

All Content

Search

[Advanced Search](#)[< Previous Article](#)

Volume 3, No. 8, e439–e440, August 2015

[Next Article >](#)Access this article on [ScienceDirect](#)

Correspondence

Health-care worker mortality and the legacy of the Ebola epidemic

David K Evans , Markus Goldstein, Anna Popova

Published: 08 July 2015

Open Access


PlumX Metrics DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(15\)00065-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(15)00065-0)[Article Info](#)

Summary

[Full Text](#)[References](#)[Supplementary Material](#)

The recent outbreak of Ebola in West Africa will leave a legacy significantly deeper than the morbidity and mortality caused directly by the disease. Ebola deaths have been disproportionately concentrated among health personnel. By May, 2015, 0·02% of Guinea's population had died due to Ebola, compared with 1·45% of the country's doctors, nurses, and midwives. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, the differences are more dramatic, with 0·11% and 0·06% of the general population killed by Ebola versus 8·07% of the health-care workers in Liberia, and 6·85% in Sierra Leone.

Article Options

 PDF (39 KB) [Email Article](#) [Add to My Reading List](#) [Export Citation](#) [Create Citation Alert](#) [Cited by in Scopus \(31\)](#) [Order Reprints](#)
(100 minimum order)

Popular Articles

[Most Read](#)[Most Cited](#)

Most read in *The Lancet Global Health* within the past 30 days.