

Getting to zero and staying at zero: Phase 3 of the Ebola response

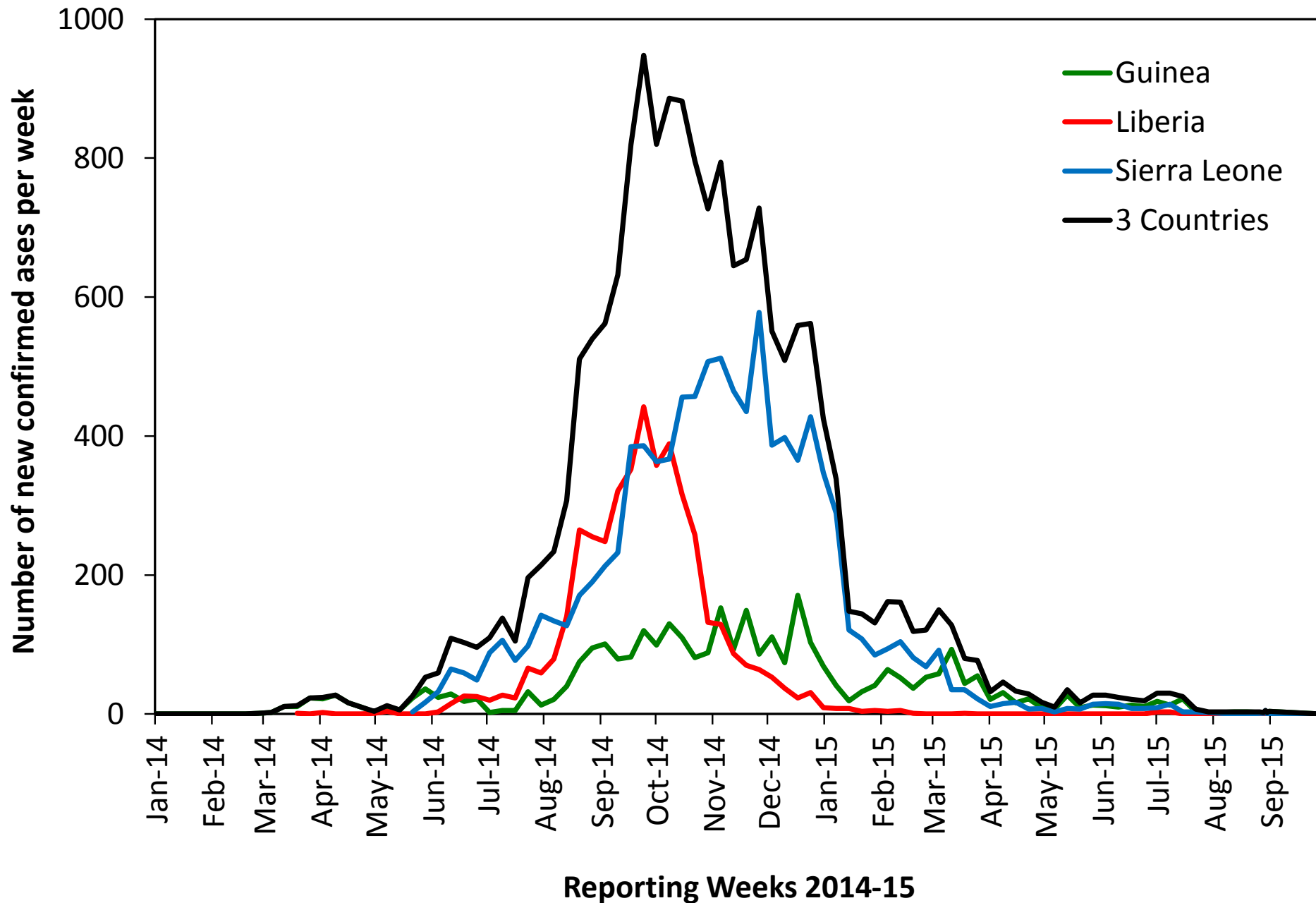
Phase 1: “behaviour, beds, burials”

Phase 2: “communities, case finding, contact tracing”

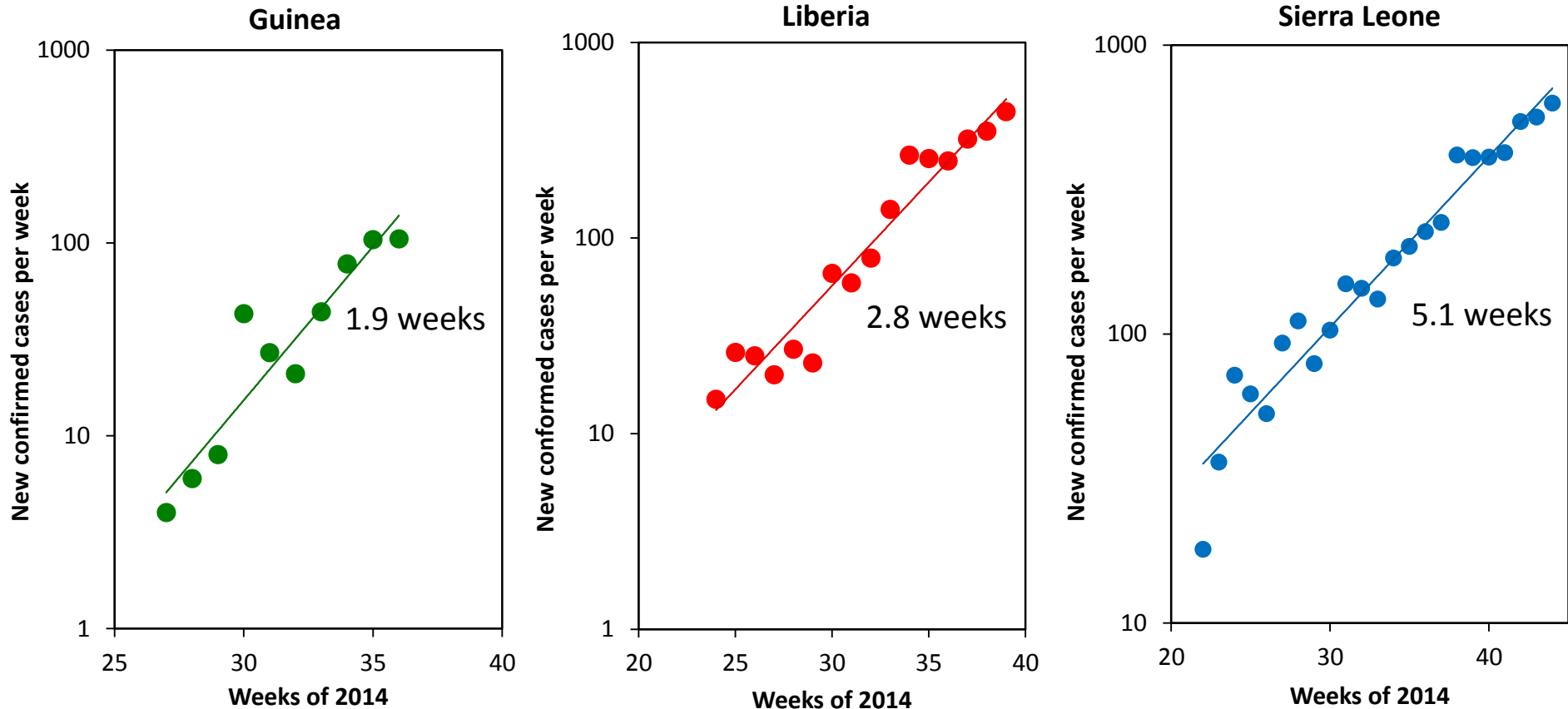
Zero = end of outbreak, 42 days after last known
opportunity for human-to-human transmission

C Dye (WHO Geneva)

>20,000 Ebola cases in Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone

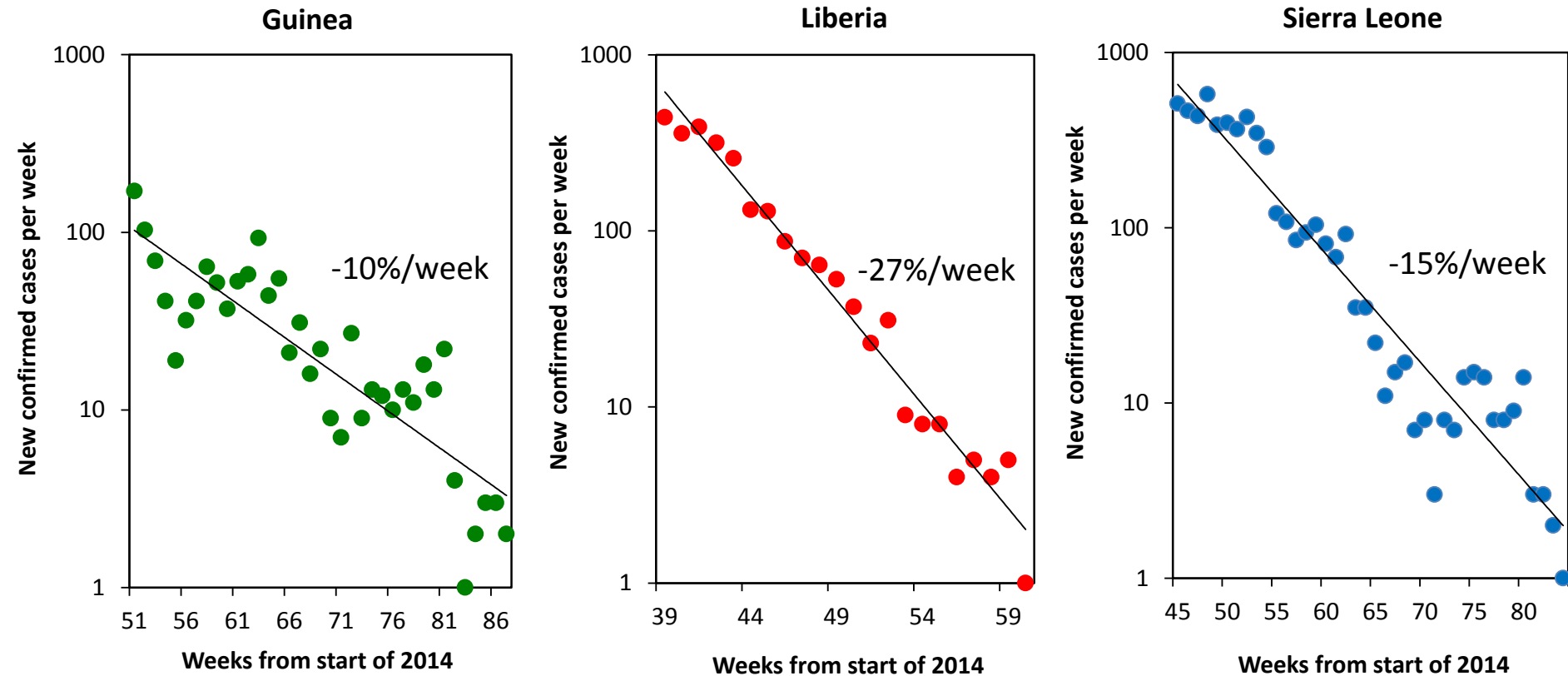


Duration of growth explains epidemic size not growth rate



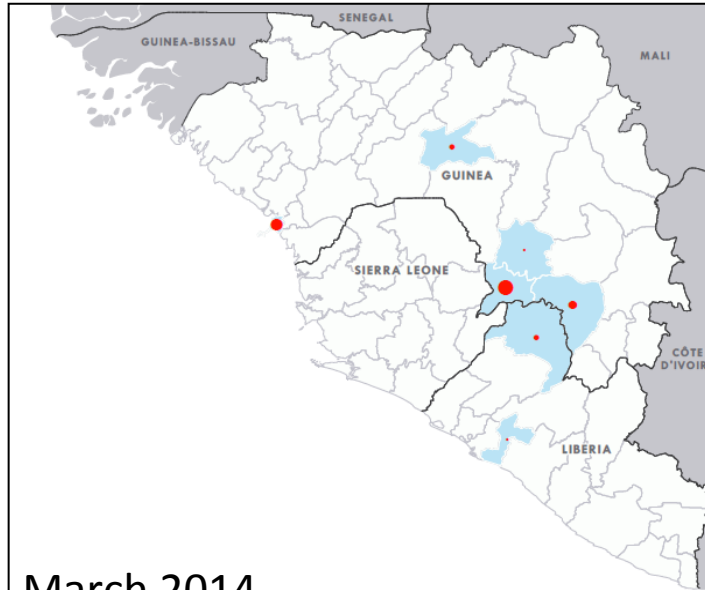
Duration of exponential growth in incidence:
Guinea (short), Liberia and Sierra Leone (long)

Rate of decline predicts time to zero? not peak incidence

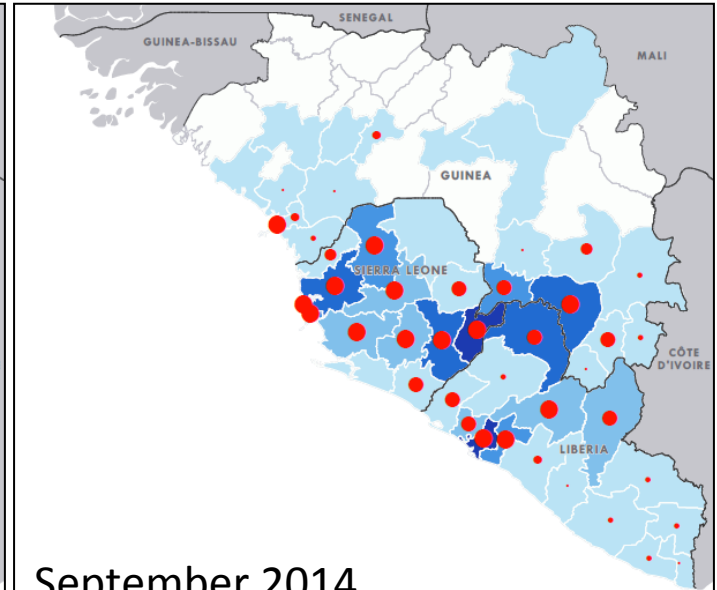


Rate of decline in incidence:
Liberia (fast), Sierra Leone and Guinea (slow)

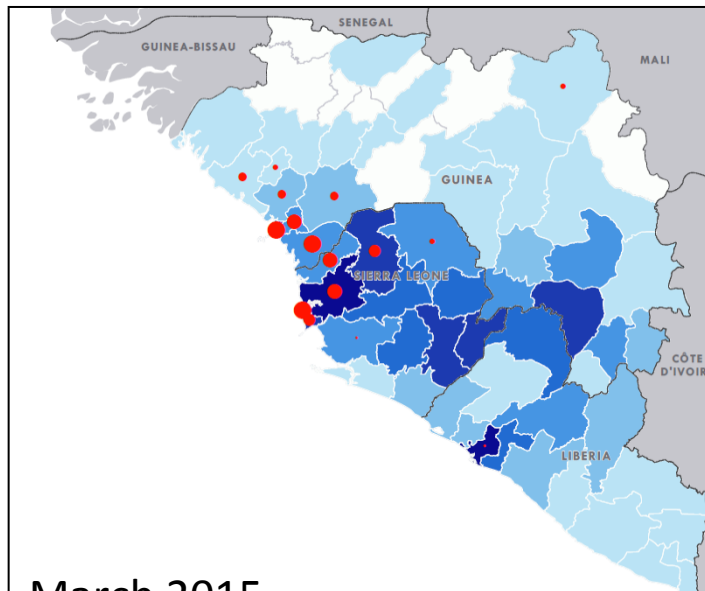
Spread & contraction of Ebola 2014-15



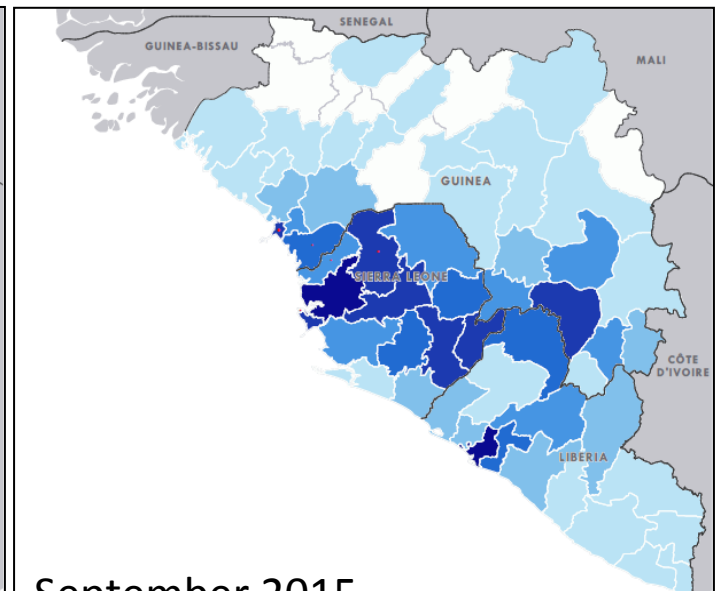
March 2014



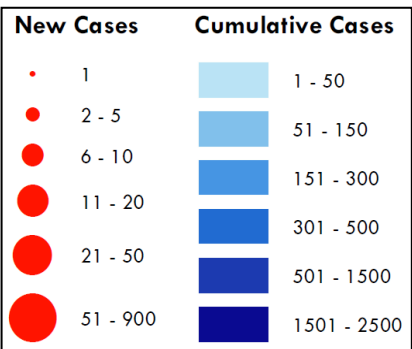
September 2014



March 2015



September 2015



EBOLA RESPONSE PHASE 3

Framework for achieving and sustaining a resilient zero

Objective 1 - Accurately define and rapidly interrupt all remaining chains of transmission

Objective 2 – Identify, manage and respond to any consequences of the remaining Ebola risks

Weeks 40-41, Week 42 (12-18 October 2015)

	12-Oct13-Oct14-Oct15-Oct16-Oct							17-Oct	18-Oct	Week 42	Contacts under follow up (Data as of 17 Oct)	High risk contacts (Seen and missing) (Data as of 17 Oct)	Date of most recent confirmed case	Days since the most recent confirmed case (As of 17 Oct)	Date of last case in ETC that tested negative twice (Data as of 17 Oct)
	40	41	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun						
GUINEA	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	291	118			
Conakry	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	*	13/10/2015	4	-
Forecariah	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	248	118	14/10/2015	3	
SIERRA LEONE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			
Bombali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13/09/2015	34	26/09/2015 (Day 21)
Kambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	09/09/2015	38	
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	291	120			

Liberia

end of outbreak 3 Sep

Sierra Leone

last reported case 13 Sep, last discharge 26 Sep

Guinea

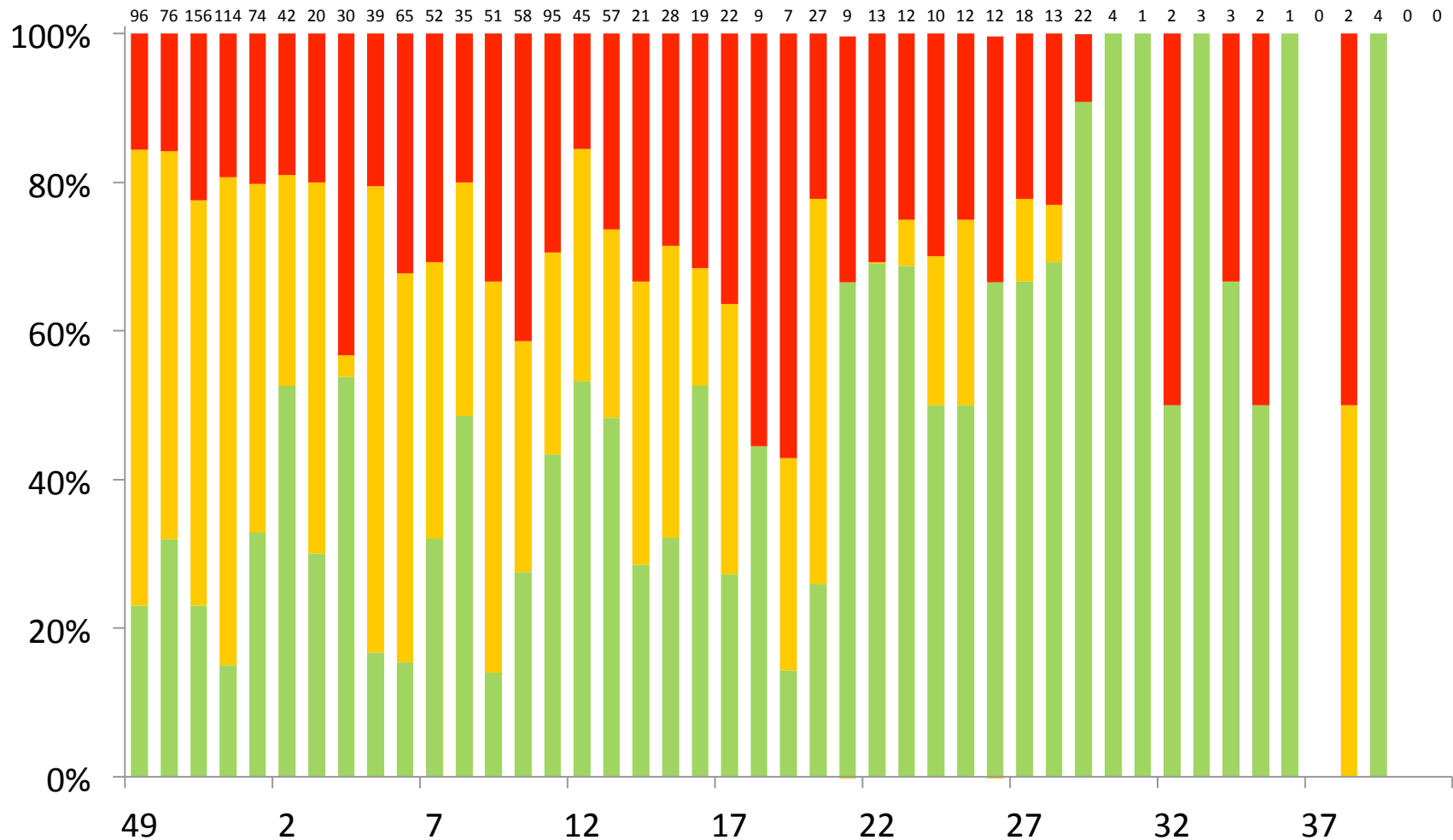
cases at 2 sites in week 12-18 Oct, separate origins

EBOLA RESPONSE PHASE 3

Framework for achieving and
sustaining a resilient zero

Objective 1 - Accurately define and
rapidly interrupt all remaining chains
of transmission

Continuing risk of infection from unknown sources (Guinea)

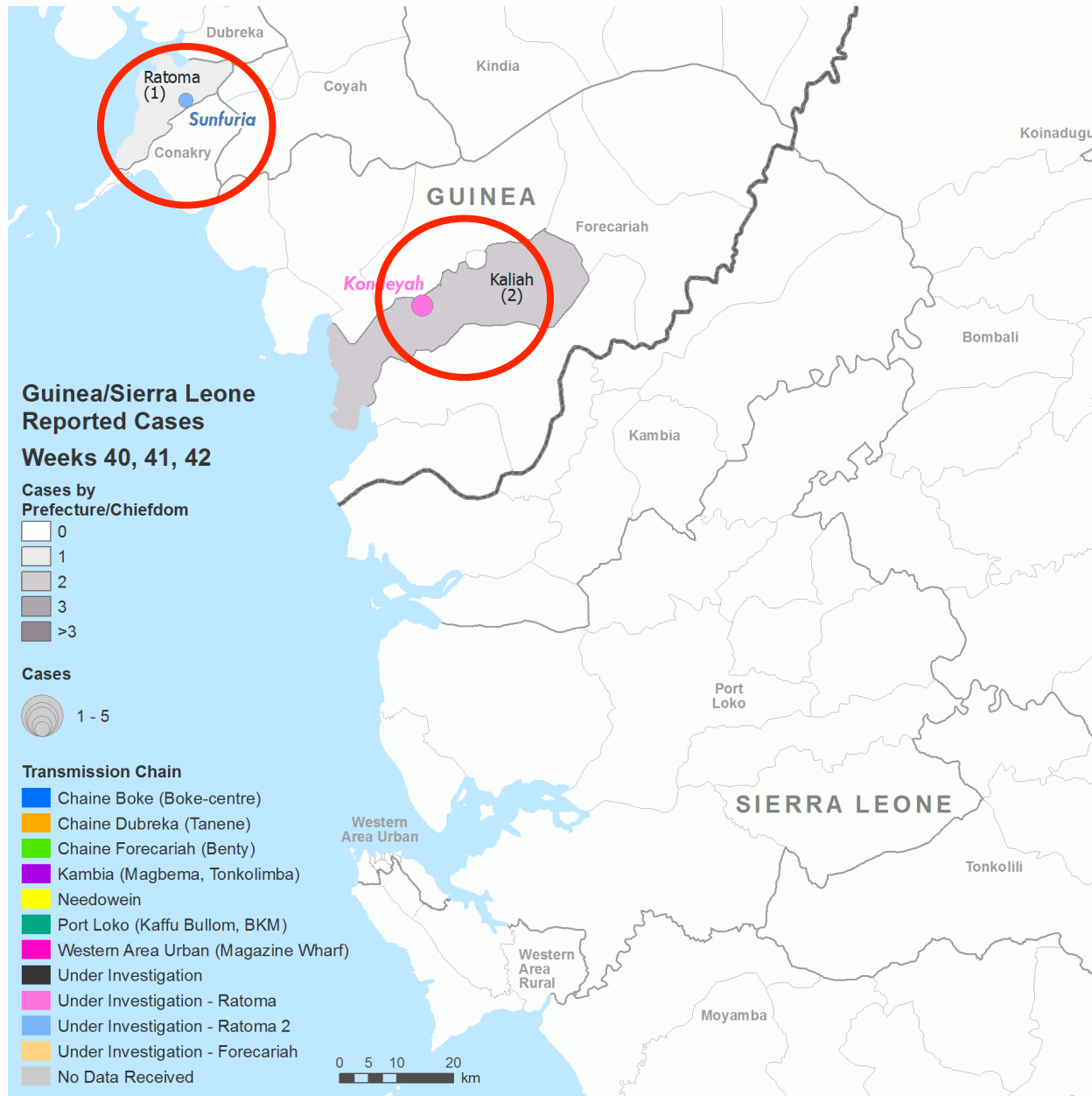


Weeks of 2014 and 2015

- Cases identified from post-mortem testing
- Cases identified from self-reporting/active case finding
- Cases identified from a contact list

Guinea & Sierra Leone

Weeks 40-42 (28 September to 18 October 2015)



EBOLA RESPONSE PHASE 3

Framework for achieving and
sustaining a resilient zero

Objective 2 – Identify, manage and
respond to any consequences of the
remaining Ebola risks

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Ebola RNA Persistence in Semen of Ebola Virus Disease Survivors — Preliminary Report

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

BRIEF REPORT

Molecular Evidence of Sexual Transmission of Ebola Virus

Estimated risk from Ebola survivors

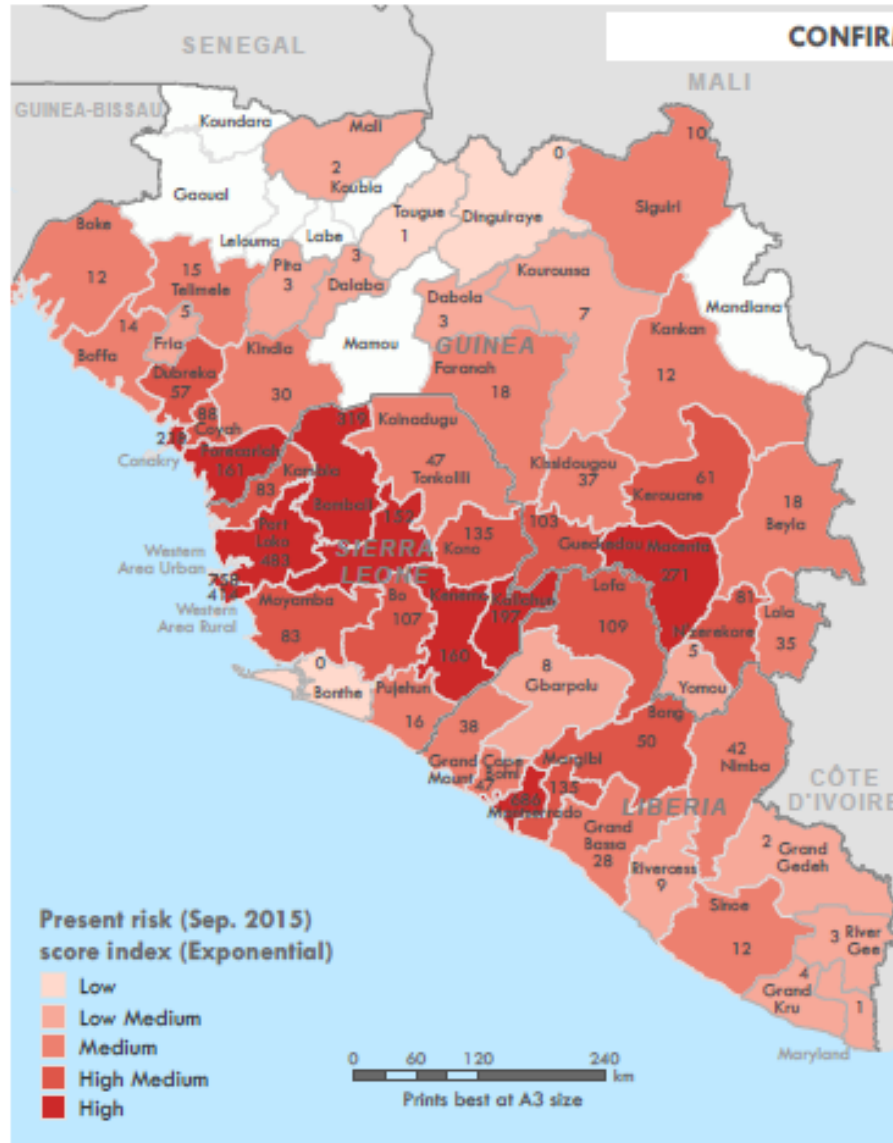
Viral persistence among Ebola survivors: a comparative risk map (Less Optimistic Scenario)

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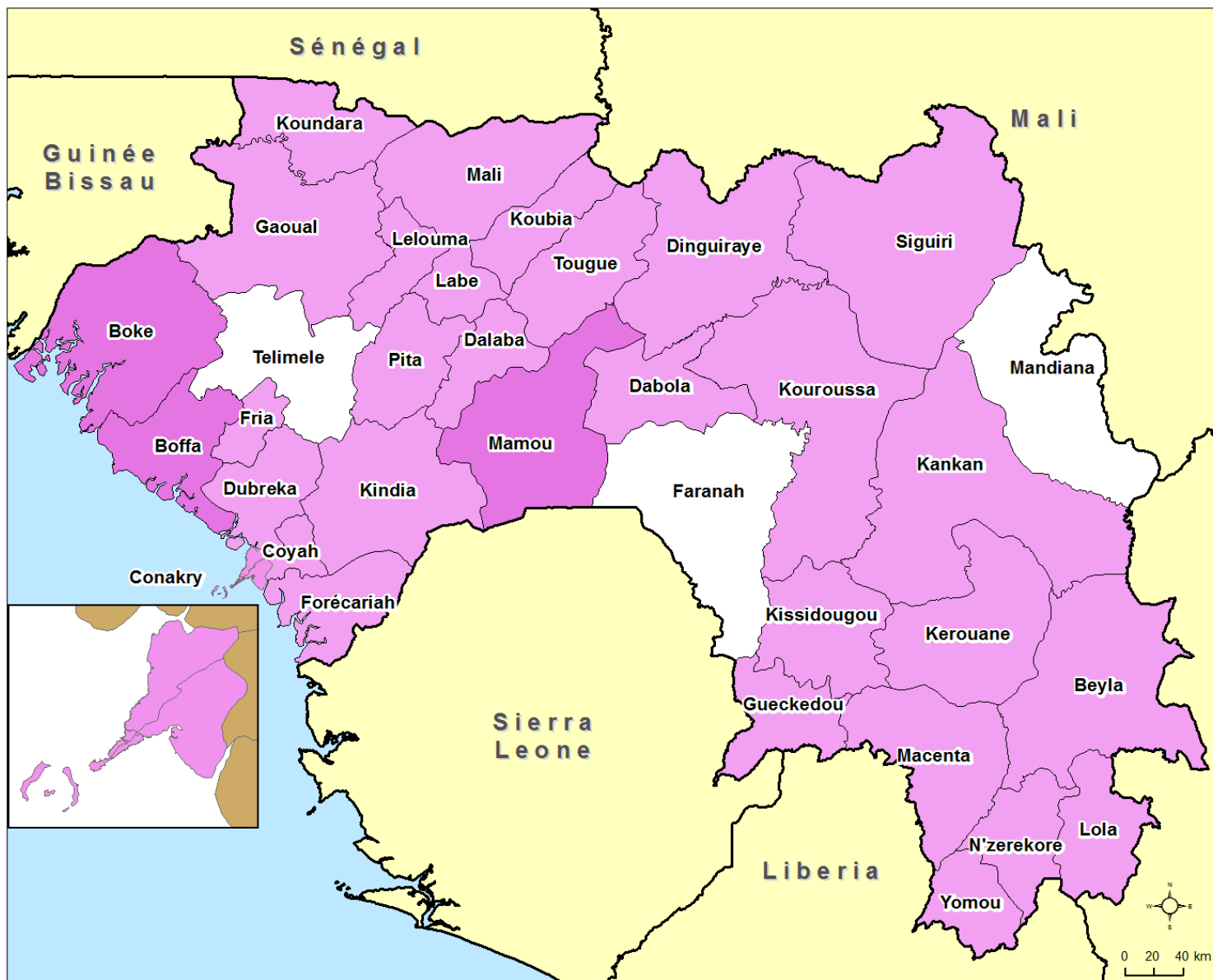


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MAP DATE: 16 October 2015



Staying at zero: alerts reported in Guinea

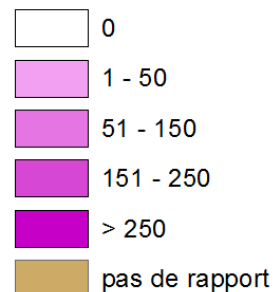


Date d' alertes

18/10/2015

Mise à jour 18/10/2015

à 21h00



Sources des données:

Des alertes : OMS

Données de base : INS

Samples from live persons examined by labs

LIVE SAMPLES/100,000 POPULATION: 7 DAYS

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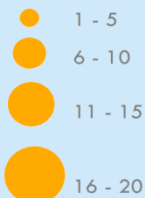
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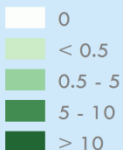
MAP DATE: 07 October 2015

Data for Week 40
(28 September to 4 October)

Total Positive Test Results (Alive)



Live Samples per 100,000 Population



Percentage of samples with available
or valid location information

LR - 81%

SL - 99%

GN - 98%

Note: The analysis includes initial and repeat samples.
It excludes samples with unknown and incorrect testing weeks



EDPLN

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0 50 100 200 km




DEAD SAMPLES/EXPECTED MORTALITY: 7 DAYS



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Data for Week 40 (28 September to 4 October)



1
2
3
4

0%
< 25%
25 - 50%
50 - 75%
75 - 100%
>100%

GN - 98%

It excludes samples with unknown and incorrect testing weeks



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Ebola response Phase 3

Getting to zero:

Sustained effort needed in Guinea to end outbreak during 2015

Staying at zero:

Unpredictable risk of new infections from multiple sources - high levels of alert needed