

WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT

A publication of the Epidemiology Unit Ministry of Health

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Advices for Health Care Workers on Ebola virus Disease - IV

This is the last in a series of four articles on Advices for Health Care Workers on Ebola virus disease.

Step 4: Prepare blood sample for transport **Step 4a:** Take the blood tube from the tray and wipe the blood tube with a disposable paper



Step 4b: Place all items that came into contact with blood into the infectious waste bag for destruction.



Step 4c: Protect the sample from breaking during transport by wrapping the tube of blood in a paper towel.



Step 4d: Ask the designated assistant to approach the patient room, without entering.

- This person should have gloves on.
- This person should come close to you holding the open plastic leak-proof packaging container.
- This person should not enter the patient room.



Step 4e: The person who has collected the blood sample should put the wrapped tube of blood into the plastic leak- proof packaging container.

• Be careful not to touch the outside of leakproof plastic tube with gloves.

Step 4f: Have the designated, gloved assistant tightly close the top of the plastic leak- proof packaging container.

Note: The sample is now ready for shipment to the National Central Laboratory. Follow Sample Shipment packaging requirements for infectious substances.

• Store samples at room temperature for up to 24 hours. If you need to store the sample for one week before shipping, store between 0-5° Celsius.

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 If you need to store the sample for more than one week before shipping, store at -20 ° Celsius (or better at -70 ° Celsius if available). Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Step 5: Remove Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. Remove waterproof apron and dispose it safely. If the apron is to be reused, place it in a container with disinfectant.



 If wearing overshoes, remove them with your gloves still on (If wearing rubber boots, see step 4).



3. Remove gown and gloves and roll inside-out and dispose them safely.



4. If wearing rubber boots, remove them (ideally using the boot remover) without touching them with your hands. Place them in a container with disinfectant.



- 5. Perform hand hygiene.
- 6. If wearing a head cover, remove it now (from behind the head).



- 7. Remove face protection.
- 7a. Remove face shield or goggles (from behind the head). Place eye protection in a separate container for reprocessing.



7b. Remove mask from behind.



8. Perform hand hygiene.

Sources

- How to safely collect blood samples from persons suspected to be infected with highly infectious blood-borne pathogens (e.g. Ebola) available from <u>http://www.who.int/csr/resources/</u> <u>publications/ebola/blood-collect-en.pdf?ua=1</u>
- Steps to remove Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) from WHO available at <u>http://www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/</u> remove_ppequipment.pdf?ua=1

Compiled by Dr. H. A. Shanika Rasanjalee of the Epidemiology Unit

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Table 1: Selected notifiable diseases reported by Medical Officers of Health 19th - 25th July 2014 (30th Week)																													
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RDHS Division		Colombo	Gampaha	Kalutara	Kandy	Matale	NuwaraEliya	Galle	Hambantota	Matara	Jaffna	Kilinochchi	Mannar	Vavuniya	Mullaitivu	Batticaloa	Ampara	Trincomalee	Kurunegala	Puttalam	Anuradhapura	Polonnaruwa	Badulla	Monaragala	Ratnapura	Kegalle	Kalmune	SRILANKA	.Source: Weekly Re A = Cases reported du
																												Р	age 3

Table 2: Vaccine-Preventable Diseases & AFP

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Disease	-		N	lo. of Cas	ses by F	Province	•	Number of	Number	Total	Total num-	Difference			
5,00000								cases during current	of cases during same	number of cases to date in	ber of cases to date in	between the number of cases to date			
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AFP*	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	02	51	49	+4.1%	
Diphtheria	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		00		%	
Mumps	00	02	03	00	00	00	01	02	00	08	29	426	947	-55.0%	
Measles	12	06	09	03	00	06	03	01	03	43	174	2240	1615	+38.5%	
Rubella	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	13	20	-35%	
CRS**	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	04	06	-33.3%	
Tetanus	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	09	12	-25%	
Neonatal Tetanus	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0%	
Japanese En- cephalitis	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	-	19	-	%	
Whooping Cough	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	33	55	-40%	
Tuberculosis	30	10	08	09	08	03	00	02	09	79	297	5521	5035	+9.6%	

Key to Table 1 & 2

Provinces: W: Western, C: Central, S: Southern, N: North, E: East, NC: North Central, NW: North Western, U: Uva, Sab: Sabaragamuwa.

RDHS Divisions: CB: Colombo, GM: Gampaha, KL: Kalutara, KD: Kandy, ML: Matale, NE: Nuwara Eliya, GL: Galle, HB: Hambantota, MT: Matara, JF: Jaffna,

KN: Killinochchi, MN: Mannar, VA: Vavuniya, MU: Mullaitivu, BT: Batticaloa, AM: Ampara, TR: Trincomalee, KM: Kalmunai, KR: Kurunegala, PU: Puttalam, AP: Anuradhapura, PO: Polonnaruwa, BD: Badulla, MO: Moneragala, RP: Ratnapura, KG: Kegalle.

Data Sources:

Weekly Return of Communicable Diseases: Diphtheria, Measles, Tetanus, Neonatal Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Chickenpox, Meningitis, Mumps., Rubella, CRS, Special Surveillance: AFP* (Acute Flaccid Paralysis), Japanese Encephalitis

CRS** =Congenital Rubella Syndrome

AFP and all clinically confirmed Vaccine Preventable Diseases except Tuberculosis and Mumps should be investigated by the MOH

Dengue Prevention and Control Health Messages

Look for plants such as bamboo, bohemia, rampe and banana in your surroundings and maintain them

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