



Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) for Ebola or Marburg:

Healthcare Worker and Inpatient Monitoring

Healthcare Settings with Limited to Intermediate Resources

Learning Objectives

After this presentation, participants will be able to

- Explain why healthcare worker monitoring is important in the context of Ebola or Marburg.
- Explain why inpatient monitoring is important in the context of Ebola or Marburg.
- Describe steps for monitoring inpatients.

Screening for Ebola or Marburg involves 2 parts. What are they?

_____ and _____

Screening for Ebola or Marburg involves 2 parts:

Temperature check and questionnaire

Why Monitor Healthcare Workers?

- Healthcare workers are at high risk for exposure to Ebola or Marburg.
- If they are ill, they can infect co-workers or patients.
- Screening healthcare workers regularly helps quickly **identify** if they are ill, provide early care, and **isolate** them from others.
- This helps **protect you, your patients and co-workers, and your community.**

Healthcare Worker Monitoring

- Screen all healthcare workers prior to each shift.
 - **Temperature check**
 - **Questionnaire:** signs and symptoms + risk factors in past 21 days
- Encourage reporting symptoms – don't penalize
 - Sick healthcare workers should be evaluated for possible Ebola or Marburg
- Maintain a record of healthcare workers entering isolation areas because of high-risk for potential exposure

Why Monitor Inpatients?

The incubation period for Ebola and Marburg is between 2-21 days.

- Some patients may be admitted for other reasons and may not have signs or symptoms of Ebola or Marburg upon admission.
- They may develop signs and symptoms during their stay in your facility.
- Quickly identifying them as potentially having Ebola or Marburg and isolating them from others **helps protect you, your patients and co-workers, and your community.**

Inpatient Monitoring Process

- Apply standard precautions for all patients.
- Take temperature at least **twice a day** for all inpatients
- Assess patients for signs and symptoms at least **once a day**.
Assess immediately in the presence of fever ($> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- Complete the Inpatient Monitoring Form.



Inpatient Monitoring Form

- Temperature - 2 times/day
- Signs and symptoms – 1 time/day
- Optional: Exposures in the last 21 days
 - This may be asked to increase recall of patient, if feasible

[illegible]

Knowledge Check: Monitoring

You notice that a healthcare worker monitoring patients in the maternity ward of the hospital is walking around to take temperatures of patients and ask about symptoms. They record the temperature but do not record symptoms.

When you ask about a particular patient's symptoms the healthcare worker responds: "The patient has felt nauseous and had some diarrhea and a headache. The patient has had a fever since yesterday, but she does not show signs of Ebola or Marburg because she is not vomiting and does not look hemorrhagic."

1. What is the risk of not keeping track of symptoms?
2. What is the correct process for in-patient monitoring?

Feedback: Monitoring

1. What is the risk of not keeping track of symptoms?

- If symptoms not recorded, it can be difficult to track any worsening symptoms
- Change in nursing staff between shifts means information might not be transferred between shifts

2. What is the correct process for in-patient monitoring?

- Health workers should complete in-patient identification form COMPLETELY for each patient and not skip over any steps
- Complete in-patient identification as agreed upon in country or facility policy
- If a patient meets the case definition for Ebola or Marburg, isolate them immediately by separating them from other patients.

Key Takeaways

- Monitoring healthcare workers and inpatients helps **identify** and **isolate** people who potentially have Ebola or Marburg from others in the facility. This **helps protect you, your patients and co-workers, and your community**.
- When monitoring inpatients, always **fill out inpatient monitoring forms completely** and as agreed upon in your facility to ensure that patients who become ill while in your facility can be identified and isolated quickly.

Thank you!

For more information, contact CDC
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TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

