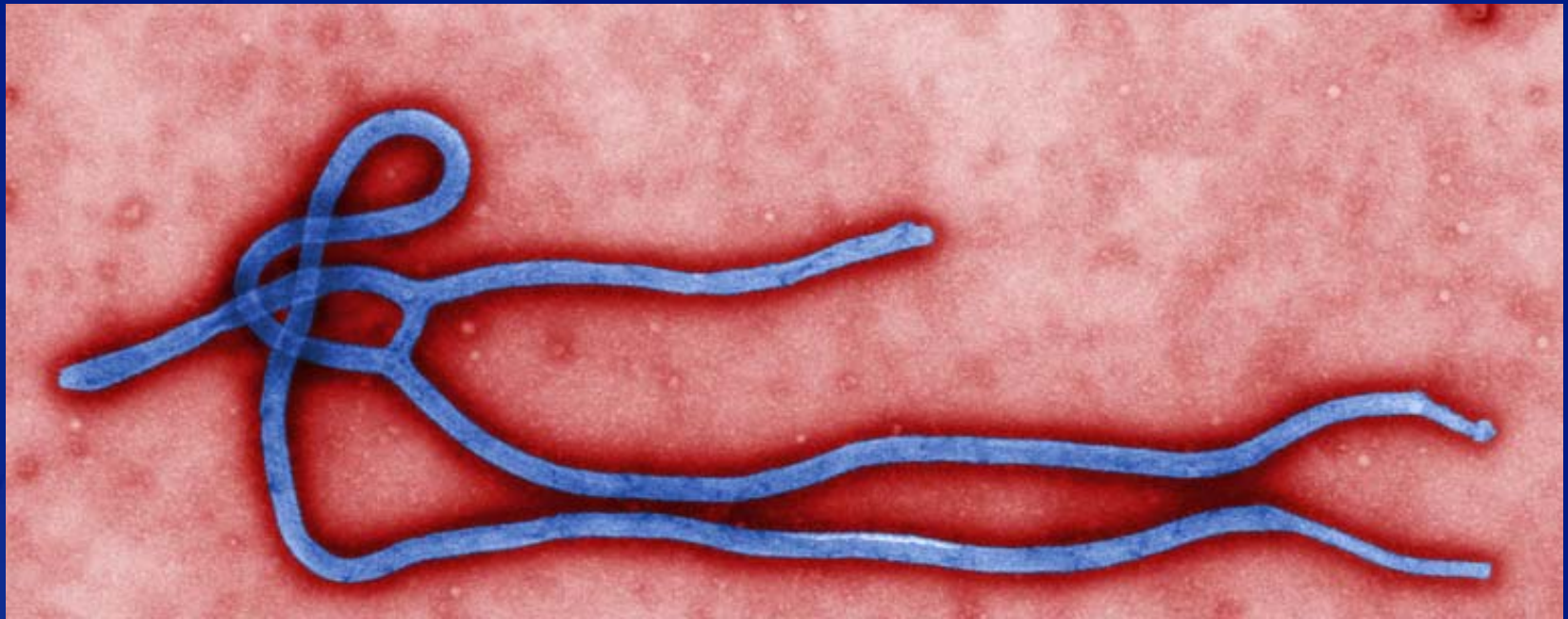
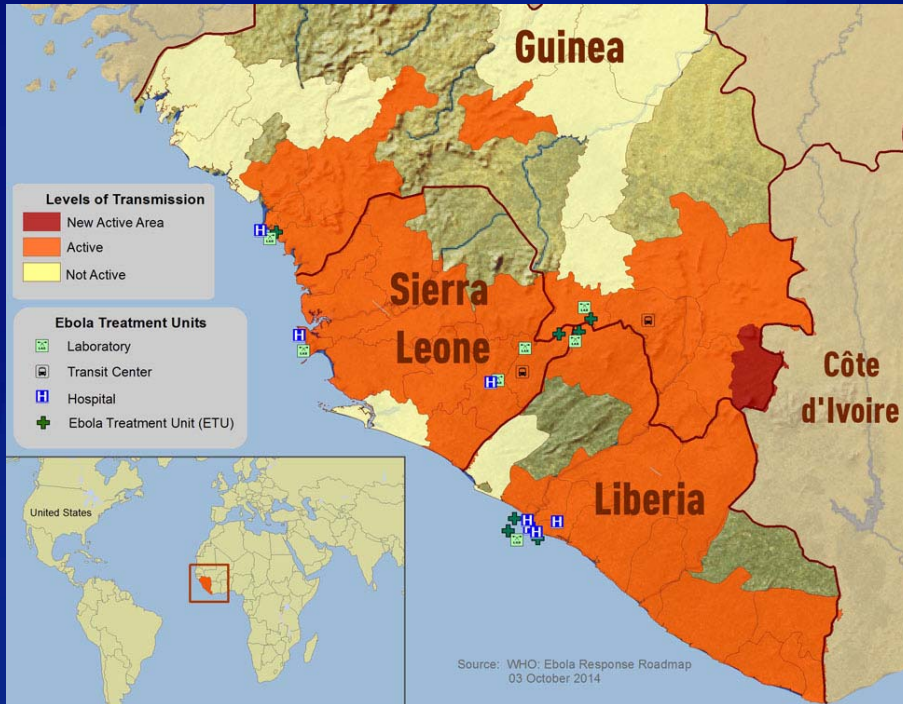


# Ebola 2014

New York City Department of  
Health and Mental Hygiene



# West African Ebola Outbreak



- This is the largest Ebola outbreak in history and the first in West Africa.
- The outbreak is worsening, but local and international governments are taking steps to help.

The latest map can be found on CDC's Ebola website:  
<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/resources/distribution-map-guinea-outbreak.html>

# Ebola Virus

- ❑ **Ebola is a viral disease**
  - Different from a bacterial infection, which may be treated with antibiotics
- ❑ **Zoonotic virus**
  - May be carried by different animals (e.g., fruit bats, primates)
- ❑ **First discovered in 1976 near the Ebola River in what is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Since then, outbreaks have appeared sporadically in Africa**



# Symptoms

- ❑ Symptoms:
  - Fever, headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, unexplained bleeding
- ❑ Symptoms appear 2 to 21 days after exposure; usually 8 to 10 days
- ❑ No proven cure; no vaccine
- ❑ Fatality rate 70% in current outbreak in West Africa
- ❑ Those who live >1 week more likely to survive
- ❑ People who recover develop antibodies to the strain they were infected with that last for at least 10 years, and possibly longer

# Transmission

- ❑ **Ebola is spread if there is direct contact of broken skin or mucous membranes (e.g., eyes, mouth) with:**
  - A sick person's blood or body fluids, including but not limited to urine, saliva, feces, vomit and semen
  - Contaminated objects (like needles and syringes)
  
- ❑ **NOT spread by air**
- ❑ **NOT contagious before symptoms appear**

# Why is the outbreak so large in West Africa?

- ❑ Overwhelmed public health and healthcare system
  - Lack of treatment hospitals, workers and personal protective equipment
- ❑ Easy to cross borders
- ❑ People not seeking care at hospitals
- ❑ Stigma
- ❑ Distrust of government and outsiders
- ❑ Lack of knowledge of disease and transmission



# Ebola Cases and Deaths in West Africa

- ❑ Over 9,000 suspected and confirmed cases of Ebola, and over 4,000 deaths have been reported.
  - Most reported from Liberia followed by Sierra Leone and Guinea.
  - Other countries that have had cases but have no ongoing transmission include Nigeria and Spain.
  - Countries reporting imported cases but no local transmission include Senegal.

\* A small number of cases in Nigeria have been linked to a man from Liberia who traveled to Lagos and died from Ebola, but the virus does not appear to have been widely spread in Nigeria.

\* In Senegal, one case has been confirmed. No deaths or further suspected cases have been reported. The case is in a man from Guinea who traveled to Senegal.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/outbreaks/guinea/index.html>

# Ebola Cases in the United States

## ❑ Four Ebola cases diagnosed in the US

- Two travelers from an Ebola-affected country diagnosed in the US
  - One died in Dallas
  - One is currently hospitalized in New York City
- Two acquired cases among Dallas health care workers.
  - Both discharged from the hospital

## ❑ Five cases transferred to the United States

- Four healthcare workers and one cameraman infected in West Africa were transported to a hospital in the US.





## New York City Case


- ❑ **Physician volunteer who returned from Guinea tested positive on 10/23/14 and is being hospitalized**
  
- ❑ **Proper precautions taken**
  - Physician called his relief organization upon noting fever
  - Health Department was immediately contacted and patient was transported to Bellevue hospital by EMS
  
- ❑ **Close contacts currently being quarantined with active monitoring for symptoms**
  
- ❑ **Risk to the average New Yorker is extremely low**



# New York City Preparedness and Response

- ❑ **Health Department is working with federal and state authorities, hospitals, other city agencies and other groups**
  - Ensuring appropriate infection-control standards at NYC facilities
  - Guidance for health care providers and hospitals
    - How to identify patients who could have Ebola
    - Protecting health care workers
  - Testing for Ebola at our Public Health Laboratory
  - Connecting with immigrant communities from West Africa
  - Developing educational materials and giving presentations in several languages
  - Working with staff at airports and EMS

# Where to find information: [nyc.gov/health](http://nyc.gov/health)



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## Ebola

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### Ebola

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Ebola is a severe, often fatal disease that affects humans and some animals (monkeys, gorillas and chimpanzees). It is caused by the Ebola virus.

Ebola was first discovered in 1976 in Africa, near the Ebola River in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Currently, there is a large Ebola outbreak in three West African countries: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC's) website for the most up-to-date information on the Ebola outbreak. The first-ever U.S. case of Ebola was diagnosed in late September, when a patient who had traveled from West Africa to Texas became sick.

On October 23, 2014, a healthcare worker who returned from Guinea to New York City tested positive for Ebola. He is isolated and in treatment at Bellevue Medical Center in Manhattan. Public health officials have quarantined three contacts of the patient. The Health Department verified that all places visited by the patient are safe, and New Yorkers should feel free to go about their usual routines. New York City is taking all necessary precautions to ensure the health and safety of all New Yorkers, and the chances of the average New Yorker getting Ebola are **extremely low**.

#### General Information about Ebola

- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Mapping the Ebola Outbreak in West Africa](#)

#### Healthcare Providers

- [Information and Resources for Healthcare Providers](#)

#### Community Resources

- [Ebola: Am I at Risk Palm Card \(PDF\)](#)  
Other languages: [Español] [中文] [Français] [kreyòl ayisyen] [Italiano] [한국어] [عربي] [Русский]
- [Dealing with Stressful Events \(PDF\)](#)

# Minimizing Stigma

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- **Situation**

- Some Africans report feeling stigmatized as having intentionally and/or ignorantly spread Ebola.
- Better understanding of disease transmission can help lessen fear and stigma.

- **Solution**

- Acknowledge that Ebola is a human tragedy for us all. Focus on facts, science and what we know about the disease.
- Reassure that in New York City, policies and people are in place to ensure that every patient receives quality and timely care.

**Fear and misinformation work against public health and could discourage those who are sick from seeking needed care.**

## Important to Know

- ❑ **What if I am here illegally and get sick?**
  - Hospital staff will not ask you about immigration status.
- ❑ **What if I don't have insurance coverage or money?**
  - You will be seen regardless of ability to pay.

If you feel you are being discriminated against, contact the NYC Commission on Human Rights by calling 311.

## Remember

- ❑ New York City's healthcare system is prepared to detect, protect and respond.
- ❑ Relies on strong collaboration with healthcare delivery system, other agencies and community partners.
- ❑ Protocols are working.
- ❑ You can order free educational materials in different languages by calling 311.
- ❑ If you have any questions, call 311 or visit these online resources.
  - [nyc.gov/Ebola](http://nyc.gov/Ebola)
  - [www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola](http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola)

## EBOLA: AM I AT RISK?



Ebola is a severe, often **fatal disease** caused by a virus. A large outbreak is **now occurring in West Africa**.



YOU CAN **ONLY** GET EBOLA FROM HAVING **DIRECT CONTACT** WITH ANOTHER SICK PERSON BY:

- + Touching a person who is sick with Ebola.
- + Touching a person who died from Ebola.
- + Touching body fluids (blood, vomit, urine, feces, sweat) or objects soiled with the body fluids of a person sick with Ebola.

- You **CANNOT** get Ebola through the air or just by being near someone who has Ebola.



IF YOU VISITED A COUNTRY AFFECTED BY THE OUTBREAK, AND DEVELOP A **FEVER WITHIN 21 DAYS**, SEEK MEDICAL CARE RIGHT AWAY.

- + Alert the doctor's office or emergency room about your symptoms **before** going.
- + Tell your doctor if you had **direct contact** with a person who might have had Ebola.



**SYMPTOMS:** FEVER, HEADACHE, WEAKNESS, VOMITING, DIARRHEA, STOMACH PAIN

Hospital staff **WILL NOT** ask you about immigration status. You **WILL BE SEEN** regardless of ability to pay.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL 311



## EBOLA: QUELS SONT LES RISQUES QUE JE COURS?



Ebola est une maladie grave, **souvent mortelle**, causée par un virus. Une importante flambée **frappe l'Afrique de l'Ouest actuellement**.



VOUS POUVEZ ÊTRE CONTAMINÉ PAR LE VIRUS EBOLA **UNIQUEMENT** SI VOUS AVEZ ÉTÉ EN CONTACT DIRECT AVEC UNE AUTRE PERSONNE INFECTÉE PAR LE VIRUS EN:

- + Touchant une personne qui est malade avec le virus Ebola.
- + Touchant une personne décédée de l'Ebola.
- + Touchant des liquides organiques (sang, vomissure, urine, matières fécales, sueur) ou des objets souillés par les liquides organiques d'une personne malade avec le virus Ebola.

- Vous ne **POUVEZ PAS** être contaminé par le virus Ebola par l'air ou en étant simplement à côté d'une personne déjà infectée par le virus Ebola.



SI VOUS AVEZ VISITÉ UN PAYS AFFECTÉ PAR CETTE ÉPIDÉMIE ET SI VOUS AVEZ EU DE LA **FIÈVRE** DANS LES **21 JOURS** QUI SUIVENT, CONSULTEZ UN MÉDECIN DANS LES PLUS BREFS DÉLAIS.

- + **ALERTEZ** le cabinet du médecin ou la salle d'urgence **avant** de vous y rendre, et communiquez-leur les symptômes dont vous souffrez.
- + Si vous avez été en **contact direct** avec une personne pouvant être infectée par le virus Ebola, dites-le à votre médecin.



**SYMPTÔMES:** FIÈVRE, MAL DE TÊTE, FAIBLESSE, VOMISSEMENTS, DIARRHÉE, DOULEURS D'ESTOMAC

Le personnel de l'hôpital **NE VOUS DEMANDERA PAS** votre statut d'immigration. VOUS **SEREZ VU** par un médecin même si vous n'avez pas les moyens de payer la facture.

POUR EN SAVOIR PLUS, APPELEZ LE 311

