

BLOOD DONOR EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL FOR EBOLA DISEASE

Blood collection facilities must reduce the risk of collecting blood and blood components from a donor who may be infected with Ebola disease. It is possible that an individual with Ebola disease may not have symptoms of infection during the incubation period. In addition, anyone who has **EVER** had Ebola disease may be at risk for transmitting Ebola disease through blood donation, regardless of the length of time since recovery.

Ebola disease is transmitted from human to human by direct contact with the body fluids (such as blood, urine, stool, saliva, semen, vaginal fluids or vomit) of symptomatic individuals. Healthcare workers, and family and friends providing care may have direct exposure to blood or other body fluids of sick patients. If direct exposure occurs, a person is at high risk of developing Ebola disease and must not donate blood or blood components.

DO NOT DONATE BLOOD if:

- You have **EVER** had Ebola disease
- In the **PAST 8 WEEKS**, you have lived in, or travelled to, a country with an Ebola disease outbreak.
- In the **PAST 8 WEEKS**, you have had sexual contact with a person who has **EVER** had Ebola disease, including a person under investigation in whom diagnosis is pending.
- In the **PAST 8 WEEKS**, you have had direct exposure to the body fluids (such as blood, urine, stool, saliva, semen, vaginal fluids or vomit) of a person with Ebola disease, including the body fluids of a person under investigation in whom diagnosis is pending.
- In the **PAST 8 WEEKS**, you have been notified by a public health authority that you may have been exposed to a person with Ebola disease.

PLEASE CONTACT THE DONOR CENTER, if you develop the following symptoms within the 8-week period following donation:

Fever

Severe Headache

Muscle Pain and Weakness

Fatigue

followed by:

Diarrhea

Vomiting

Abdominal Pain

hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising)