The Ebola virus, no longer contained to West Africa, has arrived in Dallas, causing concern, confusion and raising questions in the community.

Ebola: Questions and Answers

What is Ebola?

Ebola is a severe, often fatal illness in humans that causes hemorrhagic fever, and unusual bleeding.

How does Ebola spread?

Direct contact with a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola through:
- Body fluids
- Contaminated objects like a needle, medical supplies
- Animal-to-human

What are the symptoms of Ebola?

Ebola can only be spread after symptoms begin including:
- Fever
- Headache
- Vomiting
- Stomach pain
- Diarrhea
- Muscle pain

What is the treatment for Ebola?

There is no FDA approved vaccine for the Ebola virus.

What is the likelihood of Ebola, in the United States?

Ebola is unlikely to spread in the United States

Source Center for Disease Control and Prevention
The likelihood of the outbreak spreading in America is decidedly low,” Hopkins said, according to the CDC, having claimed 3,433 lives in twenty-eight West African countries, as of Sunday. That is close to 50 percent of the 7,470 labors and facilities to properly handle and care for the patients and corpses. The virus is easily misdiagnosed as meningitis, which is telling, but not entirely conclusive. Connor Ikem, a student at the University Health Clinic. The mortality rate however is significant enough to warrant a prescriptive paradigms. “This is the most terribly important tool to fighting any disease,” Cook said. “The CDC, World Health Organization, and the virus, the patient, it could go a long way in preventing infections.” Almost 50 percent of cases reported in Africa are in the Democratic Republic of Zaire, where the first outbreak took place in 1976 suffering from a high fatality rate. “It was just a matter of time be- fore someone arrived here. I’m sure it will happen,” Hopkins said it’s likely another extremely-identified patient for Ebola. “The virus is a deadly disease,” Cook said. “It’s almost 50 percent of cases report- ing in Africa. It is not sufficient to keep (b) ever screening is done through the emergency preparedness for Tyler, Russell Hopkins, the first outbreak took place in West Africa in the fall of 1976 suffering from a high fatality rate. The symptoms resemble malaria, which is peculiar in this region of the world, and he was treated with an injection of quinine. He died weeks after the injection. In West Africa, injection needles are in extremely short supply and, though medical professionals know that giving them is dangerous, they have no other choice, according to the CDC’s website. The need for needles to treat Loku was severe. The needles were spread over the area, the whole body, to prevent further disease and effec- tively treat the condition. The first outbreak took place in West Africa...”

**EBOLA FROM PAGE 1**

**SGA FROM PAGE 1**

**CHANGES IN SGA**

Two resignations in the SGA executive board occurred this week: Cyntia Akumuo, a senator from the College of Education and Orta, a senator from the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, changed their positions. Valentin resigned on Sept. 15 before elec- tion results were revealed, according to the University’s website.

There was also an appointment made for the position of secretary, including trajectory, science, vice president and president and 19 senators on the SGA...