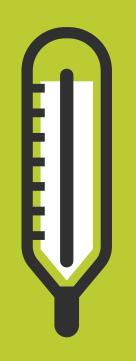
Global Health Security Stopping the Ebola Outbreak



Find

Find patients and diagnose them







FEVER SYMPTOMS

BLOOD TEST

LABORATORY TESTING

Respond

Isolate patients and find contacts and monitor for 21 days



ISOLATION BED



PATIENT INTERVIEW FOR CONTACTS



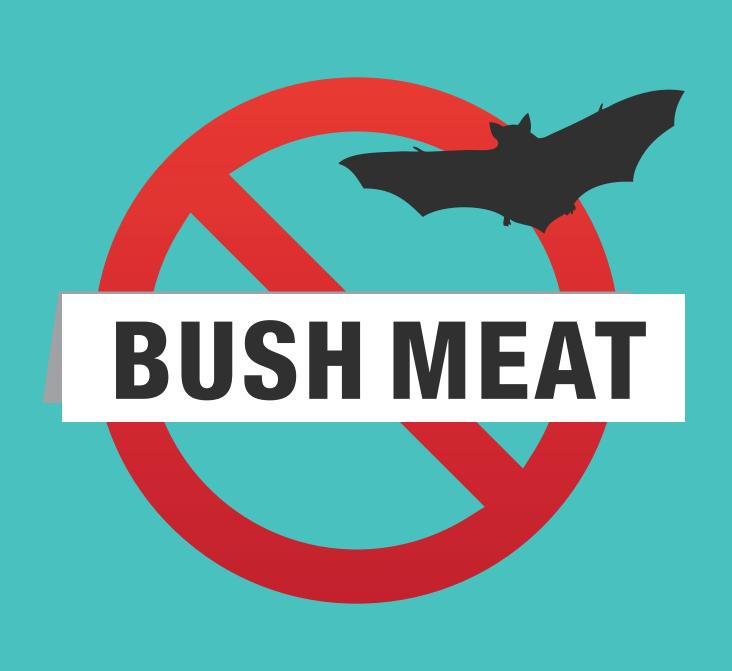
RESTARTS PROCESS

Prevent

Healthcare infection control and safe burial practices









Global Health Security

Stopping the Ebola Outbreak

Find	Disease surveillance for syndromes	Improve systems for disease reporting (e.g. connectivity and networked data systems)
	Laboratory testing for virulent pathogens	Diagnostics and transport systems for specimens
	Accurate data systems and timely reporting	Improve disease reporting and information systems in Ministries of Health (e.g. trained staff, connectivity, networked data systems
	Trained workforce	Staff to find and trace contacts and manage outbreak detection and response (e.g. Field Epidemiology Training Programs; paid, supervised, and supported health staff)
Respond	Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)	Staff EOCs in each country and each area within the country experiencing Ebola outbreak (e.g. public/private partnerships to create EOCs quickly) to oversee case detection and diagnosis, contact elicitation and follow-up, establishment and management of safe isolation and treatment facilities, and ensuring safe burial practices
	Receive and deploy countermeasures	Isolation units in each country with effective personal protective equipment and trained staff and logistics system for PPE and other essential supplies for treatment units
Prevent	Promote biosafety	Infection control education and supplies for hospitals and ambulances
	Reduce the number of disease outbreaks	Safe burial methods and supplies and leadership for culture change Health communications for community members and health workers
	Minimize spillover of zoonotic diseases into human populations	Reduce contact with bats and consumption of bush meat