

Joint ICAO/WHO Sixth CAPSCA Meeting  
Johannesburg/South Africa  
12-16 October 2015

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# Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa- Update

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Organization  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR **Africa**

# Presentation Outline

**EVD  
History**

**EVD  
Current  
situation**

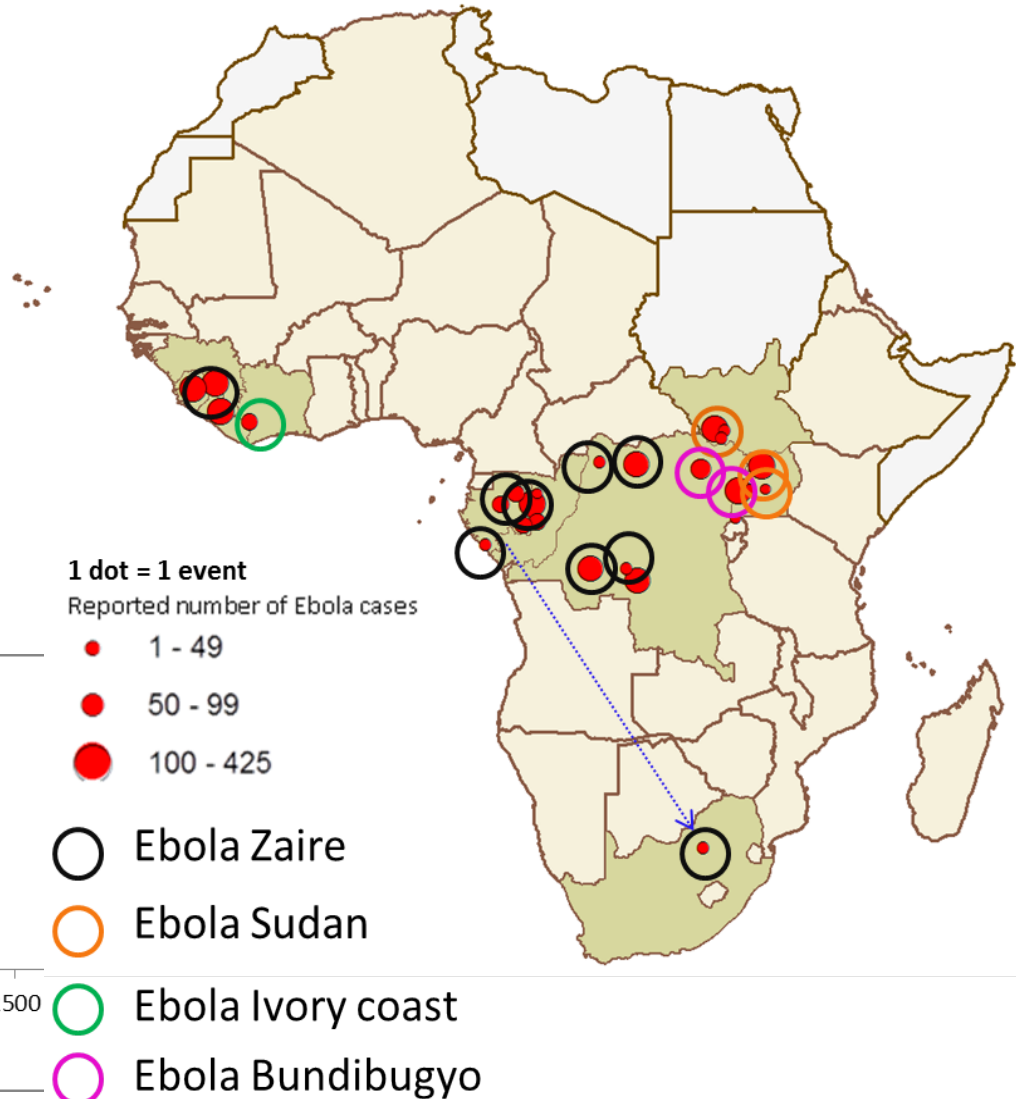
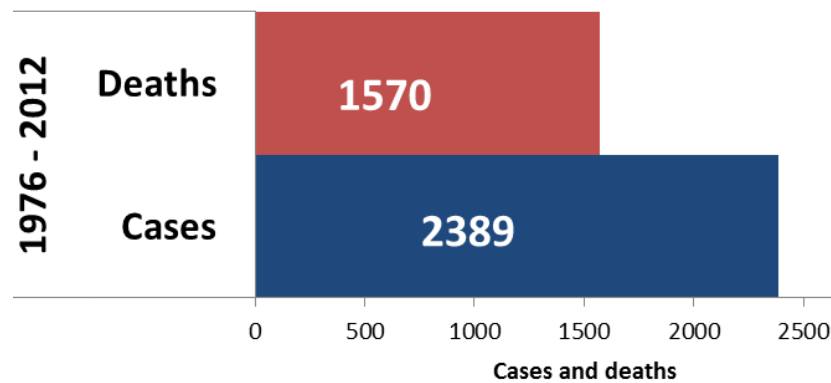
**Gettinnng  
to Zero**

**Vaccines  
and  
Therapies**

**Key  
Messages**

# Previous Ebola outbreaks in the African Region

Year	Country	First Ebola outbreak
1976	Sudan	First Ebola outbreak
	DRC	
1977	DRC	
1979	Sudan	
1994	Gabon	
	Cote d'Ivoire	
1995	Liberia	
	DRC	
1996	Gabon	
	South Africa	
2000-2001	Uganda	
2001-2002	Gabon	



# Ebola Virus Disease epidemic: Current situation



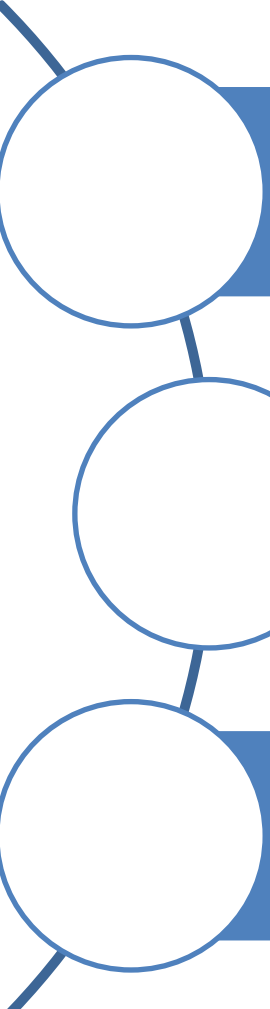
The EVD has affected over 28000 persons including over 11000 deaths in the three most affected countries.

1049 cases including 535 deaths were reported among health care workers as of 20 September 2015

Six West African countries (Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone).

The Ebola has significantly reduced: Liberia has been declared free of Ebola for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time; Guinea has reported only 2 new cases in the week ending on 20 September and Sierra Leone did not report any case in the same week.

# Ebola Virus Disease epidemic: Current situation

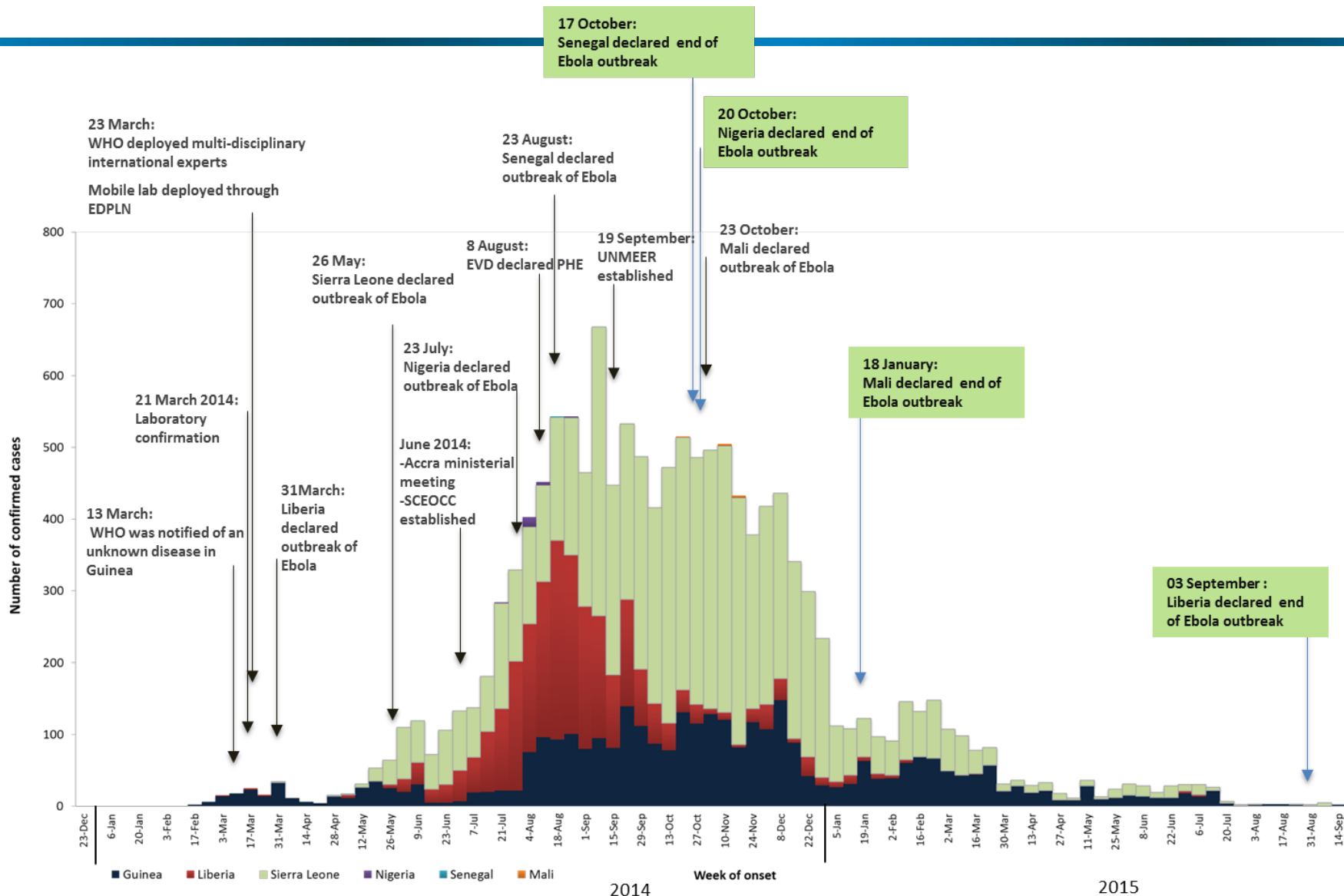


The current epidemic is the first major EVD epidemic reported in West Africa and it is the first time the epidemic has spread to capital cities. It is also the largest, most severe and most complex Ebola epidemic ever.

The EVD epidemic has had a devastating impact on families, livelihoods, security and socio-economic development in the severely affected countries.

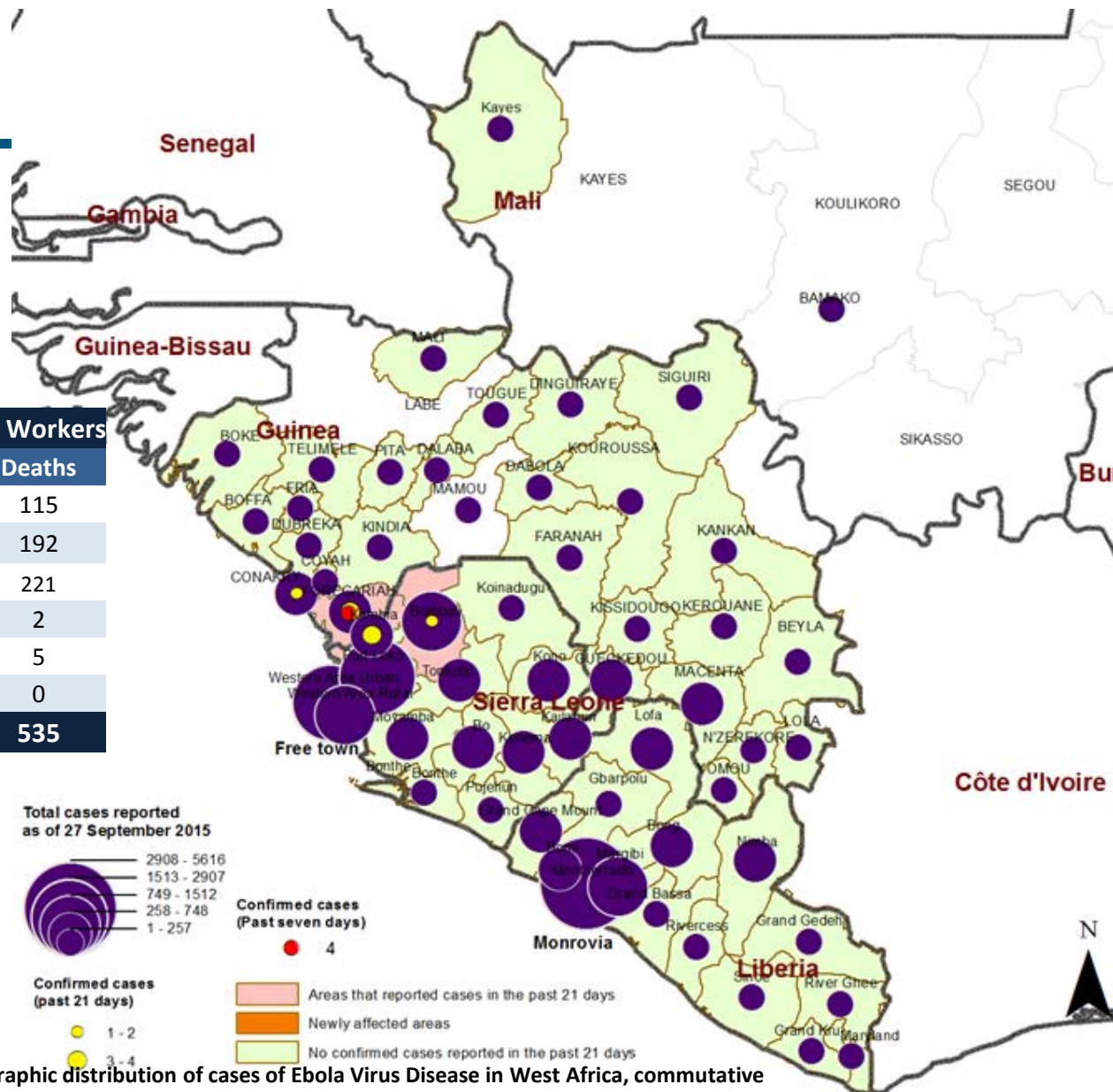
To date , there is no authorized vaccines aigainst EVD

# Ebola trend and Response as of week 38 (20.09)



# Updated map

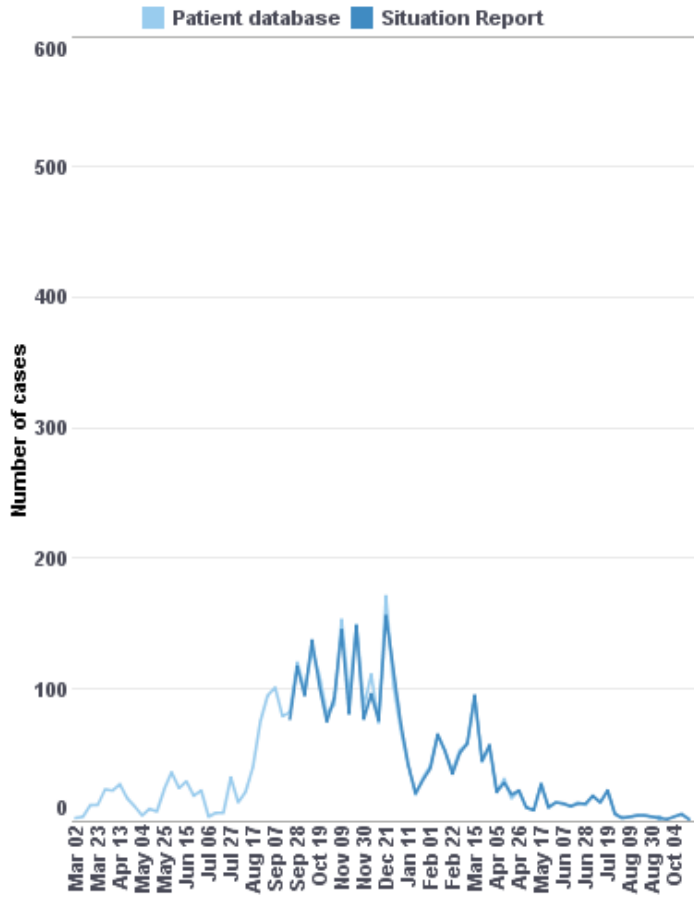
Countries	Cumulative number		Health Care Workers	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Guinea	3805	2533	211	115
Liberia*	10672	4808	378	192
Sierra Leone	13911	3955	447	221
Mali*	8	6	2	2
Nigeria*	20	8	11	5
Senegal*	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28417</b>	<b>11310</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>535</b>



Geographic distribution of cases of Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa, commutative cases as of 27 September 2015; and cases reported in the past 7 and 21 days.

# West Africa

## Guinea



## Liberia



## Sierra Leone



Data as of:

Guinea: 03/10/2015

Liberia: 27/09/2015

Sierra Leone: 03/10/2015

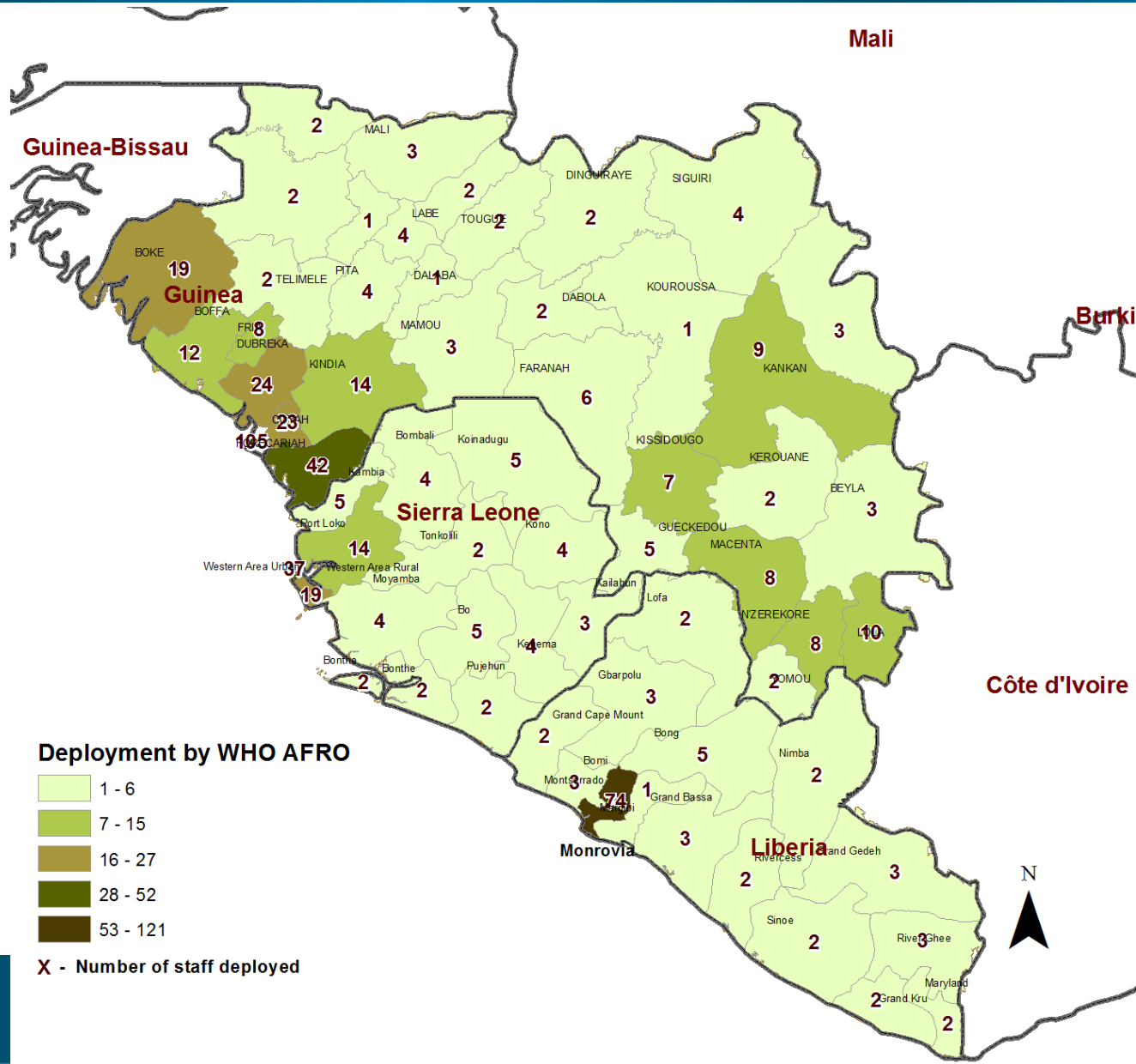


# Ebola Response: Deployment by WHO AFRO (20/09)

995 Experts are currently deployed by WHO for Ebola preparedness and response in West Africa.

572 (more than 50%) of these experts currently in the field have been deployed by the WHO Regional office for Africa.

Since the beginning of the epidemic, WHO regional office for Africa has deployed more than 1250 experts.




# EVD Response: EDPLN Labs in West Africa



Updated as of 30 August 2015

# How to get to zero? (1)



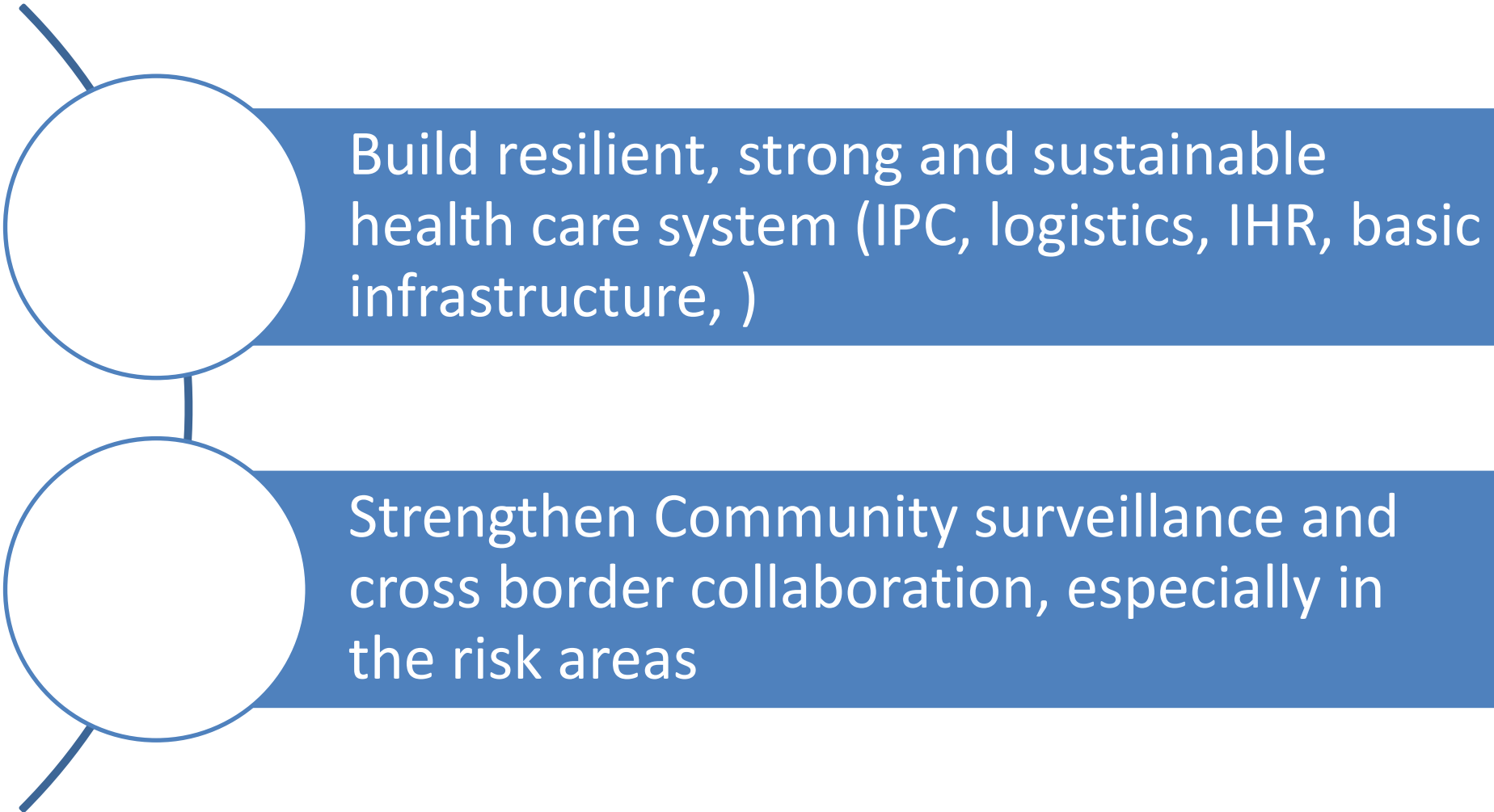
Sustained community engagement and other measures to prevent resistance linked to social, cultural and traditional beliefs and practices which hampered the earlier outbreak response

Continue infection control and other measures to minimize risk of \*infection of HWs, also a big challenge in the initial EVD response

Deployment of skilled national and international EVD experts

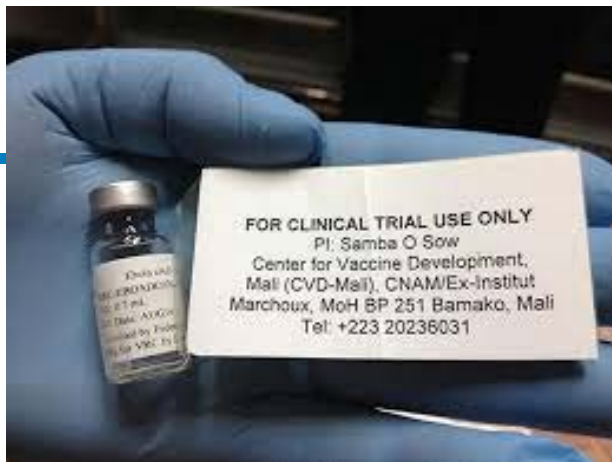
\*Infection of HW attributable to: environment, frequent exposure(many cases), level of protection (quality, heat e.t.c)

# How to get to zero? (2)

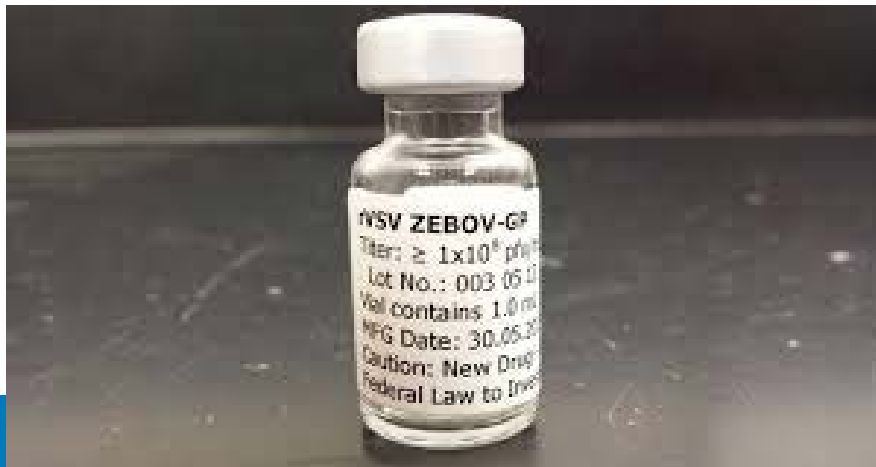


Build resilient, strong and sustainable health care system (IPC, logistics, IHR, basic infrastructure, )

Strengthen Community surveillance and cross border collaboration, especially in the risk areas



## Vaccine and drugs pipeline and trials: passive immunization (convalescent serum) and regulatory issues



# ZMapp, other mAbs, Convalescent Plasma & Whole Blood

- ZMapp Trial ongoing- No new cases
- Chinese mAb – yet to enter clinical Trials
- Convalescence blood trials underway
- None of these trials likely to provide decisive efficacy data.

# Candidates Vaccines-Messages

There is a robust pipeline (4 main vaccines) which resulted from an unprecedented accelerated international effort

Multiple phase 1-3 trials completed/ongoing/planned in ebola affected and non-affected countries

Preliminary data show good safety and immunogenicity profile

Efficacy being tested in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea (ability to assess it influenced by number of cases)

Global coordination/information sharing/norms and standards/convening role of WHO.

National Commitment, Multi-stakeholder collaboration, Public-Private partnership, Funding and Public Good made it possible

# TRAVEL TO AND FROM EBOLA-AFFECTED COUNTRIES IS LOW-RISK

## HERE IS WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



### WHILE TRAVELLING

If you develop a fever and Ebola symptoms yourself promptly inform airline personnel.



*fever, weakness, muscle pain, headache, and sore throat; followed by vomiting, diarrhoea, bleeding.*



Alert airline personnel about a fellow traveller who has Ebola symptoms:



### AT AIRPORTS AND AT YOUR DESTINATION

DO NOT touch the body of a person who has died from Ebola.



Avoid direct physical contact with anyone who is displaying the symptoms of Ebola.



Use alcohol rub throughout the day. When hands are visibly dirty use soap and water.



Seek prompt medical attention if you have Ebola symptoms.



**World Health Organization**



# LES VOYAGES À DESTINATION OU EN PROVENANCE DES PAYS TOUCHÉS PAR EBOLA PRÉSENTENT UN RISQUE FAIBLE VOICI CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ SAVOIR



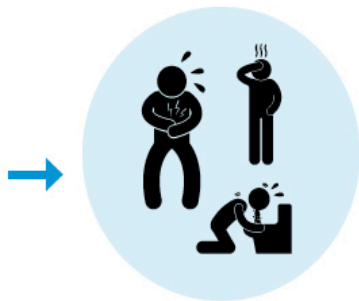
## PENDANT LE VOYAGE

Si vous-même avez de la fièvre et présentez ces symptômes, informez-en immédiatement le personnel de la compagnie aérienne.



*fièvre, faiblesse, douleurs musculaires, céphalées et mal de gorge, suivis de vomissements, diarrhée, hémorragies.*

Alertez le personnel de la compagnie aérienne si un autre voyageur présente des symptômes de maladie à virus Ebola:



## À L'AÉROPORT ET À VOTRE DESTINATION

NE TOUCHEZ PAS le corps d'une personne décédée de la maladie à virus Ebola.



Évitez le contact physique direct avec quiconque présente des symptômes de maladie à virus Ebola.



Utilisez une solution hydroalcoolique tout au long de la journée. Lorsque vos mains sont visiblement sales, lavez-les à l'eau et au savon.



Si vous présentez des symptômes d'Ebola, consultez immédiatement un médecin.



**Organisation mondiale de la Santé**

# Conclusion



Vigilance and increased disease surveillance by all Member States

Community engagement is key for preventing future outbreaks and minimize its spread

Infection prevention and control and safety of healthcare workers should be given the highest priority by Governments

Government Commitment for re-building/strengthening health systems

Massive response from international and regional partners very much appreciated

Thank You

Merci

Obrigado

