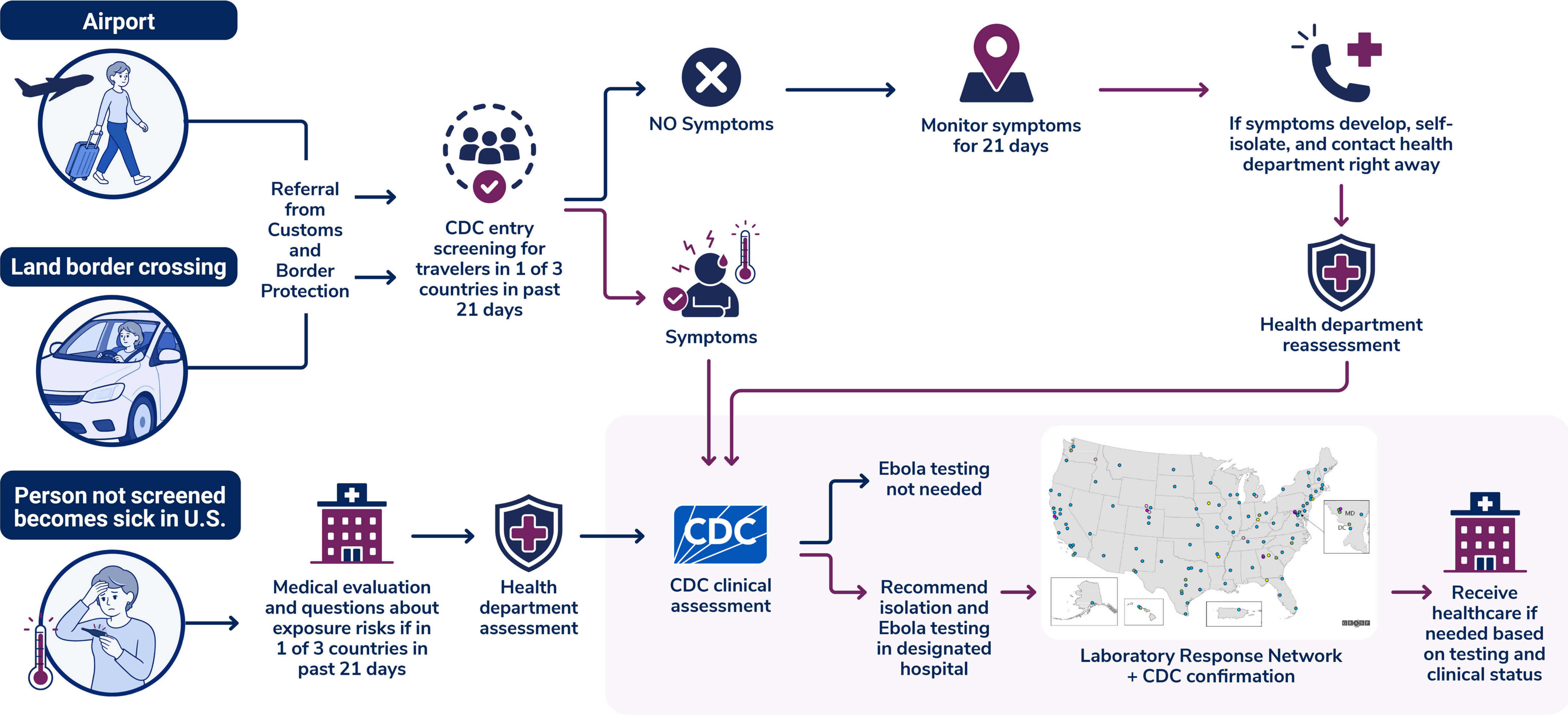


Ebola Screening and Follow-Up Process for People Arriving from DRC, Uganda, and South Sudan



Accessible Description

The flowchart has three entry points: Airport, land border crossing, or a person not screened becomes sick in the U.S.

Travelers arriving by air or land are referred by Customs and Border Protection to CDC entry screening. Screening applies to travelers who have been in one of three countries (DRC, Uganda, or South Sudan) in the past 21 days. The screening results in one of two outcomes: No Symptoms or Symptoms. If no symptoms are found at screening, the traveler monitors themselves for symptoms for 21 days. If symptoms develop, they must self-isolate and contact their health department right away, leading to a health department reassessment and a CDC clinical assessment (described below). If symptoms are found at screening the case proceeds to a CDC clinical assessment (described below).

If a person who was not screened at arrival becomes sick in the U.S., the person undergoes a medical evaluation with questions about exposure risks if they have been in one of the three countries in the past 21 days. This leads to a health department assessment, which then proceeds to a CDC clinical assessment (described below).

CDC Clinical Assessment: Symptomatic pathways lead to a CDC clinical assessment, which results in one of two outcomes: (a) Ebola testing not needed, or (b) Recommendation for isolation and Ebola testing in a designated hospital. Testing is conducted through the Laboratory Response Network with CDC confirmation. The traveler then receives healthcare if needed, based on testing results and clinical status.