1 Clinicians should additionally be alert to the possibility of atypical presentations in patients who are immunocompromised, atypical presentations may include absence of fever.

2 Testing should be according to local guidance for management of community acquired pneumonia. Examples of other aetiologies include S. pneumoniae, L. *pneumophila*, other recognised primary bacterial pneumonias, influenza and RSV. It is not necessary to wait for all test results for other pathogens before testing for MERS-CoV.

3 Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Yemen

4 Close contact is defined as:

- Prolonged face-to-face contact (>15 minutes) with a symptomatic confirmed case in a household or other closed setting **OR**
- Healthcare worker who provided direct clinical or personal care or examination of a symptomatic confirmed case OR
- Hospital visitor, to a possible/confirmed case. Contacts will be identified following a risk assessment.

5 <u>A cluster</u> is defined as: 2 or more people with onset of symptoms in the same 14 day period and who are associated with a specific setting, such as a classroom, workplace, household, extended family, hospital or other residential institution.

MERS Risk Assessment for use in a Primary Care Setting



hpso

STANDARD

PRECAUTIONS (SP)

AIRBORNE

PRECAUTIONS:

Long-sleeved gown

Eye protection (face

Respiratory protection (FFP2 or FFP3 masks)

Respiratory hygiene

and cough etiquette

shield or goggles)

(single use/disposable

Gloves

preferable)

POSSIBLE CASE DEFINITIONS (1 or 2)

Any person with SEVERE acute respiratory infection requiring admission to hospital with symptoms of fever
(>38°C) or history of fever, and cough PLUS evidence of pulmonary parenchymal disease (e.g. clinical or radiological evidence of pneumonia or acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)^{1,2}

AND at least ONE of the following exposures in the **14 days** before symptom onset:

A. History of travel to, or residence in an area³ where infection with MERS-CoV could have been acquired (excluding short transit time in an airport that is <8hrs. duration)

B. Close contact ⁴ with a confirmed case of MERS-CoV infection while the case was symptomatic or with camels (including consumption of camel products)

C. Person is a healthcare worker based in a hospital setting in the at risk countries and caring for patients with severe acute respiratory infection, (regardless of place of residence or history of travel or use of PPE.)

D. Part of a cluster⁵ of two or more epidemiologically linked cases requiring hospital admission, regardless of place of residence or history of travel, and not already explained by other infection or aetiology.

OR

2. A person with <u>acute influenza –like-illness (ILI)</u> PLUS contact with camels or consumption of camel products or contact with a hospital in an affected country in the 14 days prior to onset.

