

EBOLA OUTBREAK IN DRC (weekly update):**Epidemiological situation** (July 12, 2018):

No new laboratory-confirmed EVD cases have been detected since the last case developed symptoms (Sat 2 Jun 2018). This means two full incubation periods without a new case.

Since the beginning of the outbreak (Apr 4, 2018), a total of 38 confirmed and 15 probable cases have been reported. Of these 53 cases, 29 died (case fatality ratio of 54.7%).

As of July 9, 5 suspected cases are currently awaiting laboratory results.

Ninety days of enhanced surveillance will follow.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/democratic-republic-congo/democratic-republic-congo-ebola-virus-disease-external-situation-13>

Psychosocial aspects

A briefing note by the International Federation of Red Cross provides background knowledge on the psychosocial aspects related to Ebola and suggests psychosocial support activities that can be implemented during an outbreak response.

<http://pscentre.org/updated-briefing-paper-psychosocial-support-ebola/>

Long-term effects in survivors (Sierra Leone)

Long-term neurological disorders persisted in Ebola virus disease survivors, and a portion of survivors suffered from mental health issues. In a study performed in a Sierra Leone clinic, up to 35 of 40 patients demonstrated neurologic or psychiatric symptoms -- including 13 who experienced migraines, 2 patients who were diagnosed with stroke, 2 with peripheral sensory neuropathy, and 2 with peripheral nerve lesions,

<https://www.medpagetoday.com/infectiousdisease/ebola/73968>

Follow-up in DRC:

In this context, it will be extremely important to follow survivors from DRC, as well as vaccinated individuals for duration of antibody and occurrence of adverse effects over time.