

EBOLA

HOW TO REDUCE RISK OF SPREAD OF INFECTION

EBOLA is a serious disease that originates from Central and West Africa, especially rural areas near tropical forests. Epidemic outbreak is reported in Guinea and Liberia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

EBOLA TRANS MISSION

From wild animals to humans.

Among the people it is spread through direct contact with blood or other body fluids, secretions of infected/dead of Ebola (through small skin wounds, through mucous membranes).

It could be spread through indirect contact with contaminated surfaces.



SYMPTOMS

Disease begins unexpectedly 2-21 days (usually 4-9 days) after infection. It starts with appearance of fever, muscle pain, diarrhea, rash. Some patients have abundant internal or external bleeding followed by the impaired liver and kidney function.

TREATMENT

**NO SPECIFIC THERAPY!
MORTALITY UP TO 90%!
THERE IS NO VACCINE!**

PREVENTION

- Improved hygiene
- Use personal protection (*gloves, face masks, goggles*)
- Avoid unprotected contact with ill/suspicious/dead from Ebola and contaminated surfaces from environment of infected.



RECOMMENDATIONS

People who come from areas with registered morbidity of Ebola and who in the past 21 days could have been in a contact with someone who was infected/suspicious/died from Ebola, and especially if they show some symptoms, should be reported immediately to a doctor for health checks and placed under medical surveillance for 21 days after the last risky contact.