

Ebola virus disease in West Africa : Current status Lessons learnt and challenges

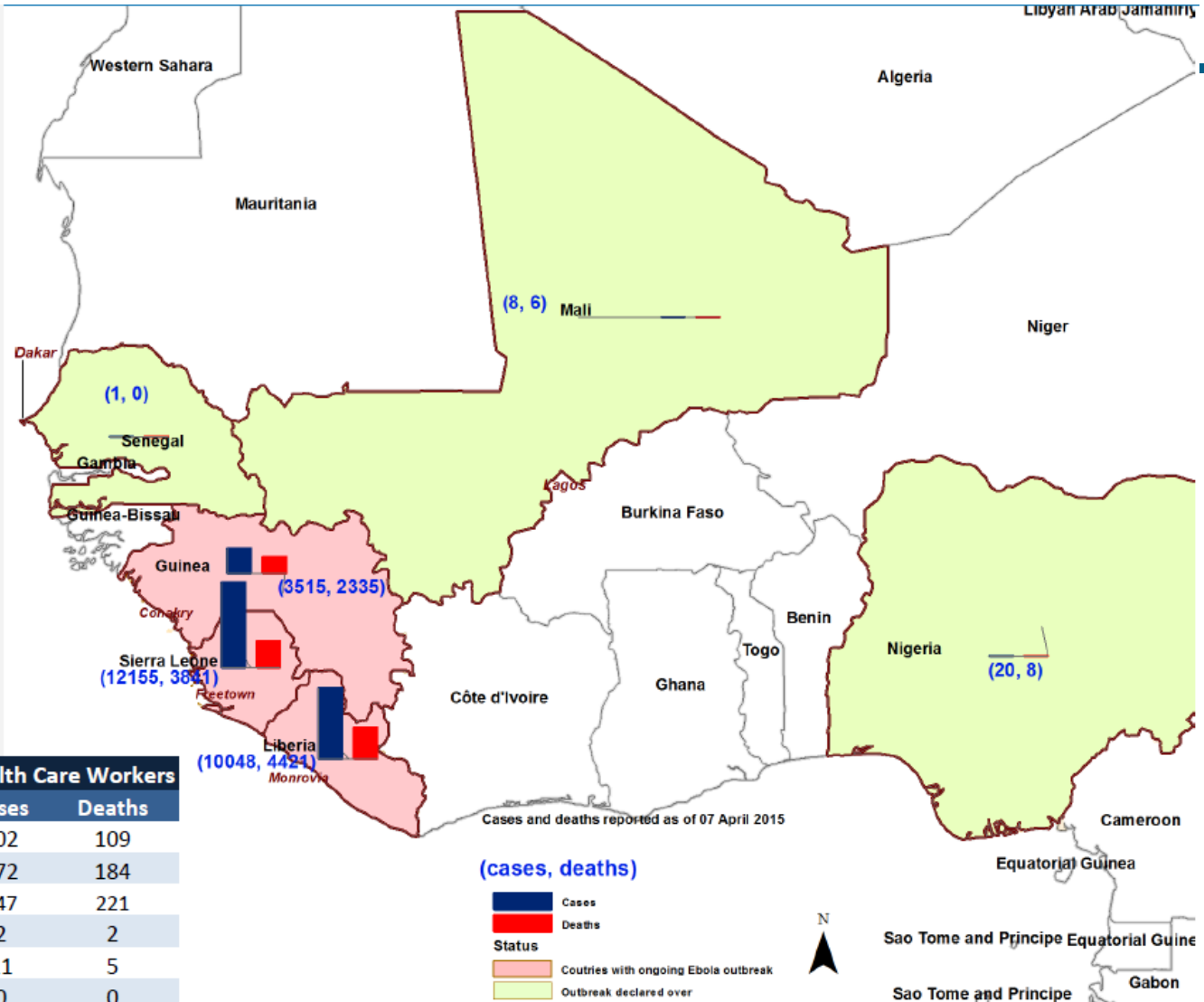
*Training on the prevention and management of public health events
in the aviation sector
(Nairobi , Kenya, 13-17 April 2015)*

Introduction

- Ebola virus disease: severe fatality rate with 50-90%
- Transmitted by direct contact with liquids, body and organs of infected humans or animals
- Previous outbreaks: villages, 2420 cases / 1580 deaths
- High risk: health workers, parents and people with close contact with sick persons
- Prevention or control by a rigorous application of protective measures and early treatment

Current situation : West Africa

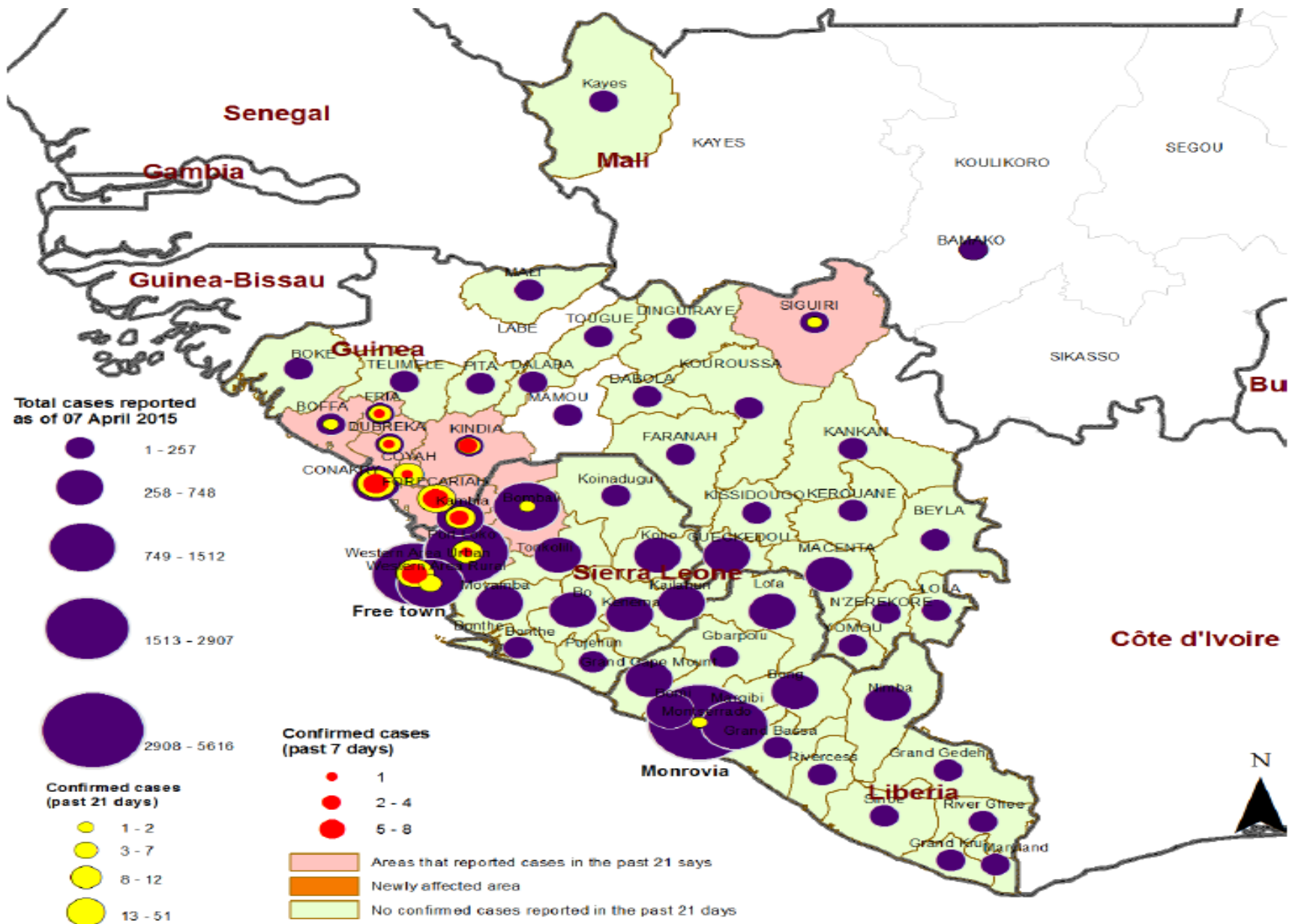
- As of 07 April 2015, a total of **25 747** EVD cases including **10 611** deaths have been reported from six West African countries (Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone).
- 1034 cases including 521 deaths were reported among healthcare workers.
- WHO declared end of Ebola outbreak in Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal.



Countries	Cumulative number		Health Care Workers	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Guinea	3515	2335	202	109
Liberia	10048	4421	372	184
Sierra Leone	12155	3841	447	221
Mali*	8	6	2	2
Nigeria*	20	8	11	5
Senegal*	1	0	0	0
Total	25747	10611	1034	521

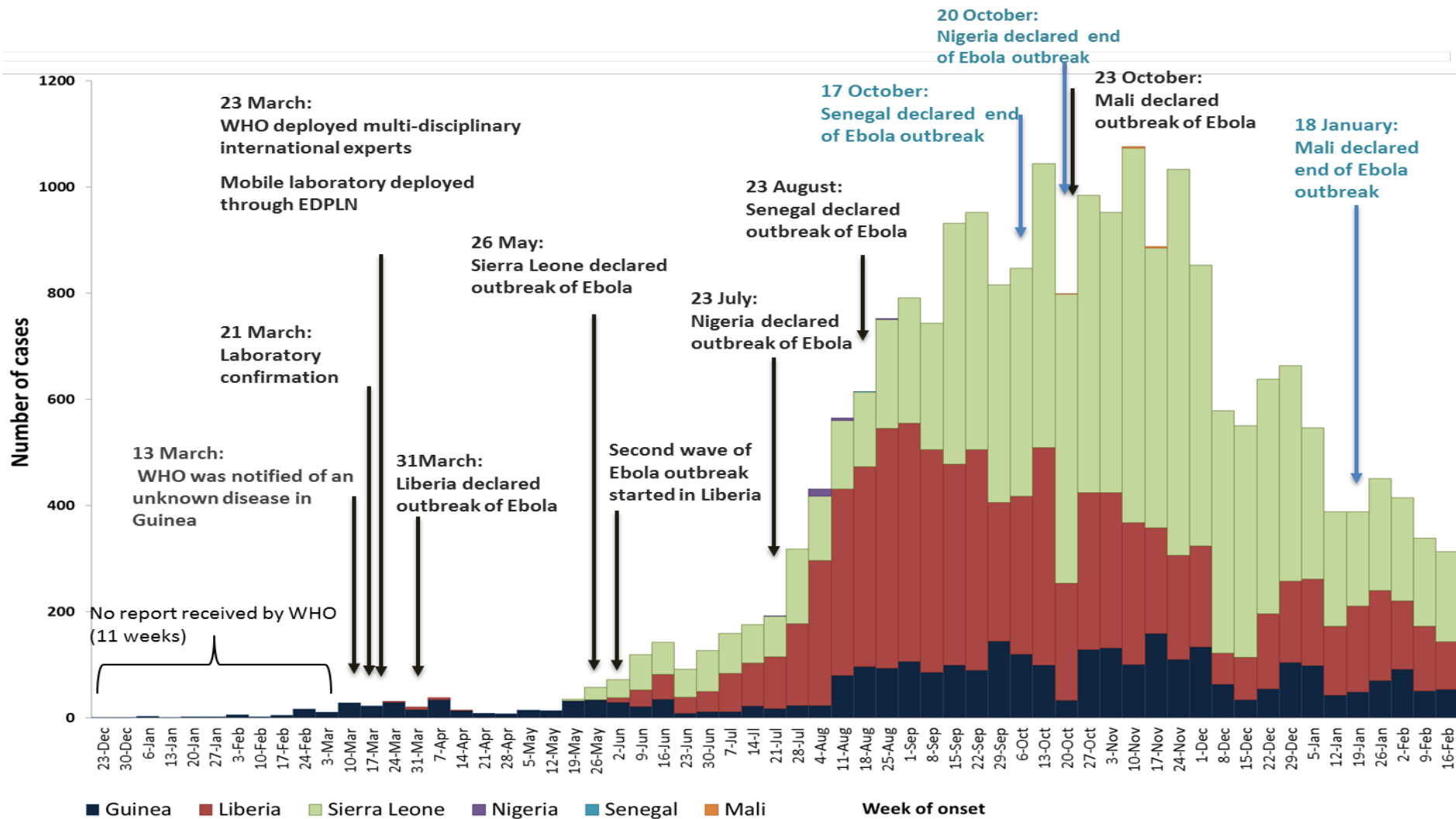
* Ebola outbreak declared over

Geographic distribution of EVD in the African Region, as of 07 April 2015

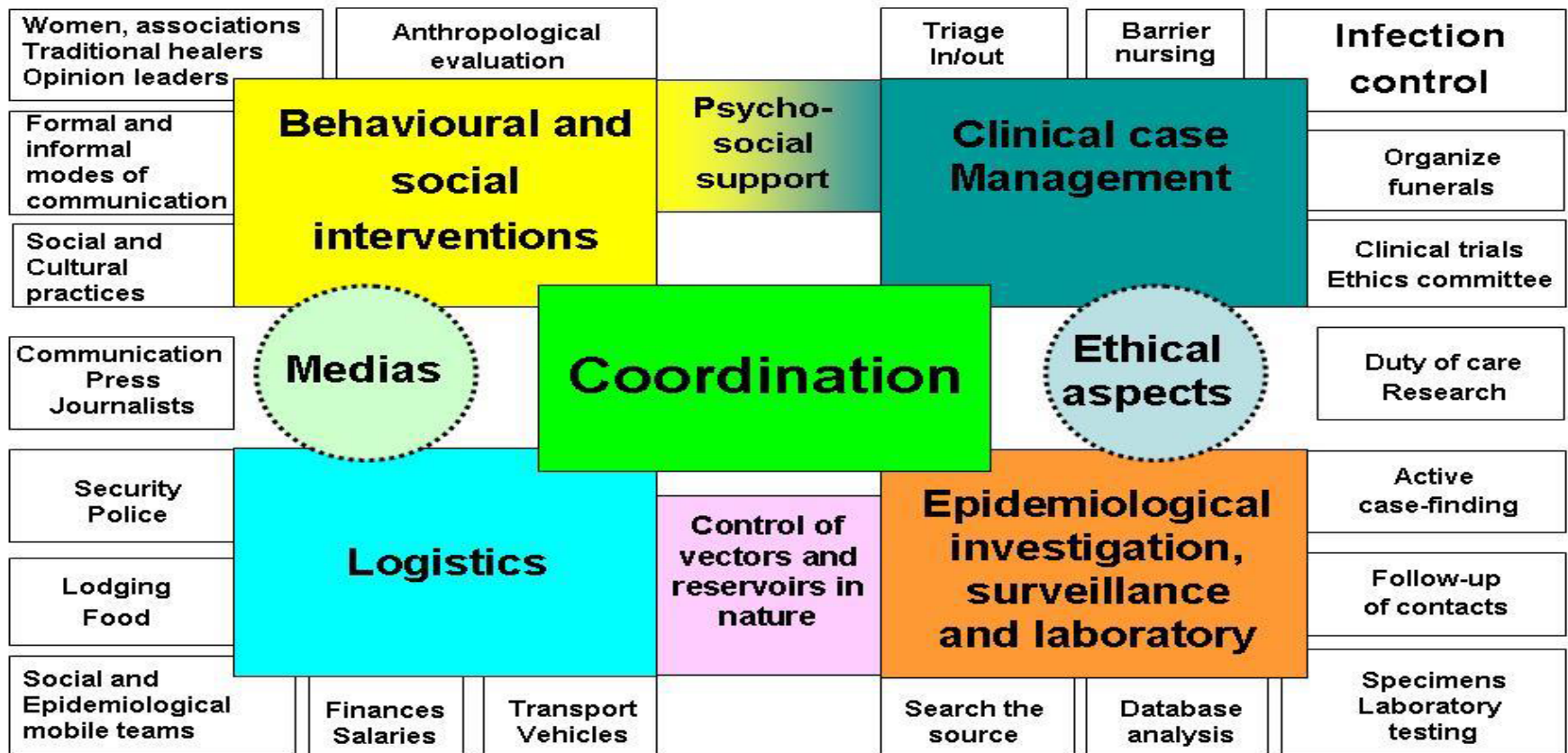


Geographic distribution of cases of Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa, commu-tative cases as of 07 April 2015; and cases reported in the past 7 and 21 days.

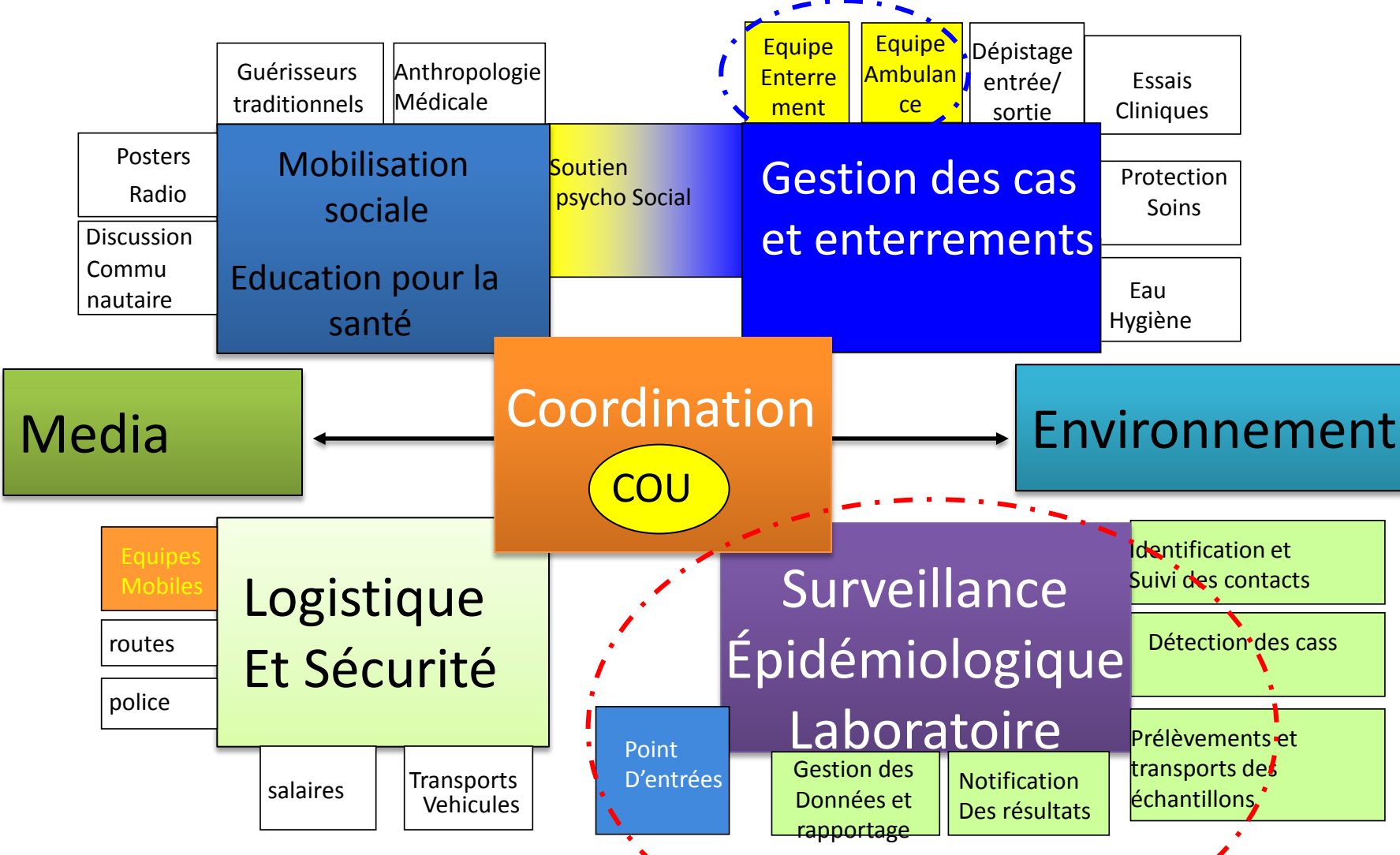
Evolution and trends of EVD



EVD Responses strategies



EVD Responses strategies



Response to the Ebola outbreak

- Response committees Activation
- Development of response plans
- Deployment of over 1200 experts
- Setting up mobile laboratories
- Technical and financial support for affected countries and for preparation of high risk countries
- Establishment of the Sub regional Ebola Operations and Coordination Centre (SEOCC)/July 2014
- UN Mission for the emergency response to Ebola: UNMEER



Issues & Constraints (1/2)

- Health system weaknesses
 - Weak health infrastructure
 - Insufficient number of treatment centers and beds
 - Limited access to labs with technical capacity
 - Failure of national and international health workers
 - Weakness of surveillance system
 - Weak logistical capacities
 - health workers motivation
- Resource mobilization: High demand on scarce adequate resources

Issues & Constraints (2/2)

- Community resistance
 - Denial, fear, panic,
 - Misconceptions / Beliefs and practices
 - Violence against health workers
 - Unsafe burials
- Political environment of affected countries
- Weak intersectoral Collaboration
- International travel restrictions by states

Leçons learnt

- **Singularity** of this outbreak : first EVD outbreak to hit big cities, unprecedented outbreak
- **Health systems** strengthening in countries
- Importance of **community role** for an adequate response: ensure the community is part of the solution-does not have 'solutions' imposed on them

Leçons learnt

- National leadership and coordination of the response are very important
- Prevention and containment are possible : importance of early detection and notification

Challenges

- Quick Evolution to "zero cases" in affected countries
- Preserve countries not affected in accordance with International Health Regulation principles
- Health System Recovery in affected countries: support for safe reopening of health facilities, early recovery and build resilient, strong health system
- Strengthening risk analysis , preparation and response to outbreaks
- Strengthening integrated disease surveillance and response.

Thank You

Merci

Obrigado

