



July 2014

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IPH News is published monthly by IPH. Editorial correspondence to IPH News should be addressed to the Editor in-Chief, IPH News, Institute of Public Health, 6 - Abdur Rehman Chughtai (Birdwood) Road, Lahore, Pakistan.
Tel. #: 092-42-99200708-99200906.
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website: www.iph.punjab.gov.pk
Printed and Published by the Department of Research & Publications of IPH, Lahore.

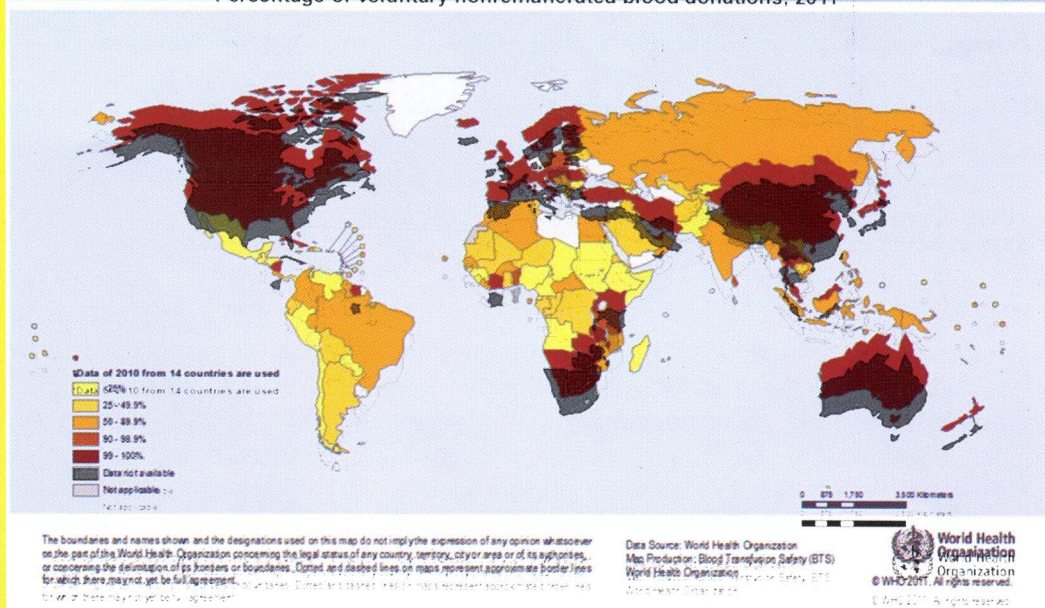
Slogans for Voluntary Blood Donation

Surya Fazal Hashmi

Every year, World Blood Donor Day is celebrated on 14 June. The world blood donor day is celebrated to create awareness in public regarding the importance of Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donation and also to acknowledge the blood donors who donate their blood voluntarily. We should take part in celebration of blood donor day. We can make slogans for SMS, posters and banners for creating awareness and motivation. This can modify the attitude and behavior of people regarding blood donation. Here are some texts messages for SMS and slogans for creating awareness regarding the importance of Voluntarily Blood Donation.

- Donate Blood, save a life.
- Do not shed blood. Donate Blood.
- Every time you donate blood, you can save up to 3 lives!
- Have you donated Blood? If not— do it now.
- Observe your birthday by donating Blood.
- Blood donation will cost you nothing but it will save a life!
- To give Blood you need neither extra strength nor extra food.
- Tears of a mother cannot save her Child. But your Blood can.
- Many things in this world can wait but transfusion of Blood to a dying patient cannot.
- Share a little, care a little— Donate Blood.
- To the young and healthy it's no loss. To sick it is hope of life.
- Someone lives when someone gives. There is no substitute of human Blood
- Share the happiness of glory. There is a feeling of joy when you give the gift of Blood.

Percentage of voluntary nonremunerated blood donations, 2011*
Percentage of voluntary nonremunerated blood donations, 2011*



Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

Dr Umar Dar

Ebola virus disease (formerly known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever) is a severe, often fatal illness, with a case fatality rate of up to 90%. It is one of the world's most virulent diseases. The infection is transmitted by direct contact with the blood, body fluids and tissues of infected animals or people. Severely ill patients require intensive supportive care. During an outbreak, those at higher risk of infection are health workers, family members and others in close contact with sick people and deceased patients. Ebola virus disease outbreaks can devastate families and communities, but the infection can be controlled through the use of recommended protective measures in clinics and hospitals, at community gatherings, or at home.

Transmission

Ebola is introduced into the human population through close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected animals. In Africa, infection has been documented through the handling of infected chimpanzees, gorillas, fruit bats, monkeys, forest antelope and porcupines found ill or dead in the rain forest. Ebola then spreads in the community through human-to-human transmission, with infection resulting from direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people, and indirect contact with environments contaminated with such fluids. Burial ceremonies in which mourners have direct contact with the body of the deceased person can also play a role in the transmission of Ebola. Men who have recovered from the disease can still transmit the virus through their semen for up to 7 weeks after recovery from illness. Health-care workers have frequently been infected while treating patients with suspected or confirmed EVD.

Signs & Symptoms

EVD is a severe acute viral illness often characterized by the sudden onset of fever, intense weakness, muscle pain, headache and sore throat. This is followed by vomiting, diarrhea, rash, impaired kidney and liver function, and in some cases, both internal and external bleeding. Laboratory findings include low white blood cell and platelet counts and elevated liver enzymes. People are infectious as long

as their blood and secretions contain the virus. Ebola virus was isolated from semen 61 days after onset of illness in a man who was infected in a laboratory. The incubation period, that is, the time interval from infection with the virus to onset of symptoms, is 2 to 21 days.

Diagnosis

Other diseases that should be ruled out before a diagnosis of EVD can be made include: malaria, typhoid fever, shigellosis, cholera, leptospirosis, plague, rickettsiosis, relapsing fever, meningitis, hepatitis and other viral hemorrhagic fevers. Ebola virus infections can be diagnosed definitively in a laboratory through several types of tests:

- Antibody-capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
- Antigen detection tests
- Serum neutralization test
- Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay
- Electron microscopy
- Virus isolation by cell culture.

Samples from patients are an extreme biohazard risk; testing should be conducted under maximum biological containment conditions.

Vaccine & Treatment

No licensed vaccine for EVD is available. Several vaccines are being tested, but none are available for clinical use. Severely ill patients require intensive supportive care. Patients are frequently dehydrated and require oral rehydration with solutions containing electrolytes or intravenous fluids. No specific treatment is available. New drug therapies are being evaluated.

Prevention & Control

Reducing the risk of wildlife-to-human transmission from contact with infected fruit bats or monkeys/apes and the consumption of their raw meat. Animals should be handled with gloves and other appropriate protective clothing. Animal products (blood and meat) should be thoroughly cooked before consumption.

Reducing the risk of human-to-human transmission in the community arising from direct or close contact with infected patients, particularly with their bodily fluids. Close physical contact with Ebola patients

