

EBOLA VAIRUS

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Introduction

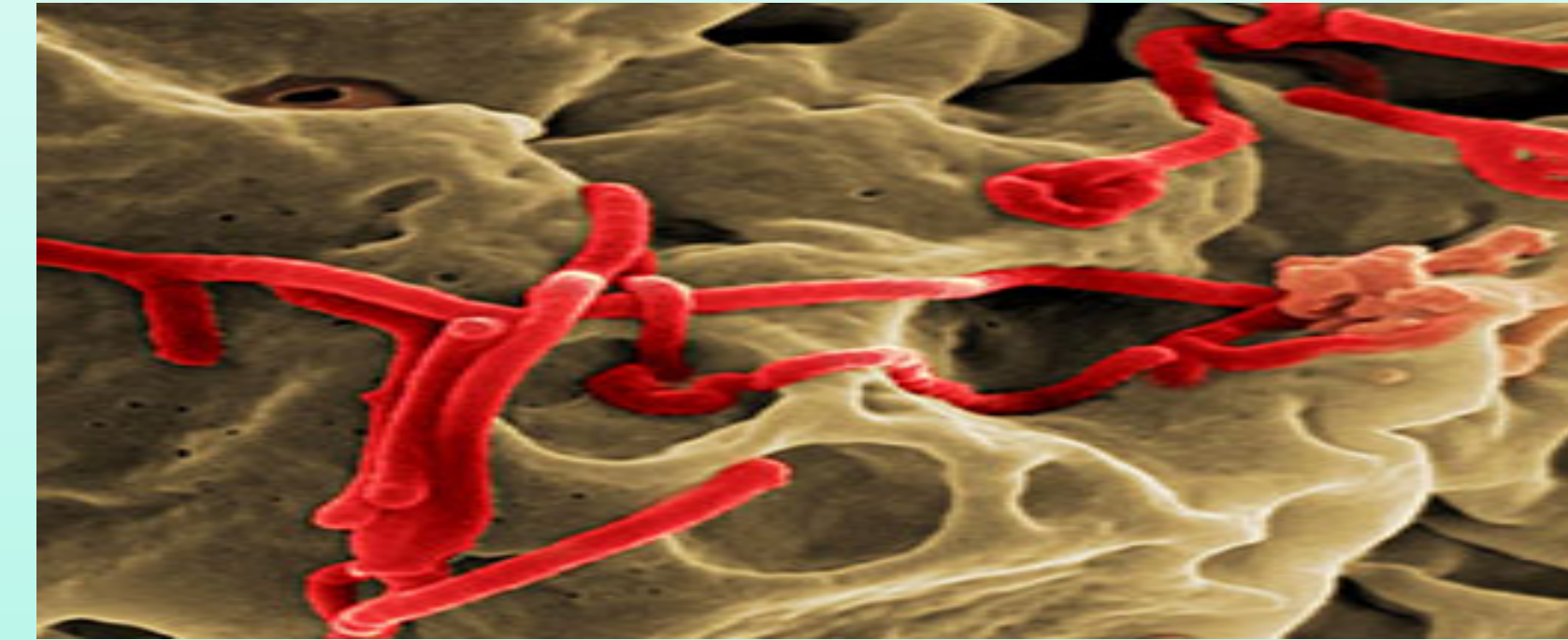
Ebola virus lives in an animal host, and humans can become infected with the virus from infected animals. After the initial transmission, the virus can spread from person to person through contact with body fluids or contaminated needles.

Origin

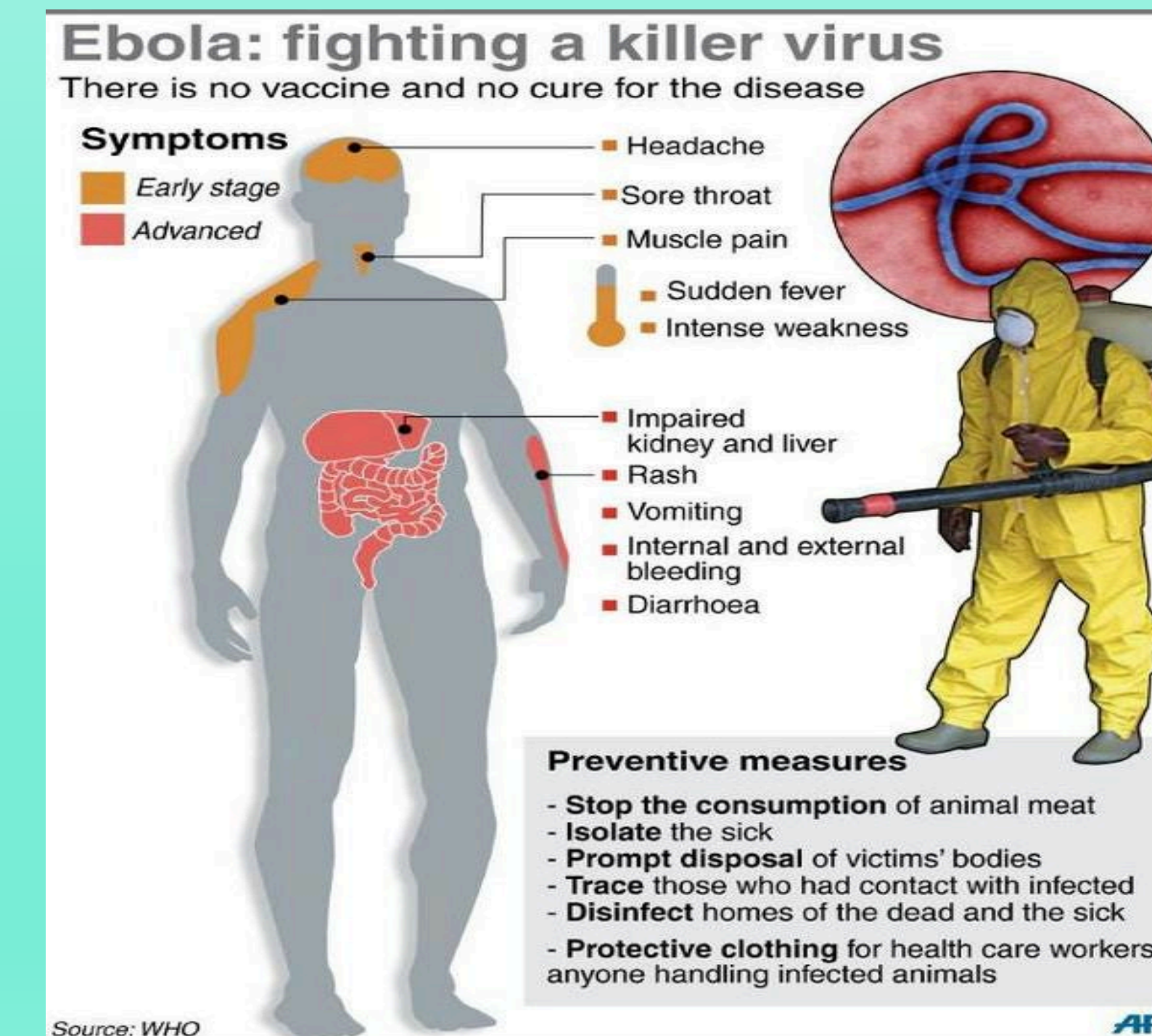
Bats of the family Pteropodidae are thought to be the natural hosts of the Ebola virus. This virus was also initially transmitted to humans through infection from infected wild animals through direct contact with their blood or secretions or by eating their meat, and among these animals: monkey in west African and congo and siraluon.

Symptoms

Symptoms of the disease begin to appear after the incubation period (the time between the period of infection and the onset of symptoms). The incubation period for the Ebola virus is between two to twenty-one days. Signs and symptoms usually begin suddenly within five to 10 days of infection with the Ebola virus. Early signs and symptoms include: fever, Severe headache, Joint and muscle pain. Over time, symptoms increase in severity and may include: Nausea and vomiting, Diarrhea (may be bloody), red eyes, raised rash, chest pain and cough, sore throat, stomach ache, severe weight loss, bruise, bleeding, usually from the eye, and when it is close to death, bleeding can occur from the ears, nose and rectum.



Medical tests used to diagnose Ebola Enzyme-linked : Immunosorbent assay (ELISA), polymerase chain reaction (PCR), virus isolation by cell culture, and examination with an electron microscope .



Diffusion Factors

- 1- Blood or secretions from a person infected with the disease or a dead person infected with Ebola.
- 2- Tools contaminated with blood or fluids from the body of a sick person or a dead person infected with the virus.
- 3- Semen from a man who has been cured of the Ebola virus.

Treatment

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved an Ebola vaccine. It is given as a single dose and has been found to be effective and safe to use. Another Ebola vaccine was developed and used in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in a research study. This vaccine should be given as two doses 56 days apart. Scientists continue to work on a variety of vaccines that will protect people from the Ebola and Marburg viruses. Research is ongoing .

Prevention

- 1- Avoid known areas of the outbreak.
- 2- Wash your hands often.
- 3- Avoid bush meat.
- 4- Avoid contact with the injured.
- 5- Follow infection control procedures.
- 6- Do not deal with dead bodies

References

<https://www.mayoclinic.org/ar/diseases-conditions/ebola-virus/symptoms-causes/syc-20356258>

<https://www.webteb.com/general-health/%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%B6-%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%A8%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A7>