

EBOLA VIRUS

Introduction

Acute Viral Hemorrhagic Fever

Previously known as - Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever

- Agent Factor

Ebola Virus

Enveloped, Single-Stranded, Negative-Sense, RNA Genome o Family-FiloviridaeS

Species Zaire , Bundibugyo, Sudan, Reston,

Tai

Reservoir - Bats

Source - Cases

- Host Factor

Animal Handlers

Forest Workers

Health Care Workers

Environment Factor

Deforestation

Urbanization

unset;">Animal Farms

- Transmission

- o Natural Host

- Fruit Bats (Pteropodidae family) - Transfer it to other animals - Apes, Monkeys & Duikers etc

- o Virus enters Human Population - when there is close contact with Infected Animal or Blood, Body Fluids

- o Human to Human Transmission - is through direct contact with Symptomatic Infected Person's Blood or Body Fluids (including Semen & Breast Milk) or through exposure to Contaminated Objects (Needles etc.) Incubation Period 2 to 21

days

- Clinical Features

- Fever, Malaise, Myalgia & Sore Throat

- Followed by - Vomiting, Loose Motion & Rash

- Less frequently - Some patients may develop Internal & External Bleeding, Blood in Vomit & Faeces, bleeding from the Nose & Gums & at the sites of Needle Puncture

- Case Fatality Rate - 40-70%

- Diagnosis

- Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR)

Assay

- o Antibody-Capture Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)
- o Antigen-Capture Detection Tests

Treatment

Virus Isolation By Cell Culture

Symptomatic Treatment

Supportive Care

Rehydration

Monoclonal Antibodies-mAb114 (Ansurimab)