

Ebola Disease and Health Care Workers Heroism

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Editorial

Hemorrhagic fevers are a group of illnesses, which are characterized by fever and associated with bleeding. Hemorrhagic fevers are caused by several viruses. These diseases are found around the world, mostly in America, Asia and Africa, but also in Europe they are problematic.

FAMILY	VIRUS RESPONSIBLE	DISEASE
Arenaviridae	Lassa virus	Lassa fever
	Junin virus	Argentine hemorrhagic fever
	Machupo virus	Bolivian hemorrhagic fever
Bunyaviridae	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever
	Rift Valley Fever virus	Rift Valley Fever
	Hantaan hemorrhagic fevers viruses	Hemorrhagic fevers with renal syndrome HPS
Filoviridae	Ebola virus	Ebola disease
	Marburg virus	Marburg disease
Flaviviridae	Yellow fever virus	Yellow fever disease
	Dengue viruses	Dengue disease
	Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus	Omsk hemorrhagic fever
	Kyasanur forest disease virus	Kyasanur forest disease

Table 1: Viral Families Causing Viral Hemorrhagic Fever

Country	Cases	Deaths
Guinea	88	46
Liberia	315	157
Nigeria	11	5
Sierra Leone	128	102
Spain	1	0
United States of America	3	0
Total	546	310

Table 2: Ebola virus disease infections in health-care workers

It obvious to have questions like: -How is it possible to have so many infected cases of healthcare workers, when Ebola it is not transmitted through the air, like the flu virus. Because the natural reservoir host of Ebola viruses has not yet been identified the way in

The hemorrhagic fever generally has had local character, but changes in climatic conditions have affected the localizations and outbreaks. Due to their aggressive character, all the time, these diseases have been a challenge for health care system. It is certain that every disease have their way of spread, but nowadays people movements from a country to another and the development of tourism has make their prevalence impossible to control or manage. This article is not focus on epidemiology, etiology, transmission and clinical aspect of the Ebola disease, but in the heroism of health care workers. For instance, these epidemic infections are found even in the health care workers. These cases can be only explained by evidencing the difficulties in securing protective medical equipment (PPE), getting the right information about the disease etc. In particularly referring to Ebola, this is known since her first outbreak in 1976 in Zaire [1-4]. This outbreak was the first recognition of the disease. Since then, there have been chronological outbreaks of Ebola virus disease. Last Ebola outbreaks have started in the beginning of this year and the following countries: Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea constitute about 97% of all cases. The Ebola epidemic is the largest in history and it is affecting multiple countries in West Africa and so on some acquired cases in healthcare workers in the US. The mortality rate of this epidemic disease is increasing at very threatening levels. Since December 2013, and as of 12 October 2014, 8 997 cases of EVD, including 4 493 deaths, have been reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) in seven reporting countries (Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain and the USA) [2]. On the other hand according to the last surveys of WHO this is the first world epidemic that has reached a record figure at a very high range by infecting the healthcare workers [3].

which the virus first appears in human. The direct contact with Ebola patients, also by not wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) healthcare workers are at the highest risk of getting infected. What is more important is the heroic behavior of the

healthcare workers, who are showing their humanity by disregarding their lives. The high rate mortality is an example for that. This epidemic disease has proved another time the commitment and devotion of all the healthcare workers (nurses, doctors, sanitary) by supporting the idea that "Everyone has the right to standard of living adequate for the health and the well-being". So here comes another question- How long will this massacre continue? Till when the health care system will be in a position to afford a situation like that, and will they be able to prevent death anymore? For that reason the whole health system should find promising treatments and strength mechanisms in regard of all the lost lives. They are the modern heroes of health.

Conclusion

The recent outbreaks of Ebola have shown that infective diseases have been, are and will always be a "time bomb" for the health system. Aside from the human cost, the outbreak has severely eroded the economies of the affected countries, so it is now a political case to. In the end the world should not forget the past of the infective diseases. Clearly the first priority for early recognition of potentially dangerous

outbreaks must be to educate the health and administrative authorities, particularly in the tropics, of the need for some form of surveillance and reporting of outbreaks of acute febrile disease. For this time Ebola showed that it is not just a national concern but a worldwide problem. So let it serve as a lesson for the next few years in organizing, evaluating of every disease in the health care system. Special regards to all the lost lives who fought for this epidemic situation and for the future!

References

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