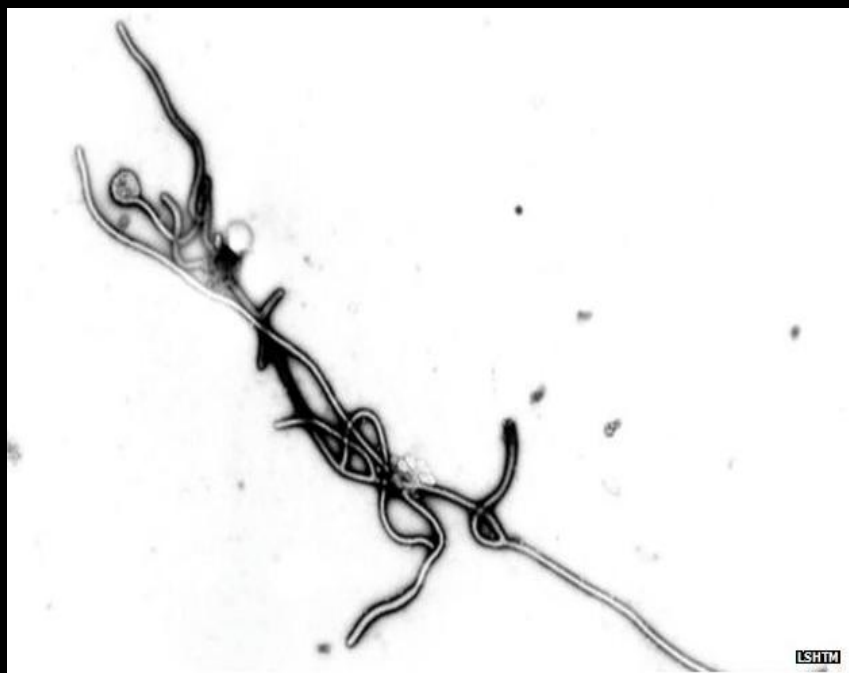


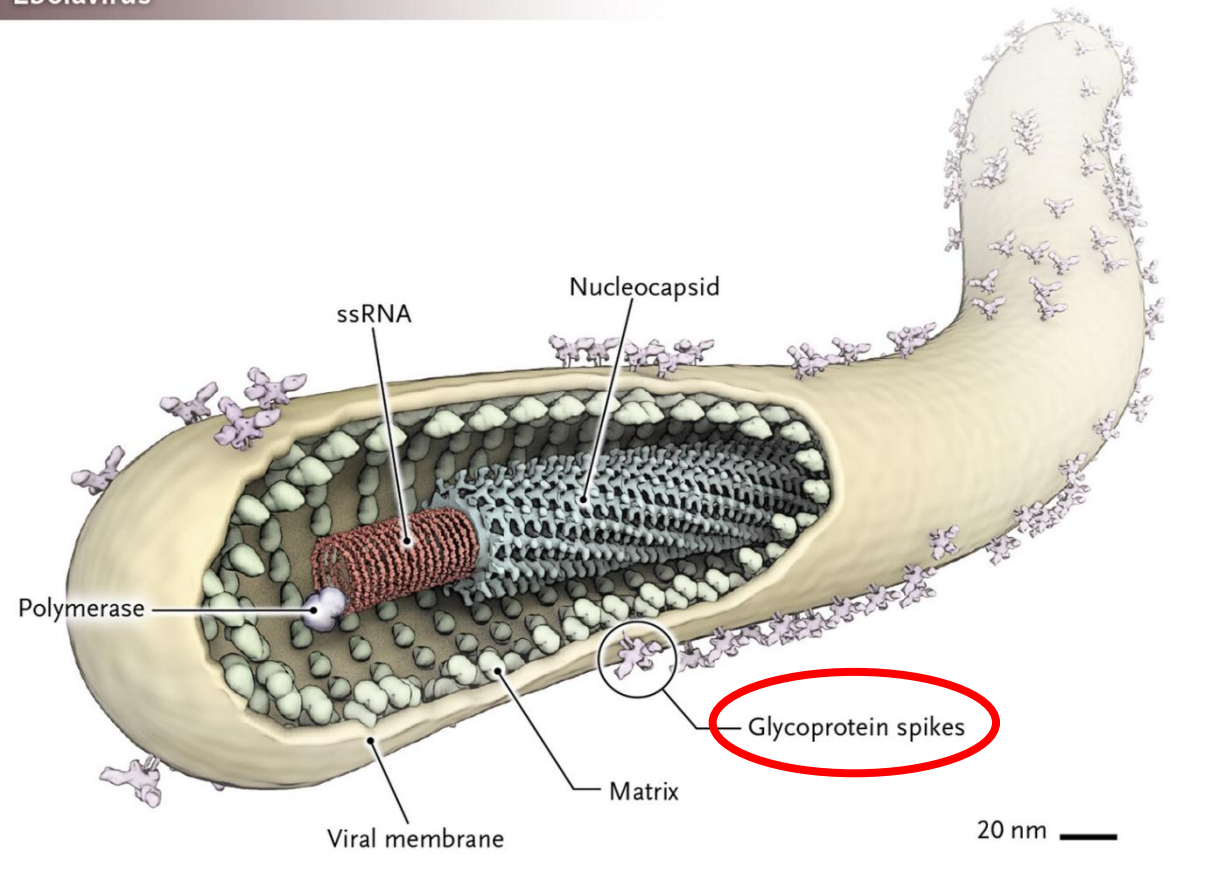


Zaire Ebola Virus (x40,000)

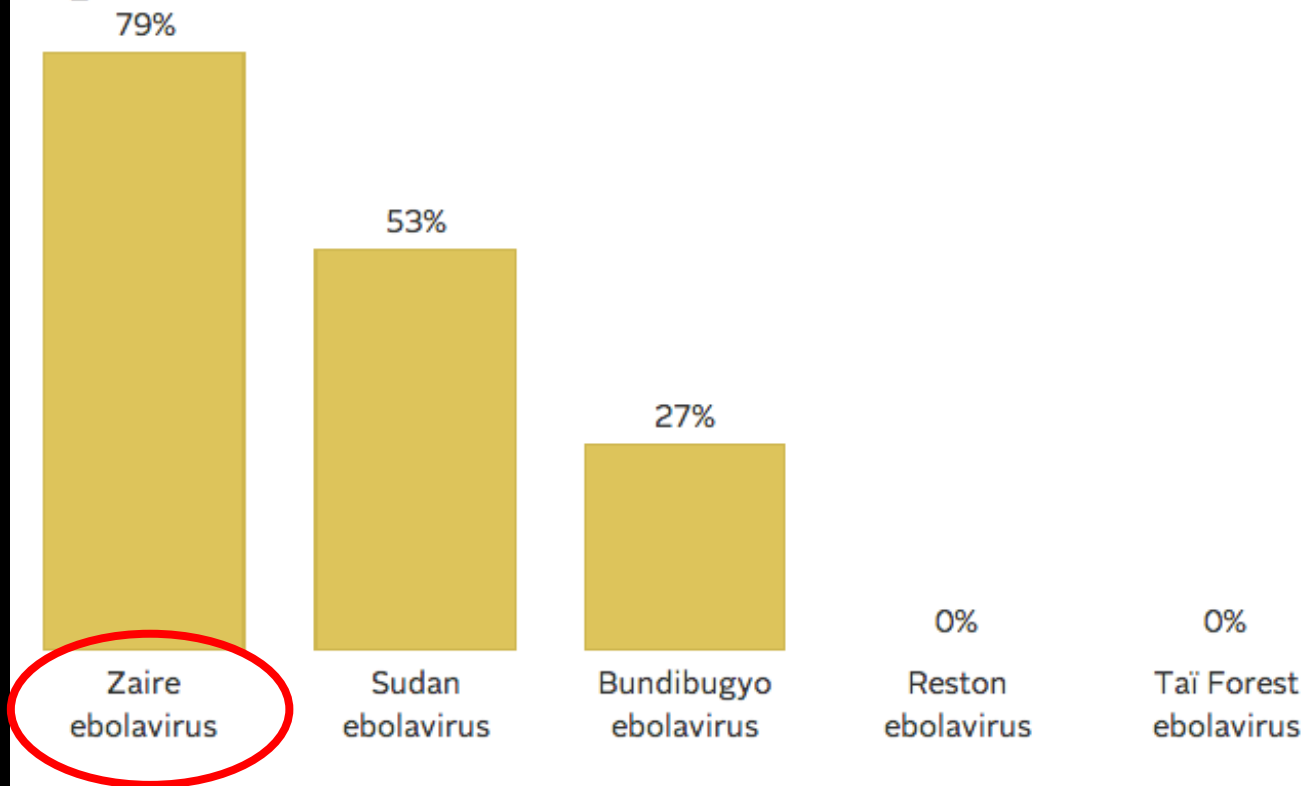




Ebolavirus



Death rates of the 5 Ebola virus species



Source: CDC







Countries with Widespread Transmission

Country	Total Cases	Laboratory-Confirmed Cases	Total Deaths
Guinea	1919	1647	1166
Liberia	6878	2562	2812
Sierra Leone	5586	4683	1187
Total	14383	8892	5165

Countries with an Initial Case or Cases and/or Localized Transmission

Country	Total Cases	Laboratory-Confirmed Cases	Total Deaths
United States	4	4	1
Mali*	4	3	3
Total	8	7	4

Previously Affected Countries

Country	Total Cases	Laboratory-Confirmed Cases	Total Deaths
Nigeria**	20	19	8
Senegal**	1	1	0
Spain	1	1	0
Total	22	21	8







ALEXANDRA MANNERINGS



You **can't** get Ebola through



Air



Water



Food

You **can** only get Ebola from:



Touching the **blood or body fluids** of a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola.



Touching **contaminated objects**, like needles.

Secondary Transmission

1976 Zaire

- 5.6% among all family contacts – maximum, 15%
- Highest risk with delivery of child

1985 Congo

- 16% household contacts
- No cases without physical contact

1996 South Africa

- healthcare workers exposed to an infected, undiagnosed physician: one secondary case due to blood contact – more than 300 providers using standard precautions exposed

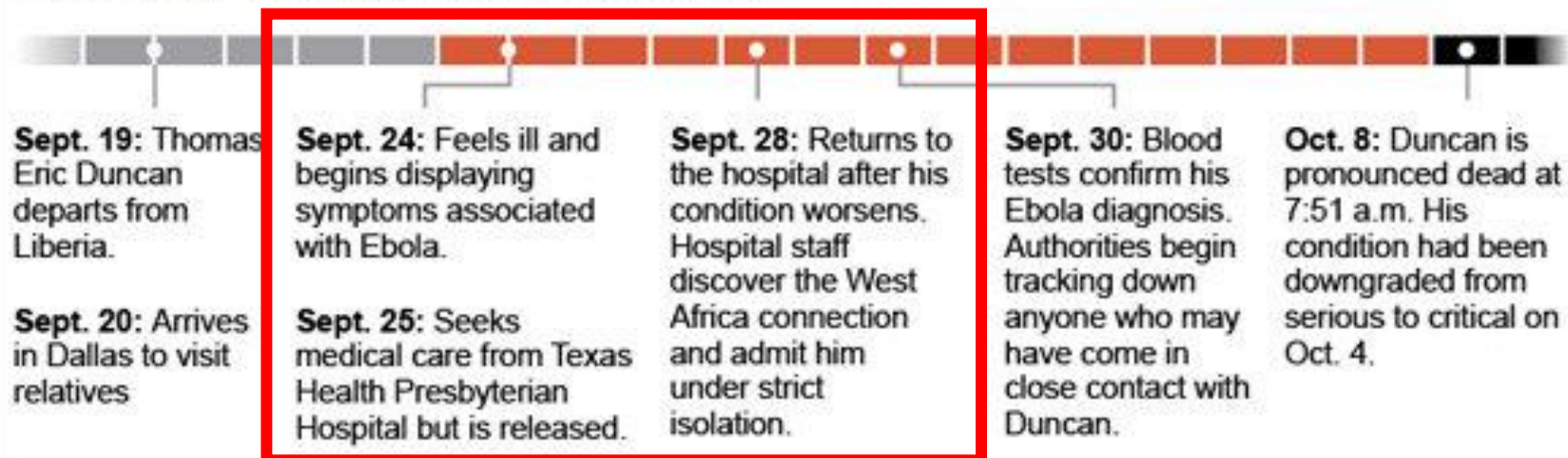
Ebola Virus Disease

- **Usually abrupt onset 5 –10 days after “exposure.”**
- **Initial symptoms: fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, myalgia, arthralgia, sore throat, retrosternal pain, conjunctival injection, lumbosacral pain, rash.**
- **Gastrointestinal symptoms follow in first few days: nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting (67%), diarrhea (66%).**

Ebola patient dies at Dallas hospital

The first Ebola patient diagnosed in the United States died in a Dallas hospital, a little more than a week after his diagnosis exposed gaps in the nation's defenses against the disease.

TIMELINE OF THE EBOLA-INFECTED PATIENT



SOURCE: World Health Organization

AP

Goggles, safety glasses or
face shield
Mask or respirator



Gloves

Impermeable gown
that reaches from the
neck to at least
mid-thigh

**Original C.D.C.
guidelines**

Hood that
covers the neck



Second layer of
gloves

Suit will be
standardized,
but the changes
were not
specified

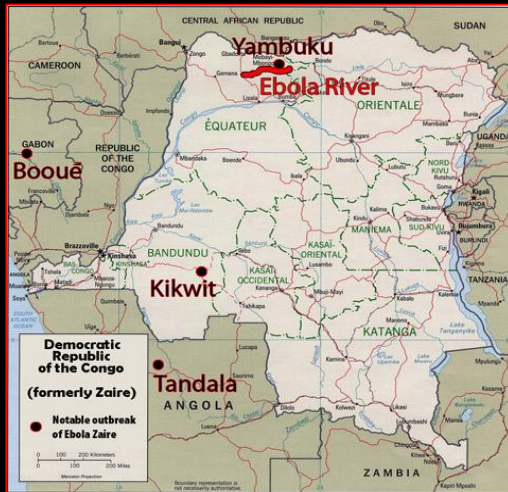
Fluid-resistant leg and
shoe coverings

**Some of the things
hospitals and the C.D.C. are
adding to the original guidelines**

Changes announced by C.D.C.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE

Anthony L. Esposito, MD
Chief, Department of Medicine
Hospital Epidemiologist
Saint Vincent Hospital
Professor of Medicine
University of Massachusetts School of Medicine



Thank You





Ebola River, 1976