



Ebola Epidemiological Update No. 60: 6 November 2015

Ebola virus disease outbreak in West Africa (December 2013 to present)

Overview:

- as of 1 November, a total of 28,607 clinically compatible cases of Ebola virus disease (EVD) (15,246 confirmed) have been reported associated with the West African outbreak, 11,314 of which have died
- a single new confirmed case was reported in Guinea in the last week. This case is the newborn child of a confirmed EVD case reported in the previous week
- there have been no new cases reported in Sierra Leone for seven weeks and if this continues the country will be declared EVD transmission free on 7 November
- case incidence has now remained at five cases or lower for 14 consecutive weeks, with transmission during this period confined to small geographical areas of Guinea and Sierra Leone
- a UK EVD survivor currently being treated for late EVD-related complications in the Royal Free Hospital in London remains in a serious but stable condition

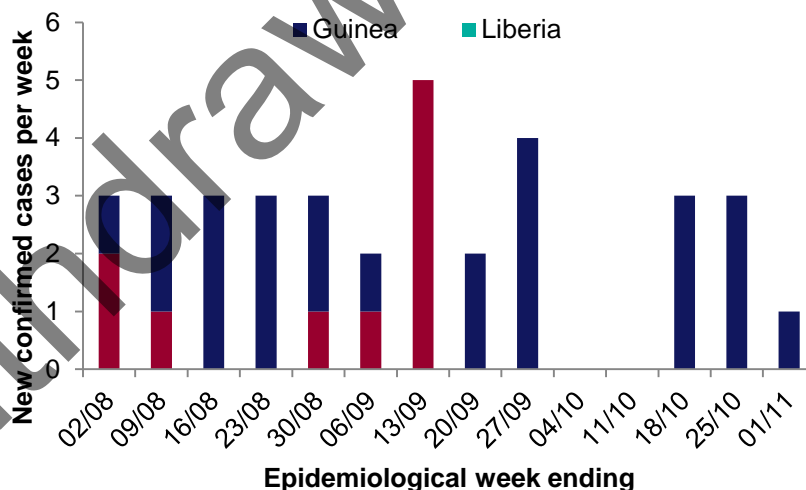


Figure 1. Number of new confirmed cases reported per week (02 August to 01 November 2015) in affected countries in West Africa

As the epidemiological situation has stabilised in West Africa, the frequency of the Ebola Epidemiological updates will now be reduced to monthly

Countries reporting or have previously reported transmission

To date, a total of ten countries have reported EVD cases associated with this outbreak (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Spain, the UK, the US and Italy). However, the vast majority of cases (28,571 CCC, 99.9%) have been reported from Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (see Table 1).

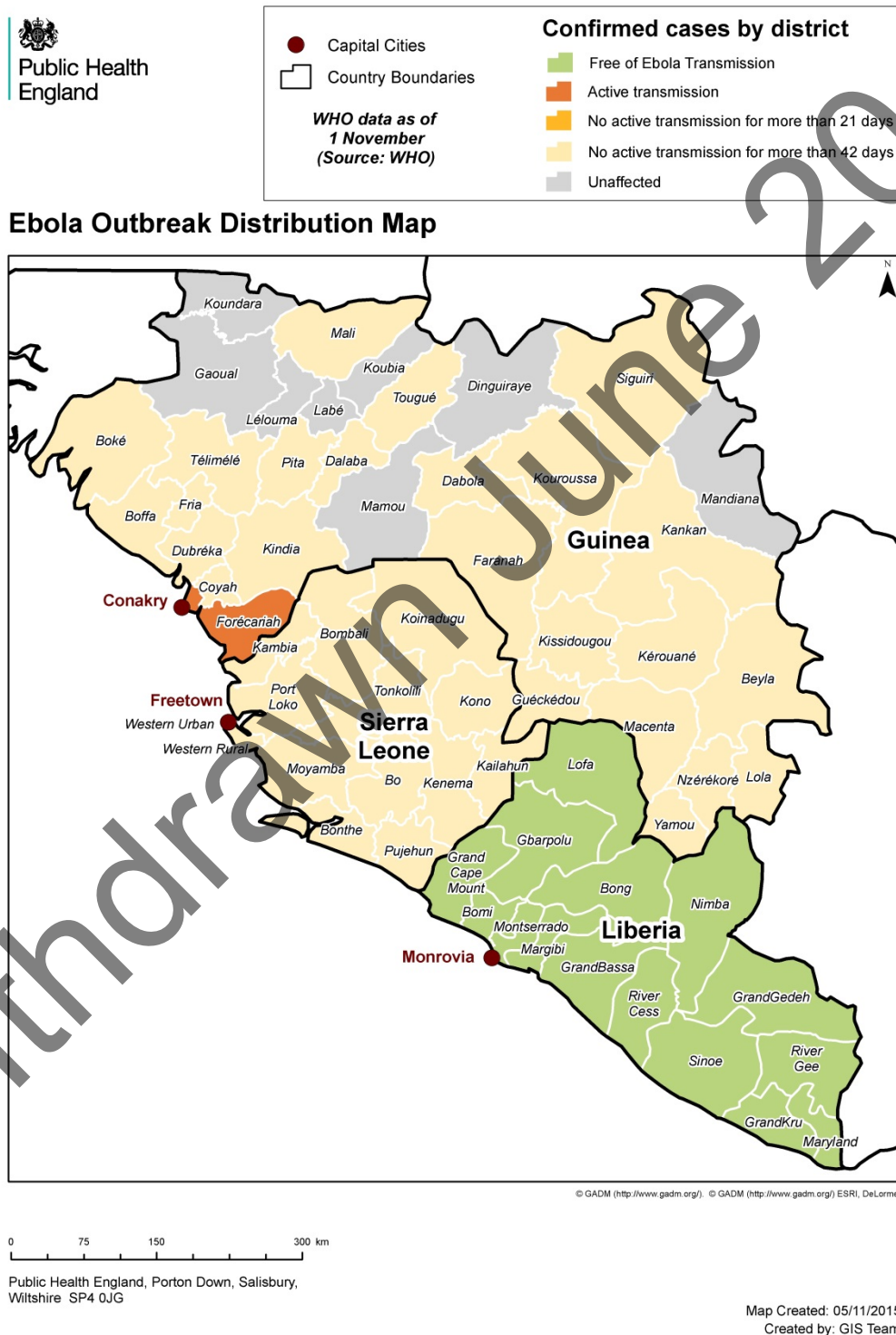


Figure 2. Ebola outbreak distribution in affected countries in West Africa, as of 01 November 2015. Online version [available here](#)

Guinea

As of 1 November 2015, Guinea has reported a total of 3,810 CCC (3,351 confirmed) including 2,536 deaths (Table 1). This week one new confirmed case was reported (Figure 3).

The single newly confirmed case in Guinea is a newborn infant born to a 25 year old confirmed EVD case who was reported from Forécariah in the previous week. The infant was delivered in an Ebola Treatment Unit (ETU) in Conakry and is currently under treatment there. The mother died shortly after childbirth. Her two other children (10 year old son and four year old daughter) who were also reported as confirmed cases last week continue to receive treatment in an ETU. This latest case is the tenth case in the Forécariah branch of the Ratoma area of Conakry chain of transmission.

This familial cluster has generated a large number of high-risk contacts in Forécariah who are now entering their second week of their 21-day post-exposure follow-up period. In total, 382 contacts are currently under follow-up in Guinea, 43 in Conakry (seven high risk) and 339 in Forécariah (134 high risk). In the past 42 days, one contact from Forécariah has been lost to follow-up.

Sierra Leone

As of 1 November 2015, Sierra Leone has reported 14,089 CCC (8,704 confirmed) including 3,955 deaths (Table 1). While suspected cases continue to be investigated and reported, it has been seven weeks since Sierra Leone last reported a confirmed EVD case (Figure 4). If no further cases are reported, Sierra Leone could be declared EVD transmission free on 7 November.

Liberia

Liberia remains within a 90-day period of heightened vigilance after the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the country EVD transmission free for a second time on 3 September 2015. It has been 15 weeks since Liberia last reported a confirmed case of EVD.

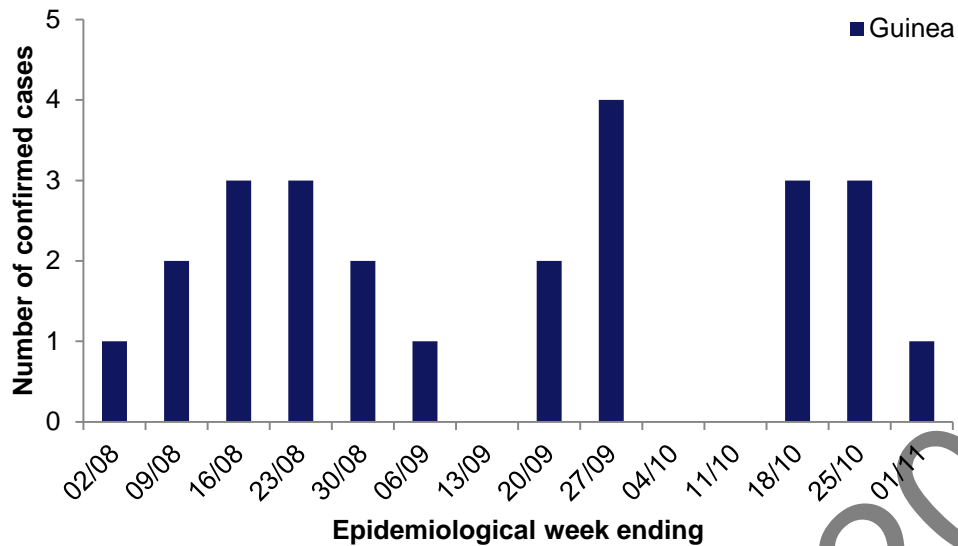


Figure 3. Number of new confirmed cases per epidemiological week in Guinea from 02 August 2015 to 01 November 2015 (14 week period)

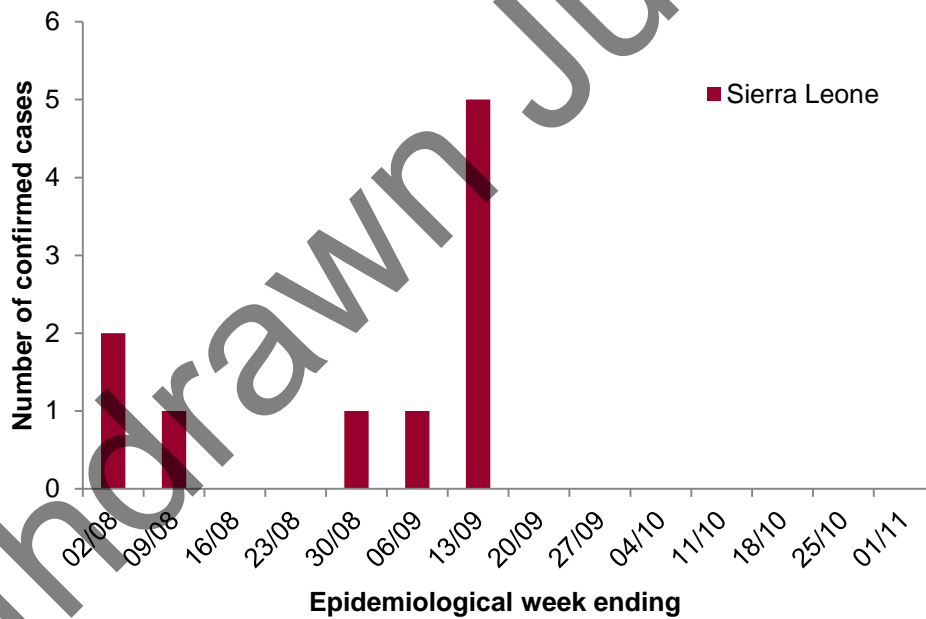


Figure 4. Number of new confirmed cases per epidemiological week in Sierra Leone from 02 August 2015 to 01 November 2015 (14 week period)

Table 1. Epidemiological information for countries reporting persistent transmission or under enhanced surveillance as of 01 November 2015

Country	Case definition	Cumulative cases	Confirmed cases in past 21 days	Cumulative deaths [‡]	Latest case fatality rate (hospitalised patients)	HCW cases (deaths) [‡]
Guinea	Confirmed	3,351	7	2,083	^	^
	Probable	453		453	^	^
	Suspected	6		*	^	^
	All	3,810		2,536	57%¹	196 (100)
Liberia[∨]	Confirmed	3,151	-	^	^	^
	Probable	1,879		^	^	^
	Suspected	5,636		^	^	^
	All	10,666		4,806	49%²	378 (192)⁴
	Confirmed	6		2	^	^
	Probable	0		0	^	^
	Suspected	^		^	^	^
	All	6		2	^	^
Sierra Leone	Confirmed	8,704	0	3,589	^	^
	Probable	287		208	^	^
	Suspected	5,098		158	^	^
	All	14,089		3,955	44%³	307 (221)⁵
Total		28,571	7	11,299	Average 50%	881 (513)

Data subject to change.

[∨] Liberia was declared EVD free on 9 May 2015 following 42 days without a case entering a three-month period of enhanced surveillance (hatched cells). On 29 June, a second outbreak was declared in Margibi County which was declared over on 3 September 2015.

[‡] Outcomes for many cases are unknown

[^] Data not available

* Not reported due to the high proportion of probable and suspected cases that are reclassified. Latest available data

¹ August 2015

² December 2014

³ May 2015

⁴ Data up to 9 May 2015

⁵ Data as of 17 February 2015

UK situation update

A UK survivor of EVD is currently hospitalised in the Royal Free Hospital in London due to late EVD-related complications. She is being treated for viral meningitis caused by the persistence of the virus in her brain and is said to be in a serious but stable condition. This current situation does not alter the public health risk assessment for the UK (see below).

UK public health risk assessment

The risk of EVD being imported into the UK is considered to be very low. As the epidemiological situation in West Africa continues to stabilise, the risk to the UK population continues to decrease. While the risk of further EVD cases being imported into the UK is currently considered to be very low, the risk of transmission occurring within the community in the UK is, and is expected to remain, negligible due to the range of robust measures that have been put in place. There is a diminishing likelihood that further cases will occur in the UK.

Recent scientific publications, releases and statements:

Dunn and colleagues, Nosocomial transmission of Ebola virus disease on paediatric and maternity wards: Bombali and Tonkolili, Sierra Leone, 2014, American Journal of Infection Control

Elston and colleagues, Impact of Ebola outbreak on health systems and population health in Sierra Leone, Journal of Public Health

Kurcharski and colleagues, Effectiveness of ring vaccination as control strategy for Ebola Virus Disease, Emerging Infectious Diseases

Li and colleagues, Age and EBOLA viral load correlate with mortality and survival time in 288 Ebola virus disease patients, International Journal of Infectious Diseases

Rosello and colleagues, Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1976-2014, eLife

Reduction in frequency of epidemiological update reports

Due to the continued improvement in the epidemiological situation in West Africa, the PHE Ebola Epidemiological update will now be published on a monthly basis. The next update, to be published on Friday 4 December, will summarise the epidemiological situation for the month of November.

Links to further epidemiological information and guidance

Public Health England

[PHE Risk Assessment](#) (24 June 2015)

[PHE West Africa Ebola outbreak distribution map](#) (05 November 2015)

[PHE Ebola virus disease activity summary](#)

[PHE health protection collection – Ebola virus disease: clinical management and guidance](#)

National Travel Health Network and Centre

[NaTHNaC Ebola page](#)

World Health Organization

[WHO Ebola response roadmap situation report](#) (5 November 2015)

[WHO Ebola data and statistics](#) (Updated multiple times per week)

[Interagency Collaboration on Ebola Situation Report](#) (updated weekly)

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

[ECDC Risk Assessment, 13th update](#) (13 October 2015)

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