

**NRT Quick Reference Guide:  
Hemorrhagic Fever (HF) Viruses**

*For reference, please see "Key References Cited/Used in National Response Team (NRT) Quick Reference Guides (QRGs) for Viral 2012 Revision." QRGs are intended for Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and Remedial Program Managers (RPMs).*

<b>Agent Characteristics</b>	<p><b>QRG PURPOSE:</b> Given that a first responder may not know the specific type of hemorrhagic fever virus in the first 24-48 hours of a response, this document provides information on the general properties, effects, and decontamination methods shared by all HF viruses.</p> <p><b>Agent Classification:</b> Biological <b>Type:</b> Virus <b>Family:</b> Arenaviridae, Bunyaviridae, Filoviridae, and Flaviviridae</p> <p><b>Description:</b> The viruses that cause Hemorrhagic Fevers are lipid enveloped RNA viruses &amp; can infect humans &amp; animals. The viruses are spread through contact with bodily fluids and excreta of infected hosts (e.g., humans &amp; non-human). Airborne transmission &amp; contact with contaminated surfaces is also possible. HF viruses with characteristics such as high viral concentration, uniform particle size, low electrostatic charge, etc. are considered "weapons-grade." HF re-aerosolization is a consideration, particularly if "weapons-grade". Even if HFs are not "weapons-grade", it is a concern for all exposure routes. All exposure routes of hemorrhagic fever (inhalation, gastrointestinal, &amp; cutaneous) can occur in humans through natural and intentional (bioterrorism) release scenarios.</p>							
	<b>Hemorrhagic Fever</b>	<b>Bio-Safety Level</b>	<b>CDC Class</b>	<b>HHS Select Agent</b>	<b>Incubation Period</b>	<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Infectivity/Lethality**</b>	<b>Primary non-human host</b>
	<b>Arenaviridae</b>							
	Argentine (Junin)	4	A	Yes	7-14 days	Q; TS PT = Plasma during convalescence	High/High	Rodent
	Bolivian (Machupo)	4	A	Yes	9-15 days	Q; TS	High/High	Rodent
	Venezuelan (Guanarito)	4	A	Yes	7-14 days	Q; TS	High/High	Rodent
	Brazilian (Sabia)	4	A	Yes	7-14 days	Q; TS	High/High	Rodent
	Lassa	4	A	Yes	5-16 days	Q; TS; PT = Ribavirin	High/High	Rodent
	Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis	4	A	No	8-13 days	Q; TS; PT = Corticosteroids	High/High	Rodent
	<b>Bunyaviridae</b>							
	Crimean-Congo	4	C	Yes	3-12 days	Q; TS; PT = Ribavirin	Low/Medium	Tick, livestock
	Rift Valley Fever	3	A	Yes	2-5 days	Q; TS; PT = Ribavirin	High/High	Bloodsucking insects
	<b>Filoviridae</b>							
	Ebola/Marburg	4	A	Yes	3-16 days	Q; TS	High/High	Bats, mammals, monkeys, primates
	<b>Flaviviridae</b>							
Dengue Fever	2	A	No	3-5 days	Q; TS	Unknown/High	Mosquitos	
<p><b>Q = Quarantine of Infected Individuals    TS = Treatment is Supportive    PT = Possible Therapy    ** Assumes no treatment provided</b></p>								
<p><b>Person-to-Person Transmission:</b> Yes, contact with infected bodily fluids or excreta of live or dead victims.</p> <p><b>Other Forms of Transmission:</b> Yes, contact with infected fluids or excreta of live or dead non-human hosts.</p>					<p><b>Persistence/Stability:</b> Known to persist in bodily fluids or excreta of live or dead host for several months. Hemorrhagic fever virus persistence is affected by types of environmental matrices and intentional stabilization (i.e. weapons-grade).</p>			
<b>Release Scenarios</b>	<p><b>CAUTION: REAEROSOLIZATION OF THE VIRUS IS DEPENDENT UPON THE AERODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF THE CONTAMINATED MEDIA (BODILY FLUIDS, EXCRETA, ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIALS). ALL MEDIA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A REAEROSOLIZATION CONCERN.</b></p> <p><b>Air/Aerosolization:</b> In a bioterror event, HF viruses may be released in an aerosolized form. Release of HF viruses can occur indoors and outdoors. Reaerosolization will depend upon the size &amp; physical properties of the contaminated matrix and may quickly lead to the HF viruses spreading throughout a building &amp; surrounding areas. An outdoor release of HF virus has the potential to travel from the immediate area, increasing the scope of the response. Devices designed to detect aerosolized versions of the HFs are not available.</p> <p><b>Soil/Surfaces:</b> Viruses pose a surface &amp; soil hazard.</p> <p><b>Water:</b> Viruses could potentially survive for long periods of time in water. Reaerosolization can occur when using water for firefighting.</p> <p><b>Other:</b> HF viruses are naturally occurring &amp; endemic throughout the world &amp; are infective via all exposure routes.</p>							
<b>Health Effects</b>	Onset	Varies according to type of virus. See table above.						
	Signs/Symptoms per Exposure Route	<p><b>General:</b> Regardless of exposure route (i.e. inhalation, cutaneous, ingestion, and/or eyes), infected individuals will exhibit initial signs &amp; symptoms including fever, eye redness, fatigue, dizziness, muscle aches, loss of strength, &amp; exhaustion. Severe cases will show signs of bleeding under the skin, internal organs, or from body orifices like the mouth, eyes, or ears. Severely ill patients show shock, nervous system malfunction, delirium, seizures &amp; coma.</p>						
<b>Effect Levels</b>	<p><b>Specific Effect Levels Are Unknown.</b></p> <p><b>Infectivity:</b> High</p> <p><b>Infective Dose:</b> The infective dose of HF virus appears to be low (1 to 10 viral particles).</p> <p><b>Lethality:</b> HF viruses are highly lethal, if untreated. Contact the Centers for Disease Control &amp; Prevention (CDC) for more information: (404) 639-3311.</p>							
<b>Personnel Safety</b>	Concerns	Check with the Health & Safety Officer regarding PPE, Medical Surveillance, & Health & Safety Plan (HASP). Level of PPE may vary depending upon the incident & site-specific circumstances. The PPE Levels listed are general suggestions only. For decon of workers, use warm soapy water, taking care to avoid abrading the skin.						
	Medical	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Annual physical &amp; respiratory function exams.</p> <p><b>Treatments Available:</b> Seek medical attention. Treatment is supportive. Quarantine procedures for infected individuals should be strictly followed.</p>						
	First Aid	<p><b>During Incident:</b> Conduct medical monitoring; use PPE as designated by the HASP; record the PPE levels used; monitor for fever &amp; other signs/symptoms as listed under Health Effects, &amp; if necessary, ensure medical attention is provided as soon as possible.</p> <p><b>Post Incident:</b> Monitor for signs/symptoms &amp; if necessary, ensure medical attention is provided as soon as possible.</p>						
	PPE	<p><b>CAUTION: UNTIL SAMPLING CONFIRMS THE VIRAL AGENT WON'T OR CAN'T BREAKTHROUGH EITHER A P100 or HEPA FILTER, RESPONDERS SHOULD USE A SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA) FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION</b></p> <p><b>Emergency Response to a Suspected Viral Incident:</b> Possible PPE Levels for emergency responders is based on scenario risks from highest level of protection to least: <b>1)</b> Pressure-demand Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) with Level A protective suit, when: <b>a)</b> Event is uncontrolled, <b>b)</b> Viral agent is airborne or aerosolizable, <b>c)</b> Dissemination method is unknown, <b>d)</b> Performing decon rinsing and washing of workers in Level A protective suits because of an airborne or aerosolizable viral agent. <b>2)</b> Pressure-demand SCBA with Level B protective suit, when: <b>a)</b> The viral agent is no longer a reaerosolization threat but the viral agent's breakthrough ability for P100 or HEPA filters is not known, <b>b)</b> Response operations may cause a splash hazard. <b>3)</b> Full-face piece respirator with P100 filter or PAPR with HEPA filters, when sampling confirms the viral agent won't or can't breakthrough the P100 or HEPA filter: <b>4)</b> Disposable hooded coveralls, gloves, &amp; foot coverings, when there is NO threat of airborne release or re-aerosolization of the viral agent.</p> <p><b>Other Workers:</b> PPE recommendations for workers other than emergency responders must be developed in the HASP for the specific scenario. PPE</p>						

	recommendations will vary by job type (e.g., cleanup, decon, etc.), type of exposure (e.g., airborne or surface/liquid/soil hazard), & any other site hazards (e.g., chemical, physical, etc.).	
Sampling	<p><b>Fixed and Portable Aerosol Monitoring:</b> No field detection methods are currently employed.</p> <p><b>CONCERNS: BEFORE OBTAINING SAMPLES:</b> Identify sample transportation requirements; Contact EPA/HQ-EOC (202-564-3850) for ERLN contract laboratories able to analyze these types of samples; Clearly identify &amp; coordinate with the laboratory to be used since most labs cannot analyze all types of media (e.g., wipes, swabs, filters, etc.); Coordinate with the sample disposal facility for acceptance criteria (i.e., sample decon requirements); Coordinate with investigative units (EPA-CID &amp; FBI) to ensure sample chain-of-custody is maintained between the groups. <b>Note:</b> Sampling techniques, analytical equipment and detection levels will be site-specific &amp; depend on: <b>1)</b> characteristics of the agent; <b>2)</b> type of contaminated surfaces (e.g., porous v. nonporous); <b>3)</b> response phase &amp; purpose of sampling; <b>4)</b> collection and storage methods applied; <b>5)</b> transportation regulations; <b>6)</b> laboratory sample acceptance criteria and; <b>7)</b> decon requirements of sample waste disposal facility.</p> <p><b>CAUTION: HEPA EQUIPMENT IS NOT RECOMMENDED UNTIL PROVEN EFFECTIVE IN FILTERING PARTICLES AS SMALL AS VIRAL SIZE</b></p> <p><b>Sampling Location Plans:</b> If the initial point of contamination is known, start with an area thought to be free of contamination &amp; work in concentric circles towards the initial point of contamination. Be concerned about likely contaminated areas (e.g., elevator buttons, mail, corners of hallways, baseboards, light switches, door knobs) due to foot traffic or ventilation systems. This virus can infect humans &amp; animals (see table above). Note areas where non-human hosts may have frequented, since their movement may have affected the extent of contamination. Based on site characteristics &amp; laboratory capacity, sampling plan may be judgmental, probabilistic, or a combination thereof.</p> <p><b>Consult EPA/HQ-EOC at 202-564-3850 for Environmental Response Laboratory Network (a.k.a. ERLN laboratory) personnel who can explain a sampling procedure that is compatible with current analytical procedure.</b></p> <p><b>Air:</b> Collect air samples with gel filter or impinger. Refer to the manufacturer's aseptic sampling methods, flow rates, &amp; sampling times. Ensure that the appropriate pump is used for the selected sampling method.</p> <p><b>Water:</b> Can persist in water; therefore, any consumable liquid should be sampled. If the consumable liquid is chlorinated, the chlorine needs to be neutralized immediately with a sodium thiosulfate or other neutralizer at the concentration specified by the analytical laboratory prior to shipment. As chlorine levels can vary substantially throughout a drinking water system, it is not always appropriate to assume that a sample is chlorinated based solely on a description of the water treatment processes in use.</p> <p><b>Soil:</b> For the localized areas where soil deposition of the agent is suspected to have occurred (i.e., aerosol or liquid droplets), a surface soil sample from a depth of less than 1 inch (2.54 cm) should be obtained from non-vegetated area.</p> <p><b>Surfaces: Wipe &amp; Swab Sampling (for non-porous surfaces):</b> Limited studies suggest using a sterile macrofoam swabs moistened with 1X phosphate-buffered saline supplemented with 0.02% Tween-80 (PBST), pH 6.5). Do NOT use dry wipes or swabs.</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b> Collect anything (e.g., dust, straw, wood, etc.) suspected of being impacted by non-human host (see table above) movement or habitation as these items may have come in contact with their feces or fluids.</p> <p><b>A site-specific sampling plan should be reviewed &amp; approved by appropriate Subject Matter Experts &amp;/or through ICS channels.</b></p> <p><b>Sample Packaging &amp; Shipping:</b> The packaging &amp; shipping of samples are subject to strict regulations established by DOT, CDC, USPS, OSHA, &amp; IATA. Contact the sample-receiving laboratory to determine if they have additional packaging, shipping or labeling requirements. HF samples should be placed in an air-tight container &amp; kept at temperatures of 40-50°F (4-10°C).</p> <p><b>CAUTION: Many labs may not be able to perform analysis on all matrices (e.g., wipes &amp; soil).</b></p> <p><b>Laboratory Information:</b> Contact EPA/HQ-EOC (202-564-3850) for contract laboratories able to analyze these types of samples.</p>	
	<p><b>CAUTION: HEPA EQUIPMENT IS NOT RECOMMENDED UNTIL PROVEN EFFECTIVE IN FILTERING PARTICLES AS SMALL AS VIRAL SIZE</b></p> <p><b>Decon/Cleanup Planning:</b> Site-specific decon/cleanup plan should be developed &amp; approved by all necessary organizations/SMEs via ICS channels. Responders should develop a plan that takes into account: <b>1)</b> Nature of contamination including physical properties, how it entered the facility, etc.; <b>2)</b> Extent of contamination, including the amount &amp; possible pathways that have or could have spread the virus. It is advisable to isolate the contaminated area; &amp; <b>3)</b> Objectives of decon, including decon of critical items for re-use &amp; the treatment, removal, or packaging of other items for disposal. <b>Note:</b> Crisis exemptions from EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs might be necessary depending on decontaminating agents used.</p> <p><b>WARNING: DECON SOLUTIONS SHOULD NOT BE DEPLOYED AS A SPRAY.</b></p> <p><b>Decon Methods:</b> Decon decisions will be site &amp; situation specific but due to re-aerosolization concerns, <b>under NO circumstances should ANY broom be used.</b> EPA's National Decon Team, call the NRT pager at 800-329-1841 can provide specific decontamination parameters &amp; the requirements for using readily available commercial items such as household bleach. For large areas, low-tech cleanup methods most likely won't be used – rather, widespread fumigation would be the most expedient &amp; cost effective method selected. For small areas of contamination, discreet area decon methods would typically proceed as follows: allow aerosols to settle &amp; wear protective clothing; gently cover any contaminated areas with paper towel(s) (overlapping each other if necessary) &amp; apply decon solutions. HF viruses can be inactivated by the following decon solutions: 1) pH-amended bleach solution (i.e., 1 part household bleach, 1 part vinegar &amp; 8 parts water); 2) a 70% aqueous solution of ethanol, &amp; 3) a 5% aqueous solution of a phenolic germicidal detergent (e.g., industrial strength Lysol®). Apply the decon solution by starting at the perimeter &amp; wet towards the center of the contaminated area. Ensure sufficient contact time (i.e., 60 minutes) is provided &amp; ensure the paper towel is kept "sopping" wet during this time. Remove the paper towel(s) then wipe up the residual dampness/drops of pH-amended bleach solution until surface is dry. Reapply solution to the bare surface &amp; wipe up immediately with more paper towel(s), then let surface air-dry. All contaminated decon materials (e.g., paper towels, etc.) should be appropriately treated &amp; discarded as bio-hazardous waste.</p> <p><b>Verification of Decon:</b> Site and situation specific. Please contact ERT (732-321-6660) and/or NDT (800-329-1841) for further assistance.</p>	
	<p><b>CAUTION:</b> Hazardous waste transportation &amp; disposal are regulated federally; however more stringent regulations may exist under state authority. These regulations differ from state-to-state. Detailed state regulations can be found at <a href="http://www.envcap.org">www.envcap.org</a>.</p>	
	<p><b>Waste Disposal Planning:</b> Waste generated from assessment &amp; cleanup activities should be incinerated, autoclaved, chemically disinfected, or fumigated &amp; then tested to be sure the agent(s) were inactivated. Waste disposal for agent-contaminated wastes generated from the decontamination &amp; disposal activities will be problematic. Landfills willing to take these wastes may be limited &amp; incineration may be prohibitively expensive or impractical. All waste disposal options should be investigated as early into the response process as possible. Transportation of the agent contaminated wastes from the site to the landfill or incinerator may be problematic as well. First, agreements must be reached between the waste sender &amp; acceptor BEFORE transport, followed by timely public notification of the transport &amp; disposal phases. Transportation of hazardous waste may cross several states and localities, which may exceed federal regulations. Requirements for transporting hazardous materials, &amp; procedure for exemption, are specified in <a href="http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/hazmat/complyhmrregs.htm#hmp">http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/safety-security/hazmat/complyhmrregs.htm#hmp</a>. The U.S. EPA has developed a web-based Incident Waste Management Planning &amp; Response Tool which contains guidance related to waste transportation, contact information for potential treatment, disposal facilities, &amp; state regulatory offices, packaging guidance to minimize risk to workers, &amp; guidance to minimize the potential for contaminating the treatment or disposal facility. Access to the EPA's web based disposal tool requires pre-registration (<a href="http://www2.ergweb.com/bdrtool/login.asp">http://www2.ergweb.com/bdrtool/login.asp</a>).</p>	