Appendix E: Clinical Risk Assessment Form

Viral Haemorrhagic Fevers Clinical Risk Assessment Form	5	
Feithmeannacht na Seirbhise Sklaine Health Service Executive Version 1.3, 25/08/2014		
Section A - Patient Details		
Enter the details in section A or attach patient label in space provided in section B		
Surname: Forename:		
Address:	\Box	
Const C M C NIX C Data of Digits		
Sex: F M NK Date of Birth: Age: Age:		
Emergency Dept/Ward: Patient's Hospital Number:		
Section B - Patient label Place patient label below		
Section C - Assessed by		
Name of assessor: Date of assessment:		
Medical council number:		
Section D - Travel history		
Has the patient returned from an area known to be endemic for VHF (www.hpsc.ie) in the last 21 days?	nown	
If yes, which country City/Region/Town		
Section E - Signs & Symptoms		
Headache Rash Retrosternal pain Systolic Systoli	nown	
Was onset of symptoms sudden or gradual? Sudden onset Gradual onset Date of onset of first symptoms: Fever + travel to endemic area + bleeding or signs of bleeding increase the likelihood of VHF diagnosis. Please complete questions overleaf to assess exposure.		

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Section F - Exposure		
Has the patient	Yes No Unknown	
1. Lived or worked in basic rural conditions where Lassa fever/CCHF is endemic?		
2. Received a tick bite &/or removed a tick &/or crushed a tick with their bare hands in a CCHF endemic area?		
3. Travelled to a rural environment where contact with livestock or ticks is possible in a CCHF endemic area?		
4. Visited caves or mines in a VHF endemic area?		
5. Had exposure to an area contaminated by bats?		
6. Eaten food which could have been contaminated by rats in a Lassa fever endemic area?		
7. Swept/cleaned dust which could have been contaminated by rats in a Lassa fever endemic area?		
8. Handled or butchered dead primates or been involved in drying, smoking their meat or consuming their meat in a VHF endemic area?		
For details of current outbreaks and maps of endemic/risk areas see www.hpsc.ie		
Has the patient	V No Halanana	
9. Come into contact with the body fluids of, or had direct contact with, a live or dead individual or animal, known or strongly suspected to have VHF, e.g. during routine patient care, transport of patient, resuscitation, autopsy?	Yes No Unknown	
10. Handled clinical/laboratory specimens (blood, urine, faeces, tissues, laboratory cultures) from a live or dead individual or animal known or strongly suspected to have VHF?		
11. Received IM or IV injections while in an endemic country?		
Has the patient	Yes No Unknown	
12. Had close contact with a live or dead individual known or strongly suspected to have VHF e.g. kissed, been breastfed by?		
13. Had sex in the last 3 months with an individual known or strongly suspected to have VHF?		
14. Been involved in the funeral preparations of an individual known or strongly suspected to have VHF?		
15. Come into contact with body fluids of a live or dead individual known or strongly suspected to have VHF either directly, e.g. handled blood, urine, or indirectly, e.g. soiled clothes or bedding?		
Assessed category of VHF risk		
If YES to <u>ANY</u> of questions 1-15 <u>AND</u> FEVER . See VHF algorithm for immediate actions.	Possibility of VHF (High risk)	
If NO to <u>ALL</u> of the above; <u>AND</u> YES to TRAVEL from endemic area in last 21 days <u>AND</u> FEVER ; VHF is possible, but malaria more likely	ssibility of VHF (At Risk)	
If no to <u>ALL</u> of the above; <u>AND</u> NO to TRAVEL ; <u>AND</u> YES to FEVER ; VHF is unlikely.	VHF Unlikely (No Risk)	
Reassess if fails to improve, e.g. nosebleed, bloody diarrhoea, sudden rise in ASK or CK, sudden fall in platelets, fall in BP, rapidly increasing O ₂ requirements in absence of diagnosis. Consider bioterrorism related VHF if symptoms suggestive but no travel history.		