If you have been to **Sierra Leone, Guinea, or Liberia**, in the past month, there is a possibility that you may have been exposed to **Ebola**.

**What is Ebola?** Ebola is the cause of a viral hemorrhagic fever disease. Symptoms include: fever, headache, joint and muscle aches, weakness, diarrhea, vomiting, stomach pain, lack of appetite and abnormal bleeding. Symptoms may appear anywhere from 2 to 21 days after exposure to Ebola virus, though 8-10 days is most common.

**How does Ebola spread?** You can only get Ebola from touching bodily fluids from a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola, or from exposure to contaminated objects, such as needles.

**Have you traveled in that area in the past month?**

- **Yes**, and I had contact with someone who was diagnosed with Ebola
  - Stay Calm. Get informed: "Contact" means you were in direct contact with body fluids (blood, vomit, sweat or semen) from a person with Ebola
  - If this defines you, immediately contact:
    - **Emergencies: call 9-1-1**
    - **During normal hours of operation** Elon Student Health Center in Partnership with Cone Health/ARMC **336-278-7230**
    - **Other times:** Campus Safety and Police **(336) 278-5555**
    - Approved for posting: Office of Student Health and Wellness 10-29-14

- **Yes**
  - Stay calm. Get informed: A non-sick, returning person who has not had contact does not need to take any special precautions
  - Monitor yourself for any of the following symptoms:
    - Fever
    - Stomach Pain
    - Weakness
    - Lack of Appetite
    - Headache
    - Abnormal Bleeding
    - Vomiting
    - Joint & Muscle Aches
    - Diarrhea
  - If you experience any of the symptoms, immediately contact:

- **No**
  - Stay calm. Get informed.

- **No**, but I know someone that has been to an affected area
  - Stay Calm. Get informed. Share this information.

**Ebola is NOT spread through air, water, or food.**

You can live with a roommate or attend class with a student who has been to an affected area without putting yourself at risk. You can only get Ebola from touching bodily fluids from a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola, or from exposure to contaminated objects, such as needles.