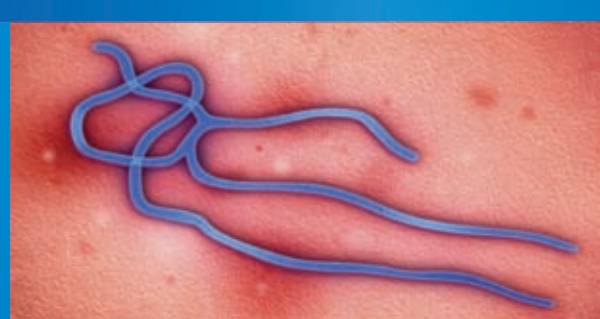


Facts About Ebola Virus

For updated information on Ebola virus, please visit the CDC's Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever websiteⁱ, www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/



Ebola, previously known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, is a severe and dangerous disease

What Is Ebola?

Ebola virus causes viral hemorrhagic fever disease (also called Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever or Ebola Virus Disease), a severe, often fatal disease in humans. Ebola virus is a member of the Filoviridae family of viruses, which are lipid-enveloped RNA viruses.

Ebola virus was first identified in 1976 in Africa. To date, 5 different subtypes of Ebola viruses have been identified.

CDC has been working with medical and public health professionals across the United States and abroad to prepare and respond to any potential or confirmed Ebola cases.

Symptoms and Treatment

Ebola is only contagious if the person is experiencing active symptoms. Typical symptoms include: fever, severe headache, muscle pain, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and unexplained hemorrhaging.

Symptoms may appear anywhere from 2 to 21 days after exposure to Ebola, but the average is 8 to 10 days.

No FDA-approved vaccine or medicine (e.g., antiviral drug) is available for Ebola.

CDC has issued guidance for healthcare professionals to safely manage patients with suspected or confirmed Ebola Virus Disease in the United States.ⁱⁱ

How Does It Spread?

Ebola is transmitted through direct contact with the blood or body fluids. Ebola is not transmitted through the air or water. Generally, Ebola is not a foodborne illness.

Ebola is often spread through families and friends because they come in close contact with infectious secretions when caring for ill persons. Healthcare workers providing care for Ebola patients are also at risk for getting sick.

During outbreaks of Ebola, the disease can spread quickly within healthcare settings (such as a clinic or hospital) if hospital staff and other workers are not wearing protective equipment, such as masks, gowns, and gloves.

CDC recommends monitoring exposed people for symptoms for a complete 21 days.

What Should Be Done to Help Reduce the Risk?

In August 2014, the CDC released Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Hospitalized Patients with Known or Suspected Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever in U.S. Hospitals.ⁱⁱⁱ

Healthcare workers are advised to use isolation and infection control procedures including standard, contact, and droplet precautions. Specific recommendations include isolating the patient, wearing appropriate PPE, restricting visitors, and avoiding aerosol-generating procedures.

Healthcare workers who may be exposed to people with Ebola should follow these steps:

- Wear protective clothing, including masks, gloves, gowns, and eye protection.
- Practice proper infection control and sterilization measures.
- Isolate patients with Ebola from other patients.
- Notify health officials if you have had direct contact with blood or body fluids, such as but not limited to, feces, saliva, urine, vomit, and semen of a person who is sick with Ebola.

Healthcare workers are advised to follow CDC's infection control recommendations for healthcare providers to use isolation and infection control procedures including standard, contact, and droplet precautions to safely manage hospitalized patients with known or suspected Ebola hemorrhagic fever.

www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/infection-prevention-and-control-recommendations.html

ⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Ebola (Ebola Virus Disease)." Atlanta, CDC: Accessed 3 October 2014. Available from: www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/index.html

ⁱⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Safe Management of Patients with Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in U.S. Hospitals." Atlanta, CDC: Accessed 3 October 2014. Available from: www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/patient-management-us-hospitals.html

ⁱⁱⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Hospitalized Patients with Known or Suspected Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever in U.S. Hospitals." Atlanta, CDC: Accessed 3 October 2014. Available from: www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/infection-prevention-and-control-recommendations.html

Clorox EPA-Registered Hospital Disinfectants to Disinfect Hard Non-Porous Surfaces

Currently, the Ebola virus is not available for efficacy testing in the United States. There are no surface disinfectant products with an EPA-registered claim to kill the Ebola virus.^{iv} However, the CDC recommends the use of EPA-registered hospital disinfectants with label claims for non-enveloped viruses to disinfect environmental surfaces in hospitals housing patients with known or suspected Ebola virus infection.

Bleach-Based

Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Cleaner

EPA Reg. No. 56392-7

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Case UPC: 68967	8/22 oz	Spray
Case UPC: 68970	6/32 oz	Spray
Case UPC: 68832	6/32 oz	Pull-Top
Case UPC: 68973	6/64 oz	Refill
Case UPC: 68978	4/128 oz	Refill



Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Wipes

EPA Reg. No. 67619-12

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Case UPC: 35309	6/70 ct	6.75"x9"	Multipurpose Wipes
Case UPC: 30577	6/150 ct	6"x5"	Clinical Wipes
Case UPC: 30358	2/110 ct	12"x12"	Terminal Wipes
Case UPC: 30359	2/110 ct	12"x12"	Terminal Wipes



Dispatch® Hospital Cleaner Disinfectant Towels with Bleach

EPA Reg. No. 56392-8

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Case UPC: 69101	6/50 ct	7"x8"	Individual Wipe
Case UPC: 69260	12/60 ct	9"x10"	Soft Pack
Case UPC: 69240	24/40 ct	8"x10"	Patient Transport Pack
Case UPC: 69150	8/150 ct	6.75"x8"	Canister



Hydrogen Peroxide Products

Clorox Healthcare® Hydrogen Peroxide Disinfectant Sprays

EPA Reg. No. 67619-24

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Case UPC: 30828	9/32 oz	Spray
Case UPC: 30829	4/128 oz	Refill



Clorox Healthcare® Hydrogen Peroxide Disinfectant Wipes

EPA Reg. No. 67619-25

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Case UPC: 30824	6/95 ct	6.75"x9"	Multipurpose Wipes
Case UPC: 30825	6/155 ct	6.75"x5.75"	Clinical Wipes
Case UPC: 30826	2/185 ct	12"x11"	Terminal Wipe
Case UPC: 30827	2/185 ct	12"x11"	Terminal Wipe



Quat-Based

Clorox® Broad Spectrum Quaternary Disinfectant Cleaner

EPA Reg. No. 67619-20

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Case UPC: 30649	9/32 oz	Spray
Case UPC: 30651	4/128 oz	Refill



Alcohol-Based

Clorox Healthcare® Citrace® Hospital Disinfectant & Deodorizer

EPA Reg. No. 67619-29

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Case UPC: 49100	12/14 oz
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Use as directed on hard, nonporous surfaces.

^{iv} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Interim Guidance for Environmental Infection Control in Hospitals for Ebola Virus." Atlanta, CDC: Accessed 3 October 2014. Available from: www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/environmental-infection-control-in-hospitals.html