



## Viral Haemorrhagic Fever (VHF) Advice and risk assessment for childcare, school and college settings

**There have been no cases of VHF in Ireland to date** and the risk of VHF disease arriving in Ireland is **very low**.

Viral haemorrhagic fever agents (VHFs) are types of viral diseases that may cause a bleeding syndrome in humans. VHFs of particular concern however are those that have shown the chance for person-to-person spread. These are: Ebola, Marburg, Lassa fever and other Arenaviruses, and Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever.

These diseases cause a rare but serious viral infection, which is only passed on by direct contact with the blood, bodily fluids (saliva, urine, stool, breast milk) and organs of an infected person. Unlike influenza, the virus is not spread through the air.

It remains unlikely, but not impossible, that a person infected with VHF could arrive in Ireland.

## **Key points:**

- the risk of VHF disease arriving in Ireland is very low
- there have been several previous outbreaks of VHF disease in Africa
- transmission of VHF disease from person to person is by direct contact with the blood and body fluids of an ill person with the disease. Unlike influenza, the virus is not spread through the air. Persons without symptoms do not transmit the infection.
- the time between contact with the infected person and the time that first symptoms appear (incubation period) of VHF disease ranges from two to 21 days
- any child/student arriving back in Ireland having travelled from any affected countries, and who are without symptoms, are **not infectious** and there should be
- no restrictions on their childcare/school/college attendance or normal activities

The attached algorithm has been developed specifically to assist childcare, schools, and college settings who may have children/students/staff returning or visiting from affected countries.

All staff or those with contact with children/students should already be aware of what to do if a child/student falls ill and there is general guidance (referenced below) on infection control in childcare, school or college settings. Further information about VHF outbreaks can be found on the following websites:

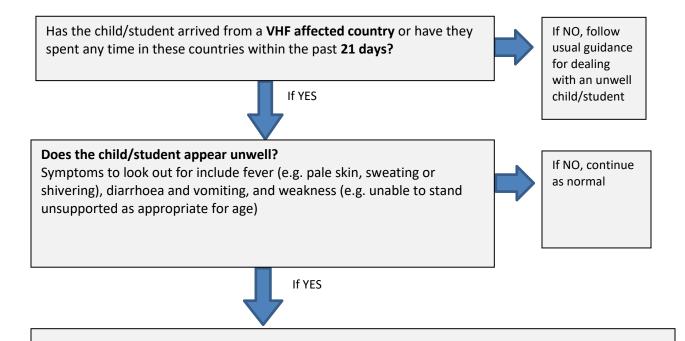
<u>HPSC</u>

**WHO** 

**Department of Foreign affairs and Trade travel advice** 

## VHF disease risk assessment in childcare/schools/college settings with travel from affected country within the last 21 days

This algorithm is to inform the assessment of unwell children/students in childcare/schools/college settings, and will assist the public health response and ensure the appropriate organisations are informed. If the child is unable to answer questions, please seek information from the responsible adult.



## Immediate medical assessment is needed.

- Refer the child/student to the local healthcare providers as per normal procedures.
- When referring them to the local services (GP/Emergency Dept./ ambulance/initial responders),
  PHONE in ADVANCE. Specify that the ill child/student has recently returned from an VHF-affected country and a risk assessment is needed. This ensures that they know the situation and what needs to be done, including wearing appropriate personal protective equipment, if required
- While waiting for the parent/guardian/ambulance service/initial responders to arrive, the unwell child/student should be separated from other children/students/staff.
- Standard precautions should be applied.
- Contact your local department of public health, which will assist with any subsequent public health action required.

A list of departments of public health is available at: <a href="http://www.hpsc.ie/NotifiableDiseases/Whotonotify/File,13160,en.pdf">http://www.hpsc.ie/NotifiableDiseases/Whotonotify/File,13160,en.pdf</a>