CASE REPORT: On 4 FEB, Sierra Leone’s only Ebola virus disease (EVD) case was discharged from a hospital in the capital, Freetown. Sierra Leone is in its 42-day countdown to Ebola transmission-free status, which is expected on 17 MAR. This case was the country’s second case reported since 15 JAN. The initial case was a 22-year-old woman from Tonkolili District. She became ill on 2 JAN and died on 12 JAN; diagnosis was made from a post-mortem sample. During her illness she travelled to Port Loko and Kambia districts and had an unsafe burial. On 20 JAN, Sierra Leone reported the 38-year-old aunt of the initial case had tested positive. The aunt, who was in quarantine when diagnosed, was a primary caregiver for her niece and helped prepare the body for burial.

All contacts of the two EVD cases completed monitoring on 11 FEB. Forty-eight contacts remained unaccounted for as of 2 FEB and efforts to find them will continue until 24 FEB. Genetic testing of virus from the initial case suggested exposure to a person with a persistent infection. WHO has said that more flare-ups are expected in the region and that heightened surveillance and response in the coming months is critical.

According to WHO, Ebola virus can persist at various sites in the body for many months in some people. CDC posted information on persistent medical conditions after recovery from EVD. A study by CDC researchers published in the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) on 17 DEC showed that eight survivors treated in the U.S. had symptoms weeks to months after recovery that ranged from mild to severe.

On 15 DEC, WHO’s eighth Emergency Committee meeting on the EVD outbreak found that the outbreak continued to constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) due to the potential for re-introduction of the virus in densely populated areas by the survivor populations. The committee described the current period as a “critical phase of transition.” WHO considers the West Africa epidemic to be in a phase 3 response, which implements specific actions to achieve and maintain zero virus transmission.

As of 18 FEB, there have been 28,639 confirmed, suspected, and probable EVD cases 11,316 deaths in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Italy, Senegal, Nigeria, United Kingdom, Spain, Mali, and the United States. Sierra Leone is the only country currently reporting active transmission of Ebola. WHO declared Guinea and Liberia Ebola transmission-free on 28 DEC 2015 and 14 JAN 2016, respectively, and are in 90-day periods of enhanced surveillance.

DoD RESPONSE: On 10 AUG, the Deputy Secretary of Defense signed a memorandum that extends, for at least one year following the 30 JUN 2015 end of OUA, selected DoD policies and EVD-related responsibilities, including those related to health surveillance, personal protective equipment, medical treatment for deployed DoD personnel, and transport of exposed or infected DoD personnel. DoD personnel continue to provide support to the Liberian Institute of Biomedical Research.

DIAGNOSTICS AND MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES: Information on vaccines, therapies, and diagnostics is available from WHO.

TRAVEL ADVISORY: As of 18 FEB, CDC travel advisories for Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia remain at Watch - Level 1, Practice Usual Precautions. Enhanced entry screening has been discontinued for travelers to the U.S. from Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. Travelers from Guinea are subject to modified entry screening (interviewed for high risk exposures) and continue to be funneled through the three U.S. airports conducting screening (JFK, Washington Dulles, and Atlanta Hartsfield-Jackson). According to CDC, travelers from Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone should self-monitor for fever or other symptoms of Ebola for 21 days after departure; they should contact their state or local health department or seek healthcare if symptoms develop during this time. CDC updated its guidance for the Assessment of Persons Under Investigation Having Low (But not Zero) Risk of Exposure to Ebola on 1 DEC.
# West Africa Ebola Surveillance Summary #134

## 18 FEB 2016

### Latest Available Ebola Case Counts in or Related to West Africa, 2014-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country (as of date)</th>
<th>EVD Cases All / Lab Confirmed</th>
<th>Deaths All / Lab Confirmed</th>
<th>EVD Cases in HCW / Deaths</th>
<th>Contacts Being Followed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guinea (29 DEC 2015)</td>
<td>3,804 / 3,351</td>
<td>2,536 / 2,083</td>
<td>196 / 100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone (18 FEB 2016)</td>
<td>14,124 / 8,706</td>
<td>3,956 / 3,560</td>
<td>307 / 221</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia (14 JAN 2016)</td>
<td>10,675 / 3,160</td>
<td>4,809 / NA</td>
<td>378 / 192</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy (20 JUL 2015)</td>
<td>1 / 1***</td>
<td>0 / 0</td>
<td>1 / 0***</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom (22 JAN 2015)</td>
<td>1 / 1***</td>
<td>0 / 0</td>
<td>1 / 0***</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States (4 DEC 2014)</td>
<td>4 / 4**</td>
<td>1 / 1</td>
<td>3 / 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali (21 DEC 2014)</td>
<td>8 / 7</td>
<td>6 / 5</td>
<td>2 / 2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria (17 SEP 2014)</td>
<td>20 / 19</td>
<td>8 / 7</td>
<td>11 / 5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal (20 SEP 2014)</td>
<td>1 / 1*</td>
<td>0 / 0</td>
<td>0 / 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain (2 DEC 2014)</td>
<td>1 / 1</td>
<td>0 / 0</td>
<td>1 / 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (18 FEB 2016)</strong></td>
<td>28,639 / 15,251</td>
<td>11,316 / 5,686†</td>
<td>900 / 520</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Excluding Liberia / *Imported from Liberia / **1 imported from Guinea / ***Imported from Sierra Leone / NA = Not Available.

Shaded rows represent countries which have been declared Ebola transmission-free by WHO.

The total number of cases, which includes suspect, probable, and confirmed cases, is subject to change due to reclassification, retrospective investigation, consolidation of cases and laboratory data, and enhanced surveillance.
All information has been verified unless noted otherwise. Sources include WHO and the Liberia Ministry of Health.
Additional Resources and Media Reports

Ebola Web Sites

- WHO
- CDC
- Liberia MOH
- Sierra Leone MOH
- Humanitarian Response (West Africa)
  Access to MOH, WHO, UN, and other reports

- AFHSB Guidelines for Detecting and Reporting DoD Cases of Ebola Virus
- USAMRIID
- State Department Travel Site
- USAID Ebola Site
- DoD News

Information and News

- Ebola Situation Report - 17 February 2016 (WHO, 17 FEB)
- Latest Ebola outbreak over in Liberia; West Africa is at zero, but new flare-ups are likely to occur (WHO, 14 JAN)
- Evaluation of convalescent plasma for Ebola virus disease in Guinea (NEJM, 6 JAN)
- Effect of artesunate–amodiaquine on mortality related to Ebola virus disease (NEJM, 6 JAN)
- Ebola Situation Report - 6 January 2016 (WHO, 6 JAN)
- Post-Ebola Signs and Symptoms in U.S. Survivors (NEJM, 17 DEC)
- Genomic Analysis Sheds Light on Ebola Virus Disease Outbreak in Liberia (USAMRIID Press Release, 9 DEC)
- Duration of Ebola virus RNA persistence in semen of survivors: population-level estimates and projections (Eurosurveillance, 3 DEC)
- Assessment of persons under investigation having low (but not zero) risk of exposure to Ebola (CDC, 1 DEC)
- An indictment of Ebola response (Harvard Gazette, 22 NOV)
- Surveillance strategy during Phase 3 of the Ebola response (WHO, 5 NOV)
- Persistent virus in people recovering from Ebola virus disease (WHO, 14 OCT)
- Ebola response phase 3 (WHO, SEP 2015)
- Termination of Operation United Assistance and maintaining certain DoD virus disease-related guidance and authorities (U.S. DoD, 10 AUG)