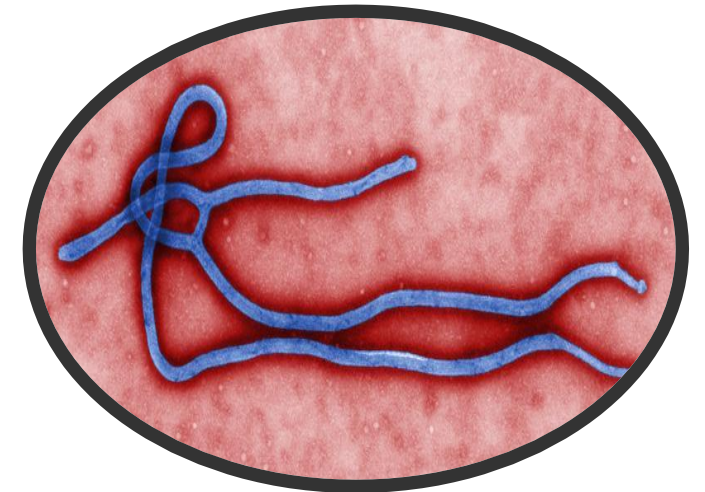


What is the Ebola Virus Disease?

- It is an illness caused by the Ebola virus.
- It is spread through contact with blood and/or body fluids.
- It is believed to originate in bats and/or monkeys/apes.
- It is a febrile illness with many non-specific symptoms.



Symptoms of Ebola virus disease

Early stage:

- Fever (>38 °C) weakness, malaise
- Headache, muscle and joint pain
- Conjunctivitis (red eyes)
- Throat pain, difficulty swallowing
- Hiccups
- In small children (under 5 years) irritability, crying, restlessness

Intermediate stage:

Signs and symptoms of the early stage plus:

- Diarrhoea (can be bloody or non-bloody)
- Vomiting
- Chest/abdominal/epi gastric pain
- Skin rash

Advanced stage:

Signs and symptoms of the early and intermediate stages plus:

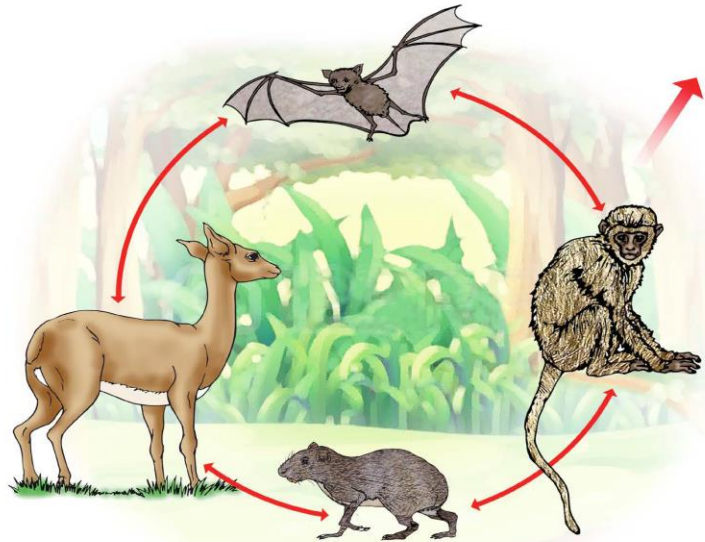
- Confusion/irritability
- Seizures
- Internal and/or external bleeding
- Miscarriage in pregnant women
- Shock
- Respiratory distress
- Coma

Important point:

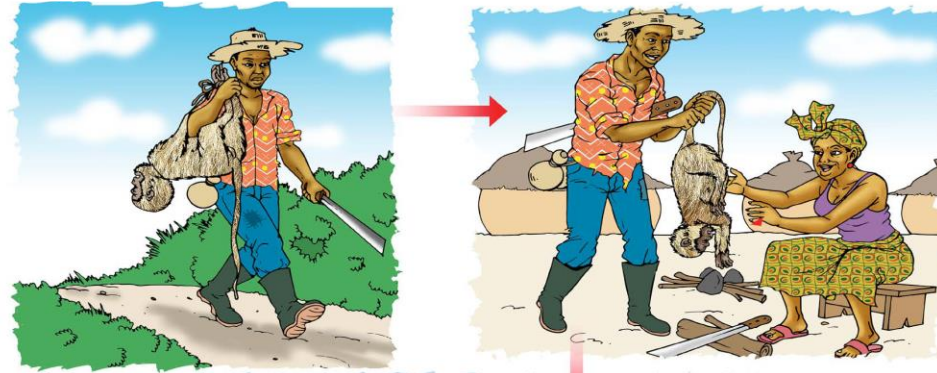
It is difficult to distinguish between Ebola virus disease and other illnesses such as malaria, typhoid or other bacterial infections in patients who present with symptoms in the early stages

Transmission: How is Ebola spread?

Primary transmission is through contact with an infected animal



Bats are thought to be the reservoir for the virus and spread it to other animals during migration



Secondary transmission occurs from human to human

Ebola is spread from person to person via:

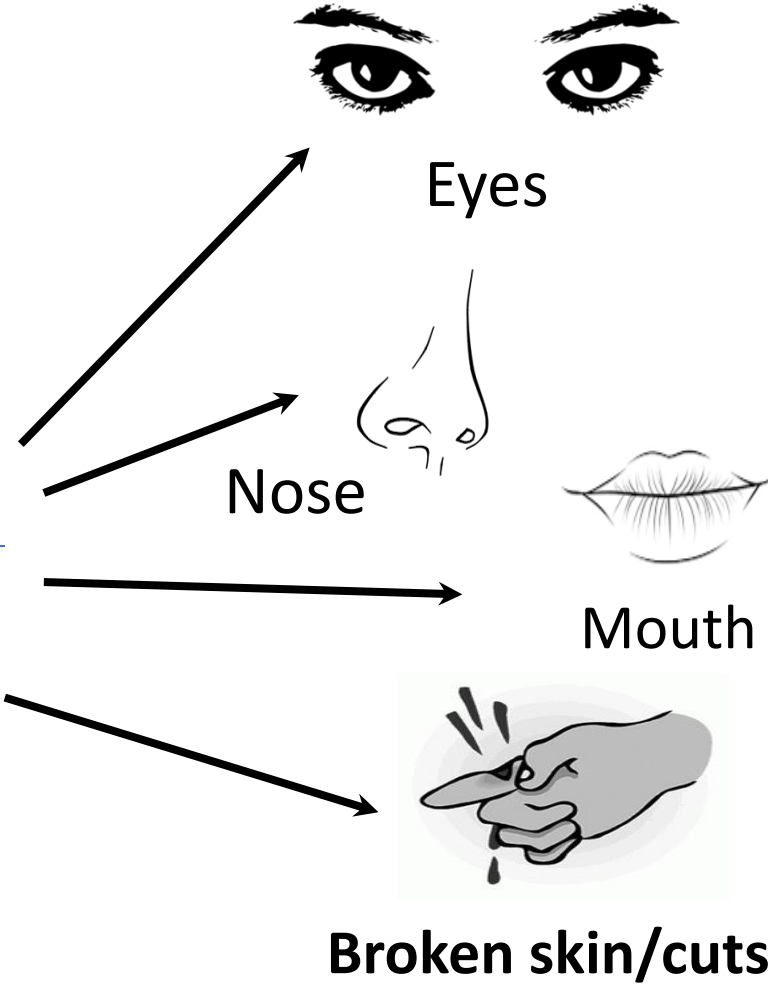
- Contact with blood/body fluids of an infected person;
- Objects contaminated with blood/body fluids from a sick person or a person who has died from Ebola;
- Semen from a man who is recovering from Ebola;
- Breast milk (which can remain positive for Ebola for over 2 months after the onset of symptoms).

Once a person is infected, it can take **between 2 and 21 days (incubation period)** for symptoms to appear.

Any person with Ebola is **only contagious once the symptoms appear.**

Person-to-person transmission:

Bodily fluids from an infected person



The Ebola virus enters the hosts body via these routes (mucous membranes and broken skin)





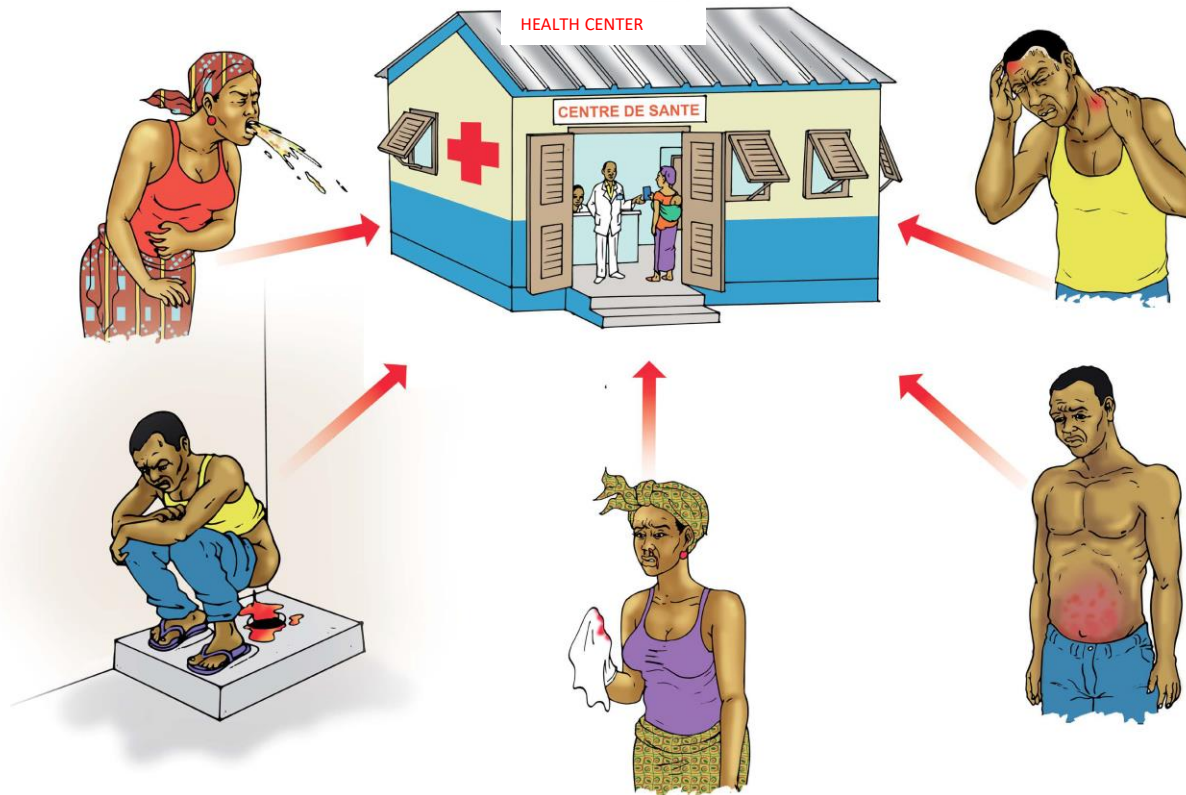
Person-to-person
transmission



Person-to-person
transmission



Transmission of Ebola in health care (1)



CASE DEFINITIONS FOR EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE

- **COMMUNITY CASE DEFINITION**

Illness with onset of fever and no response to treatment

OR

At least one of the following signs:

bleeding (from the nose or any other part of the body, bloody diarrhea, blood in urine)

OR

Any sudden death

SUSPECT CASE DEFINITION

- An illness with onset of fever and no response to treatment for usual causes of fever AND at least three of the following signs:

Headache, vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia/loss of appetite, lethargy, stomach pain, aching muscles or joints, difficulty swallowing, breathing difficulties, or hiccups, convulsions

- **OR**

An illness with onset of fever and no response to treatment for usual causes of fever AND at least one of the following signs

Bloody diarrhea

Bleeding from gums

Bleeding into skin (purpura)

Bleeding into eyes and urine

Bleeding from the nose

continued

OR

- Any person with a history of fever ($\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) and at least one of the following:
- History of contact with a suspect, probable or confirmed Ebola case ·
History of travel to an area with a confirmed outbreak of Ebola

OR: sudden/unexplained death

OR: unexplained bleeding

PROBABLE CASE

- Any person who died from 'suspected' EVD and had an epidemiological link to a confirmed case but was not tested and did not have laboratory confirmation of the disease

CONFIRMED CASE

- A suspected case with a positive laboratory result for either virus antigen or to a viral RNA detected by RT-PCR or IgM antibodies against Ebola.

- THANK YOU