Epidemiologic Risk Factors to Consider when Evaluating a Person for Exposure to Ebola Virus

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The following epidemiologic risk factors should be considered when evaluating a person for Ebola virus disease (Ebola), classifying contacts, or considering public health actions such as monitoring and movement restrictions based on exposure.

1. **High risk** includes any of the following:
   - Percutaneous (e.g., needle stick) or mucous membrane exposure to blood or body fluids of a person with Ebola while the person was symptomatic,
   - Exposure to the blood or body fluids (including but not limited to feces, saliva, sweat, urine, vomit, and semen) of a person with Ebola while the person was symptomatic without appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE),
   - Processing blood or body fluids of a person with Ebola while the person was symptomatic without appropriate PPE or standard biosafety precautions,
   - Direct contact with a dead body without appropriate PPE in a country with widespread Ebola virus transmission,
   - Having lived in the immediate household and provided direct care to a person with Ebola while the person was symptomatic

2. **Some risk** includes any of the following:
   - In countries with widespread Ebola virus transmission: direct contact while using appropriate PPE with a person with Ebola while the person was symptomatic
   - Close contact in households, health care facilities, or community settings with a person with Ebola while the person was symptomatic
     - Close contact is defined as being for a prolonged period of time while not wearing appropriate PPE within approximately 3 feet (1 meter) of a person with Ebola while the person was symptomatic

3. **Low (but not zero) risk** includes any of the following:
   - Having been in a country with widespread Ebola virus transmission within the past 21 days and having had no known exposures
   - Having brief direct contact (e.g., shaking hands) while not wearing appropriate PPE, with a person with Ebola while the person was in the early stage of disease
   - Brief proximity, such as being in the same room for a brief period of time, with a person with Ebola
while the person was symptomatic

- In countries without widespread Ebola virus transmission: direct contact while using appropriate PPE with a person with Ebola while the person was symptomatic
- Traveled on an aircraft with a person with Ebola while the person was symptomatic.

4. **No identifiable risk** includes:
   - Contact with an asymptomatic person who had contact with person with Ebola
   - Contact with a person with Ebola before the person developed symptoms
   - Having been more than 21 days previously in a country with widespread Ebola virus transmission
   - Having been in a country without widespread Ebola virus transmission and not having any other exposures as defined above