Ebola

14 October, 2014



Agency of Canada

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National Case Definition: Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

For surveillance purposes, a person with EVD-compatible symptoms is defined as an individual presenting with fever of ≥ 38.6 degrees Celsius AND at least one of the following additional symptoms/signs:

- malaise
- myalgia
- · severe headache
- · conjunctival injection
- pharyngitis
- · abdominal pain
- vomiting
- · diarrhea that can be bloody
- bleeding not related to injury (e.g., petechiae, ecchymosis, epistaxis)
- unexplained hemorrhage
- · erythematous maculopapular rash on the trunk

Person Under investigation (PUI)

A person with EVD-compatible symptoms (as defined above) not attributed to another medical condition AND at least one of the following epidemiologic risk factors within the 21 days before the onset of symptoms:

- Residence in or travel to an area where EVD transmission is active 1
- Healthcare worker (HCW)² wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) and adhering to appropriate infection prevention and control precautions with no safety breaches, who directly or indirectly cared for a probable or confirmed case of EVD (e.g. direct patient care or contact with environment or fomites of a case)
- · Other patient or visitor without high risk exposures, as defined below, who spent time in a healthcare facility where probable or confirmed cases of EVD are being treated
- Household member of a probable or confirmed case of EVD without high-risk exposures, as defined below
- · Laboratory worker processing body fluids of probable or confirmed cases of EVD with appropriate PPE and standard biosafety precautions and no safety breaches
- · Direct exposure to human remains (e.g. through participation in funeral or burial rites) in a geographic area where the outbreak is occurring with appropriate PPE and no safety breaches
- · Direct unprotected contact with bats or primates from EVD-affected country

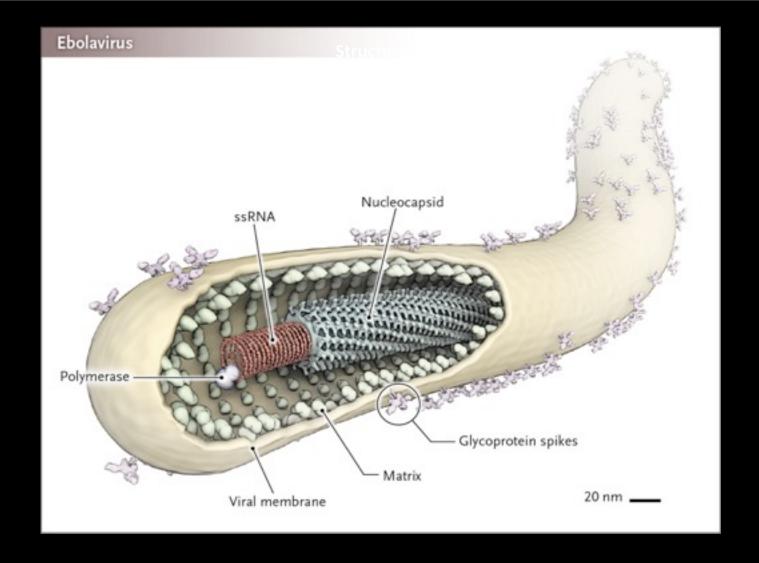
Probable Case

MSF Staff Members Lead a Young Patient with Suspected Ebola into the Case-Management Center.



Wolz A. N Engl J Med 2014;371:1081-1083.

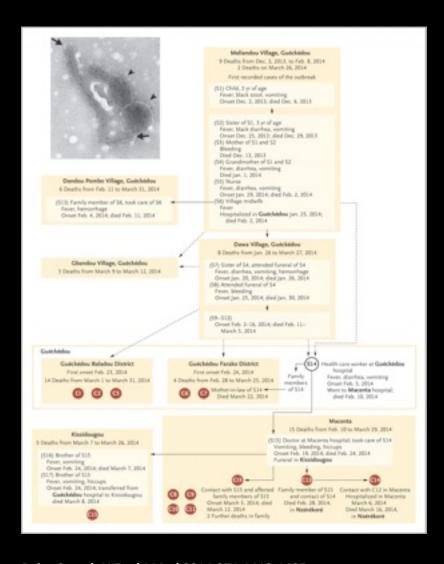




Feldmann H. N Engl J Med 2014;371:1375-1378.



Transmission Chains in the Outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease in Guinea.



Baize S et al. N Engl J Med 2014;371:1418-1425.



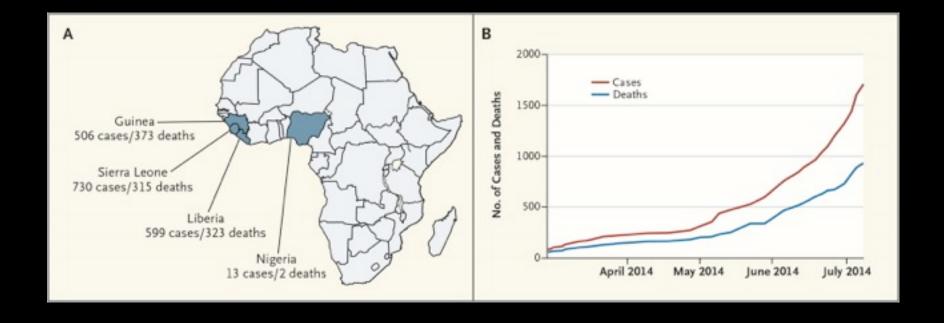
Map of Guinea Showing Initial Locations of the Outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease.



Baize S et al. N Engl J Med 2014;371:1418-1425.



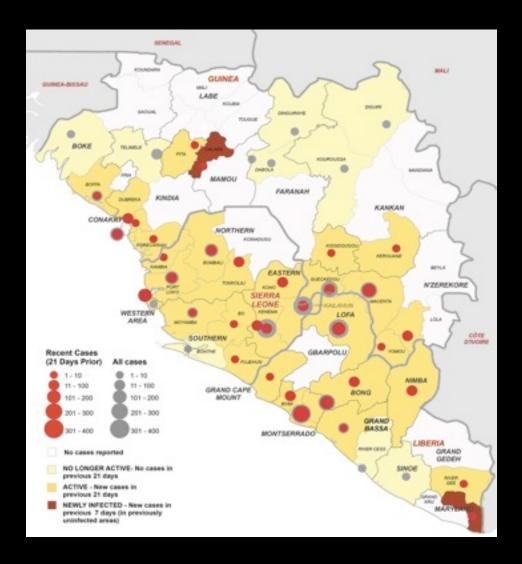
Ebola Virus Cases and Deaths in West Africa (Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone), as of August 11, 2014 (Panel A), and Over Time (Panel B).



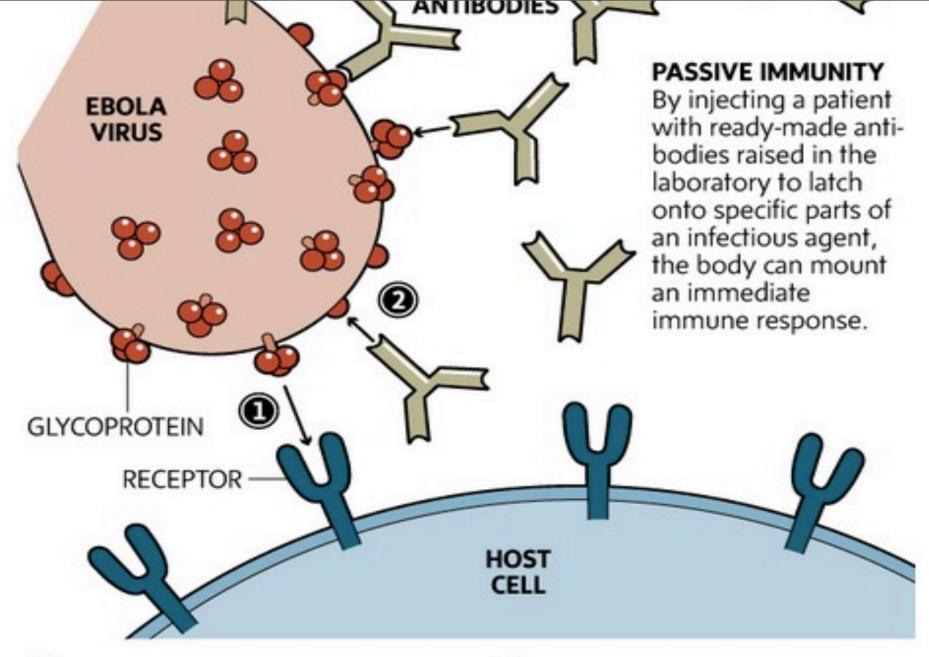
Fauci AS. N Engl J Med 2014;371:1084-1086.



Districts Affected by Ebola Virus Disease in Three Countries in Africa.



WHO Ebola Response Team. N Engl J Med 2014. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1411100



On a basic level, the Ebola virus is covered in glycoprotein that lock

The principle of the ZMapp three-antibody cocktail is to provide

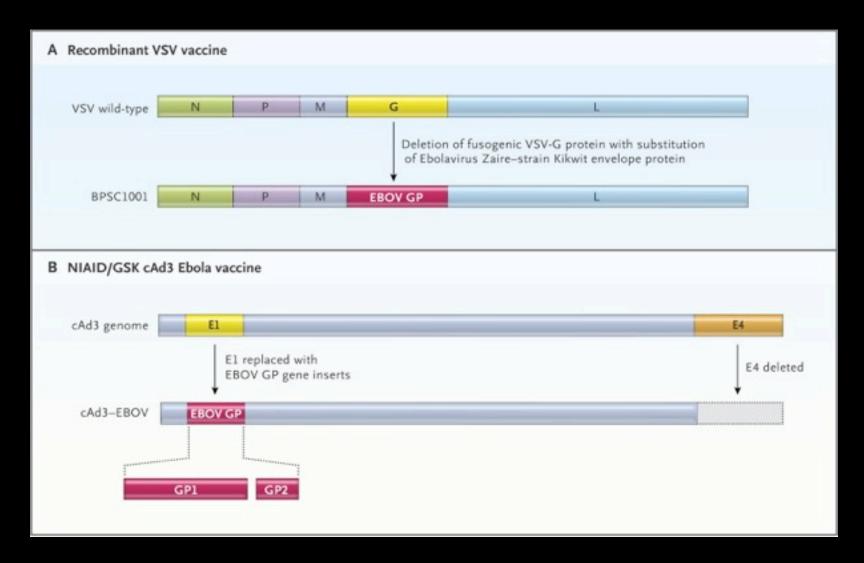
Dr. Brantly



Nurse Nina Pham



Structures of Ebola Vaccine Candidates rVSV (Panel A) and cAd3 (Panel B).



Kanapathipillai R et al. N Engl J Med 2014. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp1412166





Tuesday, 14 October 14

PPE Use in Healthcare Settings: How to Safely Don, Use, and Remove PPE

 http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/ news-video/video-ctv-vancouver-ebolascreenings-at-yvr-airport/article21030566/ #dashboard/follows/ http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/ news-video/video-training-to-help-ebolapatients-in-west-africa/article20979249/ #dashboard/follows/