

Example of advice for a traveller from an affected area with NO known contact with a SARS case.

- Transmission of SARS to people who have short or casual contact with a case appears uncommon.
- While people in this category remain without a fever, they should be instructed to:
 - Maintain personal surveillance for fever during the incubation period:
 - Monitor self for appearance of fever and respiratory symptoms;
 - Asymptomatic casual contacts of a suspect or probable case of SARS need not be isolated if they remain well.

A traveller in this category should be given the following information/advice:

- Information for calculating the potential incubation period (last day in affected area + 14 days);
- Travellers from a SARS affected area who develop a fever should be told not to travel to a clinic or hospital for review without first discussing it with a health worker (SARS hotline);
- Details of an emergency 24-hour SARS contact number should be provided in case a traveller develops a fever;
- Where possible, there should be procedures in place to transport a **febrile traveller** to a designated hospital or health care facility, equipped to triage and manage possible SARS cases.