

Screening passengers for the Ebola virus

Screening airport passengers for signs of Ebola could limit the spread of the virus across international borders, although such safeguards – including medical surveys and temperature scans – are not foolproof

TEMPERATURE CHECKS

Handheld infrared thermometer pointed at forehead estimates body temperature within seconds.

Checks can miss people with no symptoms (Ebola incubates for up to 21 days), or those taking drugs such as ibuprofen



Passenger Health Screening Visual Assessment & Clear

Dear Traveler: Due to an outbreak of Ebola virus, the following health declaration is required.

(Name as it appears on your travel and boarding documents) First name: _____
Surname: DUNCAN
Other name(s): ERIC
Number(s) with country code: 1) 231
LIBERIA

HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRES

People from Ebola-hit countries required to give details of symptoms and contact with infected patients. Travellers may be unaware that they have been exposed to Ebola, or may not disclose information

MEDICAL TESTS



Travellers with raised temperature subjected to blood test or quarantine. Ebola test takes hours or days to get result



SURVEILLANCE

Customs staff at points of entry observe and question passengers for signs of illness.

Infected person can appear perfectly well if they have not yet developed symptoms

THERMAL CAMERAS

Show heat of passengers as they walk past – those displaying red are stopped for further screening.

Measures temperature of skin rather than body, raising accuracy issues



Active
check

Passive
check