



Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

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



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(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.

Day 7-9:

- ✓ Headache
- ✓ Fatigue
- ✓ Muscle pain

Day 10:

- ✓ Sudden high fever
- ✓ Vomiting blood
- ✓ Passive behavior

Day 11:

- ✓ Bruising
- ✓ Brain damage
- ✓ Bleeding from nose, mouth, or eyes

Day 12:

- ✓ Loss of consciousness
- ✓ Seizures
- ✓ Massive internal or external bleeding
- ✓ Death

Flowchart of Disease Progression:

- A number of organs in the body fail
- Critical amount of blood is lost from the body
- State of mind gets disturbed and the person feels ecstatic and excited
- Convulsions
- Sudden shaking and vibrations in the body
- Onset of coma

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(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.

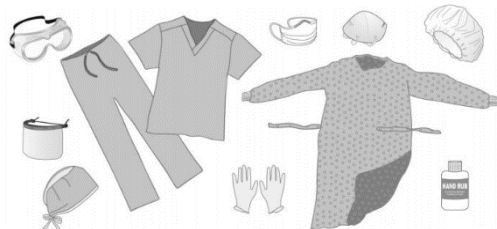
(U//FOUO) If the officer's assessment of the signs and symptoms provided by the arrestee pose a risk of infection, the officer should:

- 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.



West Virginia Intelligence Exchange [WVIX]
 304-746-2807
wvix@wvsp.gov

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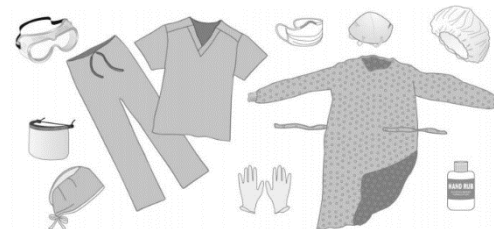
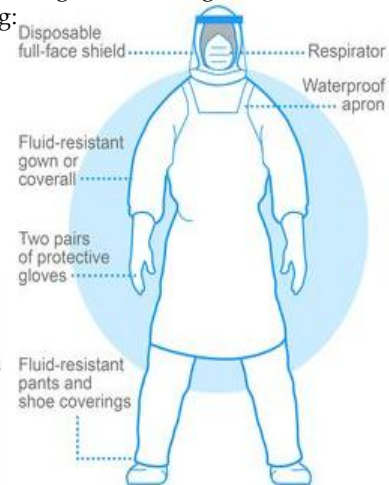
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