

## Elimination of Ebola Virus Transmission in Liberia — September 3, 2015

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Following 42 days since the last Ebola virus disease (Ebola) patient was discharged from a Liberian Ebola treatment unit (ETU), September 3, 2015, marks the second time in a 4-month period that the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Liberia free of Ebola virus transmission (1). The first confirmed Ebola cases in West Africa were identified in southeastern Guinea on March 23, 2014, and within 1 week, cases were identified and confirmed in Liberia (1). Since then, Liberia has reported 5,036 confirmed and probable Ebola cases and 4,808 Ebola-related deaths. The epidemic in Liberia peaked in late summer and early fall of 2014, when more than 200 confirmed and probable cases were reported each week (Figure).

With partner support, the Liberia Ministry of Health (MoH) directed interventions that led to a progressive decline in cases (2–6). Beginning on December 29, 2014, a cluster of 21 cases (with 745 associated contacts) was identified in the St. Paul River Bridge community of Monrovia, and the last case associated with this cluster was in a patient admitted to an ETU on February 18, 2015. This chain of transmission was controlled through community engagement, early identification and triage of cases, and effective contact monitoring (3). Approximately 4 weeks later, on March 20, a single patient with Ebola was reported; this patient who possibly acquired the virus through sexual contact (7). This patient died and was buried on March 28. Forty two days later, on May 9, WHO declared Liberia free of Ebola virus transmission (1).

After this declaration, Liberia maintained WHO-recommended heightened surveillance for Ebola (8) by implementing community-based surveillance initiatives developed during the course of the outbreak and recommending postmortem Ebola testing for all reported deaths. In addition to emphasizing surveillance, other Ebola prevention activities included continuing to recommend safe burial of all dead bodies, establishment of a semen

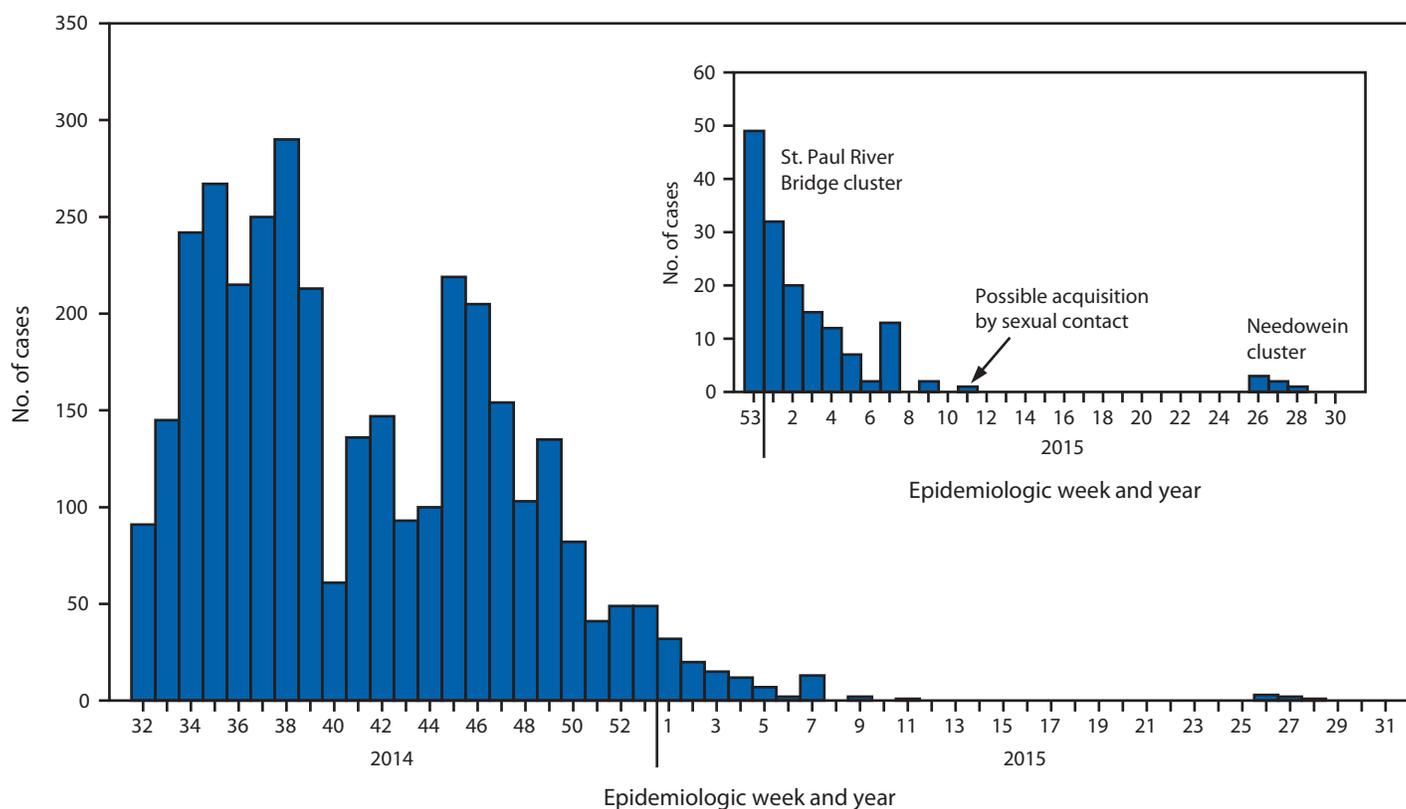
testing program for male Ebola survivors, and continued training and supervision of health care workers on Ebola infection prevention and control measures.

On June 29, approximately 50 days after WHO declared Liberia free of Ebola virus transmission, an Ebola case was identified through a postmortem swab collected from a patient from Needowein, Margibi County, 1 day after death. Through active case finding and contact tracing, an additional five confirmed cases (including an additional death), two probable cases, and 143 contacts were identified in Margibi and Montserrado counties. The last Ebola survivor was discharged from the ETU on July 23. Contacts were followed for 21 days, with the last contact completing monitoring on August 2. Investigations into the source of this cluster of cases are ongoing.

Several strategies were important for the rapid containment of this last cluster. First, command, control, and partner coordination were maintained through the existing MoH Incident Management System (4), which operated out of the National Emergency Operations Center in Monrovia (newly opened as of June 19, 2015), and a temporary field-based emergency operations center near Needowein. Rapid response plans that had been developed to address possible reintroduction of Ebola into Liberia were quickly executed. Field teams applied experience in contact tracing and active case finding accrued over the course of the previous year, such as during the Saint Paul Bridge cluster investigation (3). Health care worker surveillance and infection prevention and control strategies were implemented to prevent nosocomial transmission (6). Increased Ebola laboratory testing capacity, also developed over the course of the previous year, allowed for rapid testing and confirmation of cases. Throughout these efforts, ongoing community engagement was critical in building trust and cooperation within the affected community.



FIGURE. Number of confirmed and probable cases of Ebola virus disease, by week — Liberia, August 3, 2014–August 2, 2015



The rapid identification and control of this most recent Ebola cluster highlight the important achievements MoH has made in enhancing its public health response capacity. In addition, the occurrence of this cluster underscores the need for continued vigilance, postmortem testing, and adherence to WHO recommendations for heightened post-outbreak surveillance. Other public health activities are underway to strengthen surveillance, not just for Ebola but also for other diseases identified by MoH for inclusion in their revised integrated disease surveillance and response (IDSR) framework (9). Trainings are underway for county-level implementation of Liberia's revised IDSR framework. Work continues to improve public health laboratory capacity. In addition, a Field Epidemiology Training Program has been started in Liberia to increase public health workforce capacity at the national and local levels (10).

During the 2014–2015 Ebola outbreak, general health systems and public health capacity in Liberia were adversely impacted. As Liberia transitions again from an emergency public health response to a phase of continued vigilance, many of the practices that have been put into place will, in addition to ensuring continued heightened surveillance for Ebola, facilitate the overall rebuilding of the country's public health infrastructure.

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