World Health Organization

SITUATION REPORT

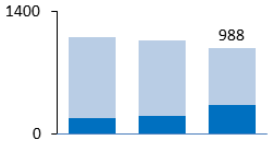
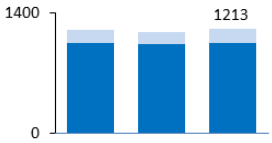
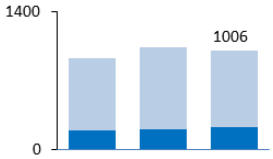
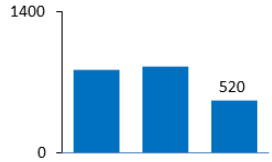
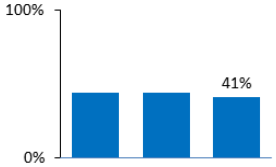
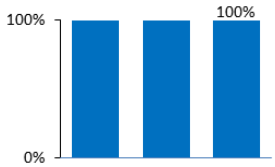
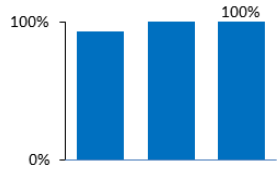
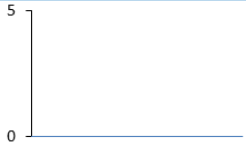
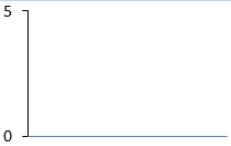
EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE
10 JUNE 2016

- The Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) related to Ebola in West Africa was lifted on 29 March 2016. A total of 28 616 confirmed, probable and suspected cases have been reported in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with 11 310 deaths.
- In the latest cluster, seven confirmed and three probable cases of Ebola virus disease (EVD) were reported between 17 March and 6 April from the prefectures of N'Zerekore (nine cases) and Macenta (one case) in south-eastern Guinea. In addition, three confirmed cases were reported between 1 and 5 April from Monrovia in Liberia; these cases, the wife and two children of the Macenta case, travelled from Macenta to Monrovia.
- The index case of this cluster (a 37-year-old female from Koropara sub-prefecture in N'Zerekore) had symptom onset on or around 15 February and died on 27 February without a confirmed diagnosis. The source of her infection is likely to have been due to exposure to infected body fluid from an Ebola survivor.
- Having contained the last Ebola virus outbreak in March 2016, Sierra Leone has maintained heightened surveillance with testing of all reported deaths and prompt investigation and testing of all suspected cases. The testing policy will be reviewed on the 30 June.
- In Guinea, the last case tested negative for Ebola virus for the second time on 19 April. Guinea declared an end to Ebola virus transmission on 1 June.
- On 9 June the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the end of the most recent outbreak of EVD in Liberia. This follows 42 days since the last case tested negative for the second time on 28 April.

Risk assessment:

Guinea and Liberia declared the end of the most recent outbreak of EVD on 1 and 9 June, respectively. The performance indicators suggest that Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone still have variable capacity to prevent, detect and respond to new outbreaks (Table 1). The risk of additional outbreaks originating from exposure to infected survivor body fluids remains and requires sustained mitigation through counselling on safe sex practices and testing of body fluids.

Table 1. Key performance indicators in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone for the three weeks to 5 June 2016

Indicator	Guinea	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Objective 2: Prevent (Survivors)			
Indicators are currently being revised and updated to better reflect the on-going work and achievements in the three countries.			
Objective 2: Detect (Surveillance)			
Number of alerts (those for live alerts in light blue and for community deaths in			
Number of new and repeat samples tested (those from live patients in light blue and from dead bodies in dark blue)			
Percentage of prefectures/ counties/ districts providing samples for testing			
Objective 2: Respond (Rapid response teams)			
Number of functional national and/or sub-national rapid response	Data not available		
Number of national simulation exercises conducted			

All data provided by WHO country offices. For definitions of key performance indicators see Annex 1 in previous Ebola Situation Reports.[1]
**Data correspond to the three weeks ending 20 December 2015.*

[1] http://apps.who.int/ebola/ebola-situation-reports