



Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever

Known Cases and Outbreaks of Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever, in Chronological Order [Last updated August 26, 2009]

Year(s)	Country	Ebola Subtype	Reported no. of human cases	Reported no. (%) of deaths among cases	Situation
1967	Zaire[Democratic Republic of Congo(DRC)]	Ebola-Zaire	318	280 (88%)	Occurred in Yambuku and surrounding area. Disease was spread by close personal contact and by use of contaminated needles and syringes in hospitals/clinics. This outbreak was the first recognition of the disease. [1]
1976	Sudan	Ebola-Sudan	284	151 (53%)	Occurred in Nzara, Maridi and the surrounding area. Disease was spread mainly through close personal contact within hospitals. Many medical care personnel were infected. [2]
1976	England	Ebola-Sudan	1	0 (0%)	Laboratory infection by accidental stick of contaminated needle. [3]
1977	Zaire	Ebola-Zaire	1	1 (100%)	Noted retrospectively in the village of Tandala. [4]
1979	Sudan	Ebola-Sudan	34	22 (65%)	Occurred in Nzara, Maridi. Recurrent outbreak at the same site as the 1976 Sudan epidemic. [5]
1989	USA	Ebola-Reston	0	0 (0%)	Ebola-Reston virus was introduced into quarantine facilities in Virginia, Texas, and Pennsylvania by monkeys imported from the Philippines. [6]

1990	USA	Ebola-Reston	4 (asymptomatic)	0 (0%)	Ebola-Reston virus was introduced once again into quarantine facilities in Virginia, and Texas by monkeys imported from the Philippines. Four humans developed antibodies but did not get sick. [7]
1989-1990	Philippines	Ebola-Reston	3 (asymptomatic)	0 (0%)	High mortality among cynomolgus macaques in a primate facility responsible for exporting animals in the USA. [8] Three workers in the animal facility developed antibodies but did not get sick. [9]
1992	Italy	Ebola-Reston	0	0 (0%)	Ebola-Reston virus was introduced into quarantine facilities in Sienna by monkeys imported from the same export facility in the Philippines that was involved in the episodes in the United States. No humans were infected. [10]
1994	Gabon	Ebola-Zaire	52	31 (60%)	Occurred in Mékouka and other gold-mining camps deep in the rain forest. Initially thought to be yellow fever; identified as Ebola hemorrhagic fever in 1995. [11]
1994	Ivory Coast	Ebola-Ivory Coast	1	0 (0%)	Scientists became ill after conducting an autopsy on a wild chimpanzee in the Tai Forest. The patient was treated in Switzerland. [12]
1995	Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire)	Ebola-Zaire	315	250 (81%)	Occurred in Kikwit and surrounding area. Traced to index case-patient who worked in the forest adjoining the city. Epidemic spread through families and hospitals. [13]

1996 (Jan-April)	Gabon	Ebola-Zaire	37	21 (57%)	Occurred in Mayibout area. A chimpanzee found dead in the forest was eaten by people hunting for food. Nineteen people who were involved in the butchery of the animal became ill; other cases occurred in family members. [11]
1996-1997 (July-Jan)	Gabon	Ebola-Zaire	60	45 (74%)	Occurred in Booué area with transport of patients to Libreville. Index case-patient was a hunter who lived in a forest camp. Disease was spread close contact with infected persons. A dead chimpanzee found in the forest at the time was determined to be infected. [11]
1996	South Africa	Ebola-Zaire	2	1 (50%)	A medical professional traveled from Gabon to Johannesburg, South Africa, after having treated Ebola virus-infected patients and thus having been exposed to the virus. He was hospitalized, and a nurse who took care of him became infected and died. [14]
1996	USA	Ebola-Reston	0	0 (0%)	Ebola-Reston virus was introduced into a quarantine facility in Texas by monkeys imported from the Philippines. No human infections were identified. [15]
1996	Philippines	Ebola-Reston	0	0 (0%)	Ebola-Reston virus was identified in a monkey export facility in the Philippines. No human infections were identified; one animal handler has Ebola antibody. [16]

2000-2001	Uganda	Ebola-Sudan	425	224 (53%)	Occurred in Gulu, Masindi, and Mbarara districts of Uganda. The three most important risks associated with Ebola virus infection were attending funerals of Ebola hemorrhagic fever case-patients, having contact with case-patients in one's family, and providing medical care to Ebola case-patients without using adequate personal protective measures. [17]
2001-2002 (Oct 01- March 02)	Gabon	Ebola-Zaire	65	53 (82%)	Outbreak occurred over the border of Gabon and the Republic of the Congo. [18]
2001-2002 (Oct 01- March 02)	Republic of Congo	Ebola-Zaire	57	43 (75%)	Outbreak occurred over the border of Gabon and the Republic of the Congo. This was the first time that Ebola hemorrhagic fever was reported in the Republic of the Congo. [18]
2002-2003 (Dec 02- April 03)	Republic of Congo	Ebola-Zaire	143	129 (89%)	Outbreak occurred in the districts of Mbomo and Kéllé in Cuvette Ouest Département. [19]
2003 (Nov-Dec)	Republic of Congo	Ebola-Zaire	35	29 (83%)	Outbreak occurred in Mbomo and Mbandza villages located in Mbomo district, Cuvette Ouest Département. [20]
2004	Sudan	Ebola-Sudan	17	7 (41%)	Outbreak Occurred in Yambio county of southern Sudan. This outbreak was concurrent with an outbreak of measles in the same area, and several suspected EHF cases were later reclassified as measles cases. [21]

2007	Democratic Republic of Congo	Ebola-Zaire	264	187 (71%)	Outbreak occurred in Kasai Occidental Province. The outbreak was declared over November 20. Last confirmed case on October 4 and last death October 10. [22] [23]
Dec 2007- Jan 2008	Uganda	Ebola-Bundibugyo	149	37 (25%)	Outbreak occurred in the Bundibugyo District in western Uganda. First reported occurrence of a new strain. [24]
Nov 2008	Philippines	Ebola-Reston	6 (asymptomatic)	0 (0%)	First known occurrence of Ebola-Reston in pigs. Strain closely similar to earlier strains. Six workers from the pig farm and slaughterhouse developed antibodies but did not become sick. [25] [26]

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