

News Release

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For Immediate Release

Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County Establishes Ebola Hotline for West Central Ohio 937-225-6217

As a result of the worldwide Ebola crisis, many people in our community have learned something about the virus. However, many have additional questions and are not certain where to call for reliable information. Therefore, the health departments in the West Central Region of Ohio have established a hotline number for the public where they can call and get correct answers to the questions they may have. People who are in the West Central Region, which includes Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, and Shelby counties, can call 937-225-6217 for additional information about Ebola, from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday. Ebola information is available at any time by visiting PHDMC.org.

Basic Ebola information:

Public Health is focused on keeping the community informed about the dangers of Ebola. However, it is also essential that everyone understand the way you can be infected with Ebola is through direct contact with someone who has been infected with Ebola and is showing symptoms. The likelihood of that situation for most U.S. citizens is very remote.

A person infected with Ebola can't spread the disease until symptoms appear

The time from exposure to when signs or symptoms of the disease appear (the incubation period) is 2 to 21 days, but the average time is 8 to 10 days. Signs of Ebola include fever (higher than 101.5°F) and symptoms like severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising.

Ebola is spread through direct contact with blood and body fluids

Ebola is spread through **direct contact** (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with

- Blood and body fluids (like urine, feces, saliva, vomit, sweat, and semen) of a person who is sick with Ebola.
- Objects (like needles) that have been contaminated with the blood or body fluids of a person sick with Ebola.

Ebola is **not** spread through the air, water, or food.

Protect yourself against Ebola

There is no FDA-approved vaccine available for Ebola. Experimental vaccines and treatments for Ebola are under development, but they have not yet been fully tested for safety or effectiveness.

To protect yourself from Ebola

- **DO** wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Do **NOT** touch the blood or body fluids (like urine, feces, saliva, vomit, sweat, and semen) of people who are sick.
- Do **NOT** handle items that may have come in contact with a sick person's blood or body fluids, like clothes, bedding, needles, or medical equipment.
- Do **NOT** touch the body of someone who has died of Ebola.

What to do if you are exposed to Ebola

If you have traveled to an area with an Ebola outbreak or had close contact with a person sick with Ebola, you may be at risk if you

- Had direct contact with blood or body fluids or items that came into contact with blood or body fluids from a person with Ebola.
- Touched bats or nonhuman primates (like apes or monkeys) or blood, fluids, or raw meat prepared from these animals.
- Went into hospitals where Ebola patients were being treated and had close contact with the patients.
- Touched the body of a person who died of Ebola.

You should check for signs and symptoms of Ebola for 21 days

- Take your temperature every morning and evening.
- Watch for other Ebola symptoms, like severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bleeding or bruising.
- Call your doctor even if you do not have symptoms. The doctor can evaluate your exposure level and any symptoms and consult with public health authorities to determine if actions are needed.

During the time that you are watching for signs and symptoms, you can continue your normal activities, including going to work.

If you get sick after you come back from an area with an Ebola outbreak

- Get medical care right away if you have a fever (higher than 101.5°F), severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, or unexplained bruising or bleeding.
- Tell your doctor about your recent travel to West Africa or contact with a person who was sick with Ebola and your symptoms **BEFORE** you go to the doctor's office or emergency room. Calling before you go to your doctor's office or emergency room will help the doctor or emergency room care for you and protect other people who may be in the office or emergency room.

Get Your Flu Shot:

While Ebola is much more lethal than the seasonal flu, individuals should remember that we will have thousands of deaths in the United States this winter because those with weakened immune systems or those who are in poor health failed to get a flu shot.

Now is the time for all individuals older than 6 months to get their flu shots. The early signs of Ebola are similar to the early signs of flu. Get your flu shot now, and reduce the fear you might experience if you were to suddenly to have flu-like symptoms.