

The Diagnosis, Treatment and Infection Control of Ebola Virus Disease

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Abstract

Ebola virus has caused several outbreaks in Africa since 1976, but the 2014 West Africa Ebola virus outbreak is the most severe outbreak in history. The World Health Organization also declared that the outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Fruit bats are considered the likely natural host of the Ebola virus, and human infection occurs from direct contact with diseased animals, and transmitted from human to human mainly by direct contact. The initial symptoms may include fever, headache, nausea and vomiting. In some cases, this is followed by bleeding tendency, multiple organ failure and death. At present, there is no specific drug or vaccine against Ebola virus. In order to prevent disease spreading, it is important to avoid traveling to endemic area, wear appropriate personal protective equipment and implement infection control method.

Key words: Ebola virus disease, Public Health Emergency of International Concern, Infection control

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