

A Short Overview of Ebola Virus Disease

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Ebola [1] is an uncommon but lethal virus that causes fever, body aches, diarrhea, and, in some cases, internal and external bleeding. The immune system and organs are harmed as the virus spreads through the body. As a result, the number of blood-clotting cells decreases. As a consequence, there is a lot of uncontrollable bleeding. Ebola hemorrhagic fever was the previous name for the outbreak, but it is now known as Ebola virus. It kills up to 90% of those who become infected.

How does one contract Ebola?

Ebola isn't as infectious as viruses like the common cold, influenza, or measles. Contact with the skin or bodily fluids of an infected animal, such as a monkey, chimp, or fruit bat, transmits the disease to humans. Then it passes from one person to the next in the same manner. Many who look after a sick person or bury someone who has died from the disease are at a higher risk of contracting it. Touching infected needles or surfaces is another way to contract Ebola. Ebola cannot be contracted via the air, water, or food. An individual with Ebola who has no symptoms is also unable to spread the disease.

Ebola Symptoms

Ebola can mimic the flu or other illnesses in its early stages. The following symptoms normally occur 2 to 21 days after infection:

- Fever is quite high.
- Pain in the head
- Aches in the joints and muscles
- Weakness and a sore throat
- stomach ache
- Appetitelessness

If the disease progresses, it causes internal bleeding as well as bleeding from the eyes, ears, and nose. Some people will vomit or cough up blood, have bloody diarrhea, and develop a rash as a result of the infection.

Ebola is diagnosed in a variety of ways

It can be difficult to say if anyone has Ebola just by looking at their symptoms. Doctors may conduct tests to rule out the presence of other diseases such as cholera or malaria. Ebola may also be diagnosed using blood and tissue tests. If you have Ebola, you will be separated from the rest of the world right away to prevent the disease from spreading.

Treatment for Ebola

Ebola has no known cure, though researchers are working on one. For the treatment of Ebola [2], two drug therapies have been authorized. Inmazeb is a compound that consists of three monoclonal antibodies (atoltivimab, maftivimab, and odesivimab-ebgn). Ebanga (ansuvimab-zykl) is a monoclonal antibody that is given as an injection. It aids in stopping the virus from reaching the cell receptor. Doctors treat Ebola symptoms [3] with the following medication.

Electrolytes and fluids, Oxygen (O₂), Medication for high blood pressure, Transfusions of blood, and other diseases'.

Facts on Ebola

Facts on Ebola [4] are the Ebola virus is divided into five forms. In humans, four of them cause the disease. The Ebola virus first appeared in Africa in 1976 during two outbreaks. The Ebola River, which is near one of the villages in the Democratic Republic of Congo where the disease first appeared, gave the disease its name.

References

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