LET’S START WITH A CASE
Case Presentation

• 22 yo U.S. Army Active Duty male deployed to Afghanistan west of Kandahar presents with fever (102.5°F), headache, fatigue, chills, abdominal pain with non-bloody diarrhea (SEP 8, 2009)
  – Symptoms progressing over the previous 4 days

• Initially told he had a “gastroenteritis” at local clinic
  – Treated with Cipro and immodium
  – 48 hour quarters

• Returned the following day (SEP 9):
  – Symptoms worsening, now with nausea/vomiting and lethargy
  – Told he may have a “viral syndrome”
  – Referred to Kandahar for observation
Case Presentation

• Progressively worsened over the next several hours
  – Lethargy lead to somnolence
  – Bloody diarrhea and bleeding gums
  – Shortness of breath → intubated
  – Anemic, low platelets, developing organ failure

• Evacuated to LRMC with presumed diagnosis of pneumonia with septic shock (antibiotics started)
Case Presentation

• Upon arrival at the Landstuhl Regional Medical Center, he is found to be bleeding EVERYWHERE
  – Petechiae everywhere
  – Large ecchymotic lesions at IV sites
  – Extremely sick

• He requires emergent bronchoscopy for bleeding

• The ICU staff raises the concern for viral hemorrhagic fever
Case Presentation

• Co-located with Afghan army

• Potential exposures
  – Numerous outdoor activities to include sleeping outside
  – Recent tick exposures
    • Patient and battle buddy both with recent bites within a week of illness onset
    • This was a common occurrence (bragging rights)
  – Exposure to goat blood and undercooked goat meat
This is **not** a case of Ebola...
Case Presentation

• Blood sent to the Bernard Nocht Institute (BNI) in Hamburg within hours of admission

• Blood run overnight
  – SEP 10: PCR and IGM **POSITIVE** for CCHF  
    – Infectious diseases consulted just prior to test results

• Within ~12 hours of diagnosis, treatment with oral ribavirin thru feeding tube
  – Dose given to match the standard IV dose

• Emergency IND approval for IV ribavirin from the FDA

• IV ribavirin started 12 hours after oral treatment (48 hours of hospitalization)
Case Presentation

• Renal and hepatic dialysis started
• Patient appeared to be improving

• However:
• SEP 14
  – Patient had a asystolic/PEA arrest
  – Declared brain dead
    • At time of death, viral load had declined and antibodies present
    • Cerebral edema on CT
Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers

LTC Rose Ressner
ID staff, WRNMMC
Oct 2014
Thanks to:

COL Mark Kortepeter, MD, MPH
MAJ Kris Paolino, MD
The “Slammer”
United State Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID)
1995 Kikwit Zaire ZEBOV Outbreak

Courtesy of Don Noah
Outline

• VHFs – Overview of Syndrome

• Selected Pathogens:
  – Ebola
  – Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
  – Lassa Fever
  – Hantaviruses

• Emerging Threats
OUTBREAK
Try to remain calm.

This animal carries a deadly virus... and the greatest medical crisis in the world is about to happen.

THE HOT ZONE
A TERRIFYING TRUE STORY
RICHARD PRESTON
Definition

- Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF):
  - Fever
  - Malaise
  - Myalgia
  - Prostration
  - Bleeding diathesis
  - Severe multi-organ failure
  - Enveloped, single-stranded, RNA viruses

- Hemorrhagic fever virus (HFV) is a term used to generically identify those agents that cause VHF
Overview of VHFs

• Clinical Presentation
  – Variety of presentations
  – Prodrome
    • High fever, Headache, Malaise, Arthralgias, Myalgias
    • Nausea, Abdominal pain, Non-bloody diarrhea
  – Early signs
    • Fever, Tachycardia, Tachypnea, Conjunctivitis, Pharyngitis
    • Flushing, Skin Rash
  – Late
    • ↓ BP, Hemorrhagic diathesis, Petechiae, Mucous membrane
    • Conj. hemorrhage, Hematuria, Hematemesis, Melena
  – Severe Manifestations
    • DIC, Circulatory Shock, CNS dysfunction, Death
    • Mortality rates can be as high as 90%+
Overview of VHFs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISEASE</th>
<th>Hemorrhage</th>
<th>Thrombocytopenia</th>
<th>Leukocyte count</th>
<th>Rash</th>
<th>Icterus</th>
<th>Renal Disease</th>
<th>Pulmonary Disease</th>
<th>Tremor, Dysarthria</th>
<th>Encephalopathy</th>
<th>Deafness</th>
<th>Eye Lesions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARENAVIRIDAE</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South American HF</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>vi/va</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lassa fever</td>
<td>+/-/S</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/S</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Retina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNYAVIRIDAE</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rift Valley fever</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Retina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimean Congo HF</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>vi/va</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFRS</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>vi/va</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPS</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>vi/va</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>FILOVIRIDAE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marburg and Ebola HF</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Uveitis?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAVIVIRIDAE</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0/vi/va</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHF/DSS</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>vi/va</td>
<td>+++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Retina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KFD/OHF</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0/vi/va</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Retina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ occasional or mild
++ commonly seen, may be severe
+++ characteristic and usually marked
\$ characteristic, seen in severe cases

E Develop true encephalitis but either after HF (KFD, Omsk) or in other patients (RVF)

Courtesy of Drs. Zaki & Peters
Overview of VHF

- Lab Abnormalities
  - Leukopenia
    - Lassa with leukocytosis (WBC inc.)
  - Anemia
  - Hemoconcentration
  - Thrombocytopenia
  - Elevated liver enzymes
  - May have renal dysfunction
  - Coagulation abnormalities
Overview of VHF

- Lab Abnormalities
  - Coagulation abnormalities
    - Prolonged bleeding time
    - Prothrombin time
    - Activated PTT
    - ↑ fibrin degradation (i.e. increased D-dimer)
    - ↓ fibrinogen

- Urinalysis
  - Proteinuria
  - Hematuria
  - Oliguria
  - Azotemia
Overview of VHF

- Lab Abnormalities and Disease Presentations
  - These are not hard and fast rules.
  - There will be overlap with many of these infections
Bolivian Hemorrhagic Fever (Machupo virus – New World Arenavirus)

Conjunctival injection & subconjunctival hemorrhage

CCHF

Left arm. Ecchymosis, diffuse, severe.
(1 week after clinical onset)

Photo credit: Robert Swaneopoel, PhD, DTVM, MRCVS, National Institute of Virology, Sandringham, South Africa.
CCHF
BOLIVIAN HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (MACHUPO)
KOREAN HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (HANTAAN)
CCHF
DENGUE
Marburg Infection Human

Maculopapular rash

Overview of VHF

• General Summary of What is Known…
  – Pathogens
  – Geographic distribution
  – Animal hosts and vectors
  – Nosocomial and occupational risks
  – Estimated incubation periods
## Overview of Etiologic Agents of VHF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filoviridae</strong></td>
<td><em>Ebolavirus</em></td>
<td>Zaire, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Bundibugyo, Reston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Marburgvirus</em></td>
<td>Lake Victoria marburgvirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arenaviridae</strong></td>
<td><em>Arenavirus</em></td>
<td>Lassa, Lujo (&quot;Old World&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Junin, Machupo, Guanarito, Sabia, (&quot;New World&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bunyaviridae</strong></td>
<td><em>Nairovirus</em></td>
<td>Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Phlebovirus</em></td>
<td>Rift Valley fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Hantavirus</em></td>
<td>Hantaan, Seoul, Puumala, Dobrava, Sin Nombre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flaviviridae</strong></td>
<td><em>Flavivirus</em></td>
<td>Omsk HF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kyasanur forest disease (including Alkhurma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dengue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease (Virus)</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Host/Vector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebola</td>
<td>Africa, Philippines (ER)</td>
<td>Bats/Pigs?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marburg</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Bats?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lassa (and Lujo)</td>
<td>Africa (Western)</td>
<td>Rodent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junin</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Rodent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machupo</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Rodent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guanarito</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Rodent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabia</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Rodent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimean-Congo</td>
<td>Europe, Asia, Africa</td>
<td>Tick, herding animals, birds?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley Fever</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Mosquito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hantaviruses</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>Rodent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omsk</td>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
<td>Tick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyasanur</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Tick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkhumra</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Tick (Camels?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>Africa, Americas</td>
<td>Mosquito</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# The “Deadly” VHF's

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIRUS</th>
<th>Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ebola Zaire</td>
<td>75-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marburg</td>
<td>25-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lassa</td>
<td>15-20% of hospitalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lujo</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCHF</td>
<td>3-70% (typically 20-30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley fever</td>
<td>50% of patients with hemorrhagic form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview of VHF

• Geography of VHF
Domestically Acquired Seoul Virus Causing Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome—Maryland, 2008

Christian Woods,¹ Rakhee Palekar,²,³ Peter Kim,¹ David Blythe,² Olivier de Senarclens,¹ Katherine Feldman,² Eileen C. Farnon,⁴ Pierre E. Rollin,⁴ Cesar G. Albariño,⁴ Stuart T. Nichol,⁴ and Margo Smith¹

¹Washington Hospital Center, Washington, DC; ²Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Baltimore, Maryland; ³Epidemic Intelligence Service, Office of Workforce and Career Development, and ⁴Special Pathogens Branch, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia
Imported Case of Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever --- Colorado, 2008

Marburg hemorrhagic fever (MHF) is a rare, viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF); the causative agent is an RNA virus in the family Filoviridae, and growing evidence demonstrates that fruit bats are the natural reservoir of Marburg virus (MARV) (1,2). On January 9, 2008, an infectious disease physician notified the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) of a case of unexplained febrile illness requiring hospitalization in a woman who had returned from travel in Uganda. Testing of early convalescent serum demonstrated no evidence of infection with agents that cause tropical febrile illnesses, including VHF. Six months later, in July 2008, the patient requested repeat testing after she learned of the death from MHF of a Dutch tourist who had visited the same bat-roosting cave as the patient, the Python Cave in Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda (3). The convalescent serologic testing revealed evidence of prior infection with MARV, and MARV RNA was detected in the archived early convalescent serum. A public health investigation did not identify illness consistent with secondary MHF transmission among her contacts, and no serologic evidence of infection was detected among the six tested of her eight tour companions. The patient might have acquired MARV infection through exposure to bat secretions or excretions while visiting the Python Cave. Travelers should be aware of the risk for acquiring MHF in caves or mines inhabited by bats in endemic areas in sub-Saharan Africa. Health-care providers should consider VHF among travelers returning from endemic areas who experience unexplained febrile illness.
Minnesota Lassa fever case is first in US since 2010

A Minnesota man who recently returned from a trip to West Africa is being treated for the viral disease Lassa fever, marking the first US case since 2010, Minnesota and federal officials announced today.

The man is hospitalized in stable condition and is recovering, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) said in statements. They said the disease does not spread through casual contact, but they are working to identify and notify airline passengers and others who may have had contact with the patient.

In West Africa, Lassa virus is carried by rodents and spreads to humans through contact with rodent urine or droppings, the health agencies said. In rare cases it can spread from person to person through direct contact with a sick person's blood or bodily fluids, through mucous membranes, or through sexual contact. cases of Lassa fever and 5,000 deaths each year.
Overview of VHF

How are VHF Spread?

1 - Inhaling or ingesting excretions/secretions from rodent hosts (urine, feces)

2 - Bite of an infected arthropod (tick, mosquito)

3 - Nosocomial/lab transmission – contact with human or animal blood/body fluids/tissue

4 - Artificially generated aerosols (biowarfare)
Overview of VHF

How are VHF spread?

Airborne?
- In monkeys, possible airborne transmission between cages 3 m
- Lung tissue, along with nares, pharynx, and conjunctiva w/virus
- Monkeys and guinea pigs able to be infected via airborne route

Arch Pathol Lab Med 1996;120: 140-5.
Arch Virol 1996(suppl);11:115-134.
Overview of VHF

How are VHF spread?

Human to Human?

Only dengue and yellow fever virus have adapted to efficient “human-to-human” transmission (via mosquitoes).

Typical story for nosocomial transmission:
- Patient Zero enters the health care facility
- VHF is not recognized or infection control not followed
- Unrecognized spread from blood/body fluid contact
- Health care personnel among the victims
- Victims carry infection to the community
- Close family members and those doing burial rites infected

No proven human to human respiratory transmission
- A possibility in rare circumstances, in later stages of disease

Number of infected health care workers declined after barrier nursing practices were begun during the Ebola HF outbreak in Kikwit, DRC, 1995.

Overview of VHF’s

How are VHF’s spread?

Nosocomial

Filoviruses – Ebola and Marburg
Arenaviruses – Lassa, Junin/Machupo (rare)
Bunyaviruses – CCHF, Andes virus (a cause of HPS)
Flaviviruses – Dengue (rare – from blood splash)

Lassa – most common imported VHF
(if dengue not included)

Transmission of VHF’s rarely if ever occur prior to onset of symptoms
Overview of VHFIs

Differential Diagnosis

- Malaria
- Typhoid fever (Salmonella)
- Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (Rickettsia rickettsii)
- Other rickettsioses
- Leptospirosis
- Meningococci
- Q fever (Coxiella burnetti)
- Plague
- Influenza

- Viral meningitis / encephalitis
  - Henipaviruses
- HIV / co-infection
- Hemorrhagic smallpox
- Vasculitis (i.e. autoimmune diseases)
- Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)
- Hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS)
- Hemophagocytic syndrome

Clinical presentation: Fever, hemorrhage/purpura, thrombocytopenia, CNS signs, elevated LFTs, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, DIC, multisystem / multi-organ failure
Overview of VHFs

• Diagnosis
  - **High index of suspicion** (know what is in your AO)
  - Lab findings
    • Thrombocytopenia, low WBC, anemia, transaminitis, increased bilirubin, prolonged PT, PTT, increased D-dimer, decreased fibrinogen
  
  – Virus isolation (Gold Standard, but requires BSL-4 Lab)
  – Electron microscopy
  – Reverse transcription - polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)
  – Rapid ELISA techniques (most easily employed)
  – Immunohistochemistry (IHC) & in situ hybridization (ISH) of infected tissues

This stuff is all great, but in reality you may not have readily available basic labs let alone PCR capabilities.
Distribution of CCHF

Distribution of Junin

Distribution of RVF

Figure 1: Worldwide distribution of CCHF viruses.

Overview of VHF

• **Treatment**
  
  – **Early Supportive Care (the foundation of treatment)**
    - Careful management of fluid and electrolytes
    - Blood transfusions as needed (whole blood if available)
    - Hemodialysis as needed
    - Vasopressors and cardiotonic drugs (some do not respond to fluids)
      - Monitor for signs of hypotension and shock
  
  - Cautious sedation and analgesia
  - Watch for secondary infections (add broad spectrum antibiotics, malaria RDTs vs. empiric treatment)

  – **Treatment of Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC)**
    - Coagulation studies and clinical judgment as guide
    - Replacement of coagulation factors / cofactors
    - Platelet transfusions
    - **No aspirin, NSAIDs, anticoagulant therapies, or IM injections**
      - Use acetaminophen for pain or fevers
Overview of VHF

• Treatment
  – Ribavirin
    • Investigational drug, compassionate use
    • Contraindicated in pregnancy
    • Arenaviridae (Lassa, Junin, Sabia, Lujo)
    • Bunyaviridae (Hantaan, CCHF) – not RVF
    • NO UTILITY FOR FILOVIRUSES OR FLAVIVIRUSES
  – Monoclonal antibodies (experimental)
  – Immune (convalescent) plasma
    • Arenaviridae (Junin, Machupo; ?Lassa)
    • Passive immunoprophylaxis post-exposure?
    • Experimental studies in animals have not proven efficacy against filovirus infection
    • NOT READILY AVAILABLE
Overview of VHF's

**Ribavirin Treatment**
- 30 mg/kg IV single loading dose
- 15 mg/kg IV q 6 hr for 4 days
- 7.5 mg/kg IV q 8hr for 6 days

**Ribavirin Post-Exposure Prophylaxis**
- 500 mg PO q 6 hr for 7 days
- 35 mg/kg x 1, then 15 mg/kg Q8hrs x10 days (WHO)

Note: Parenteral (Rx) and oral Ribavirin (PEP) are *investigational* and available only through human use protocols (ahem….contact USAMRIID or LRMC through ID consult)

Risks:
- Upset stomach
- Reversible hemolytic anemia
- Arrhythmias
- Teratogenic

# Overview of VHF\'s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contained Casualty</th>
<th>Mass Casualty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adults</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same as previous slide</td>
<td>Load 2g po x 1, followed by 1.2g po qd divided in 2 doses (if &gt;75kg pt), or 1g po qd in 2 doses (if pt &lt;75kg) for 10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pregnant</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same as adults</td>
<td>Same as adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same as Adults, dosed according to weight</td>
<td>Loading dose 30mg/kg po x1, followed by 15mg/kg qd in 2 divided doses for 10 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RIBAVIRIN TREATMENT**
Prevention / Control

- **YELLOW FEVER**
  - Licensed 17D vaccine, highly efficacious
  - Live virus vaccine
  - Reports of vaccine associated deaths
  - Cannot be used in persons with egg allergy

- Junin Candid 1 – ARGENTINE HF
  - Live, attenuated
  - Safe and efficacious
  - Protects monkeys against Bolivian HF
  - **NOT AVAILABLE IN THE UNITED STATES**
Prevention / Control:
None Licensed in the U.S.

• Rift Valley Fever
  – Formalin-inactivated
    • safe but requires 3 shots, intermittent booster
    • limited supply
  – Live, attenuated MP-12
    • Phase II testing

• Ebola
  – Adenovirus (Ad3) vectored +/- DNA prime
  – Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) vectored
  – VEE replicons
  – Virus-like particles (VLP)

• Marburg
  – Recent NHP study at USAMRIID: 100% survival following challenge w/ lethal dose of MBGV and then post-exposure treatment w/ recombinant VSV-GP Marburg vaccine
Overview of VHF

• Prevention
  – BACK TO THE INITIAL CASE PRESENTATION…
    • 18 HCPs identified as being **HIGH** risk exposures
    • Offered oral ribavirin post-exposure prophylaxis
    • 2 individuals had more significant symptoms to meds

Both were found to have developed antibodies to the CCHF virus
Overview of VHF

• CDC Recommendations - when to go “hot”
  – Standard Precautions in initial assessments
  – Private room upon initial hospitalization
    • “Barrier precautions” – including face shields, surgical masks, eye protection **within 3 feet** of patient (double glove, impermeable gown)
      – Have your VHF “battle buddy” double check you

• Negative pressure room not required initially, but should be considered early to prevent later need for transfer

  – Airborne precautions if prominent cough, vomiting, diarrhea, hemorrhage
    • E.g. HEPA masks, negative pressure isolation

Outbreak Management:
Isolation
Barrier precautions
Overview of VHF

• Identify a minimum level of Standard Precautions
  – Establish routine hand washing
  – Establish safe handling and disposal of used sharps
    • Minimize the use of sharps if possible
  – Be prepared to intensify Standard Precautions and include VHF isolation precautions
  – Identify a **VHF coordinator** to oversee and coordinate activities associated with VHF isolation precautions
Overview of VHF

- Isolation Procedures
  - Isolate the patient in a pre-selected area
  - Wear protective clothing:
    - Scrub suit, gown, apron, two pairs of gloves, mask, headcover, eyewear, rubber boots
  - Clean/disinfect spills, waste, and reusable safety equipment, soiled linens, and laundry safely
  - Use safe disposal methods for non-reusable supplies and waste
  - Counsel staff about the risk of transmission
  - Limit exposure to patient (use an “authorized” list and use a guard)
  - Provide information to families and the community about VHF prevention and care of patients
  - Consider all samples highly infectious
  - Surgical mask for patient for any patient movement

WHO VHF Africa Manual
Overview of VHF

• Isolation Area
  – Single room with adjoining toilet or latrine
    • Prefer to use chemical toilets if possible (5% sodium hypochlorite)
    • Changing area to put on PPE
    • Hand washing stations
  – Separate building or ward for VHF patients only
    • An area in a larger ward that is separate and far away from other patients
    • An uncrowded corner of a large room or hall
    • Any area that can be separated from the rest of the health facility
Overview of VHF disinfection solutions:

- 0.5% sodium hypochlorite (Dakin’s solution)
- 2% glutaraldehyde
- Phenolic disinfectants (0.5%-3.0%)
- Soaps and detergents

WHO VHF Africa Manual
Overview of VHFs

Fig. 10. A sample layout for several patients
Identify a single lab personnel that will handle the samples -lab testing may not be available at all
Overview of VHF

• First Aid for Exposures
  – Anticipate in advance – be prepared
  – Wash / irrigate wound or site immediately

  – Mucous membrane (eye, mouth, nose)
    • Continuous irrigation with rapidly flowing water or sterile saline for > 15 minutes

  – Percutaneous
    • Scrub for at least 15 minutes while copiously soaking the wound with soap or detergent solution
      – Fresh Dakin's solution (0.5% hypochlorite)
Overview of VHF

• Casual contacts:
  – Remote contact (same airplane/hotel)
  – No surveillance indicated

• Close contacts:
  – Housemates, nursing personnel, shaking hands, hugging, handling lab specimens
  – Place under surveillance when diagnosis confirmed
  – Record temperatures twice daily x 3 wks
  – Notify for temperature >= 101°

• High-risk:
  – Mucous membrane contact (kissing, sex) or needle stick or other penetrating injury involving blood/body fluid
  – Place under surveillance as soon as diagnosis is considered
  – Immediately isolate for temperature >= 101°

If you are dealing with something where ribavirin may be of benefit consider it as a post-exposure prophylaxis option

MMWR 1988;37:1-16
Detailed information on CDC's Safety Training Course for Healthcare Workers Going to West Africa in Response to the 2014 Ebola Outbreak

CDC's Safety Training Course for Healthcare Workers Going West Africa in Response to the 2014 Ebola Outbreak is intended to provide the first step in training that will help prepare healthcare personnel (HCP) to provide medical care to Ebola patients in an Ebola Treatment Unit (ETU) that has been established and is staffed by MSF personnel, or in a facility that maintains MSF standards of care, or in an ETU established and staffed by WHO personnel. Further training (see below), under the direct supervision of qualified personnel in an ETU, should follow this course.

Participants should understand that providing care or conducting activities in other ETUs (e.g., a non-MSF, non-WHO Ebola treatment center or a general hospital) may not offer the same level of engineering and/or administrative infection control measures that an MSF- or WHO-ETU provides. This course may not provide sufficient training to work safely in such environments.

Participants intending to take this course should be currently licensed by a recognized professional agency to provide clinical care in some jurisdiction (e.g., hold a medical license to provide care in a state in the United States) and have recent relevant experience providing direct care to patients. The course is intended for licensed medical doctors (MD, DO degrees), licensed nurses (RN, BSN, LPN, etc.), and other licensed clinical care providers (e.g., paramedics, physician assistants, and other clinical providers). This course is designed to instruct practitioners on how to protect themselves from infection while providing basic clinical care to Ebola patients, and assumes clinical proficiency and familiarity with standard infection control as practiced at this time in North American healthcare facilities. This course will not provide general medical training or instruction on advanced medical topics.
Overview of VHF

- Summary for the Deploying Provider
  - Identify the potential KNOWN risks in your AO
  - Identify your unit’s VHF coordinator
  - Keep track of all patient contacts
  - Identify your evac plan BEFORE you need it
  - Identify nearest medical support that can handle such patients
    - Could your patient benefit from ribavirin? Other meds?
    - Have your nearest infectious disease and prev med support on speed dial

- If going in support of the Ebola outbreak, familiarize yourself with the WHO handbooks and OTSG Clinical Practice Guidelines (in draft form)
EBOLA
Ebola

• Filovirus (Marburg virus is related)
• Several different strains
  – Zaire, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Bundibugyo, (Reston)

• First identified in 1976

• Has become the “prototypical” VHF
  – Classic bleeding diatheses
  – High case fatality rates
  – Significant nosocomial risk
  – Incubation typically 8 – 10 days (up to 3 weeks)
Dakar, Senegal case is imported from Guinea

AfHSC

Ebola Virus Disease
22 Sep 2014

Number of cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Code</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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<td>1 - 15</td>
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<td>151 - 250</td>
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<td>&gt;250</td>
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</table>

No known reported cases for 21 days or more

Case numbers are cumulative counts of suspect, probable, and confirmed cases by district.

Location of affected countries:
- West African Outbreak Countries
- Dem. Rep. of Congo Outbreak

AFHSC
Weekly and Cumulative Number of Reported Confirmed, Probable, or Suspected Cases of Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa - 2014

As of ~20 SEP

The total number of cases may vary weekly due to reclassification, retrospective investigation, consolidation of cases and laboratory data, and enhanced surveillance. Senegal has one traveled-related case from Guinea that is not included in the graphs.
Ebola

• Case Definition
  – **Person Under Investigation (PUI)**
    • A person who has both consistent symptoms and risk factors as follows:
      – Clinical criteria, which includes fever of greater than 38.6 degrees Celsius or 101.5 degrees Fahrenheit, **and**
      – Additional symptoms such as severe headache, muscle pain, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, or unexplained hemorrhage; **and**
      – Risk factors within the past 21 days before the onset of symptoms
        » Contact with blood or other body fluids or human remains of a patient known to have or suspected to have EVD;
        » Residence in—or travel to—an area where EVD transmission is active
        » Direct handling of bats or non-human primates from disease-endemic areas.

CDC
Ebola

• Case Definition
  – Probable Case
    • A PUI whose epidemiologic risk factors include high or low risk exposure(s)
  • High risk exposures:
    – Percutaneous (e.g., needle stick) or mucous membrane exposure to blood or body fluids of EVD patient
    – Direct skin contact with, or exposure to blood or body fluids of, an EVD patient without appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
    – Processing blood or body fluids of a confirmed EVD patient without appropriate PPE or standard biosafety precautions
    – Direct contact with a dead body without appropriate PPE in a country where an EVD outbreak is occurring*
Ebola

• Case Definition
  – Probable Case
    • A PUI whose epidemiologic risk factors include high or low risk exposure(s)
  • Low risk exposures
    – Household contact with an EVD patient
    – Other close contact with EVD patients in health care facilities or community settings.
      » Being within approximately 3 feet (1 meter) of an EVD patient or in the patient’s room or care area for a prolonged period of time while not wearing recommended PPE
      » Having direct brief contact (e.g., shaking hands) with an EVD patient while not wearing recommended PPE

Brief interactions, such as walking by a person or moving through a hospital, do not constitute close contact

CDC
Ebola

• Case Definition
  – Confirmed Case
    • A case with **laboratory-confirmed** diagnostic evidence of Ebola virus infection
Ebola

• Lessons learned from Emory University
  – EMS and transport crews need to comply with hand hygiene
    – Universal compliance with standard infection control precautions needs to be maintained
    – Proper training of how to put on and remove PPE is imperative
  – Prepare transport vehicles

Slides from Dr. Isakov – Emory University
Ebola

PPE and equipment selection

Slides from Dr. Isakov – Emory University
Ebola
Ambulance disinfection Mission recovery

• Driver compartment isolation and patient compartment barrier drapes

• Decon, disinfection of ambulance, PPE doffing and waste removal ALL SUPERVISED

• Surveillance (monitor for fever amongst medics)

Slides from Dr. Isakov – Emory University
Ebola

• Personal Protective Equipment
  – PPE is in short supply
    • Do not cut corners
    • Ensure your supply chain is monitoring your PPE
    • Do not reuse unless you can ensure optimal cleaning

  – PPE doesn’t work unless you use it correctly
    • Training
    • Supervision when using and removing
    • Do not work if you are ill

Slides from Dr. Ribner– Emory University
Ebola

• Complications of Ebola:
  – Diarrhea
    • Loss of water and electrolytes (may be massive)
    • Dehydration- may be difficult to monitor or replace
    • Replacement with Oral Rehydration Solution or Lactated Ringers may lead to low sodium levels (hyponatremia) and low potassium levels (hypokalemia)
      – Both of the Emory patients had low potassium
    • Exacerbates hypotension
Ebola

• Complications of Ebola:
  – Vomiting
    • Difficult to use oral meds and hydration
    • Electrolyte management is made more difficult
  – Edema
    • Both patients at Emory gained over 20 pounds
    • IV access become difficult if not impossible
      – Early access if you can
    • Masks low intravascular volume
Ebola

• Complications of Ebola:
  – Low Platelets
    • Increases bleeding tendency
    • Need to replace with platelet transfusions
      – This is problematic:
        » Can’t measure platelets in many places
        » Platelet transfusions not likely available due to storage issues
          » Whole Blood transfusions

  – Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
    • Worsens bleeding
    • Need plasma

Slides from Dr. Ribner– Emory University
Ebola

• Emory University patients
  – Presented like what you would expect to see here in the U.S. in a severe infection
    • Severe electrolyte abnormalities
    • Severe edema (with low protein levels)
    • Thrombocytopenia

• Early supportive care and aggressive resuscitation is key
  – Difficult if monitoring equipment is not available and resources are depleted without replacement
Ebola

• A question that has been raised…


Abstract
A cohort of convalescent Ebola hemorrhagic fever (EHF) patients and their household contacts (HHCs) were studied prospectively to determine if convalescent body fluids contain Ebola virus and if secondary transmission occurs during convalescence. Twenty-nine EHF convalescents and 152 HHCs were monitored for up to 21 months. Blood specimens were obtained and symptom information was collected from convalescents and their HHCs; other body fluid specimens were also obtained from convalescents. Arthralgias and myalgia were reported significantly more often by convalescents than HHCs. Evidence of Ebola virus was detected by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction in semen specimens up to 91 days after disease onset; however, these and all other non-blood body fluids tested negative by virus isolation. Among 81 initially antibody negative HHCs, none became antibody positive. Blood specimens of 5 HHCs not identified as EHF patients were initially antibody positive. No direct evidence of convalescent-to-HHC transmission of EHF was found, although the semen of convalescents may be infectious. The existence of initially antibody-positive HHCs suggests that mild cases of Ebola virus infection occurred and that the full extent of the EHF epidemic was probably underestimated.

• Easy Answer = Survivors wear condoms for 3 months
Ebola

- Treatment is primarily supportive
- In the works…
  - Recombinant human monoclonal antibodies
  - Vaccines mostly in pre-clinical stage (few human studies)
    - DNA vaccines
    - Live viral vector vaccines
    - Virus-like particles vaccines
  - Medications:
    - Pyrazinecarboxamide derivative, T-705 (favipiravir)
    - Broad-spectrum nucleoside analogue (BCX4430)
    - Recombinant nematode anticoagulant protein (NAP)
      - inhibits activated factor VII-tissue factor complex
Ebola

- Recombinant Human Monoclonal Antibodies
  - MB-003 (c13C6, h13F6 and c6D8)
  - ZMAb (m1H3, m2G4 and m4G7)
  - ZMapp = MB-003 + ZMAb
    - Consists of 3 humanized monoclonal antibodies
    - Best components of the MB-003 and ZMAb products
    - Produced in tobacco plants

- Protected all 18 NHPs when given up to 5 days after infection

- Human experience
  - To date, 7 ebola patients have received the drug
    - 5 have survived
    - Difficult to decipher if there is a benefit in such small group

Nature. 2014 Aug 29.[Epub ahead of print]
Ebola

• TKM-100802
  – Tekmira Pharmaceuticals Corporation
  – Small interfering RNAs targeting various components of the Ebola virus
  – Macaque study showed 100% protection when given after infection (30 mins, then daily for 6 days)

  – Phase 1 safety study suspended by FDA in July 2014, due to safety concerns (inflammatory, flu-like symptoms)

  – FDA recently allowed for compassionate use
    • Given to an aid worker who returned from Liberia on 5 SEP 2014
      – Also received blood transfusion from Kent Brantly

Ebola

• Pyrazinecarboxamide derivative, T-705 (Favipiravir)
  – Inhibits virus RNA polymerase
  – Broad spectrum antiviral activity against several viruses
    » Currently in phase 3 development for influenza treatment

  – Activity against Ebolavirus noted in mouse studies
    » 18 mice challenged with lethal aerosol exposure
      » Treatment started 1 hour post-challenge, then BID x 14 days
      » All control mice died 7-8 days later
      » All mice treated with T-705 survived at 4 weeks

    » Mice treated 6 days post infection in a separate study
      » Treatment mice had viremia at treatment start
      » Virus cleared in 4 days (100% survival at 21 days)
      » No survival benefit if started at 8 days

Antiviral Res. 2014 Apr;104:153-5
Antiviral Res. 2014 May;105:17-21
Ebola

• Broad-spectrum nucleoside analogue (BCX4430)
  – Inhibits viral RNA polymerase through RNA chain termination

  – Prophylactic studies in mice showed 75-100% protection when given up to 96 hours after infection

  – Treatment studies in macaques up to 48 hours after infection showed 100% protection when challenged with Marburg virus

  – No human trials

Ebola

• Recombinant nematode anticoagulant protein (NAP)
  – Directly inhibits the factor VIIa/tissue factor complex
    » Has antithrombotic potential as shown in phase II surgical trials

  – In Ebola challenge in macaques with NAP either 10 mins or 24 hours after infection
    » 16 of 17 controls died
    » 6 or 9 treatment animals died (33% survival vs 6%)

  – A separate Marburg study in 2007 showed less favorable outcomes

Ebola

• AVI-6002
  – An experimental combination of 2 phosphorodiamidate morpholino antisense oligomers
  – Specifically target viral mRNA encoding Ebolavirus proteins
  – Found to suppress disease in infected NHPs

  – Phase 1 safety study has been completed
    • 30 healthy adults aged 18-50
    • Dose escalation study
    • Safety was equivalent to placebo groups

Ebola

• Clomiphene and Toremifene
  – Screen of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved drugs
    • Looked for antiviral activity against Ebolavirus
  – Identified a set of selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs),
    • Act as potent inhibitors of EBOV infection.
    • Anti-EBOV activity was confirmed for both in a mouse model.
    • Response appeared to be an off-target effect where the compounds interfere with a step late in viral entry
  – These compounds represent an immediately actionable class of approved drugs that can be repurposed for treatment of filovirus infections.
    • Studies have yet to be started

Sci Transl Med. 2013 Jun 19;5(190):190ra79
Ebola

• Retanizone
  – Novel vitamin A derived (retinoid) thiosemicarbazone derivative
  – Broad spectrum antiviral activity (HIV, HCV, VZV, CMV)
  – Tested against Ebola virus Zaire in lab
    • Showed some evidence of disrupting multiplication of the virus at small concentrations

Ebola

- Vaccines
  - Inactivated ebola virus
  - Virus-like particles
  - DNA vaccines
  - Recombinant viral vector vaccines
    - Adenovirus (both Ad5 and cAd3, “chimp Ad”)
    - Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV)
    - Rabies virus
    - Vaccinia virus
    - CMV
    - Paramyxovirus
Ebola

• Vaccines
  • DNA vaccines
    – Tested in humans in a phase 1 study (2006)
    – Uses 3 different plasmids encoding proteins against Ebola
    – Healthy adults 18-44 years old
    
    – No significant adverse effects of the vaccine
    – Appeared to be immunogenic
    – Given intramuscularly via a needle free device (Biojector 2000)
    – All subjects produced an immune response to at least one of the 3 antigens encoded by the vaccine

  » Specific neutralizing antibody was NOT detected

Ebola

• Vaccines
  • Adenovirus vaccines
    – Ad 5 vectors and chimpanzee Ad3 (cAd3) vectors
      » Phase 1 safety study of Ad5 vector vaccine shown to be safe in a dose escalation study when given intramuscularly
        » 50% of subjects had neutralizing antibody titers against adenovirus 5 prior to study start
        » Potentially makes the vaccine less effective
      » Antibody response to Ebola was 64-82% for the highest dose of vaccine tested
    – cAd3 phase 1 study recently initiated at the NIH and at Oxford

Virology. 2006 Mar 15;346(2):394-401
Nat Med. 2014 Sep 7. [Epub ahead of print]
Ebola

- Vaccines
  - VSV vaccines
    - VSV
      » In the same family as rabies virus
      » Infects cattle, horses, pigs (rare human infections)
        » Causes oral lesions in animals
        » Can cause mild, flu-like illness in humans (rare cases of encephalitis)

  - Vaccine virus has the glycoprotein removed and replaced with the filovirus glycoprotein
    » Limits immunity against the vaccine virus
    » Limits the VSV pathogenicity
    » Produces antibody response against ebola

Phase I clinical trial scheduled for Oct 2014 at WRAIR

Vaccine. 2014 Sep 29;32(43):5722-5729
Ebola

• Why don’t we just test these products on the sick?
  • The story of TGN1412...
    — CD28-monoclonal antibody
    — Intended for treatment of B-cell CLL and rheumatoid arthritis
    — Tested in animals previously and noted to be safe
    — Clinical Trial (2006)
      » First in humans study
      » Given at a fraction of the dose found safe in animals
      » All 6 human volunteers were hospitalized that same day
        » Multi-organ failure
        » Cytokine storm
        » Prolonged hospitalization

• Bottom line: We don’t know if they are safe
CRIMEAN-CONGO HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

• Geographic regions
  – 12th Century: Tajikistan
    • HF syndrome: blood in urine, rectum, gums, vomit
  – 1944-45: First clinical description
    • Soviets (N=200, CFR = 10%) assisting peasants in Crimea
  – 1956: febrile patient in Belgian Congo
  – Common antigenic structure: Crimea & Congo viruses = CCHF
Extensive likely geographic distribution
Figure 5. Number of Criben-Congo hemorrhagic fever cases and deaths in Turkey between 2002-2008.32
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

• Exposure Risks
  – Ticks (*Hyalomma* sp.) – primary vector
    • Bite (increased exposure in Spring and Summer)
    • Crushed against skin
  – Animals
    • Rabbits, small mammals and birds – reservoir
    • Hoofed mammals (ungulates) – may be infected but won’t show evidence of illness
    • Contact with dead animals (farmers, slaughterhouse, undercooked meat)
  – Nosocomial risk (many HCP have died)

• Mortality Rates: 3-70% (typically 20-30%)
Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

Tick Cycle:
- Eggs
- Larvae
- Nymph
- Imago (Adult)

Hosts:
- Ungulates
- Small mammals, birds
- Man

Hospital
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

• Diagnosis
  – ELISA (antigen capture as well as antibody)
  – RT-PCR (blood or tissue)
  – Virus isolation
  – Immunohistochemical staining

• Some predictors for severity in literature
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

• Containment & Prevention
  – Several reports in the literature indicating high risk of nosocomial transmission to HCPs
    • One report of a patient acquiring CCHF from being in same hospital room
  – Turkish study of HCPs in setting with high number of cases showed high rates of PPE use was associated with only a 0.53% seroprevalence rate
    • The 2 HCP who seroconverted in our initial case admitted to accidental mask slippage during care where aerosolization was a high risk

Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

• Containment & Prevention
  – Ribavirin
    • High risk contacts can be considered
    • Use oral ribavirin
      – For the CCHF case from Afghanistan, it was recommended that high risk contacts take 600 mg PO twice daily for 14 days

  – Providers only took meds for 7 days in all cases, due to gastrointestinal side effects
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

• Treatment
  – Supportive Care
  – Ribavirin-CCHF controversy
    • In-vitro activity against CCHF
    • No randomized controlled trials
    • Many case reports and case series indicating efficacy
    • Several others indicate no significant benefit
    • CDC does not “fully” recommend it’s use for CCHF
    • WHO recommends its use for CCHF (as well as Lassa, Junin, and hantavirus with renal syndrome)
    • DoD has a phase 2 open label study for ribavirin treatment of Lassa and CCHF (clinicaltrials.gov - NCT00992693)
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

- Severity Scoring Index
  - 0-2 = mild disease
  - 3-9 = moderate
  - 10-13 = severe

- Those with moderate disease had significantly better outcomes when receiving ribavirin

- Individuals with severe disease did better with corticosteroids added

CID 2013; 57:1270-4
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

• Treatment
  – Ribavirin appears to be beneficial to overall survival in at least moderate to severe disease
  – Earlier the therapy the better (within first 4 days of illness)
  – Corticosteroids in severe illness in addition to ribavirin may be beneficial to survival
Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

- Vaccine Development
  - DNA vaccine study in mice not impressive
  - Attenuated vaccinia (poxvirus) virus vector vaccine
    - Expresses the CCHF virus glycoproteins
    - Protected all mice in challenge model

LASSA
Lassa

• Geographic regions
  – *Arenavirus* first described in Nigeria in 1969 with distribution primarily in West Africa

  – Outbreaks have occurred in:
    • Central African Republic
    • Guinea
    • Liberia
    • Nigeria
    • Sierra Leone (1987)
      – 10-16% of all adult medical admissions
      – 30% of adult deaths
      – 25% of all maternal deaths

  – Serological evidence found in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, and Senegal
Lassa

Outbreaks of Lassa Fever

Serological evidence of human infection

Senegal

Mali

Guinea

Nigeria

Sierra Leone

Libera

Central African Republic

Congo

Atlantic Ocean

0 km 800
Lassa

- **Exposure Risks**
  - **Reservoir:** *Mastomys* rodents
    - Rodent-to-human:
      - Inhalation of aerosolized virus from rodent urine and feces
      - Ingestion of food or materials contaminated by infected excreta
      - Catching and preparing *Mastomys* as a food source
  
- **Human-to-human:**
  - Direct contact with blood, tissues, secretions or excretions
  - Needle stick or cut
  - Inhalation of aerosolized virus suspected

- **Mortality Rates:** 15-20% of hospitalized
Lassa

• Exposure Risks
  – Nosocomial Outbreaks
    • Dry season (JAN to APR)
    • All age groups and both sexes
  – Pregnant women and fetus at high risk
    • 80% fetal death
  – The Kenema Government Hospital
    • January to April 2004
    • 95 pediatric cases admitted
    • 50% of all cases aged under 15 years
      – CFR was 30–50% in children <5
      – CFR was 71% in children <1

(WHO, Weekly Epi Record, MAR 2005)
Lassa

• Diagnosis
  – Clinical diagnosis is tough
    • May present with nonspecific symptoms
      – Sore throat, swollen face and neck
        • Hemorrhagic manifestations may not be evident
        • Neurologic symptoms (hearing loss, tremors, encephalitis)

  – ELISA (antibody or antigen)
  – Viral culture (wouldn’t do this unless you have BSL-4)
  – Immunohistochemical staining of tissue
  – RT-PCR
## Lassa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 1 (days 1-3) | General weakness and malaise.  
                High fever, >39°C, constant with peaks of 40-41°C |
| 2 (days 4-7) | Sore throat (with white exudative patches) very common  
                Headache; back, chest, side, or abdominal pain  
                Conjunctivitis  
                Nausea and vomiting  
                Diarrhoea  
                Productive cough  
                Proteinuria  
                Low blood pressure (systolic <100 mm Hg)  
                Anaemia |
| 3 (after 7 days) | Oedema of the face and neck  
                            Convulsions  
                            Mucosal bleeding (mouth, nose, eyes)  
                            Internal bleeding  
                            Encephalopathy with confusion or disorientation |
| 4 (after 14 days) | Coma  
                          Death |
Lassa

• Containment & Prevention
  – Rodent control (food storage is key)
  – Use of VHF barrier precautions can limit or eliminate healthcare worker risks
  – Isolation of patients as discussed
  – Excreted in the urine for 3 – 9 weeks
  – Lassa vaccine
    • USAMRIID had a vaccine based on a live viral platform that protected monkeys against a lethal challenge of Lassa

• Monkeys did not have symptoms, BUT were found to have circulating virus

Lassa

• Containment & Prevention
  – Ribavirin
    • High risk contacts can be considered
      – Needle sticks or sharp injury
      – Mucous membrane or broken skin with blood/secretions
      – Participation in emergency procedures without PPE
      – Prolonged contact in enclosed space (e.g. med evac)

• Use oral ribavirin
  – 800 mg daily for 10 days (EID article)
  – 35 mg/kg x 1 (up to 2.5 g) then 15 mg/kg (up to 1 g)
    TID x 10 d

CID 2010; 15;51(12):1435-41
EID 2010; 16 (20): 2009-2011
Lassa

- Treatment
  - Supportive Care
  - Ribavirin
    - If used early (within 6 days) may significantly reduce mortality (76% to 9%)
      - If you wait to start ribavirin after 6 days, rate goes up to 47%

- WHO recommends use (CDC also promotes its use)
- DoD use via the open label study (see CCHF info above)

Antiviral Res. 1994;23:23
Rev Infect Dis. 1989;11:S750
HANTAVIRUSES
Hantaviruses

• History
  – 1934: First published case of HFRS
  – 1951-1953
    • United Nation’s troops in Korean War (near Hantaan River)
    • 3000 cases of fever + hemorrhage in 33%
  – 1978: virus isolated
    • 14 cases of HFRS among 3,754 US Marines
    • 10 were hospitalized & 2 died (CFR = 14%)
    • Cases confirmed by serologic testing

MMWR Feb 19, 1988/37(6);87-90,95-6
Hantaviruses

• Geographic regions
  – “Old World”:
    • Hantaan (Korea, China, Eastern Russia)
    • Dobrava (Balkans)
    • Seoul (Asia)
    • Puumala (Scandinavia, Western Russia, Europe)
  – “New World”: Sin Nombre (U.S.), Andes
Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS) Cases, by State of Exposure

Total Cases: (N=624 in 34 States)
28 Cases With an Unknown State of Exposure. Cumulative Case Count Per State Valid as of July 9, 2013.

Source: Viral Special Pathogens Branch, CDC
Hantaviruses

• Exposure risks
  – Rodent excreta (aerosolized)
  – Reservoir
    • *Apodemus agrarius*: striped field mouse (Hantaan)
    • *Aedes flavicollis*: yellow necked mouse (Dobrava)
    • *Clethrionomys glareolus*: bank voles (Puumala)
    • *Rattus norvegicus*: rat (Seoul)

– Demographic
  • Farmers, forest workers, soldiers in the field
  • Opening and utilizing previously unused buildings
  • 20 to 50 years in age
  • Male > Female

– Human to Human (very rare, with Andes virus)
Hantaviruses

• Diagnosis
  – Presentation:
    • Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome (Old World)
      – Incubation period may be 2-4 weeks
      – Flu-like symptoms, flushing or rash, red eyes, hemorrhagic symptoms possible
      – Acute renal failure
      » Puumala may have a milder presentation

  • Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (New World)
    – Early = nonspecific, flu-like symptoms
    – Late = severe shortness of breath and cough secondary to pulmonary edema

  – Lab diagnosis similar to other VHF s mentioned
Hantaviruses

• Containment & Prevention
  – Rodent control and maintain adequate food storage
  – No need for VHF isolation procedures
  – Vaccines are being developed
    • Recently completed a phase 1 study at WRAIR
      – Phase 2a study started in July 2014
Hantaviruses

• Treatment
  – Supportive care
  – Dialysis frequently required for “Old World”
  – Ribavirin appears to be of benefit in “Old World” cases, by decreasing mortality and improving renal morbidity
  • A double-blind, RCT of ribavirin in New World HPS did not indicate effectiveness

JID 1991;164(6):1119-27
Antiviral Res. 2009 Jan;81(1):68-76
Emerging Threats

“There are known knowns; there are things we know that we know.

There are known unknowns; that is to say, there are things that we now know we don't know.

But there are also unknown unknowns – there are things we do not know we don't know.”

DONALD RUMSFELD
United States Secretary of Defense
February 12, 2002
Be on alert for emerging infections…

• Lujo hemorrhagic fever (Zambia, South Africa)
  – 4 out of 5 patients died
  – The lone survivor received ribavirin

  EID 2009; 15(10): 1598-1602

• Alkhurma hemorrhagic fever (Saudi Arabi, Egypt)
  – Case fatality rate ~30%
  – Considered to be tick born
  – Hemorrhagic fever +/- encephalitis (similar to Kyasanur Forest Disease)

• Novel bunyaviruses (likely tick borne)
  – Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome virus (China)
  – Heartland virus (10 cases, 2 deaths; in Missouri, Oklahoma, and Tennessee)
    • Lone star tick may transmit this virus
Emerging Threats

• Chapare Virus
  – Small cluster of cases occurred in rural Bolivia (2003-2004)
  – Hemorrhagic fever symptoms
  – Novel arenavirus found in 1 pt
    • 22 yo male, died on DOI 14

Summary

• VHF will start as flu-like illness and progress to organ failure (bleeding may not be evident)

• Have high concern for the nosocomial risk as the treating provider

• Masks, gloves, gowns, and eye protection at a minimum

• Have isolation plan, post-exposure plan, and evac plans ready

• Ribavirin may be of benefit to some (not all VHF, NOT EBOLA) if given early
Summary

• Ribavirin is an investigational drug for VHF, thus you need to use it on a research protocol

• Avoid rodents

• If you are in a remote tropical locale with little epidemiologic data, and there are cases of something that appears hemorrhagic in nature, consider the unknown

• Experimental drugs and vaccines for Ebola are working their way into human clinical trials
Final Thoughts

• Any fever in a traveler to a malaria endemic region is malaria until proven otherwise

• Any traveler with fever **AND** bleeding out of their eyeballs is VHF until proven otherwise
Questions?