1. EVD-Compatible Symptoms

http://www.health.alberta.ca/health-info/ebola-virus.html

A person with EVD-compatible symptoms is defined as an individual presenting with fever of ≥ 38.6 degrees Celsius AND at least one of the following additional symptoms/signs:

- malaise
- myalgia
- severe headache
- conjunctival injection
- pharyngitis
- abdominal pain
- vomiting
- diarrhea that can be bloody
- bleeding not related to injury (e.g., petechiae, ecchymosis, epistaxis)
- unexplained hemorrhage
- erythematous maculopapular rash on the trunk

This definition is slightly different from the National Health definition:
2. Person Under investigation (PUI) Definition

A person with EVD compatible symptoms (as defined above) not attributed to another medical condition and at least one of the following epidemiologic risk factors within the 21 days before the onset of symptoms:

- Residence in or travel to an area where EVD transmission is active
- **Healthcare worker (HCW) wearing personal protective equipment** (PPE) and adhering to appropriate infection prevention and control precautions with no safety breaches, who directly or indirectly cared for a probable or confirmed case of EVD (e.g. direct patient care or contact with environment or fomites of a case)
- Other patient or visitor without high risk exposures, as defined below, who spent time in a healthcare facility where probable or confirmed cases of EVD are being treated
- Household member of a probable or confirmed case of EVD without high-risk exposures, as defined below
- Laboratory worker processing body fluids of probable or confirmed cases of EVD with appropriate PPE
- and standard biosafety precautions and no safety breaches
- Direct exposure to human remains (e.g. through participation in funeral or burial rites) in a geographic area where the outbreak is occurring with appropriate PPE and no safety breaches
- Direct unprotected contact with bats or primates from EVD-affected country

3. Probable Case Definition

A person with EVD-compatible symptoms (as defined above) not attributed to another medical condition and at least one of the following high-risk exposures within the 21 days before the onset of symptoms:

- Percutaneous or mucous membrane exposure or direct skin contact with body fluids of a confirmed or probable case of EVD or
- Sexual contact with a probable or confirmed EVD case
- Laboratory worker processing body fluids of probable or confirmed EVD cases without appropriate PPE or standard biosafety precautions
- Healthcare worker (HCW) not wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), who has been contaminated or broken the integrity of their PPE, and/or not adhered to appropriate infection prevention and control precautions, who directly or indirectly
cared for a probable or confirmed case of EVD (e.g. direct patient care or contact with environment or fomites of a case) OR

- Direct exposure to human remains (e.g. through participation in funeral or burial rites) in the geographic area where the outbreak is occurring without appropriate PPE

4. Confirmed Case Definition

A person with laboratory confirmation of EVD infection using at least one of the methods below:

- Isolation and identification of virus from an appropriate clinical specimen (e.g., blood, serum, tissue, urine specimens or throat secretions) OR
- Detection of virus-specific RNA by reverse-transcriptase PCR from an appropriate clinical specimen (e.g., blood, serum, tissue) using two independent targets or two independent samples OR
- Demonstration of virus antigen in tissue (e.g., skin, liver or spleen) by immunohistochemical or immunofluorescent techniques AND another test (e.g., PCR) OR
- Demonstration of specific IgM AND IgG antibody by EIA, immunofluorescent assay or Western Blot OR
- Demonstration of a fourfold rise in IgG serum antibody by EIA, immunofluorescent assay or Western Blot from serial samples