



Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

Guidance for Law Enforcement:
Identification and Risk Reduction of Ebola Exposure



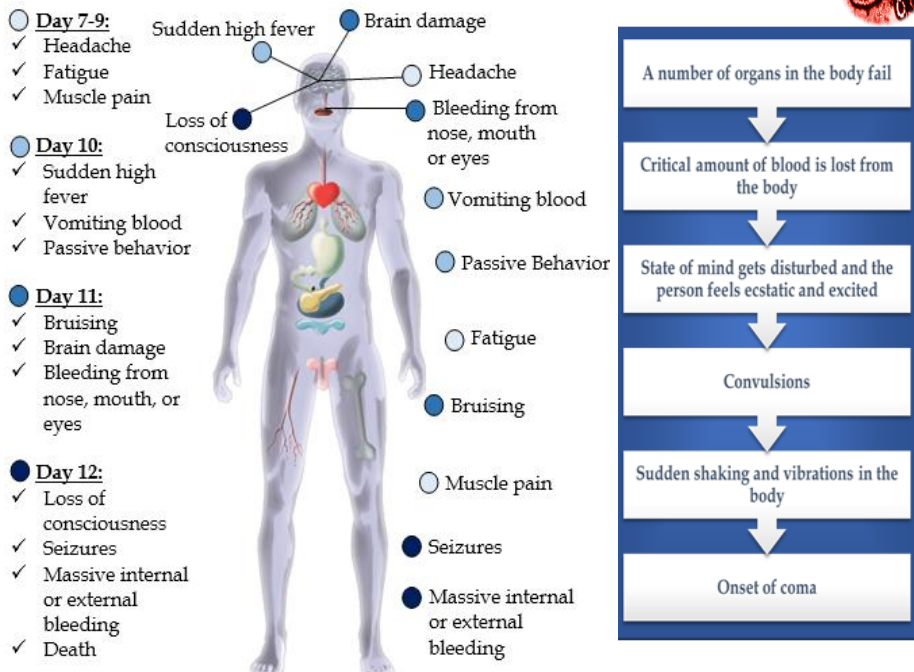
(U) SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

(U) Symptoms of Ebola may appear anywhere from **2 to 21 days after exposure**, although the **average is 8 to 10 days**. Ebola can only be spread to others after symptoms begin.

(U) Ebola can be spread by direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with a sick person's blood, bodily fluids. The virus also can be spread through contact with objects (like clothes, bedding, needles, syringes/sharps or medical equipment) that have been contaminated with the virus.

(U) Immediate identification of symptoms is critical for personnel who are exposed or come in direct contact with a potentially infectious person.

(U) The Ebola virus is fatal in most cases and the following serious conditions appear once the disease advances in the body.



Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

Guidance for Law Enforcement:
Identification and Risk Reduction of Ebola Exposure



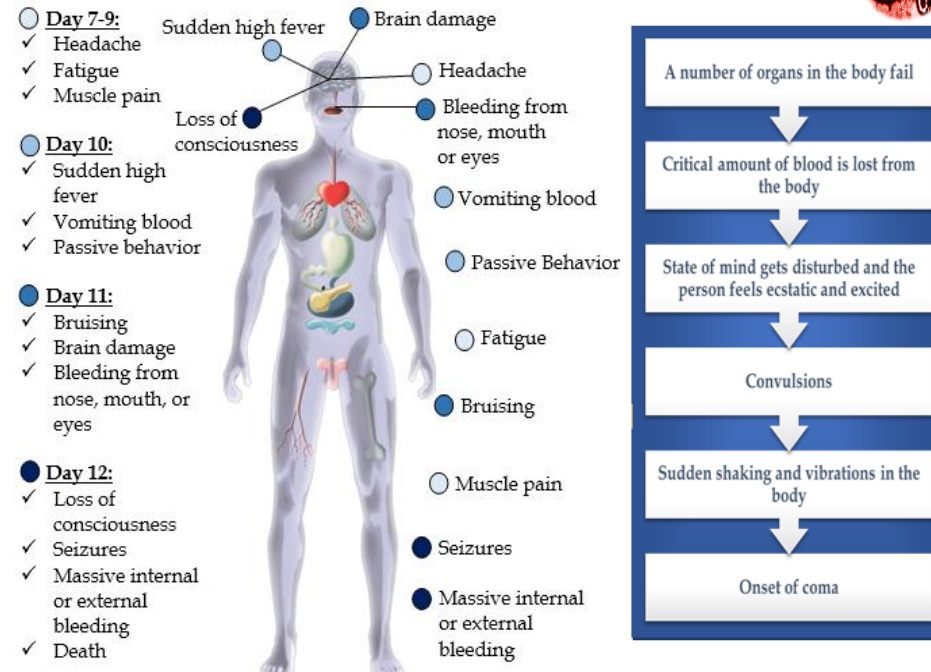
(U) SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

(U) Symptoms of Ebola may appear anywhere from **2 to 21 days after exposure**, although the **average is 8 to 10 days**. Ebola can only be spread to others after symptoms begin.

(U) Ebola can be spread by direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with a sick person's blood, bodily fluids. The virus also can be spread through contact with objects (like clothes, bedding, needles, syringes/sharps or medical equipment) that have been contaminated with the virus.

(U) Immediate identification of symptoms is critical for personnel who are exposed or come in direct contact with a potentially infectious person.

(U) The Ebola virus is fatal in most cases and the following serious conditions appear once the disease advances in the body.





Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

Guidance for Law Enforcement:
Identification and Risk Reduction of Ebola Exposure



(U//FOUO) **Law Enforcement Officers (LEO)** - When an arrestee is in custody and reports or exhibits signs and symptoms of the Ebola virus, the LEO should inquire if:

- The arrestee has resided in, or previously traveled to, a country where an Ebola outbreak is occurring (West Africa - Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone)
- Subject complains of signs and symptoms of Ebola (such as indicators provided in this guideline; fever, vomiting, diarrhea, etc.)
- Has recently been in direct contact with someone sick with the Ebola virus.

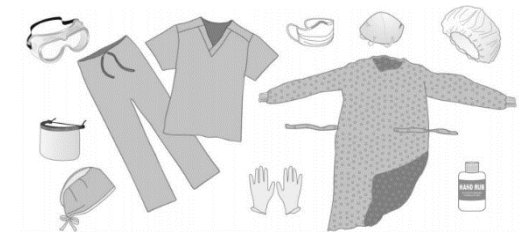
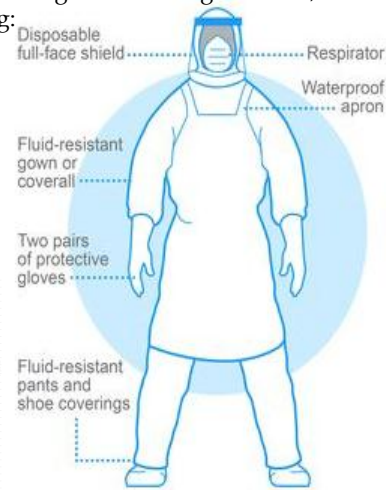
(U//FOUO) If the officer's assessment of the signs and symptoms provided by the arrestee pose a risk of infection, the officer should:

- Drive to a safe/open area;
- Exit the vehicle;
- Leave the arrestee secured inside the vehicle;
- Notify dispatch and a supervisor of the situation;
- Request a hazardous materials team to be sent to their location to handle the situation.

(U//FOUO) LEOs should be informed NOT to take the arrestee to the emergency room or the jail to prevent additional contamination.

(U) **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** - According to the CDC guidelines, the proper PPE for Ebola protection includes wearing:

- Wash the affected skin surfaces with soap and water.
- Receive a medical evaluation and follow-up care, including fever monitoring twice daily for 21 days, after the last known exposure.



Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

Guidance for Law Enforcement:
Identification and Risk Reduction of Ebola Exposure



(U//FOUO) **Law Enforcement Officers (LEO)** - When an arrestee is in custody and reports or exhibits signs and symptoms of the Ebola virus, the LEO should inquire if:

- The arrestee has resided in, or previously traveled to, a country where an Ebola outbreak is occurring (West Africa - Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone)
- Subject complains of signs and symptoms of Ebola (such as indicators provided in this guideline; fever, vomiting, diarrhea, etc.)
- Has recently been in direct contact with someone sick with the Ebola virus.

(U//FOUO) If the officer's assessment of the signs and symptoms provided by the arrestee pose a risk of infection, the officer should:

- Drive to a safe/open area;
- Exit the vehicle;
- Leave the arrestee secured inside the vehicle;
- Notify dispatch and a supervisor of the situation;
- Request a hazardous materials team to be sent to their location to handle the situation.

(U//FOUO) LEOs should be informed NOT to take the arrestee to the emergency room or the jail to prevent additional contamination.

(U) **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** - According to the CDC guidelines, the proper PPE for Ebola protection includes wearing:

- Wash the affected skin surfaces with soap and water.
- Receive a medical evaluation and follow-up care, including fever monitoring twice daily for 21 days, after the last known exposure.

