

# Preparing the Health System for Ebola



# PROPOSED LEVELS OF CARE

Community health & education agent



## Health Care Provision System (Clinic , Health Center /Hospital)

Triage  
(separate for maternity)



General care zone  
Clinic area  
In-patient ward  
(including maternity)

Ebola Care Center

Testing



Ebola Treatment Unit (ETU)

Ebola and Non-Ebola patients



Discharge recovered patients



Community Household



# Infection Control

- Ebola is spread by direct contact with body fluids from an Ebola patient through the mouth, eyes, or broken skin
- You can prevent spread of Ebola through:
  - Chemical barriers
    - 0.05% chlorine for hand washing
    - 0.5% chlorine for environmental disinfection
  - Physical barriers
    - Separate Ebola patients from non-Ebola patients and workers



# **PREPARING THE HEALTHCARE FACILITY**



# Preparing the Healthcare Facility

- Both patients with Ebola and patients without Ebola patients will visit your healthcare facility for care
- It is important you have a **screening** process in place to identify patients with Ebola and separate them from non-Ebola patients and healthcare workers.



# Physical Barriers

- Divide the healthcare facility into separate areas
  - **Screening area:** screen all patients coming to the clinic for Ebola
  - **Isolation area:** for suspect Ebola patients
  - **Clean area:** for healthcare workers and non-Ebola patients
- Adjust patient flow within the facility to lower risk of spreading the disease to others
- Teach all staff how to safely wear PPE as needed



# Screening Area

- Area where ALL patients will be screened for signs and symptoms of Ebola
- Located outside the clinic but protected from the sun
- ALL patients, visitors and staff coming to the clinic must pass through the screening area



# Screening Area

- Screeners must wear face mask, gown, and gloves
- Stay at least 3 feet away from the patient at all times
- Do not sit face-to-face with the patient





# Screening Area

- Screener will ask all patients for signs and symptoms of Ebola:
  - Patients suspected of having Ebola are sent to the **isolation area**, while awaiting transfer to an Ebola care center or ETU.
  - Clean this area thoroughly after the patient leaves
  - All other patients are allowed to enter the **clean area**



# Screening Area

- If the patient is suspected of having Ebola:
  - Tell the patient what is happening
  - Send patient to the isolation area
  - Transfer to an Ebola care center or ETU immediately
  - Encourage patient to drink fluids/ORS
  - DO NOT perform physical exam
  - DO NOT perform rapid diagnostic test for malaria



# Screening Area

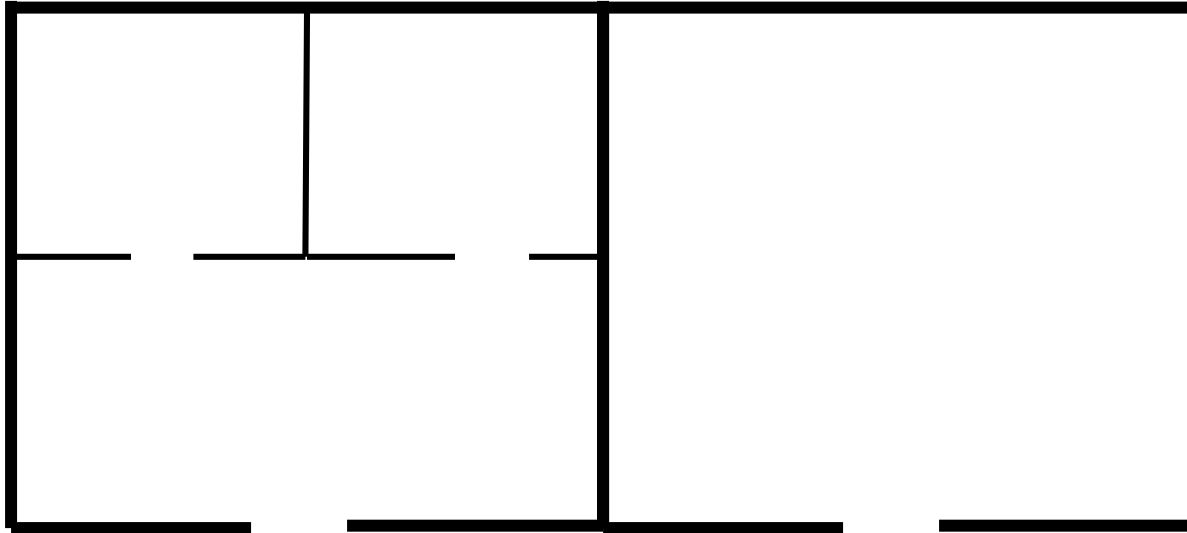
- Each facility should identify a safe place to **screen** and **isolate** patients.
- The following example was used in an outpatient clinic. However, you should adapt these principles to your healthcare setting.



Trash  
Burning  
Area



Toilet for  
non-  
Ebola



Screening Area

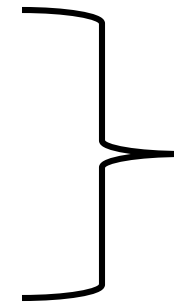


> 1meter



# Isolation Area

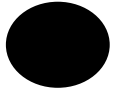
- Area ONLY for suspect or confirmed Ebola patients
- Must be separate from the main ward
  - Separate room OR separate building OR tent outside
- Supplies
  - Separate drinking cups
  - Separate Latrine pots
  - Separate toilet (outside the facility)



**For Suspect or  
Confirmed  
Ebola patients  
only**



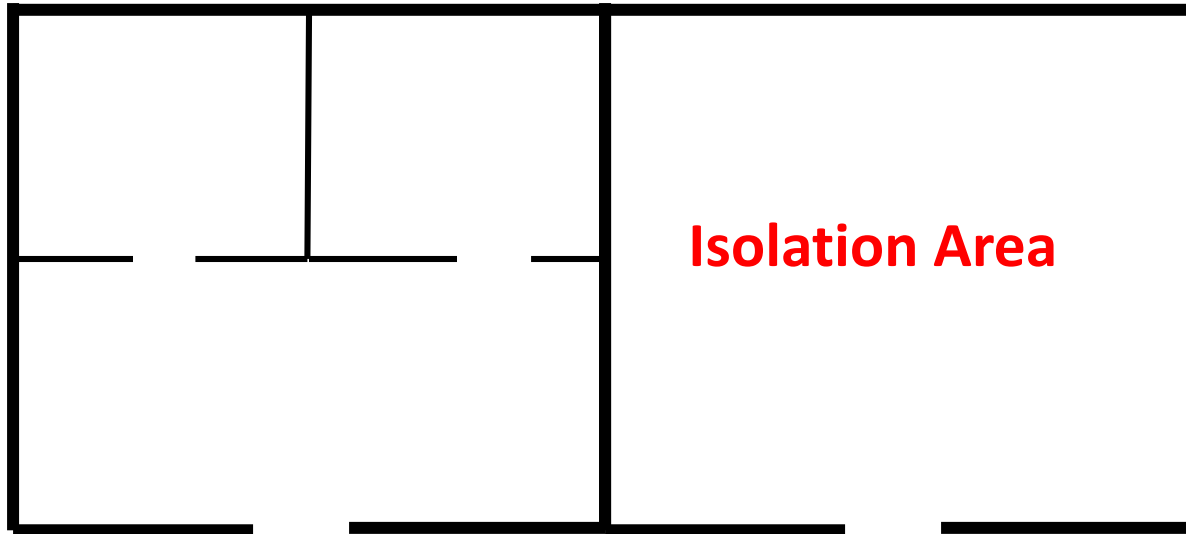
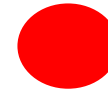
Trash  
Burning  
Area



Toilet for  
non-  
Ebola



Toilet for  
isolation  
patients



Screening Area



# Clean Area

- Clean area for clinic workers and non-Ebola patients
- Everyone **MUST** be screened for signs and symptoms of Ebola before entering the clean area



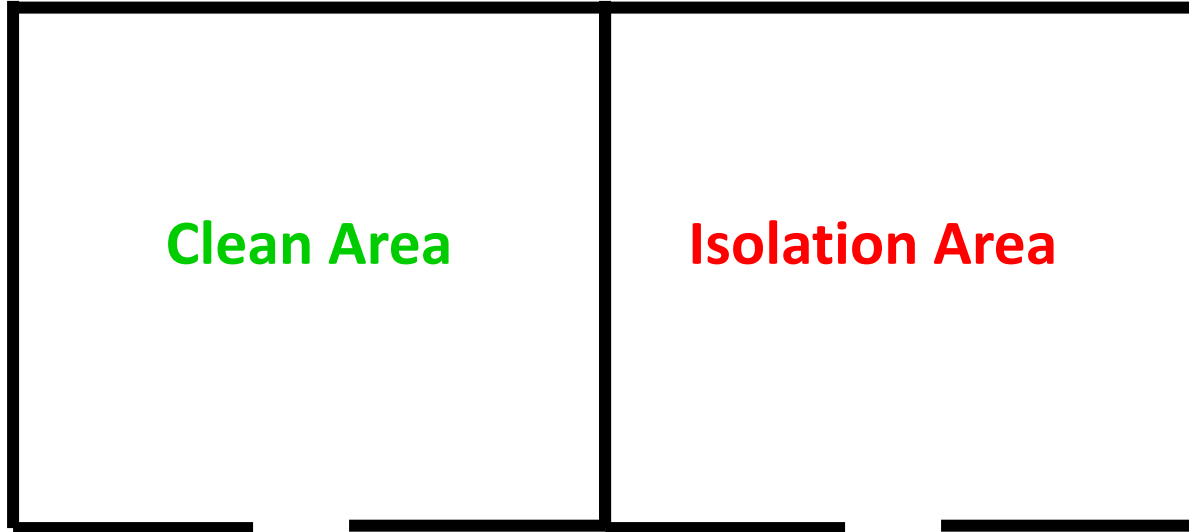
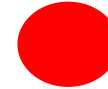
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Toilet for  
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Toilet for  
isolation  
patients



Screening Area





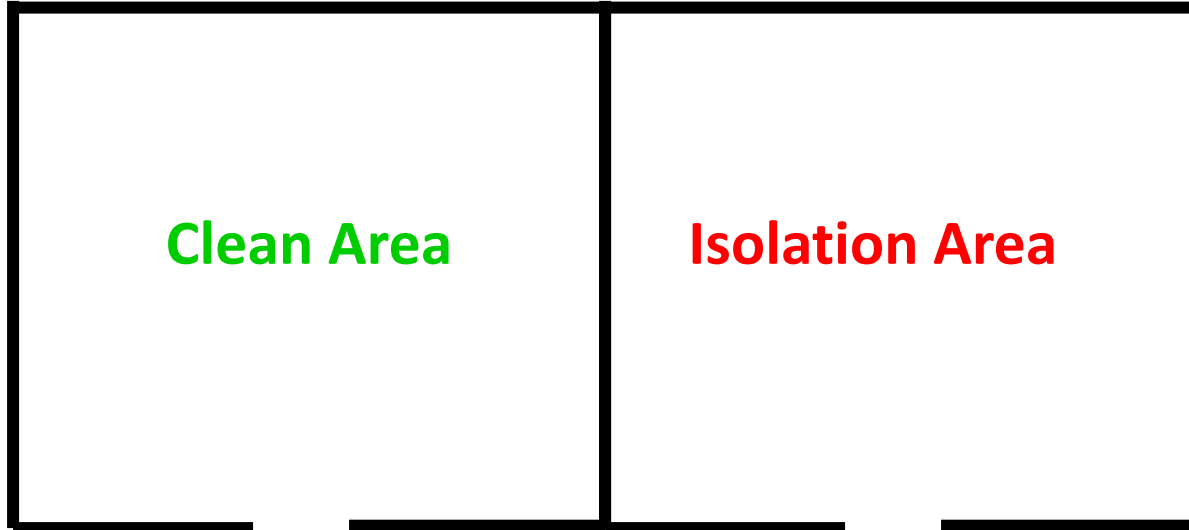
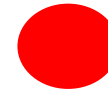
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Screening Area



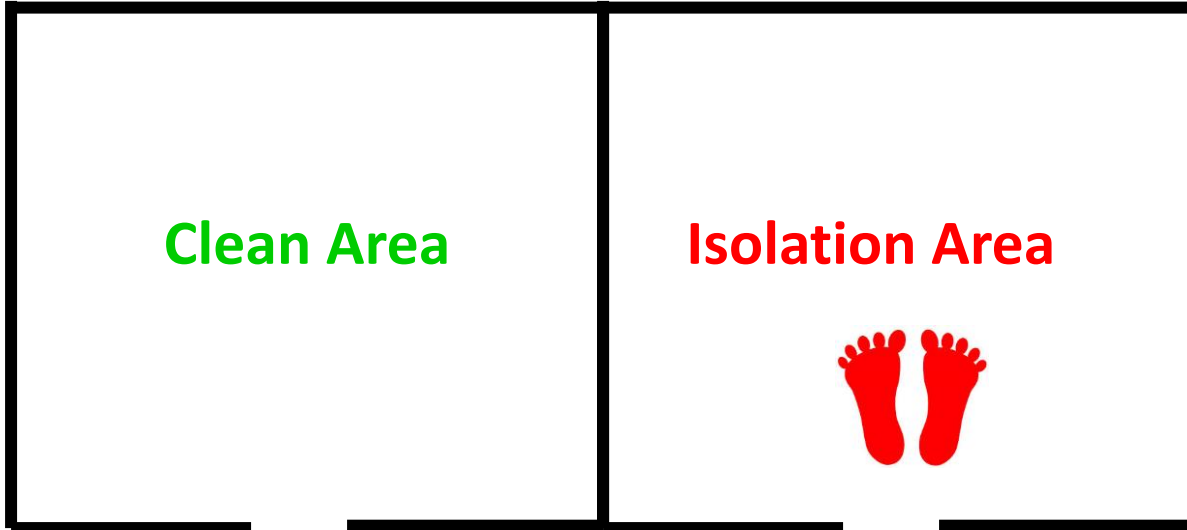
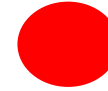
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**Screening Area**



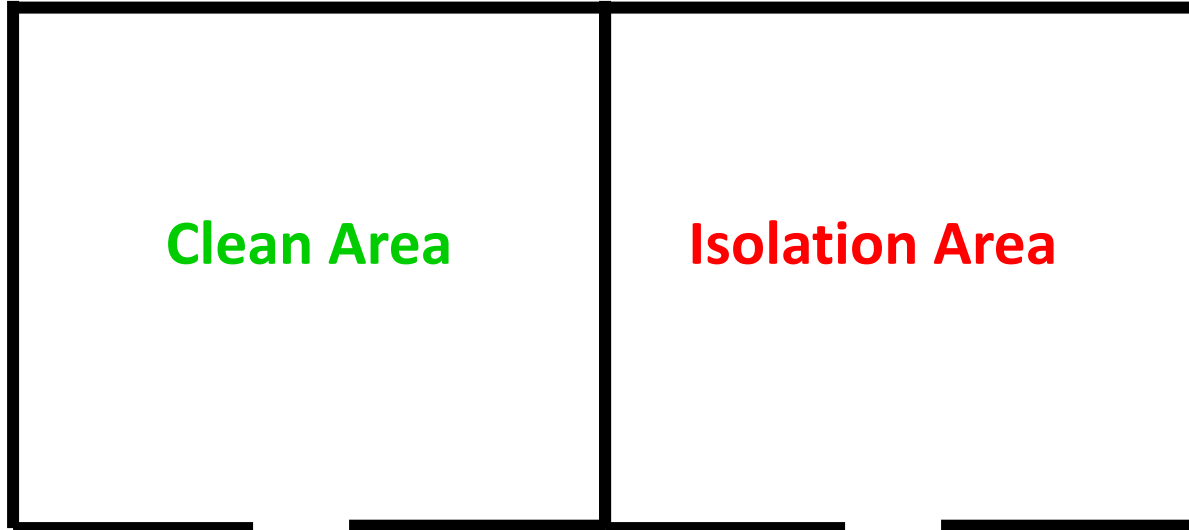
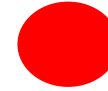
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Screening Area



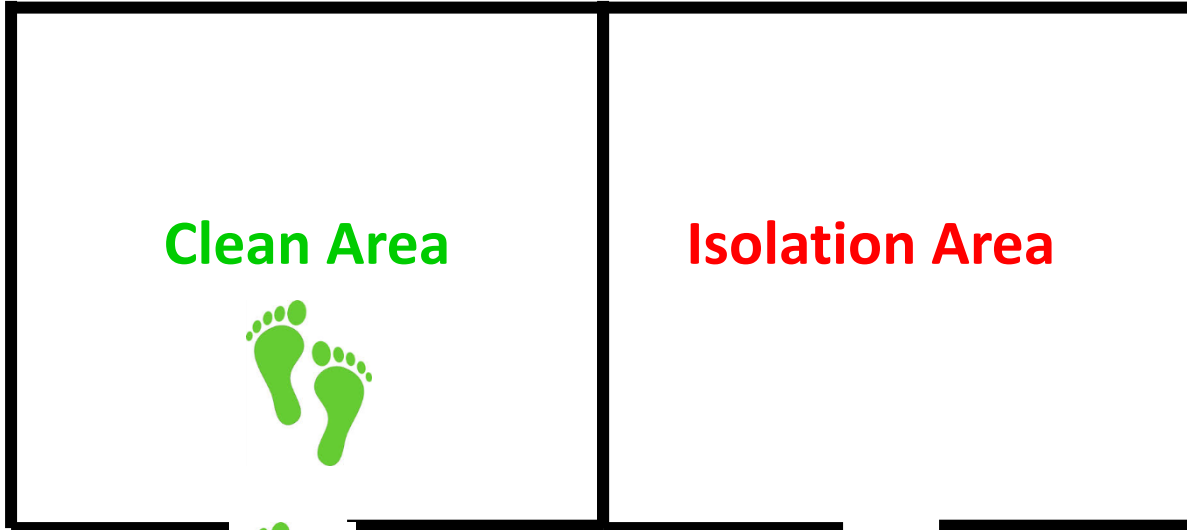
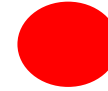
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Toilet for  
non-  
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Toilet for  
isolation  
patients



**Screening Area**



Patient entrance with hand washing station



Training on correct hand washing



# View of the **Clean Area** for healthcare workers and patients who do not have Ebola



# View of the **Isolation Area** for patients suspected of having Ebola





Digging a hole for  
burning medical waste



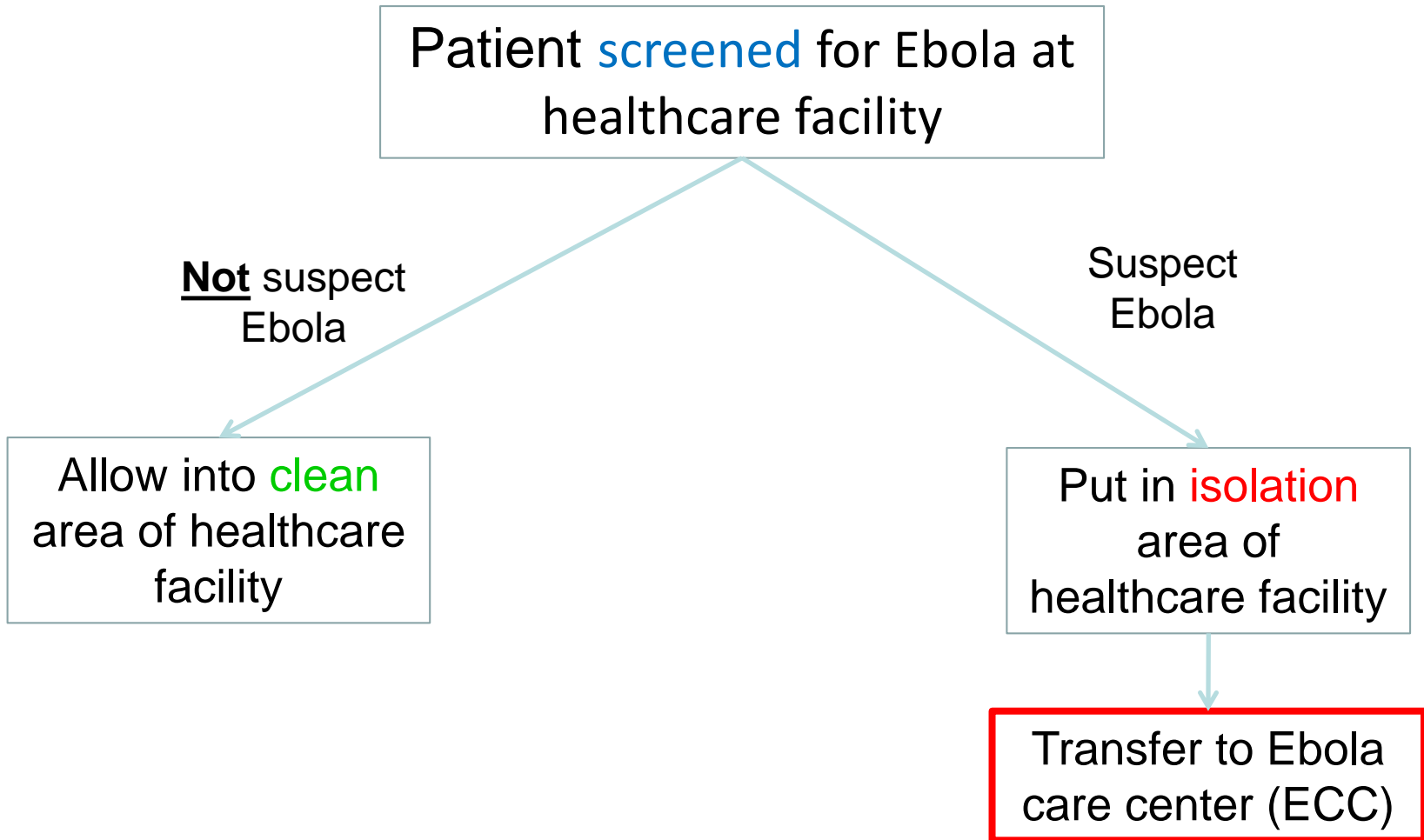
Community members  
digging a toilet for  
Ebola patients



# **PREPARING AN EBOLA CARE CENTER (ECC)**



# Review of the Triage Process



# Ebola Care Centers (ECC)

- After a patient has been identified as a suspect Ebola case at your hospital or health center, they should be transferred to an Ebola Care Center
- The following slides provide general guidelines about ECCs, which will be in a separate area from the healthcare facility



# Ebola Care Centers (ECC)

- Established and managed by a healthcare facility, even if it is not at the same place as the facility
- Size of ECC:
  - Hospitals can take up to 30 patients
  - Healthcare centers can take up to 15 patients



# Setting up the ECC

**Separate the ECC into three areas:**

**Patients with “dry” symptoms**

“Dry” patients are less contagious, and may not have Ebola

**Patients with “wet” symptoms and confirmed patients**

“Wet” patients are more contagious and more likely to have Ebola

**Families and caregivers**



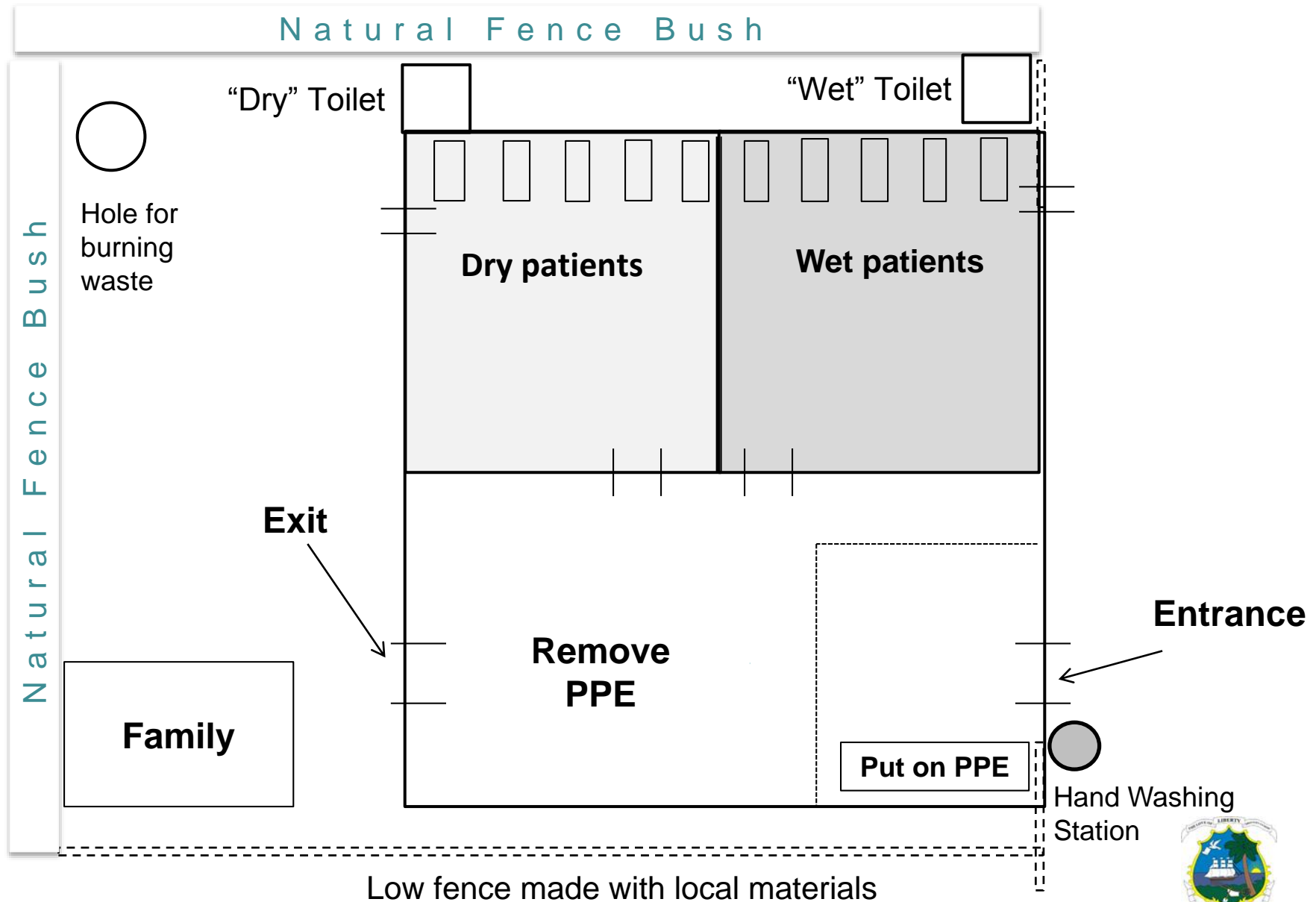
“Wet” symptoms: vomiting, diarrhea, bleeding, etc.  
“Dry” symptoms: those without wet symptoms

# Setting up the ECC

- Have a place to put on PPE
  - Clean space separate from patient area
  - Should be stocked with necessary supplies
- PPE removal area
  - Prevent contamination with clean area
  - Should have place to discard waste and wash hands



# Example of an ECC set-up



# Staffing the ECC

- One designated family member will provide all direct patient care and clean the patient area
  - Consider a family member who has recovered from Ebola
- Healthcare facility manages the ECC:
  - 2 triage staff
  - 4 staff (1-2 nurses and 2-3 nurses aids)
  - A mobile lab tech every second day
  - Water and sanitation / cleaners
  - **Needs will vary based on the site!**





# Role of the Supervising Health Care Facility

- Supplies, including PPE
- Core group of trained staff
- Report cases to county officials
- Monitoring and evaluation of IPC and security



# Expectations and Training Needs of the Family Care Giver

- Provide food, utensils
- Wash clothes and bedding
- Clean the patient area
- Clean after the patient does poo-poo or pee-pee in the chamber/bucket
- Wash plates and utensils



# Equipment and supplies to be provided at the ECC

- Beds/mattresses
- Linen
- Buckets
- Body bags
- Environmental cleaning and management of linen
  - Heavy duty/rubber gloves
  - Detergent
  - Chlorine
  - Cleaning tools
  - Bags for waste disposal
  - Rags and paper towels
- IPC equipment:
  - Hoods, Gloves, Gowns
  - Masks, Face shields
  - Boots, Aprons
  - Hand hygiene supplies:
    - Soap & clean water
    - Alcohol based hand sanitizer
    - Chlorine water
- Basic Medical Kit
  - Thermometer
  - Oral Rehydration Solution
  - Paracetamol
  - Antimalarials and antibiotics



# QUESTIONS?

