

Personal Protective Equipment for Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers

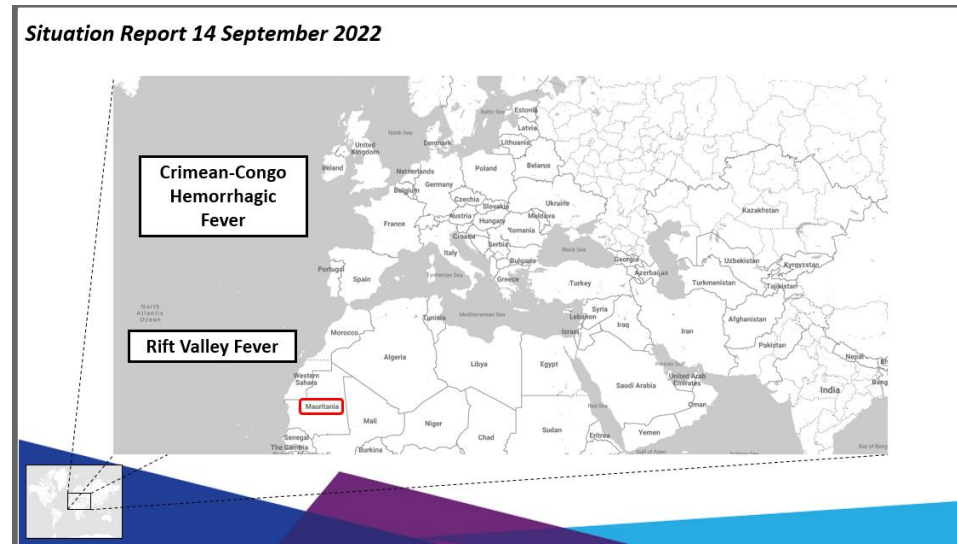
Session Resources:

- Post session resources (podcast of webinar, presentation slides, responses to unanswered questions) can be found on our website.
 - <https://med.emory.edu/departments/medicine/divisions/infectious-diseases/serious-communicable-diseases-program/covid-19-resources/access-past-echo-recordings.html>
- Register for upcoming sessions on our website:
 - <https://med.emory.edu/departments/medicine/divisions/infectious-diseases/serious-communicable-diseases-program/covid-19-resources/echo-upcoming-session.html>
- HHS Region IV Emory University SCDP:
 - <https://med.emory.edu/departments/medicine/divisions/infectious-diseases/serious-communicable-diseases-program/covid-19-resources/index.html>
- NETEC:
 - <https://netec.org/>
- NETEC Course on Special Pathogens:
 - <https://courses.netec.org/courses/special-pathogens-of-concern>
- NETEC Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers Matrix:
 - <https://repository.netecweb.org/items/show/1693>
- Emory PPE Resources:
 - <https://med.emory.edu/departments/medicine/divisions/infectious-diseases/serious-communicable-diseases-program/ebola-resources/index.html>
- WHO Course on CCHF:
 - <https://openwho.org/courses/crimean-congo-haemorrhagic-fever-introduction>
- CDC Information about CCHF
 - <https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/crimean-congo/index.html>

PPE Reminders:

- KN95's do not qualify as respirators
- N95 respirators
 - Should have one strap at the crown and one at the base of your neck
 - When taking off, remove the bottom strap first, then the top strap, and move it away from you
 - Keep in mind that the front may be contaminated
 - Do not touch skin or mucous membranes
- When removing CAPR or PAPR, be mindful that the front may be contaminated
 - Do not touch skin or mucous membranes
 - Keep motor running in respiratory protection until outside of danger zone
- Please continue to check your gown and face protection to ensure that it can truly protect you from special pathogens that you encounter
- Hand hygiene is critical
 - Frequent hand hygiene should be used between every layer of PPE removed

Situation Report:



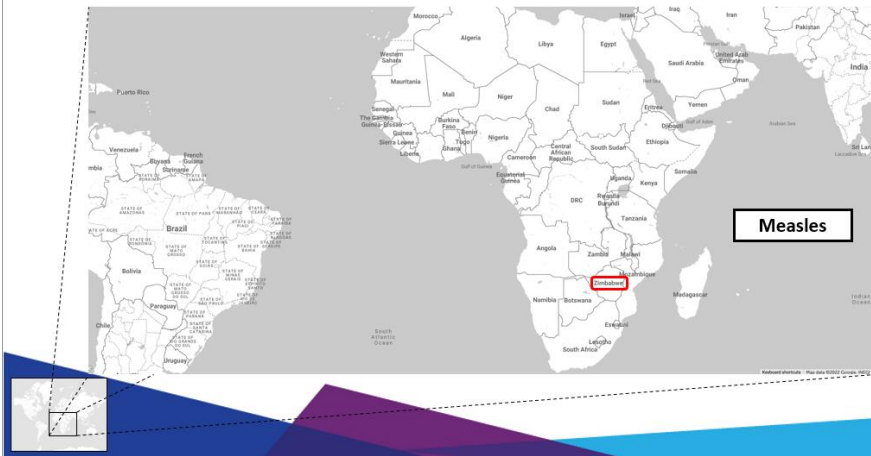
- The WHO has confirmed a case of CCHF in a young pregnant woman diagnosed on August 29th, in Mauritania.
- Additionally, that same day, a fatal case of Rift Valley Fever was confirmed in the country in a young man.
 - RVF is a hemorrhagic fever typically found in animals but known to infect humans in direct contact with livestock as well as through bites from infected mosquitoes.

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- Over the weekend, the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control reported that Lassa Fever cases have now reached 909, with 170 deaths, a case fatality rate of 18.7%.

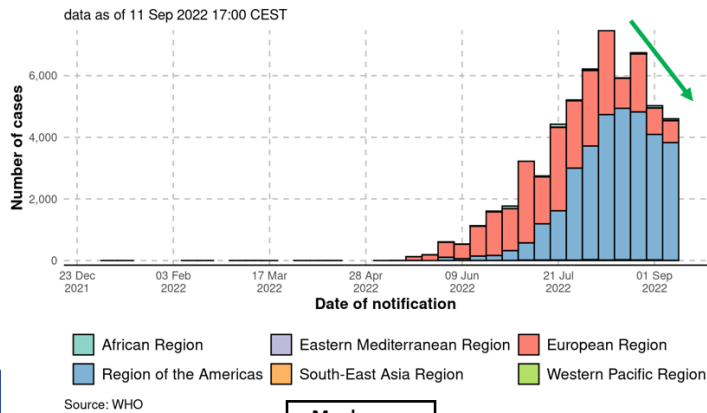
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- In Zimbabwe, as of Sep 6, there have been 6,551 confirmed pediatric cases of measles and 704 deaths - over 70% reported in unvaccinated individuals.

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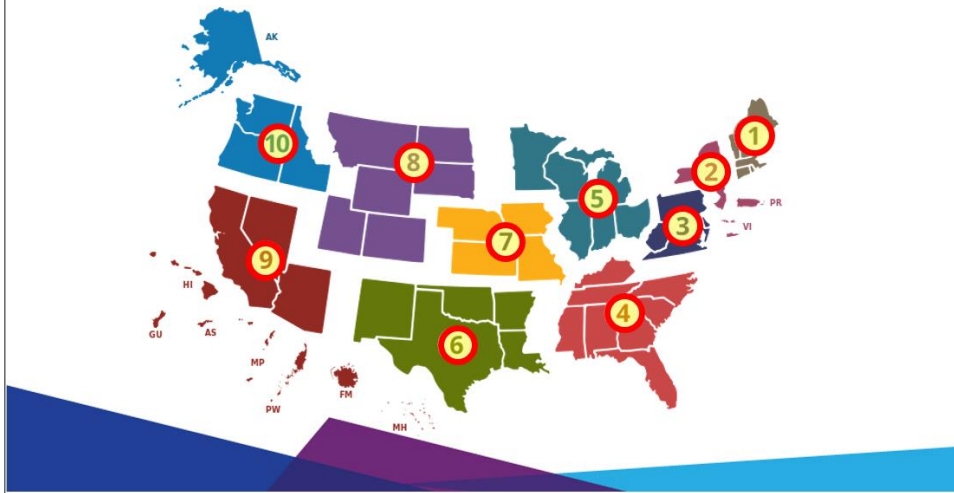
Epidemic curve shown for cases reported up to 11 Sep 2022 to avoid showing incomplete weeks of data.



Monkeypox

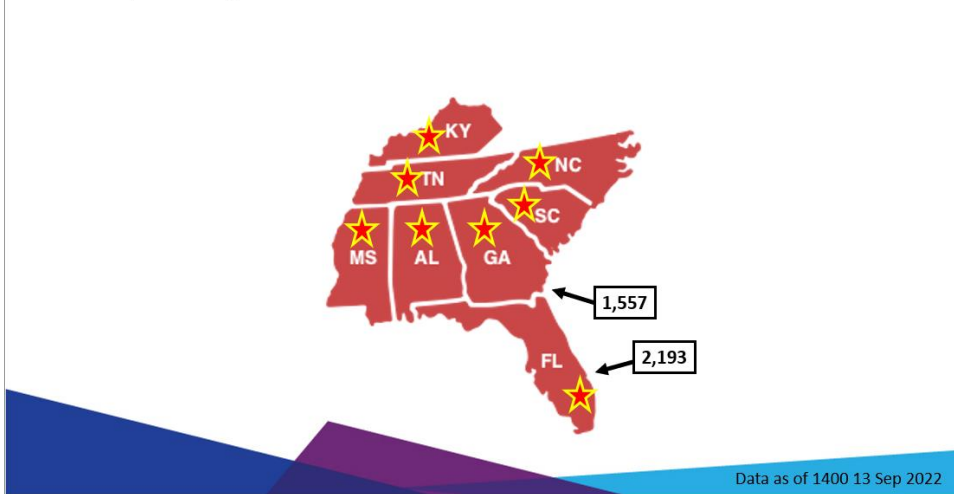
- As of Sep 11, 57,605 cases have been reported in 103 UN member states.
- Globally cases have decreased by 8.4% this past week.

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- In the United States, there are over 22,000 confirmed cases, with weekly case counts also appearing to decline in all regions.
- Over 465,000 vaccine doses have been administered.

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- In region 4 monkeypox cases have reached over 4,700.
- There have been no other reports of patients with pathogens of concern.