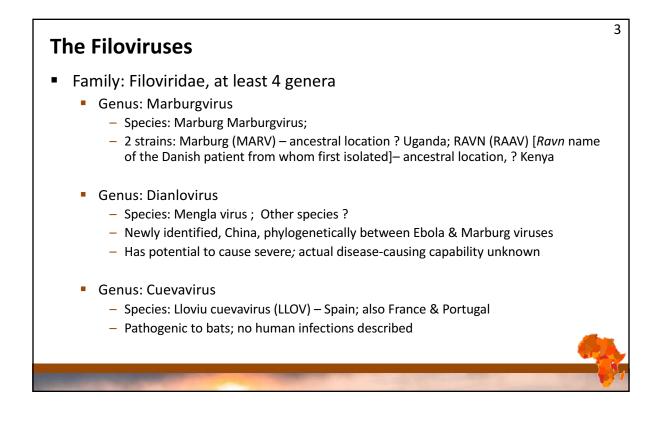
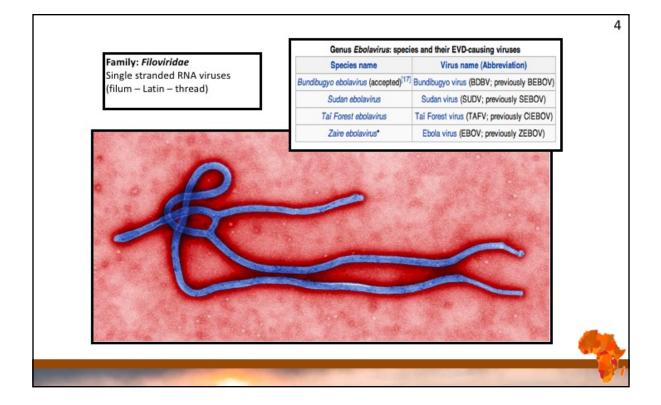
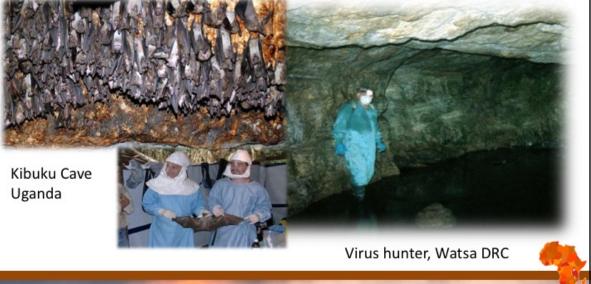


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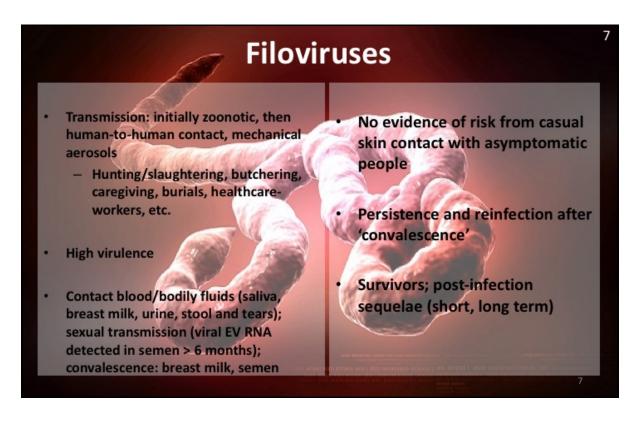








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Marburg virus activity over time	(1967 – 2017)
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Year	Virus	Geographic Location	Human Deaths	Cases	CFR
1967	MARV	Marburg and Frankfurt, GERMANY	7	29	24%
1967	MARV Belgrade, YUGOSLAVIA 0		0	2	0%
1975	MARV	Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA	1	3	33%
1980	MARV	Nairobi, KENYA	1	2	50%
1987	RAVV	Nairobi, KENYA	1	1	100%
1988	MARV	Koltsovo, RUSSIA	1	1	100%
1990	MARV	Koltsovo, RUSSIA	0	1	0%
1998-2000	MARV & RAVV	Durba & Watsa, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	128	154	83%
2004-2005	MARV	Uige, ANGOLA	227	252	90%
2007	MARV & RAVV	Kamwenge District, UGANDA	1	4	25%
2008	MARV	Colorado, USA	0	1	0%
2008	MARV	Lieden, NETHERLANDS	1	1	100%
2012	MARV	Kampala, Ibanda, Mbarara and Kabarole, UGANDA	9	18	50%
2014	MARV	Mpigi, UGANDA	1	1	100%
	MARV	Kween District, UGANDA	2	2	100%

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Year	Virus	Geographic Location	Human Deaths	Cases	CFR
1976	SUDV /EBOV	Porton Down, UNITED KINGDOM (laboratory accident)	0	1	0%
1976	SUDV	Juba, Maridi, Nzara and Tembura, SUDAN	151	284	53%
1976	EBOV	Yambuku, ZAIRE	280	318	88%
1977	EBOV	Bonduni, ZAIRE	1	1	100%
1979	SUDV	Nzara, SUDAN	22	34	65%
1994	TAFV	Tai National Park, CŎTE D'IVOIRE	0	1	0%
1994-1995	EBOV	Woleu-Ntem and Ogooué-Ivindo Provinces, GABON	31	52	60%
1996	EBOV	Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA	1	2	50%
1995	EBOV	Kikwit, ZAIRE	254	315	81%
1996	EBOV	Mayibout , GABON	21	37	57%
1996	EBOV	Sergiyev Posad, RUSSIA (laboratory accident)	1	1	100%
1996-1997	EBOV	Ogooué-Ivindo Province, GABON; Cuvette-Ouest Department, REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	45	60	75%
2000-2001	SUDV	Gulu, Mbarara and Masindi Districts, UGANDA	224	425	53%

Ebola virus activity over time (2001 – current)				10	
Year	Virus	Geographic Location	Human Deaths	Cases	CFR
2001-2002	EBOV	Ogooué-Ivindo Province, GABON; Cuvette-Ouest Department, REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	107	135	79%
2002	EBOV	Ogooué-Ivindo Province, GABON; Cuvette-Ouest Department, REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	10	11	91%
2002-2003	EBOV	Cuvette-Ouest Department, REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO; Ogooué-Ivindo Province, GABON	128	143	90%
2003	EBOV	Cuvette-Ouest Department, REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	29	35	83%
2004	EBOV	Koitsovo, RUSSIA (laboratory accident)	1	1	100%
2004	SUDV	Yambio County, SUDAN	7	17	41%
2007	EBOV	Kasai Occidental Province, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	186	264	71%
2007-2008	BDBV	Bundibugyo District, UGANDA	37	149	25%
2008-2009	EBOV	Kasai Occidental Province, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	14	32	45%
2012	SUDV	Kibaale District, WESTERN UGANDA	36	77	47%
2012	BDBV	Orientale Province, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	34	62	54%
2013-2016	EBOV	Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Limited and local: Nigeria, Mali, United States, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom, Italy	11, 310	28, 616	70-71 / 57-59 9
2014	EBOV	DRC	49	66	74%
2018	EBOV	DRC	33	54	61
2018- present	EBOV	DRC	1277	2189	ongoir

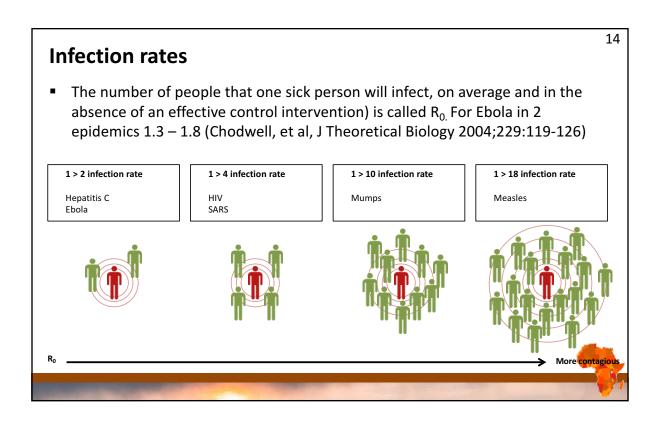
Increasing frequency of recognized filovirus outbreaks in Africa ¹¹ since 1990

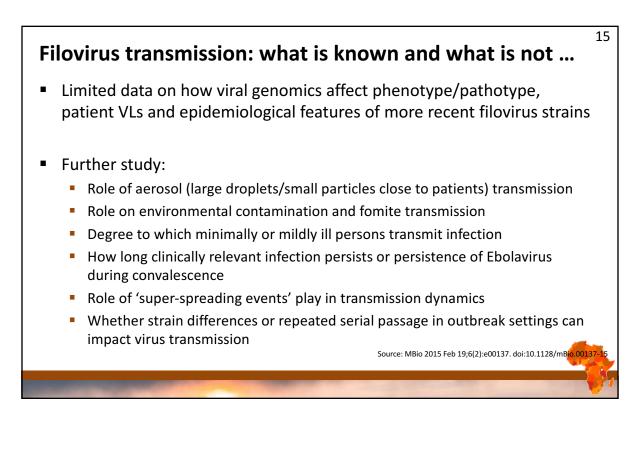
Possible reasons:

- Better surveillance and capability to rapidly diagnose and characterize filovirus infections
- Spread among wild non-human primates and other animals > human epidemics d/t hunting, slaughtering, butchering and human consumption of infected dead animals (food chain)
- Epidemiology and ecology is more complex than previously understood
- Animal-human spillover infections because of human encroachment on natural ecosystems
- Increased human exposure driven by legal and illegal financial incentives, particularly mining activities; tourism (Marburg)
- Proximity of outbreaks to larger cities and human movement > spread to other areas outside of the outbreak epicenter



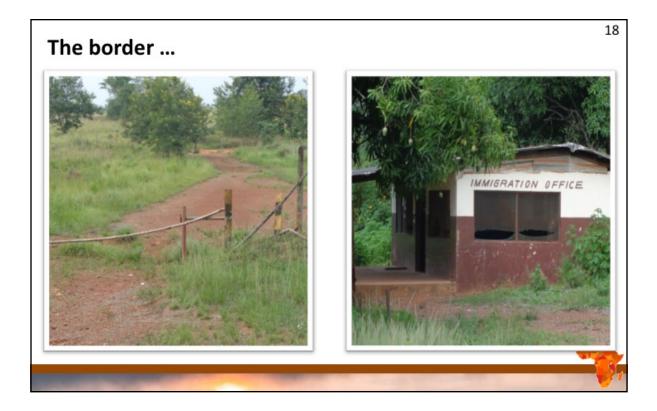
	SCIENTIFIC REPORTS	
	Rep. 2012; 2: 811. shed online Nov 15, 2012. doi: <u>10.1038/srep00811</u>	PMCID: PMC3498927
Tra	insmission of Ebola virus from pigs	to non-human primates
<u>Hana</u> Gary	a <u>M. Weingarti</u> , ^{a,1,2} <u>Carissa Embury-Hyatt</u> , ¹ <u>Charles</u> <u>/ Kobinger^{b,3,2}</u>	Nfon, ¹ Anders Leung, ³ Greg Smith, ¹ and
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Abs	stract	Go to: 🖸
prim	la viruses (EBOV) cause often fatal hemorrhag nates including human. While fruit bats are cor er species in EBOV transmission is unclear. In	sidered natural reservoir, involvement of



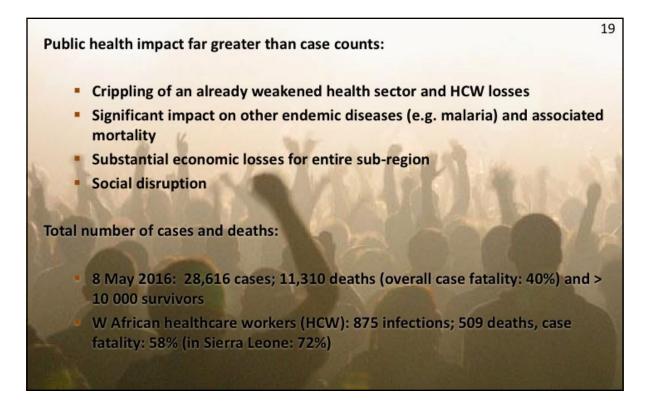


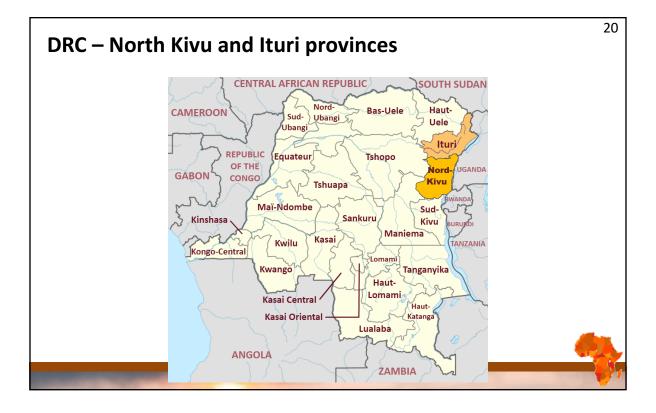




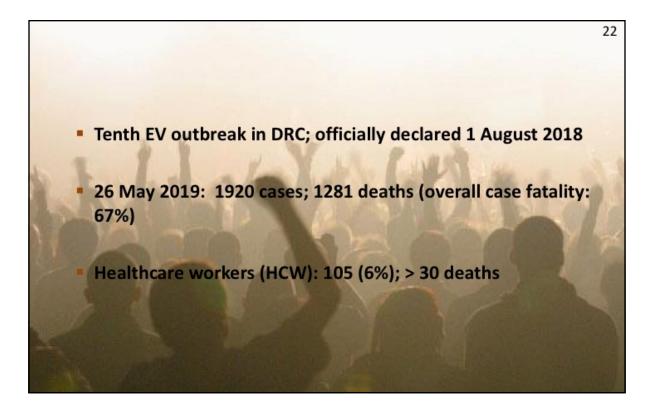


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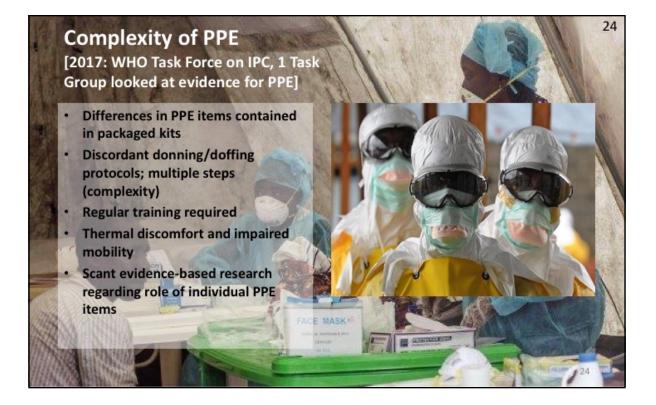


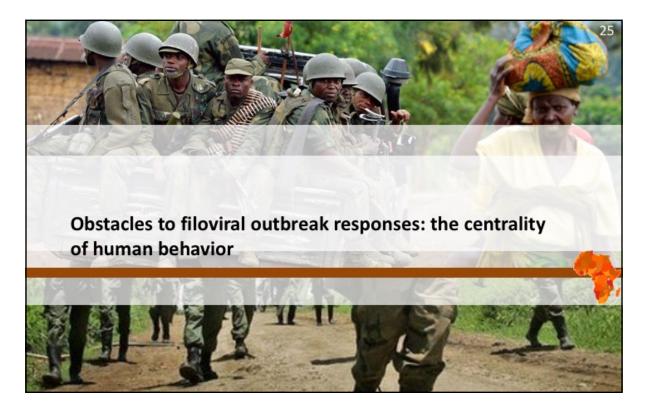


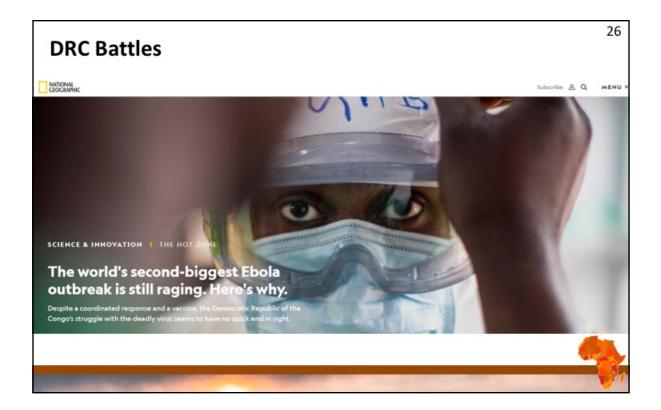










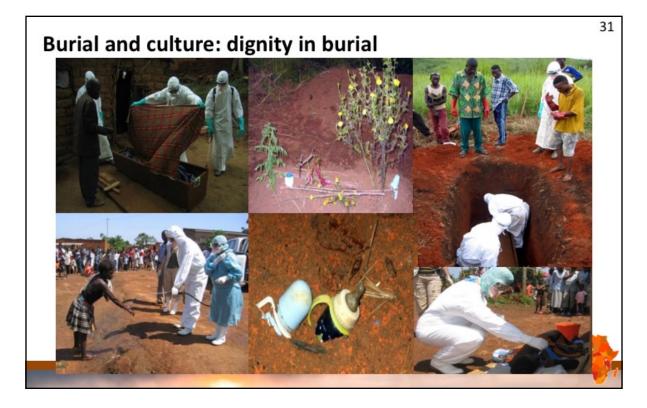






Dostacles to the epidemic response Poor infection prevention and control practices, inadequate healthcare facility infrastructure, poor healthcare delivery Early outbreak population dynamics: initial mistrust and hostility towards multinational teams Filoviral infections attributed to witchcraft, zombification Denial of filovirus existence, a ploy of government to get international funds Anger; towards government and public health messages Behavioral, religious and cultural diversity Stigma of survivors, the infected or thought to be infected





Challenges inc. controversial public health messages

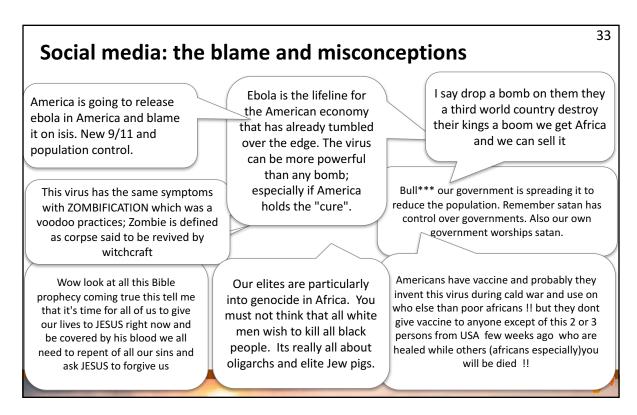
- 'Do not eat bush game'
- Social distancing; no handshaking
- Closure of markets (economic implications) and recreational areas
 e.g. bars and discotheques
- Inequity regarding who gets vaccination / treatment

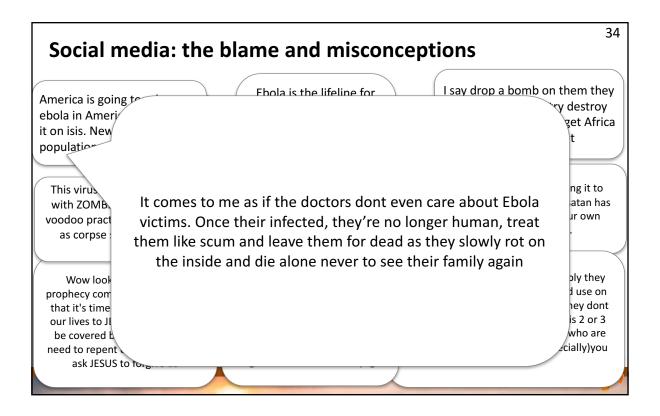


- Stopping of flights; border closures; travel bans
- Closure of mining operations (force majeur) serious economic consequences for the W African sub-region

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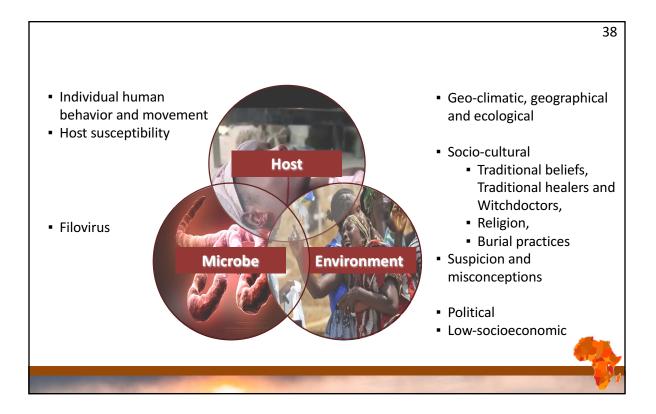
















WV	ww.webbertraining.com/schedulep1.php
July 16, 2019	INFECTION CONTROL IN PEDIATRICS Speaker: Dr. Shahnaz Armin, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran
July 25, 2019	DIAGNOSTIC STEWARDSHIP: MODIFIED CULTURE TESTING TO ENHANCE ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP Speaker: Robert Garcia, Stony Brook University Medical Center, New York City
August 15, 2019	(FREE Teleclass) BED BUG PREVENTION IN THE HEALTHCARE SETTING Speaker: Dr. Marcia Anderson, Environmental Protection Agency, United States
August 22, 2019	HOW TO ENGAGE AND EDUCATE NURSES IN EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE Speaker: Eileen J. Carter, Columbia University School of Nursing
September 5, 2019	MEASURES TO PREVENT AND CONTROL VRE: DO THEY REALLY MATTER? Speaker: Dr. Hilary Humphreys, The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland
September 12, 2019	(FREE Teleclass) MEAT, MONKEYS, AND MOSQUITOES: A ONE HEALTH PERSPECTIVE ON EMERGING DISEASES Speaker: Prof. Laura Kahn, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International

