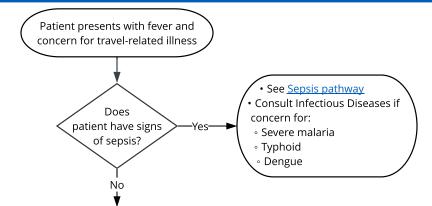


Exclusion criteria:

- Patients with concern for measles (see <u>Measles pathway</u>)
- Patients with concern for tuberculosis infection (see <u>Tuberculosis Screening in the</u> <u>Ambulatory Setting pathway</u>)
- Patients with concern for viral special pathogen infection (e.g., Ebola virus- see <u>CDC Post-Travel</u> <u>Evaluation to Rule Out Viral Special</u> <u>Pathogen Infection</u>)





QR code for mobile view

Travel history questions to ask before Infectious Diseases consultation:

- · Country/region traveled to
 - See <u>CDC resource for health risks by</u> destination
 - See information about diseases, geographic areas, and incubation periods
 - By geographic area
 - Bv disease
- · Timing of travel
- · Duration of travel
- Timing of potential exposure (if known)
- Onset of symptoms
- Sick contacts
- Vaccination/treatment history
 - See <u>resource for vaccination translation</u>

See full list of <u>Travel History Considerations</u>

Consult Infectious Diseases

- Infectious Diseases will determine testing needs
 - Consider waiting until after Infectious Diseases consult to draw labs to avoid additional blood draws
- Infectious Diseases will assist with determining patient disposition

Testing to consider

• For all febrile patients

- POC glucose, especially if at risk for malaria or patient presents with seizure or altered mental status
- CBC with differential
- Comprehensive metabolic panel
- Blood culture, especially if any concern for typhoid
- "Blood Parasite" test for malaria if patient traveled to endemic area
- Stool culture
- Typhoid, pathogenic *E. coli*, etc.
- Urinalysis

Targeted testing

- Examples: measles, hepatitis, pertussis, dengue, chikungunya
- · Additional testing considerations
 - Chest X-ray
 - Monospot/EBV titers
 - HIV (if considering acute seroconversion illness, add viral load)
 - PT/INR, PTT if concern for sepsis/coagulopathy/hemorrhagic fever
 - Lumbar puncture if change in mental status (arboviruses, meningococcemia)
- Other testing per patient's identified risk factors
 - Example: schistosomiasis if swimming in fresh water, etc.
 - Disease-specific testing if concern for a specific tropical disease