



Guidance for Daycares and Schools: Receiving Students or Staff from Areas Affected by Ebola

Background:

- There is an Ebola outbreak in West Africa. *Check the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website (www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola) for the latest affected areas.*
- The chances of getting Ebola are **extremely low** unless a person traveled to an affected area **and** had direct contact with the blood or body fluids (e.g., blood, vomit, diarrhea) of an Ebola-infected person, or with objects soiled with that person's blood or body fluids.
- Fever in people who traveled to the affected areas is most likely due to more common infectious diseases in West Africa (e.g. malaria), but should still be checked by a doctor.
- Early Ebola symptoms can include fever, headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea and stomach pain.

Recommendations for Students and Staff:

The CDC recommends that **all healthy people** who arrive in the United States from an Ebola-affected area **should check for fever daily for 21 days**, starting the day after leaving the affected area. They may continue their usual activities during this time. If they remain healthy during the 21 days, they are not at risk for Ebola.

- If a student or staff member gets a fever or another early symptom of Ebola (see above) within 21 days of returning from an area affected by the outbreak, he or she should consult a health-care provider **right away**. The staff member (or parent, if a student has a fever) should tell the provider about the symptoms and recent travel **before** going to the office or emergency room.
 - A staff member who recently traveled to an affected area and develops fever or another symptom of Ebola during the school day should leave the workplace, call his or her doctor **right away** for advice and mention the recent travel.
 - If a student who recently traveled to an affected area develops fever or another early Ebola symptom while at school or daycare, he or she should be seen by the school nurse. If there is no nurse, the student should stay in a private room until parent pick-up, and the parent should be told to seek **immediate** medical advice and to tell a healthcare provider about the recent travel history **before** going to the office or emergency room.
 - If anyone at school needs immediate medical care, tell 911 or the EMS operator about the sick person's recent travel.
- Students or staff who get sick more than 21 days after returning from an Ebola-affected area **do not** need to be checked for Ebola and are not at risk for Ebola.

More Information on Ebola:

- For more information about the CDC's travel recommendations, visit www.cdc.gov/travel
- For more information about Ebola, visit nyc.gov/health and search for "Ebola" or go to www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola