EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE UPDATE

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Ebola virus disease (EVD)

- Ebola first appeared in 1976 in 2 simultaneous outbreaks
 - Nzara, Sudan
 - Yambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo
- The latter was in a village situated near the Ebola River

EVD

• Filoviridae family (filovirus)

- Genus Ebolavirus
 - 5 species
 - Bundibugyo ebolavirus (BDBV)
 - Zaire ebolavirus (EBOV)
 - Reston ebolavirus (RESTV)
 - Sudan ebolavirus (SUDV)
 - Taï Forest ebolavirus (TAFV
- Genus MarburgvirusGenus Cuevavirus



 Ebola virus disease (EVD) is formerly known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever
 EVD outbreaks occur primarily in remote villages in Central and West Africa, near tropical rainforests

EVD

- The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission
- Fruit bats of the Pteropodidae family are considered to be the natural host of the Ebola virus
- Severely ill patients require intensive supportive care
- No licensed specific treatment or vaccine is available for use in people or animals

Signs and Symptoms

- EVD is a severe acute viral illness often characterized by the sudden onset of fever, intense weakness, muscle pain, headache and sore throat
- This is followed by vomiting, diarrhea, rash, impaired kidney and liver function, and in some cases, both internal and external bleeding
- People are infectious as long as their blood and secretions contain the virus
- The incubation period is 2 to 21 days

Diagnosis

- Ebola virus infections can be diagnosed definitively in a laboratory through several types of tests
- Samples from patients are an extreme biohazard risk
- Testing should be conducted under maximum biological containment conditions

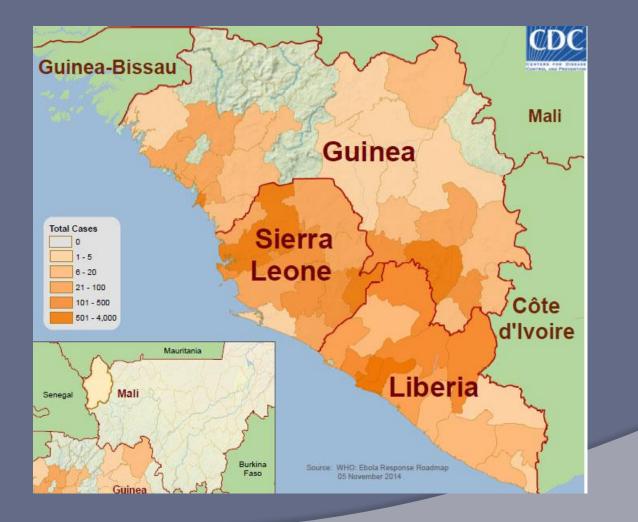
Treatment

- Licensed vaccine for EVD is currently in development
- Severely ill patients require intensive supportive care
- No specific treatment is available
- New drug therapies are being evaluated
 ZMapp

Ebola in West Africa

- Total Cases: 13,268
- Laboratory-Confirmed Cases: 8,168
- Total Deaths: 4,960
- New cases continue to be reported from Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.
- Nigeria and Senegal have not reported any new cases since September 5, 2014, and August 29, 2014, respectively.

Hot Zone



US Cases

- No epidemic
- No outbreak
- 2 imported cases
- 2 healthcare providers infected

Ebola Plan Priorities

Surveillance

- CDC Quarantine Stations
- Healthcare Systems
 - Providers, Clinics, Hospitals
- Regional partners
- Isolation and Containment
- Clinical Support
- Healthcare System Integrity
 - All Staff Protection

Post Arrival

- CDC Quarantine Units
- Screening
- DOH Contacted
- Isolation if needed*
- Post Arrival Monitoring
- Clinical Intervention*
- * if needed

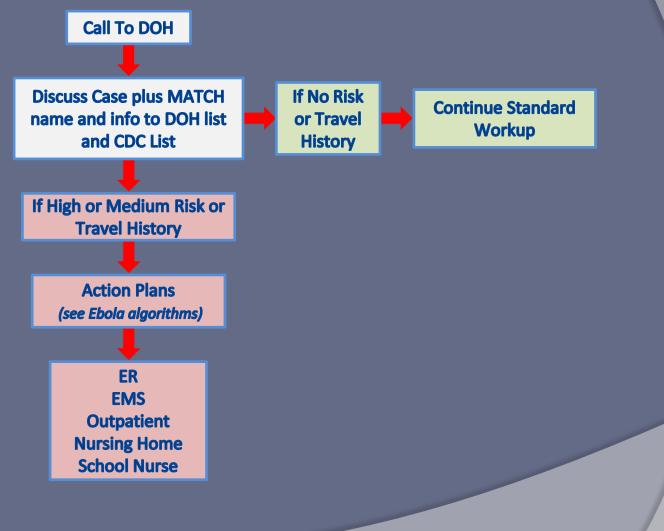


Hospital

- Screening & Placement
- Infection & Quality Control
- Monitoring & Management
- Patient Care Considerations
 - Personnel, Procedures
- Olinical Guidelines
- Waste Management & Environmental Infection Control
- Laboratory
- Staff Monitoring and Support

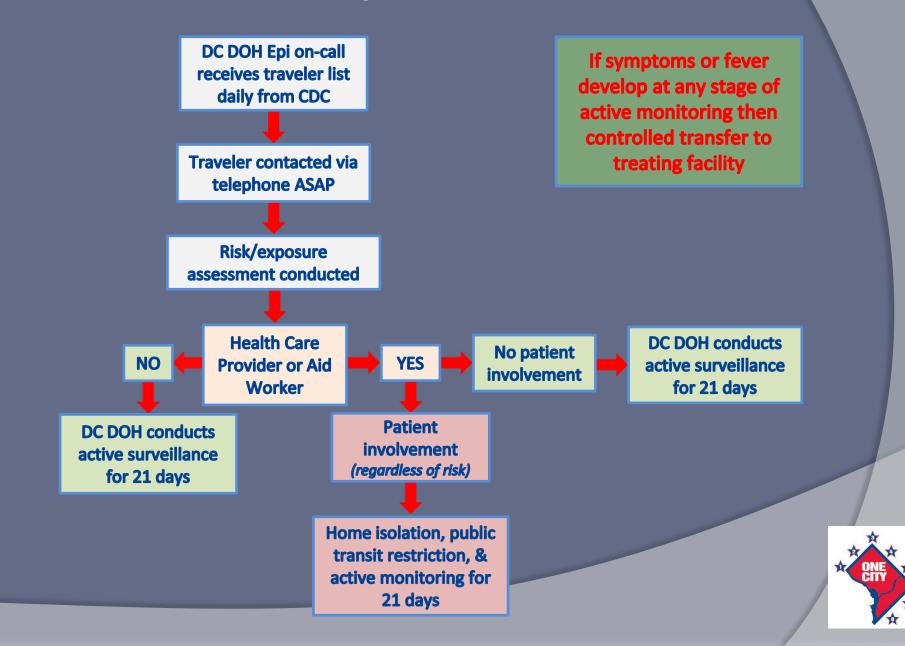


Protocol for Monitoring DOH Incoming Calls Risk Stratification



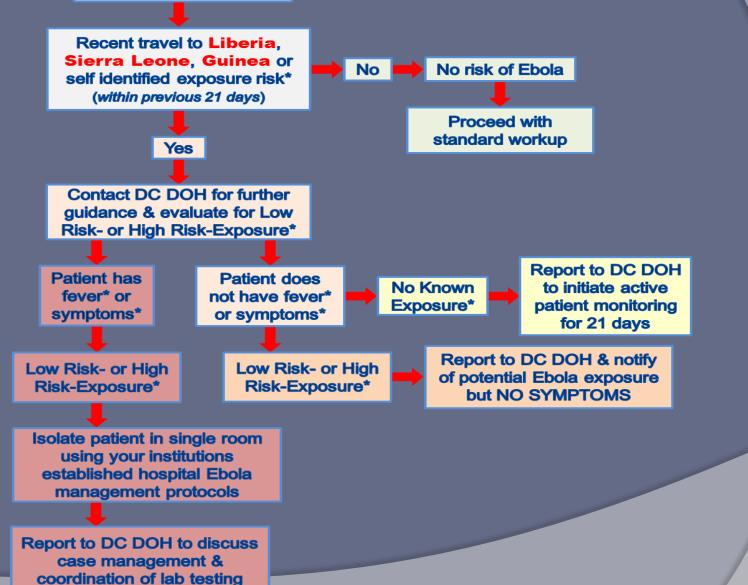


Protocols for Monitoring Recent Travelers

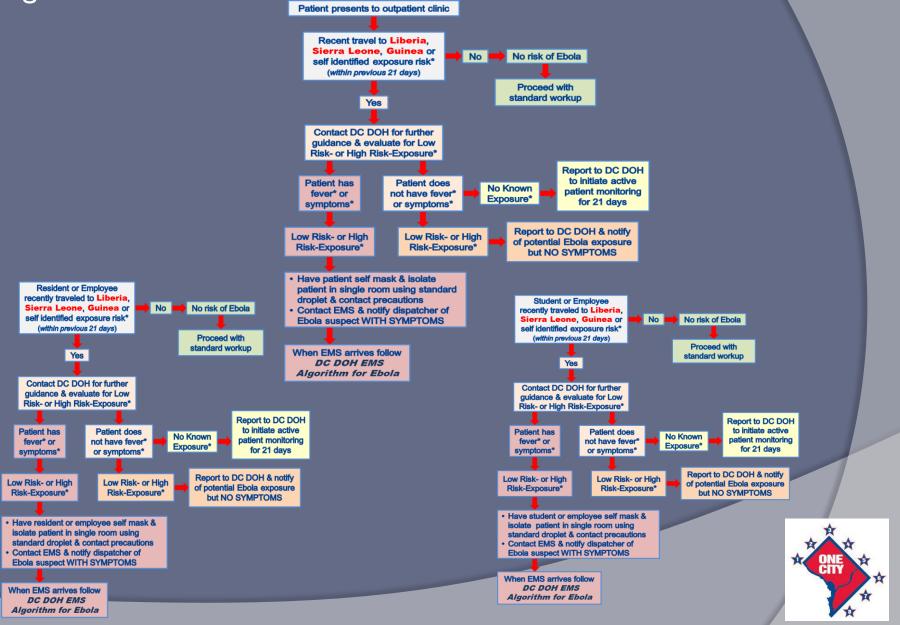


EMERGENCY ROOM EVALUATION PROTOCOLS

Patient Presents to ER



Outpatient Clinic, Nursing Home, & School Nurse Evaluation Algorithms



Ebola Cases in Institutions

If positive in screening hospital:

- ✓ Isolate and contain
- Start transfer (controlled transfer to treating institution)
- Epidemiological investigation
- All health care providers and ancillary personnel monitored for 21 days



Additional Ebola Protocols

- > Death of Patient
- Unexpected Death of Patient
- > Ebola Epidemiological Investigations
- > Media Communications for Positive Cases
- > Outpatient Clinic, Nursing Home, & School Nurse

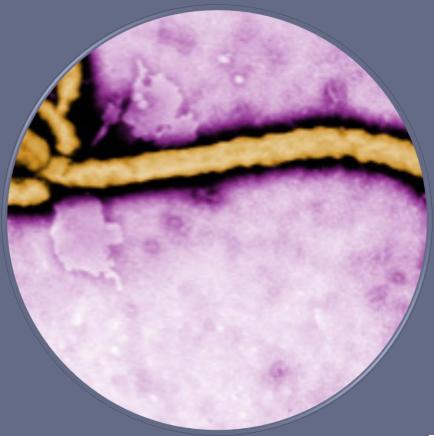


Most likely scenario

- Patient on list calls the public health officer on call at DOH
- Based on history
 - Transfer to Hospital
 - Screening and isolation
 - Clinical evaluation & testing if needed
 - Treatment as indicate
 - Epidemiological investigation

Working Together

- Educate
- Ommunicate
- Protect
- NO Stigmatization



Please visit ebola.dc.gov

Toll-Free I-(844) 49-EBOLA (32652)