

EVD/ MERS CoV/ Avian Influenza/ Influenza Quick Comparison Table

	EBOLA (EVD)	MERS-COV	H7N9 (AVIAN) INFLUENZA	SEASONAL INFLUENZA
Affected countries/ geographical areas AND cases linked to travel	West African countries of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guinea Sierra Leone 	Possible exposure during travel to areas where there are known cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Kuwait, Yemen, Lebanon, Iran, and South Korea Cases linked to travel in the Middle East or South Korea have also been reported in several other countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Greece, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Turkey, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Malaysia, Philippines, United States, Thailand, and China 	Possible exposure during travel to areas where there are known cases : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China (Anhui, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Fujian, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Shandong, and Zhejiang, Beijing and Shanghai, Xinjiang Uyghur) 	Anywhere virus currently circulating Northern hemisphere: most frequently October – March Southern hemisphere (travel-related): April – September
Factors that raise index of suspicion	Within the past 21 days the patient has: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traveled from affected area and/or Been in contact with an EVD case, and/or Been advised to self-monitor for EVD 	History of being in a healthcare facility (as patient, worker or visitor) OR contact with camel or camel products (e.g., raw milk or meat, secretions or excretions, including urine), in affected area within 14 days of illness onset	Within the past 14 days the patient has: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traveled from affected areas and/or Been in close contact with an H7N9 case 	North American influenza season Recent exposure to someone with Influenza-Like-Illness
Signs & Symptoms	Symptoms are similar to those of other viral hemorrhagic fevers (e.g., Marburg), and of infectious diseases like malaria or typhoid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Malaise/ intense weakness Myalgia Headache Sore throat Jaundice Nausea/vomiting Chest pain Diarrhea Rash (chest, back, stomach) 	Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) - like presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory symptoms AND Fever (over 38 °C) AND New onset of (or exacerbation of chronic) cough or breathing difficulty AND Clinical, radiological, or histo-pathological evidence of pulmonary parenchymal disease (e.g., pneumonia, pneumonitis, or Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome) Need for hospitalization (+/- Critical Care) 	SARI like presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory symptoms AND Fever (over 38 °C) AND New onset of (or exacerbation of chronic) cough or breathing difficulty AND Clinical, radiological or histo-pathological evidence of pulmonary parenchymal disease (e.g. pneumonia, pneumonitis, or Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome) Need for hospitalization (+/- Critical Care) 	Influenza may be clinically indistinguishable from other viral respiratory diseases, and ~ 50% will not develop classical symptoms described below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Cough (usually dry, often severe) Sore throat Arthralgia/joint pain Myalgia Prostration/ extreme weakness Headache Coryza
IP&C PRECAUTIONS				
Additional Precautions	Enhanced Droplet/Contact Precautions plus additional Infection Prevention and Control measures for EVD	Enhanced Droplet/Contact Precautions	Enhanced Droplet/Contact Precautions	Droplet/Contact Precautions
OTHER				
Incubation Period	2 to 21 days; Most common: 8 to 10 days	12 hours to 14 days; Most common: 6 days	1-15 days; Most common: 6 days	1 – 4 days; Most common: 2 days
Period of Communicability	Not communicable before symptom onset Communicability increases with each stage of illness; most infectious in later stages Communicable as long as blood/body fluids contain virus, including convalescence period, before recovery, period of time after recovery, and post-mortem	Not clearly established, but likely to extend from onset of fever and until 10 days after fever resolves	Not clearly established	Adults: 1 day before symptom onset and until ~5 days after Children: several days before symptom onset and until 7 – 10 days after Immunocompromised persons may shed virus longer periods