

Ebola



WHAT IS IT?

Ebola is a viral disease, that likely originated in animals and spread to humans. Most cases occur in Sub-Saharan Africa among people who have close contact with blood, body fluids or tissues from infected animals or a sick or dead person. Secondary cases have been detected elsewhere.

Transmission can also occur through objects that may be contaminated with bodily fluids.

WHY SHOULD I CARE?

- **50%** average fatality rate, though this can vary from 20% to 90%
- **2021** has seen a new outbreak resulting in CDC health screening requirements for persons arriving from outbreak areas.

Early diagnosis is a challenge because:

- **Symptoms may be nonspecific at first** – fever, muscle aches, headache, fatigue, diarrhea, vomiting
- Can progress to unexplained bleeding or bruising.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



FEVER



HEADACHE



SORE THROAT



RASH



DIARRHEA



VOMITING



STOMACH PAIN



DRY COUGH



INTERNAL BLEEDING

WHAT DO I DO ABOUT IT?

1. Be aware of regions experiencing an Ebola outbreak and avoid contact with possible transmission routes (e.g., animals, bodily fluids) as much as possible.
2. Monitor health for symptoms and seek medical care if they develop.
3. Recommend any employee showing symptoms contact their healthcare provider.
4. As the virus can persist for several hours on hard surfaces, cleaning and disinfecting with a hospital-grade disinfectant is needed to manage risks.
5. Treatment includes supportive care and specific therapeutics when available.
6. Consider vaccination. The FDA has approved a single-dose Ebola vaccine rVSV-ZEBOV, with tradename “Ervebo,” aimed at the virus strain that has caused the most significant outbreaks.
7. Community engagement is needed to recognize and manage risks to control outbreaks.

TAG Public Health Experts have the experience and expertise to help companies and institutions successfully integrate science-driven public health approaches into their business strategy.