



IMED VIENNA 2018: ANATOMY OF THE EVD W AFRICA OUTBREAK (2013-2016)

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Head: Division of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases; School of Pathology of the NHLS and University of the Witwatersrand • EV activity 'silent' from 1979-1994, after which EV outbreaks reemerged with vigor

- Intervals between recorded outbreaks shorter; recurring on 1-2 yearly basis; sometimes 2-3 times within one
- Ebola West Africa (2013-16) largest EVD outbreak in history
- West Africa: history of civil conflict
 - Poverty
 - Poor healthcare delivery and health facilities
 - Low levels of education
 - Large population movement & displacement



Deaths:

- 8 May 2016: 28,616 cases; 11,310 deaths (overall case fatality: 40%) & > 10 000 survivors
- W African healthcare workers (HCW): 875 infections 875; 509 deaths, case fatality: 58% (In Sierra Leone: 72%)

Public health impact far greater than case counts:

- Crippling of an already weakened health sector & HCW losses
- Significant impact on other endemic diseases (e.g. malaria) & associated mortality
- Substantial economic losses for entire sub-region
- Social disruption



- Exposures: hunting, food-handling, butchering, community activities; burials
- Host susceptibility
- Poor hygiene
- Poor education
- Overcrowding
- Belief systems
- Mobility

Microbe: Zaire Ebolavirus

- ssRNA
- Reservoir: evidence for bats; other?
- Transmission: initially zoonotic, then human-to-human contact, mechanical aerosols
- Low infectious dose
- High virulence

- Contact blood/bodily fluids (saliva, breast milk, urine, stool and tears); convalescence: breast milk, semen
- No evidence of risk from casual skin contact with asymptomatic people
- Persistence & reinfection after 'convalescence'
- Survivors; post-infection sequelae

Epidemiological characteristics of the 2013-2016 West African Ebola outbreak

Summary of Ebola outbreak characteristics in West Africa				
Term	Definition	Current estimates		
Reproductive number (R ₀):	Number of healthy people one sick individual infects over the course of his/her illness.	Guinea: 1.71 Liberia: 1.83 Sierra Leone: 2.02		
Serial interval:	Time between consecutive people falling ill in a chain of transmission.	15.3 days		
Incubation period:	Amount of time passed between a person becoming exposed to Ebola and when they start to show symptoms of the disease.	11.4 days		
Doubling time:	Time taken for the number of sick individuals to double.	Guinea: 15.7 days Liberia: 23.6 days Sierra Leone: 30.2 days		
Confirmed case fatality rate:	Number of people who die of confirmed Ebola infection.	Guinea: 70.7% Liberia: 72.3% Sierra Leone: 69.0%		
Unconfirmed case fatality rate:	Number of people who die of suspected but not confirmed Ebola infection.	Guinea: 13% Liberia: 58% Sierra Leone: 35%		
		Source: Doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0003652.t002		

Complexity of PPE [2017: WHO Task Force on IPC, 1 Task Group looked at evidence for PPE]

- Differences in PPE items contained in packaged kits
- Discordant donning/doffing protocols; multiple steps (complexity)
- Regular training required
- Thermal discomfort & impaired mobility
- Scant evidence-based research regarding role of individual PPE items



Environment

Physical:

- Geographical & geophysical
- Location of epicentre
- Encroachment on tropical forest ecosystems (animal –human interface)
 - Guinean forest surrounding outbreak area: major biodiversity spot contains one quarter of all African mammalian fauna
 - Human encroachment; cumulative forest loss estimated to be between 83%-86%
- Porosity of borders

Cultural, religious, belief systems, political





Obstacles to the epidemic response

Poor infection prevention and control practices, inadequate healthcare facility infrastructure, poor healthcare delivery

Early outbreak population dynamics:

- Initial mistrust & hostility towards multinational Teams
- EVD attributed to witchcraft, zombification
- Denial of EVD existence, a ploy of government to get international funds
- Anger; towards government and public health messages
- Behavioral, religious & 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

Cultural insensitivities ...

A healthcare worker checks a Liberian girl's temperature ...



A health worker checks a Liberian girl's temperature.

Getty Images

Burial rituals and culture: dignity in burial

- Understanding Muslim burials
 - Engagement with Imams, Muftis and other influential community leaders
 - understanding how last rites are performed on the deceased (washing and preparation of the body);
 - identifying infection risks and looking at ways to overcome these
 - In Islam, 3 conditions exist where body preparation processes are curtailed: (i) death by water, persons who have died in a lake or water, (ii) death by burns/accidents, (iii) 'other' –permission of the highest ranking authority in a region

Soci	al media: the	blame and misconceptions	
Americ	tholic Archbishop: I	Ebola is punishment from God for	on them they
ebola i no it on is m o	october 24, 2014 by Michael Stone	38 Comments	get Africa
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This for with	the act of homosexuality.	onrovia, declared Ebola to be a punishment from God	ng it to atan has
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Individual human behavior and movement Host susceptibility

EBOV

Geo-climatic, geographical and ecological

Socio-cultural Traditional beliefs, Traditional healers and Witchdoctors, Religion, Burial practices Suspicion and misconceptions

Political Low-socioeconomic

THANK YOU