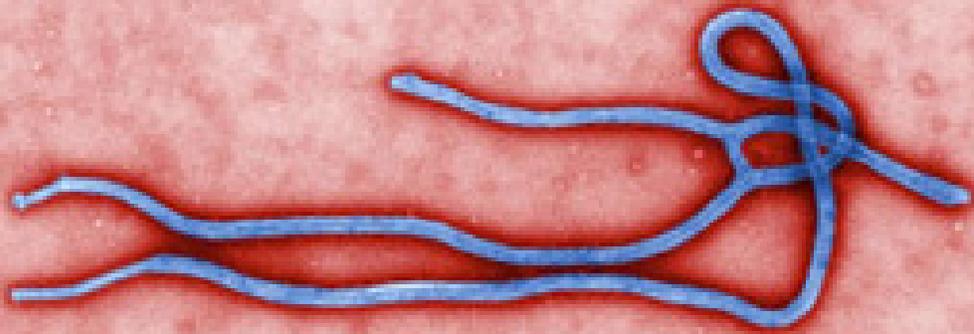


# Ebola



Office of Emergency Management



Cuyahoga County  
Together We Thrive

## At-A-Glance Ebola

Ebola virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, is an infectious and potentially fatal disease marked by fever and severe internal bleeding. The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission via direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people, and with surfaces and materials (e.g. bedding, clothing) contaminated with these fluids.

### Key facts

- There are five identified Ebola virus species within the genus Ebolavirus. Four of these cause Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in humans: Ebola virus (Zaire ebolavirus); Sudan virus (Sudan ebolavirus); Taï Forest virus (Taï Forest ebolavirus); and Bundibugyo virus (Bundibugyo ebolavirus). The fifth, Reston virus (Reston ebolavirus), has caused EVD in other non-human primates.
- EVD is a type of hemorrhagic fever. EVD is a severe, often fatal illness if left untreated.
- The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission.
- The average EVD case fatality rate is around 50%. Case fatality rates have varied from 25% to 90% in past outbreaks.
- Supportive care with rehydration, symptomatic treatment improves survival.
- There are currently no licensed Ebola vaccines.

### Did You Know?

Ebola is **NOT** spread through:

- Casual Contact
- Air
- Water
- Food grown in/purchased in U.S.

For additional information go to [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)

Sources: World Health Organization, Center for Disease Control and Prevention

### Early Symptoms

- Ebola can only be spread to others after symptoms begin. Symptoms can appear from 2 to 21 days after exposure.
  - Fever; Headache
  - Diarrhea; Vomiting
  - Stomach Pain; Muscle Pain
  - Unexplained bleeding or bruising

### How do you get Ebola?

- Direct Contact with:
  - Bodily fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola (blood, vomit, urine, feces, sweat, semen, spit).
  - Objects contaminated with the virus (needles, medical equipment).
  - Infected animals (by contact with blood or fluids or infected meat).



A Preparedness Resource from  
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