dog owner is suspected or known to be infected with Ebola will be instructed to place the dog in a room with food and water and shut the door.
- 2) Once the person has been transported to the hospital, Animal Services will work with the state to identify the best way to quarantine the dog for 21 days.
- 3) Quarantine will involve the dog being kept alone, with minimal human and no other animal interaction for 21 days.
- 4) Ends with—Happy reunion!

**New Number!!!**

**NC Ebola Public Information Hotline**



**1-844-836-8714**