

# Let's Say NO To Ebola Virus !

<sup>1</sup> Discover Year: 1976 in Democratic Republic of the Congo

<sup>2</sup> Major Infection Area: Sub-Saharan Africa

Characteristic: animal-borne

Source: bats or nonhuman primates

Average fatality rate : 50%

Species: Zaire ebolavirus, Bundibugyo ebolavirus, Sudan ebolavirus

## <sup>5</sup> Prevention

### NO wildlife-to-human transmission

Don't contact with infected animals such as fruit bats, forest antelope or porcupines and the consumption of their raw meat.



### NO human-to-human transmission

Avoid direct or close contact with people with Ebola symptoms, particularly with their bodily fluids.



### NO sexual transmission

Avoid contact with body fluids and washing with soap and water is recommended.



### DO outbreak containment measure

Include safe and dignified burial of the dead.

Identify people who may contact with the patients , monitor their health for 21 days.

Separate the healthy from the sick to prevent further spread to maintain a hygienic environment.



### PROVIDE antenatal care services to pregnant women who have survived Ebola

Try to handle any pregnancy complications and meet their need for sexual.

Reproductive care and delivery in a safe way.



## <sup>3</sup> Treatment

### <sup>4</sup> Inmazeb

- Previously called REGN-EB3.
- Consists of three monoclonal antibodies of similar structure: atoltivimab, maftivimab and odesivimab.
- Zaire ebolavirus in adult and pediatric patients



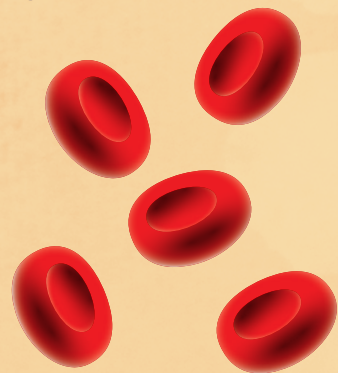
### <sup>6</sup> Advantages:

Inmazeb can...

- Show superiority to other investigational agents regarding mortality.

It can also...

- Block Ebola to invade patients
- Enlist other immune cells to target
- Remove infected cells from the body



### <sup>6</sup> Disadvantages:

- Chills, elevation in fever, rapid heartbeat, breathing, vomiting
- Low blood pressure
- Diarrhea
- Inadequate oxygen supply to the tissue
- Hypersensitivity reactions
- infusion-associated events during and post-infusion with INMAZEB
- acute, life-threatening reactions during and after the infusion.



1.Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019, November 5)What is Ebola Virus Disease? Ebola (Ebola Virus Disease). Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from: <https://bit.ly/379n5ZU>

2.Centre for Health Protection. (2020, April 24). Ebola Virus Disease. Centre for Health Protection. Retrieved from: <https://bit.ly/3nOczOE>

3.Deen, G. F., Nathalie, B., Xu, W., Knust, B., Sesay, F. R., McDonald Suzanna, L. R., ... Foday, S. (2017). Ebola RNA persistence in semen of Ebola virus disease survivors – final report. The New England Journal of Medicine, 377(15), 1428-1437

4.Davis, C. P. (2019, July 19). Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever (Ebola Virus Disease). Medicine Net. Retrieved from [https://www.medicinenet.com/ebola\\_hemorrhagic\\_fever\\_ebola\\_hf/article.htm](https://www.medicinenet.com/ebola_hemorrhagic_fever_ebola_hf/article.htm)

5.World Health Organization. (n.d.). Ebola virus disease. World Health Organization. Retrieved from: <https://bit.ly/3fuyXJn>

6.Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (2020, October 14). Regeneron's Antibody Cocktail REGN-EB3 (Inmazeb®) is First FDA-Approved Treatment for Ebola (Zaire Ebolavirus). Cision PR Newswire. Retrieved from: <https://bit.ly/3l1K7ql>