



Situation Report from Region VII's Regional Emerging Special Pathogens Treatment Center

Ebola caused by Sudan Virus - Uganda

As of September 28th, 2022, there are 18 confirmed, 18 probable, and 23 deaths associated with this Sudan Virus Disease (SVD) outbreak in the Mubende, Kyegegwa, and Kassanda districts in Uganda. ([Ebola Disease caused by Sudan virus – Uganda \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/sudan-virus-disease))

Transmission

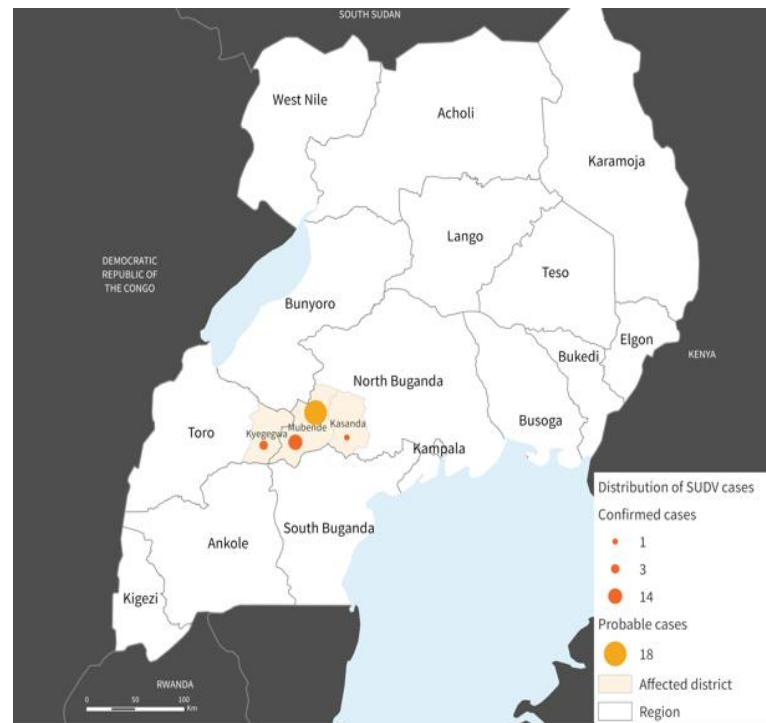
The virus is introduced into the human population through close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected animals (fruit bats, chimpanzees, gorillas, monkeys, etc.) found ill or dead or in the rainforest. The virus spreads through direct contact with either blood or body fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from SVD or objects that have been contaminated with body fluids (blood, vomit, etc.) from a person sick with SVD or the body of a person who died from SVD.

Incubation and Symptoms

The incubation period ranges from 2 to 21 days. People infected with Sudan virus cannot spread the disease until they develop symptoms, and they remain infectious as long as their blood contains the virus. Symptoms of SVD can be sudden and include fever, fatigue, muscle pain, headache, and sore throat later followed by vomiting, diarrhea, rash, and others. The estimated case fatality ratios of SVD have varied from 41% to 100% in past outbreaks.

Diagnosis

The diagnosis of SVD can be difficult, as early nonspecific manifestation of the disease may mimic other infectious diseases such as malaria, typhoid fever and meningitis. Confirmatory testing is conducted through the CDC.



If you have any, questions, need assistance, or have an education request please email the RESPTC at nbu@nebraskamed.com



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Care and Management

Although there are licensed vaccines and therapeutic agents for the prevention and treatment of Zaire ebolavirus, there are no currently licensed vaccines or therapeutics for the prevention and treatment of Sudan virus disease. Clinical trials to evaluate vaccines and potentially therapeutic agents in the current outbreak are planned. When additional information on treatment options becomes available, we will send out a situation update. Clinical management currently consists of supportive care, including rehydration with oral or intravenous fluids and treatment of specific symptoms.

Identify, Isolate, and Inform:

1. **Identify** – Identify exposure history
 - a. Recent travel to areas with ongoing outbreaks?
 - b. Contact with individuals with confirmed or suspected disease within the past 21 days?
 - c. Signs and Symptoms Consistent with disease?
2. **Isolate** – Isolate and Determine PPE needed
 - a. Place in private room
 - b. Designate essential personnel
 - c. Designate essential equipment
 - d. Determine PPE and Don and Doff appropriately
3. **Inform** – Notification
 - a. Notify additional individuals per your facilities SOPs
 - b. Report to health department

[CDC webpage on Identify, Isolate, Inform: Emergency Department Evaluation and Management for Patients Under Investigation \(PUIs\) for Ebola Virus Disease \(EVD\)](#)

Need assistance on identifying types and amounts of PPE?

Check out the [DISASTER AVAILABLE SUPPLIES IN HOSPITALS - DashTool](#)

Vaccine and Medical Countermeasures:

There is currently no FDA-licensed vaccine to protect against Sudan virus infection nor licensed medical countermeasure. The Ebola vaccine licensed in the United States, ERVEBO, is indicated for the prevention of Ebola virus disease due to Zaire ebolavirus, and based on studies in animals, it is not expected to protect against Sudan virus or other viruses in the Ebolavirus genus. Also, there is currently no FDA-approved treatment for Sudan virus. Additional research on vaccine and medical countermeasures has begun.



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Additional Resources:

Situation Report: Uganda Confirmed an Outbreak of a Rare Species of Ebola
[Situation Report: Uganda Confirmed an Outbreak of a Rare Species of Ebola | NETEC](#)

Personal Protective Equipment:

[Ebola: Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\) Donning and Doffing Procedures | Ebola \(Ebola Virus Disease\) | CDC](#)

Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (VHFs) Matrix

[8c1dda9b0654d3013ddc57a29b960ab2.pdf \(netecweb.org\)](#)

The Transmission – Newsletter

The UNMC Global Center for Health Security, an international leader in biopreparedness, is launching a newsletter focusing on important news and data on emerging infectious diseases and critical global health security topics. The newsletter will be housed online via UNMC at [The Transmission](#). Interested readers can subscribe through [this link](#).

Ebola Preparedness: Emergency Department Training Modules

[Ebola Preparedness: Emergency Department Training Modules | Emergency Services | Clinicians | Ebola \(Ebola Virus Disease\) | CDC](#)

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[Ebola Disease caused by Sudan virus – Uganda \(who.int\)](#)

PHSMA -Category A Waste Management -

[Planning Guidance for Handling Category A Solid Waste | PHMSA \(dot.gov\)](#)