



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
Ministry of Health

Facts About

EBOLA

What is Ebola?

- Ebola is a killer disease, which presents with high fever and bleeding tendencies. Sometimes it may present with more non-specific symptoms like in the Bundibugyo epidemic.
- It is very infectious, kills in a short time **BUT** can be prevented. (See below)

What are the signs and symptoms of Ebola in the epidemic in Bundibugyo?

- Fever
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Abdominal pain
- Headache
- Measles like rash
- Red eyes
- Bleeding from body openings may or may not be present

How is it spread?

- Ebola is spread through direct physical contact with body fluids like blood, saliva, stool, vomitus, urine, and sweat of an infected person and soiled linen used by a patient
- Splashing of body fluids from an infected person into the eyes of another person
- It can also be spread through using skin piercing instruments that have been used by an infected person
- The Virus can also be got through contact with persons who have died of Ebola
- The virus can also be got through eating dead animals especially monkeys that died of Ebola.

How can it be prevented?

- Avoid direct contact with body fluids of a person suffering from Ebola by using protective materials like gloves, goggles, and masks
- Disinfect the beddings and clothing of an infected person with JIK
- Persons suspected to be suffering from Ebola should be taken to the nearest health unit immediately for proper management
- Persons who have died of Ebola must be handled using strong protective wear and buried immediately; avoid feasting and funerals should take a short time
- Report any suspected cases of Ebola to the nearest health unit immediately
- Wash your hands with soap and water after handling a patient or the body of a person who has died of Ebola
- Avoid communal washing of hands during funeral rites
- Avoid eating dead animals especially monkeys.

For further information contact the nearest Health Facility or the District Health Officer.