



# GUIDELINES FOR CONTROL of Ebola Fever in the Community

## How to Recognise Ebola Patients

Any person getting a sudden onset of high fever, vomiting, diarrhea, measles-like skin rash and red eyes should be considered a suspected case of Ebola. This may or may not be associated with bleeding from different openings of the body or with blood in urine and stool. They should be reported to the nearest Health Unit immediately.

## Protective Measures

- Avoid getting into direct physical contact with wounds of patients
- Avoid direct contact with body fluids such as blood, saliva, vomitus, stool and possibly sweat from infected persons
- Avoid direct contact with dead bodies without protective materials
- Avoid injections or body cuts inflicted traditionally
- Avoid contact with and eating dead animals, especially monkeys

## What to do as you arrange for transport to the health facilities

- Reduce unnecessary contacts with suspected Ebola patients and try to isolate them in a secluded place. If necessary use gloves to handle the patient. In case you accidentally touch the patient, immediately wash hands with soap and water.
- While transporting the patient, observe the protection measures mentioned above

## Monitoring the Disease

- Community leaders (LC 1) must open a special register for suspected cases, deaths and contacts.
- Community leaders (LC1) must report any suspected case everyday to the sub-county coordinators or nearest health facility.
- Be in touch with sub-county coordinators and in charge of finding patients daily
- Participant in health education activities of people in your area
- LCs should restrict movement into and out of homesteads where cases are suspected or have been identified until further instructions are issued from the District Health office or Ministry of Health

## Burial Guidance

- Do not touch dead bodies of Ebola patients without strong protective materials like gloves, goggles and masks
- Health workers and burial teams should supervise and assist in the burial of dead bodies
- All dead bodies should be immediately buried in sacks made of polyethylene materials (body bags)
- Health units and the burial teams should assist in the burial of dead bodies

## Hygiene in household

- Each household must have JIK disinfectant
- In case of a suspected case in the household, mix one cup of JIK in 9 cups of water and keep it ready for use
- In case of spills of body fluids from patients, pour this mixture over the spill and leave it to stay for 15 minutes before cleaning
- With protective wear, remove the spilled material with a cloth soaked in JIK
- Wash area with soap and clean water
- All the used clothes and cleaned materials should be thrown in pit latrine.