



The impact of Ebola virus disease: Prevention, treatment and public health

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DESCRIPTION

Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) is a serious and potentially life threatening illness caused by the Ebola virus. It was first identified in 1976 in what is now the democratic republic of Congo, and since then has been seen in several countries in Africa. It is spread through contact with the bodily fluids of an infected person, and is highly contagious. Ebola is a serious public health threat, as it is highly infectious and has a high mortality rate. The mortality rate for EVD ranges from 25% to 90%, depending on the strain of the virus, the availability of treatment and the speed with which public health measures are taken. In order to prevent the spread of EVD, it is important to take certain steps. These include avoiding contact with people who are infected, washing hands often, and avoiding contact with wild animals. It is also important to practice good public health practices, such as providing adequate sanitation and access to healthcare. Treatment for EVD includes supportive care, such as providing fluids and electrolytes, and treating any secondary infections. There is also research into developing vaccines and treatments that can help prevent and treat EVD. Ebola is a serious threat to public health and it is important to take steps to prevent its spread. Public health measures, such as providing adequate sanitation and access to healthcare, are essential in order to reduce the risk of transmission. Furthermore, research into treatments and vaccines can help to reduce the mortality rate of EVD and ensure that those who become infected can receive the

treatment they need. Ebola virus disease, or Ebola, is a highly contagious and deadly virus that affects humans and other primates. It is caused by a virus belonging to the Filoviridae family, which includes the Marburg virus. Symptoms of Ebola include fever, fatigue, muscle pain, headache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. In some cases, bleeding can occur from the eyes, ears, and nose and internal bleeding can occur. Ebola is most commonly transmitted through contact with bodily fluids of an infected person, such as blood, saliva, urine, and other bodily fluids. It can also be spread through contact with contaminated surfaces or objects. It is also important to seek treatment as soon as possible if you suspect you may have been exposed to the virus, as early treatment can improve the chances of survival. Treatment for Ebola includes supportive care to help the body fight the virus, as well as medications to help manage symptoms. There is no cure for Ebola, but early treatment can improve the chances of survival. Public health interventions, such as contact tracing, are important in controlling the spread of the virus.

Treatments for Ebola virus disease

The Ebola virus is a highly infectious disease caused by a virus known as the Ebola virus. As the virus is highly contagious, it is important to know how to prevent and treat it. The treatment for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) is mainly supportive. Treatment includes providing fluids and electrolytes, maintaining oxygen levels, and blood pressure, as well as

treating any other infections that may occur. Unfortunately, there is currently no specific drug or vaccine available to treat EVD. The world health organization recommends a range of treatments including supportive care, such as providing the patient with fluids and

electrolytes, oxygen therapy, and maintaining blood pressure. In addition, antibiotics may be given to treat any secondary infections that may occur. In some cases, experimental treatments may be available.