ABSTRACT

We know that, virus can be transmitted from one person to another person. Not only, transmitted people to people but also transmitted to people from wild animals. The Ebola virus causes a serious illness. Ebola virus disease (EBD) first appeared in 1976. Ebola virus tends to spread rapidly in developing countries. Ebola virus is a not airborne disease. Of December 2015, Ebola virus outbreak has affected 28,638 resulting 11,315 death of the population. Ebola virus contain single stranded non infectious RNA genome.

Keywords: Appeared; ebola; virus; genome.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ebola is also called Ebola hemorrhagic fever. It is a fatal disease. Dehydration is an important cause of death in patients with Ebola virus disease [1-4]. Ebola enters humans through nose, mouth, eyes, skin membrane via direct or indirect contact. According to World Health Organization "Public Health Emergency of International Concern". Ebola virus belongs to the family Filoviridae. Ebola is the killer disease [5,6]. The Ebolavirus is comprised of five species - Zaire, Sudan, Tai forest, Bundibugyo, Tai Forest and Reston [7,8]. Ebola virus belongs to the family Filoviridae. Ebola is the killer virus. Ebola virus consists of seven structural protein-nucleoprotein (NP), Polymerase cofactor (VP 35), (VP 40), GP, transcription activators (VP 30), VP 24 and RNA Polymerise [9,10,11]. Ebola virus was first identified in 1976 [12,13]. Ebolaviruses are negative stranded RNA viruses belong to the Filoviridae family. Ebola viruses are transmitted by human to human contact, animal to human contact or other methods. The Ebola virus outbreaks of the world affected more than 40,000 people, whereas 11,000 peoples are death [14,15]. Ebola virus disease is a zoonotic disease. Ebola viruses enter the human body via mucosal surfaces, abrasions and injuries in the skin or by direct parental transmissions.

2. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE DISEASE

Epidemiology is the study of control of disease. Epidemiology is the study of strengthening education and research in the field of public health. Ebola virus was identified during two outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan.
Fig. 1. Outbreak of ebola virus disease (www.who.int)

Fig. 2. President Obama visits the Vaccine Research Center, December 2, 2014
(National Institute of Health)
2.1 Symptoms of the Disease

Symptoms usually appear anywhere from 2 to 21 days after exposure to the virus:

- Anorexia
- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Muscle pain
- Sore throat
- Abdominal pain
- Headache
- Confusion
- Coma

2.2 Prevention

Prevention means eradicating, eliminating or minimizing the impact of disease. There is currently no antiviral drug licensed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat EVD in people. Drugs that are being developed to treat EVD:

- Wash Your Hand Properly.
- Support and care.
- Vaccination
- Development of new drugs.

3. CONCLUSION

The research should also essentially be focused on establishment of rapid and simple diagnostic kits for Ebola infection [16]. Ebola virus disease is infectious disease that transmitted to both human and non human primates. To control Ebola disease outbreaks, it is essential to stop transmission. The author also recommended to support and care to patient by family members.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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