

CDC Ebola Microsite Basic Embed Instructions

The CDC Ebola Microsite is a collection of web content from CDC targeted to U.S. healthcare workers that can be made available through a single web page on your site. By referencing a JavaScript library hosted at CDC and introducing some minimal markup to a web page on your site, you will be able to deliver up-to-date CDC Ebola web content for U.S. healthcare workers without needing to make any additional updates.

Basic Instructions

The following are instructions for embedding the CDC Ebola Microsite on your website.

1. Identify (or create) a web page on your site using your standard templates (e.g., standard header, footer, navigation, etc.).
2. Add the following HTML markup (hereafter referred to as an embed tag) to this web page:

```
<div data-cdc-microsite="ebola" data-cdc-microsite-template="default"></div>
```

3. If your site is currently using HTML4 (or earlier) then add the following script tag to your web page.

```
<script data-main="//t.cdc.gov/microsites/ebola/js/appNoConflict"
        src="//t.cdc.gov/microsites/ebola/js/libs/require/require.js"></script>
```

If your site is configured for HTML5 and serving HTML5 pages then add the following script tag to your web page.

```
<script data-main="//t.cdc.gov/microsites/ebola/js/app"
        src="//t.cdc.gov/microsites/ebola/js/libs/require/require.js"></script>
```

It is strongly recommended that this tag be placed towards the end of the page immediately before the closing `</body>` tag.

4. Make any changes to the CSS for this page as required to adjust the presentation. Effort has been made to ensure that the microsite will display properly without needing to make changes; however, there could be situations that have not been accounted for.

Additional/Optional Instructions

Changing the Default Template

The microsite can currently be delivered using one of three different templates that provide a 1-, 2-, or 3-column layout on your page. The default is a three-column layout. To change this from the default, specify the value of "one-column" or "two-column" for the **data-cdc-microsite-template** attribute in the embed tag. For example, to specify a two-column layout the following embed tag would be used.

```
<div data-cdc-microsite="ebola" data-cdc-microsite-template="two-column"></div>
```

Relocating Your Content into the Microsite

The microsite supports the ability to take content from the web page that is hosting it and injecting it into the microsite below the main banner of the microsite. The content that you want to have relocated is identified by adding a specific CSS class, **cdc-microsite-relocate**, to the element(s) you want to show up on the microsite. For example, the following is some content that has been identified to be included in the microsite:

```
<div class="cdc-microsite-relocate">
  <h3>My Relocated Content Header</h3>
  <p>My relocated content here... </p>
</div>
.
.
.
<div data-cdc-microsite="ebola" data-cdc-microsite-template="two-column"></div>
.
.
.
```

NOTE: the styling of this block may need to be adjusted using CSS depending on what other classes/styles apply to the relocated markup. At a minimum, it is suggested that you add the following to your page CSS if you are using this content relocation feature:

```
.cdc-microsite-relocate {
  display: none;
}
```

This will “hide” the content until after it has been relocated into the microsite which will prevent it from momentarily seen in the browser when the page first loads. The microsite takes care of showing the content once relocated.

Hosting on an Intranet and/or Secure Site

The microsite can be hosted on an Intranet and/or a site using TLS/SSL (i.e., a site served over https). In order to have the site displayed in such a way that does not cause mixed-mode security warnings in the browser the script tag from Step #3 in the Basic Instructions above should be modified as follows:

```
<script data-main="//tools.cdc.gov/microsites/ebola/js/app"
  src="//tools.cdc.gov/microsites/ebola/js/libs/require/require.js"></script>
```

If there are any questions and/or problems with the CDC microsite, please contact us by sending an e-mail to IMTech@cdc.gov with a subject line of “Ebola Microsite”.

Three-column version shown here. Two- and one- column versions are also available.

hospital Example Hospital Website
Demonstrating the use of CDC's Ebola Microsite

Ebola Virus Disease: Information for U.S. Healthcare Workers

Example Hospital Updates and Activities
Thursday, 2:00pm EDT: Physician and Physician Assistants Webinar on Treatment and Reporting Protocols

Diagnosis / Testing
Case Definition for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)
Health care providers should be alert for and evaluate any patients suspected of having Ebola Virus Disease (EVD).

Specimen Collection, Transport, Testing, and Submission
Interim Guidance for Specimen Collection, Transport, Testing, and Submission for Persons Under Investigation for Ebola Virus Disease in the United States
For staff working in laboratory and healthcare settings. Biosafety requirements for how to collect and perform routine testing of specimens.
Packaging and Shipping Clinical Specimens Diagram
How to package and ship clinical specimens.
Interim Guidance Regarding Compliance with Select Agent Regulations for Laboratories Handling Patient Specimens that are Known or Suspected to Contain Ebola Virus
Guidance on how to apply select agent regulations to activities associated with the diagnosis and care of individuals suspected of having an infection with Ebola virus.

Transportation / Monitoring / Movement
Interim Guidance for Monitoring and Movement of Persons with Ebola Virus Disease Exposure
A framework for evaluating risk of exposure and initiating appropriate public health actions based on exposure risk and clinical assessment.
Guidance on Air Medical Transport for Patients with Ebola Virus Disease
For air medical transport (AMT) providers in the use of specialized aircraft. Does not apply to commercial passenger aircraft.

Protecting Healthcare Workers
Protecting Healthcare Personnel
Videos, slides, posters, and other tools for training healthcare personnel on how to select and use personal protective equipment (PPE).
Interim Guidance for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems and 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) for Management of Patients with Known or Suspected Ebola Virus Disease in the United States
Guidance for handling inquiries and responding to patients with suspected Ebola symptoms, and for keeping workers safe.

U.S. Healthcare Settings
Ebola Virus Disease Information for Clinicians in U.S. Healthcare Settings
Updated information about Ebola virus disease (EVD) for clinicians working in U.S. hospitals and health clinics.
Safe Management of Patients with Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in U.S. Hospitals
Necessary infection control procedures to protect patients and healthcare providers in U.S. hospitals.
Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Hospitalized Patients with Known or Suspected Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever in U.S. Hospitals
Standard contact and droplet precautions are recommended for management of hospitalized patients with known or suspected Ebola HF.
Interim Guidance for Environmental Infection Control in Hospitals for Ebola Virus
Interim Guidance for Environmental Infection Control in Hospitals for Ebola Virus
Guidance for Safe Handling of Human Remains of Ebola Patients in U.S. Hospitals and Mortuaries
For personnel who perform postmortem care in U.S. hospitals and mortuaries.

Learn About Ebola

About Ebola
Ebola, previously known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, is a rare and deadly disease caused by infection with one of the Ebola virus strains. [More >](#)

Signs and Symptoms
Symptoms may appear anywhere from 2-21 days after exposure to Ebola virus though 8-10 days is most common. [More >](#)

Transmission
The virus is spread through direct contact. You can't get Ebola through air, water, or food. [More >](#)

Risk of Exposure
Healthcare providers caring for Ebola patients and the family and friends in close contact with Ebola patients are at the highest risk. [More >](#)

Prevention
Healthcare workers must be ready to employ practical viral hemorrhagic fever isolation precautions or barrier nursing techniques. [More >](#)

Diagnosis
Timeline of infection and diagnostic tests available. [More >](#)

Treatment
Standard treatment for Ebola HF is still limited to supportive therapy. [More >](#)

Facts about Ebola
Questions and Answers on Ebola
Common questions and answers on the current outbreak of Ebola HF in West Africa. [More >](#)

Questions and Answers On Experimental Treatments and Vaccines for Ebola
Questions the public has about potential treatments and vaccines for Ebola. [More >](#)

Learn More about the Ebola HF outbreak in West Africa
Highlights and case counts by country for Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria. [More >](#)

Virus Ecology Graphic
The life cycle of the Ebola virus. [More >](#)

CDC Responds to the 2014 Ebola Outbreak
CDC experts work 24/7 in response to the Ebola Outbreak in West Africa. Learn how they support the response in many different capacities. [More >](#)

Infographics & Illustrations | Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever
Printable infographics and illustrations with facts about Ebola and how to respond and prevent its spread. [More >](#)

News & Updates

- September 19, 2014
Interim Guidance about Ebola Infection for Airline Crews, Cleaning Personnel, and Cargo Personnel
Information for airlines on stopping ill travelers from boarding, managing and reporting onboard sick travelers, protecting crew and passengers from infection, and cleaning the plane and disinfecting contaminated areas.
- September 19, 2014
Recommendations for Breastfeeding/Infant Feeding in the

CDC Twitter

- September 23 • 12:12 PM ET
RT @DrFriedenCDC: Health officials must develop new methods for patient care & resource distribution to disrupt the #Ebola epidemic: <http://t.co/jjCgMIMxL>
- September 23 • 11:31 AM ET
RT @DrFriedenCDC: We can stop the #Ebola epidemic by placing 70% of patients in settings that reduce the rate of transmission <http://t.co/jjCgMIMxL>
- September 23 • 11:10 AM ET
RT @CDCMMWR: CDC's EbolaResponse tool estimates how interventions can slow & eventually stop #Ebola. <http://t.co/en2F0gkKvU> <http://t.co/Yzy...>

Links of Interest

- World Health Organization's Epidemic and Pandemic Alert and Response (EPR)
Disease Outbreak News from the World Health Organization
- Guinea: Ebola epidemic declared, MSF launches emergency response
Information from Medecins sans Frontieres
- CDC Twitter Chat: August 8, 2014
Highlights of the CDC Twitter Chat
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (VHFs)
CDC information on the five families of VHFs.
- CDC Twitter Chat: August 4, 2014
Highlights of the CDC Twitter Chat
- Ebola and Marburg Hemorrhagic Fevers
Information from the National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

These areas are customizable by the hosting site and can accommodate branding and local messages.