

Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

Overview



Ebola virus disease (EVD) first appeared in 1976 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and is primarily found in sub-Saharan Africa. Since then, Ebola periodically emerges in several African countries. EVD is a severe disease with an extremely high mortality rate. Person-to-person spread occurs from direct contact with infected person's body fluids or contact with contaminated surfaces. The risk of importation to countries outside of Africa is low. This high-consequence disease necessitates strict adherence to enhanced infection prevention and control measures.^{1,2,3}

surfaces and equipment in the patient care area. The basic principles for blood and body fluid spill

management as outlined by OSHA should be followed. Learn more here.

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About the Pathogen & Infection Control Measures							
Infectious Agent (Pathogen) ¹	Agent Type: Virus (enveloped)		Taxonomy: > Family: Filoviridae > Genus: Orthoebolavirus > Species: Zaire, Bundibugyo, Sudan, Taï Forest				
 Infectious Characteristics¹² Definitions: Infectious dose-number of organisms necessary to cause disease. Incubation period-the time from exposure to infection with symptoms. Period of communicability-time when a pathogen can be transmitted from one person to another. Mortality rate-the number of deaths due to a disease divided by the total population. 	Incubation period:8	2-21 day	2-21 days (8-10 days on average)				
	Period of communicability:		As long as the infected person is symptomatic and as long as their bod contains the virus even after they have died.				
	Signs & symptoms:	Starts with "dry" symptoms: fever, fatigue, muscle pain, headache, sore throat. As the person becomes sicker, illness progresses to "wet" symptoms: vomiting, diarrhea, rash, internal and external bleeding.					
	Duration of illness:	High rate of morbidity and mortality. Ebola can cause serious illness th without treatment, can cause death. Mortality as high as 80-90%.					
Reservoir ² —where the pathogen normally lives/grows	Infected humans; Animals (bats, forest antelopes, primates)						
Mode(s) of Transmission ² How the Infection Spreads	Contact with the body fluids of an infected or dead person, contaminated environmental surfaces or medical supplies/equipment. Splashes to mucous membranes are particularly hazardous. Aerosol-generating procedures can also result in transmission. Rarely, some people can get the disease from contact with an infected animal.						
Survival on Surfaces ⁹	Up to 50 days						
Immunization/Treatment ²	There is an FDA-approved vaccine (ERVEBO) for the prevention of EVD (Zaire species). There are 2 FDA-approved treatments for EVD (Zaire species): Inmazeb and Ebanga. Supportive care such as IV fluids increases chances of survival.						
Infection Control Measures Note: For Ebola, enhanced IPC measures are required. Healthcare workers caring for Ebola patients must have received comprehensive IPC training with competency. Designated PPE donning & doffing areas with a trained observer are required at all times.	Healthcare-Specific Measures: ^{2,10} Isolation Precautions: Enhanced transmission-based precautions in a private room. Use an AllR for aerosol-generating procedures. Learn more here. PPE: Impermeable gown or coveralls, apron, respirator, full face protection, double gloves with extended cuffs, shoe covers. Learn more here. Hand Hygiene: Wash with soap and water if hands are visibly soiled, otherwise alcohol-based hand rubs are acceptable. Linens/Cleaning Cloths: Discard (Category A waste) Waste Management: Category A. Securely store waste while awaiting disease confirmation. Learn more here. Other: Maintain a log of all people entering the room.						
Cleaning & Disinfection ⁵	The CDC recommends use of a disinfectant that is registered with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from List L (disinfectants effective against Ebola virus) or List Q with an emerging viral pathogen (EVP) claim. To limit the number of people entering the patient room, only nurses or physicians should clean and disinfect in the patient care areas. Use disposable cleaning cloths or wipes. Wearing appropriate PPE, disinfect contaminated surfaces following all manufacturer directions for use, including concentration, contact time, and care and handling. Regularly clean and disinfect						

Clorox Product Recommendations

The following CloroxPro cleaner disinfectants either have an EPA registered Ebola claim (EPA List L) or have demonstrated effectiveness against viruses similar to the Ebola virus on hard, nonporous surfaces (EPA List Q). Therefore, these products can be used against the Ebola virus when used in accordance with the directions for use against the viruses listed in the table below on hard, nonporous surfaces. Refer to the CDC website for additional information.

Products for use against Ebola virus				Ebola Contact Time (EPA List L)
Professional Disinfectants				
CloroxPro Clorox Germicidal Blea	<u>ach</u>	B		
Item No. 30966 121 fl. oz. Bottle	3/case		67619-32	5 minutes
CloroxPro Clorox Clean-Up Disinf	20			
Item No. 31903 32 fl. oz. Spray Item No. 31910 128 fl. oz. Refill	9/case 4/case		67619-17	30 seconds
CloroxPro Clorox Disinfecting Wi	pes			
Item No. 15949 75 ct. Canister Item No. 15948 75 ct. Canister Item No. 31547 700 ct. Bucket Item No. 31428 700 ct. Bucket Refill	6/case Fresh Scent 6/case Lemon Scent 1/case Fresh Scent 2/case Fresh Scent		67619-31	20 seconds
Healthcare Disinfectants			EPA Reg. No.	Ebola Contact Time (EPA List Q)
Clorox Healthcare Bleach Germic	idal Wipes			
Item No. 30577 6" x 5" 150 ct. Canist Item No. 35309 6.75" x 9" 70 ct. Canist Item No. 32621 6.75" x 9" 100 ct. Soft Item No. 31424 6.75" x 9" 50 ct. Indiv Item No. 30358 12" x 12" 110 ct. Bucket Item No. 30359 12" x 12" 110 ct. Bucket	ster 6/case tpack 9/case idual 6/case et 2/case		67619-12	Canine Parvovirus (3 minutes)
Clorox Healthcare Bleach Germio	idal Cleaner	210		
Item No. 68970 32 fl. oz. Spray Item No. 68978 128 fl. oz. Refill	6/case 4/case	The state of the s	56392-7	Norovirus (3 minutes)
Dispatch Wipes				A -l
Item No. 69150 6.75" x 8" 150 ct. Can	ister 8/case		56392-8	Adenovirus (1 minute)
Clorox Healthcare Fuzion Cleane				
Item No. 31478 32 fl. oz. Spray	9/case	PLOOD TO	67619-30	Norovirus (1 minute)
Clorox Healthcare Spore Defens	se Cleaner Disinfectant			
Item No. 32409 128 fl. oz. Bottle	4/case	The state of the s	67619-40	Rhinovirus (1 minute)
Clorox Healthcare Hydrogen Perc	oxide Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes			
Item No. 30824 6.75" x 9" 95 ct. Cani Item No. 30825 6.75" x 5.75" 155 ct. C. Item No. 30826 12" x 11" 185 ct. Bucke Item No. 30827 12" x 11" 185 ct. Bucke	anister 6/case t 2/case		67619-37	Norovirus (2 minutes)
Clorox Healthcare Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Cleaner				
Item No. 30828 32 fl. oz. Spray Item No. 30829 128 fl. oz. Refill	9/case 4/case		67619-24	Rhinovirus (1 minute)

References

For product resources and implementation tools, contact your Clorox sales representative or call 800-234-7700 Visit: www.CloroxHealthcare.com

^{1.} WHO. Ebola virus disease [Internet]. [cited 2025 Mar 7]. Available from https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ebola-virus-disease

^{2.} CDC. Ebola [Internet]. [cited 2025 Mar 7]. Available from https://www.cdc.gov/ebola/about/index.html

^{3.} APIC. About Ebola [Internet]. [cited 2025 Mar 07]. Available from https://apic.org/ebola/

^{4.} Kramer A, et al. How long do bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and viruses and retain their replication capacity on inanimate surfaces? A systematic review. Clin Micro Review. 2024;37(4).

^{5.} CDC. Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers [Internet]. [cited 2025 Mar 07]. Available from https://www.cdc.gov/viral-hemorrhagic-fevers/about/index.html