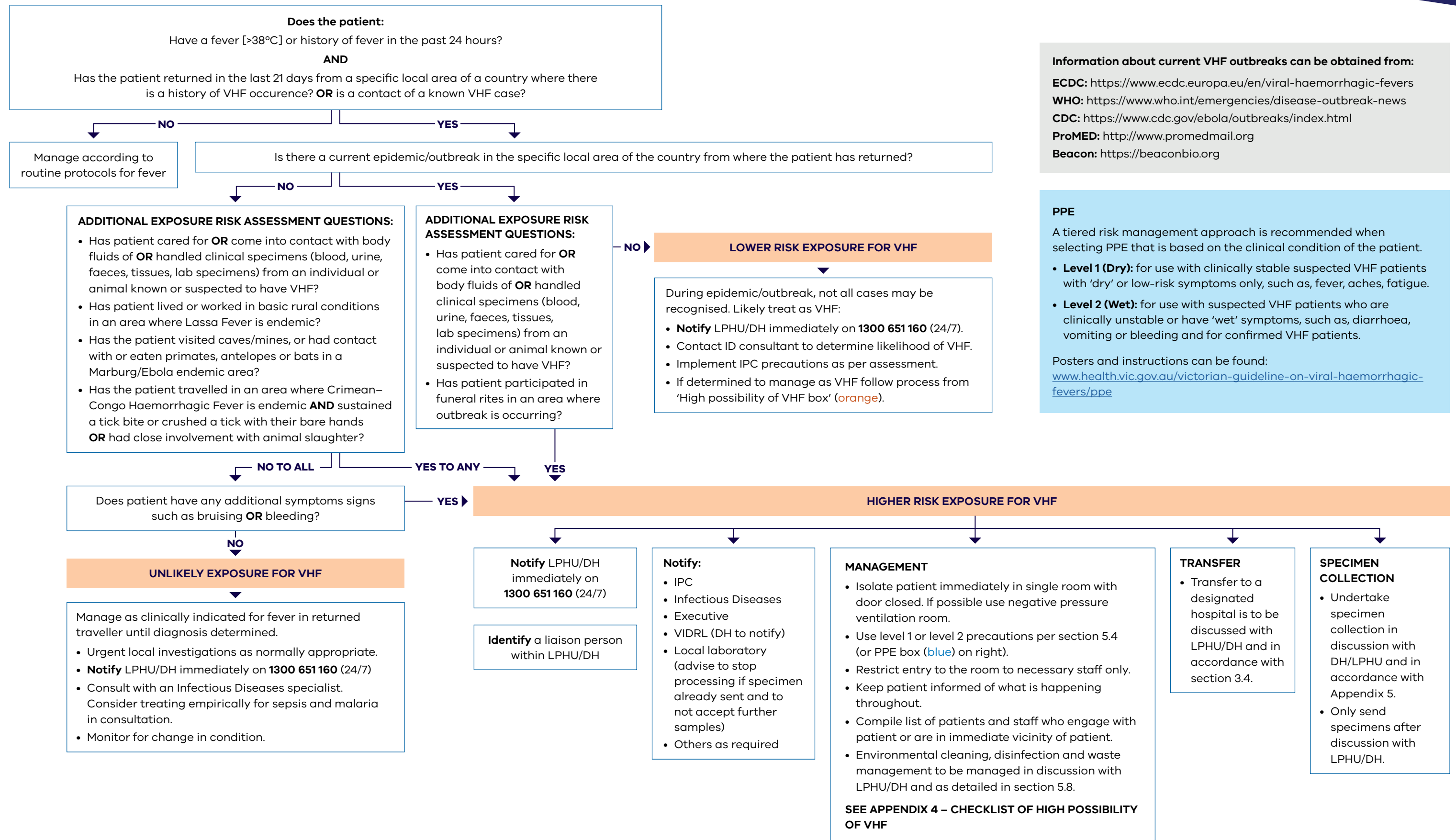


Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHF) case investigation flow chart



Information about current VHF outbreaks can be obtained from:

ECDC: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/viral-haemorrhagic-fevers>

WHO: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news>

CDC: <https://www.cdc.gov/ebola/outbreaks/index.html>

ProMED: <http://www.promedmail.org>

Beacon: <https://beaconbio.org>

PPE

A tiered risk management approach is recommended when selecting PPE that is based on the clinical condition of the patient.

- Level 1 (Dry):** for use with clinically stable suspected VHF patients with 'dry' or low-risk symptoms only, such as, fever, aches, fatigue.
- Level 2 (Wet):** for use with suspected VHF patients who are clinically unstable or have 'wet' symptoms, such as, diarrhoea, vomiting or bleeding and for confirmed VHF patients.

Posters and instructions can be found:

www.health.vic.gov.au/victorian-guideline-on-viral-haemorrhagic-fevers/ppe