Ebola Virus Haemorrhagic Fever

Yambuku 1976

Kéllé 2003

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Ebola Haemorrhagic Fever in Africa

Confirmed Outbreaks or cases

Country with serological evidence

Country at risk

Country with NO serological evidence

(\(n\)) = number of cases

Sudan, 1976 (284), 1979 (34) 2004 (17)

Uganda, 2000 (425), 2007 (149)

RDC (ex-Zaire), 1976 (318), 1977 (1) 1995 (316) 2007 (264)

Côte d’Ivoire 1994 (1)

Gabon, 1994 (52) 1996 (37), 1996 (61) 2001-02 (65)

Congo, 2001-02 (57) 2002 (13) 2003 (143) (35) 2005 (12)

South Africa 1996 (1)
Ebola outbreak alert and response

- **Ebola prevalence in Fruit bats**
- **Non-Human primate outbreak**
- **Human outbreak**

**Number of Cases**

**TIME**

**Ebola prevalence in Fruit bats**

**Non-human primate outbreaks**

**Human outbreak**

**Climate**

**Vegetation**

**Environment**

**Endemic in bats**

**Animal Amplification**

**Human Amplification**
Ebola outbreak alert and response

- **First cases in Animals**
- **Late Detection**
- **Delayed Response**
- **Control Opportunity**

- **Endemic in bats**
- **Animal Amplification**
- **Human Amplification**

- **Ebola prevalence in Fruit bats**
- **Non-Human primate outbreak**
- **Human outbreak**
Ebola outbreak alert and response

- Early Detection
- Amplification
- Control Opportunity

Number of Cases

- Non-Human primate outbreak
- Human outbreak
- Ebola prevalence in Fruit bats

Global Alert and Response Department
Ebola outbreak alert and response

1. Before
2. During
3. After
General strategy to control Ebola **DURING** an epidemic

**Social Mobilization**
- Health Education
- Traditional healers
- Medical Anthropology

**Case Management**
- Funerals
- Infection control
- Barrier nursing
- Triage IN / OUT

**Coordination**
- Logistics
- Security
- Communications
- Mobile teams
- Epi + Soc
- Finances
- Salaries
- Transports
- Vehicles

**Environmental**
- Vector control
- Burial Team
- Water and Sanitation

**Epidemiological**
- Investigation
- Surveillance
- Laboratory
- Database analysis
- Search the source
- Analysis Samples Results
- Follow-up Of contacts
- active search for cases

**Media**
- Radio
- Television
- Print media

**Community**
- Mobilization
- IEC materials

**Clinical trials**

**Lodging**
- alimentation
- roads
- police

**COMBI**
- *COMBI* = communication-for-behavioural-impact

Global Alert and Response Department
Case Management
Addressing community concerns
Building the confidence and credibility of the social mobilizers
Global Alert and Response Department

Logistics and communication challenges
General strategy **AFTER** an Ebola epidemic

- Announce the end of the epidemic
- Evaluate outbreak management and response
- Outbreak report with lessons learnt and recommendations
- Resume surveillance activities of the pre-epidemic phase
  - Collaboration with conservation NGOs and National Parks for wildlife die-off detection/monitoring
  - Preparedness and readiness
Pastoral support and counselling to affected patients and their families

Reintegration of recovered patients into communities and workplaces

"We are still thinking about what happened and our frustration has not gone away"
Conclusion

- Control strategy can contain the spread of Ebola
- High level government commitment, strong local level response with international collaboration and support
- Integration of anthropological and culturally-informed communication approaches and interventions that incorporate and build on local knowledge and practices
- Standardized approaches between service providers/response agencies e.g. case management, funeral procedures
- One size does not fit all - control measures need to be contextualized and adapted
- Close collaboration between veterinary and human health
- Outbreaks are opportunities to advocate for preparedness and interventions (between outbreaks)
Thank You