

## Outbreaks Chronology: Ebola Virus Disease

Known Cases and Outbreaks of Ebola Virus Disease, in Reverse Chronological Order:

Year(s)	Country	Ebola subtype	Reported number of human cases	Reported number (%) of deaths among cases	Situation
<b>August-November 2014</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ebola virus	66	49 (74%)	Outbreak occurred in multiple villages in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The outbreak was unrelated to the outbreak of Ebola in West Africa.
<b>March 2014-Present</b>	<u>Multiple countries</u>	Ebola virus	28652	11325	Outbreak across <u>multiple countries</u> in West Africa. Number of patients is constantly evolving due to the ongoing investigation. <sup>32</sup>
<b>November 2012-January 2013</b>	Uganda	Sudan virus	6*	3* (50%)	Outbreak occurred in the Luwero District. CDC assisted the Ministry of Health in the epidemiologic and diagnostic aspects of the outbreak. Testing of samples by CDC's Viral Special Pathogens Branch occurred at UVRI in Entebbe. <sup>31</sup>

<b>June-November 2012</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Bundibugyo virus	36*	13* (36.1%)	Outbreak occurred in DRC's Province Orientale. Laboratory support was provided through CDC and the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)'s field laboratory in Isiro, as well as through the CDC/UVRI lab in Uganda. The outbreak in DRC had no epidemiologic link to the near contemporaneous Ebola outbreak in the Kibaale district of Uganda. <sup>31</sup>
<b>June-October 2012</b>	Uganda	Sudan virus	11*	4* (36.4%)	Outbreak occurred in the Kibaale District of Uganda. Laboratory tests of blood samples were conducted by the UVRI and the CDC. <sup>31</sup>
<b>May 2011</b>	Uganda	Sudan virus	1	1 (100%)	The Uganda Ministry of Health informed the public a patient with suspected Ebola Hemorrhagic fever died on May 6, 2011 in the Luwero district, Uganda. The quick diagnosis from a blood sample of Ebola virus was provided by the new CDC Viral Hemorrhagic Fever laboratory installed at the Uganda Viral Research Institute (UVRI). <sup>30</sup>
<b>December 2008-February 2009</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Zaire virus	32	15 (47%)	Outbreak occurred in the Mweka and Luebo health zones of the

					Province of Kasai Occidental. <sup>29</sup>
<b>November 2008</b>	Philippines	Reston virus	6 (asymptomatic)	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. <sup>27 28</sup>
<b>December 2007-January 2008</b>	Uganda	Bundibugyo virus	149	37 (25%)	Outbreak occurred in Bundibugyo District in western Uganda. First reported occurrence of a new strain. <sup>26</sup>
<b>2007</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Zaire virus	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 on October 10. <sup>24 25</sup>
<b>2004</b>	Russia	Zaire virus	1	1 (100%)	Laboratory contamination. <sup>23</sup>
<b>2004</b>	Sudan (South Sudan)	Sudan virus	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. <sup>22</sup>
<b>November-December 2003</b>	Republic of the Congo	Zaire virus	35	29 (83%)	Outbreak occurred in Mbomo and Mbandza

					villages located in Mbomo district, Cuvette Ouest Département. <sup>21</sup>
<b>December 2002-April 2003</b>	Republic of the Congo	Zaire virus	143	128 (89%)	Outbreak occurred in the districts of Mbomo and Kélé in Cuvette Ouest Département. <sup>20</sup>
<b>October 2001-March 2002</b>	Republic of the Congo	Zaire virus	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. <sup>19</sup>
<b>October 2001-March 2002</b>	Gabon	Zaire virus	65	53 (82%)	Outbreak occurred over the border of Gabon and the Republic of the Congo. <sup>19</sup>
<b>2000-2001</b>	Uganda	Sudan virus	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. <sup>18</sup>
<b>1996</b>	Russia	Zaire virus	1	1 (100%)	Laboratory

					contamination <sup>17</sup>
<b>1996</b>	Philippines	Reston virus	0	0	Ebola-Reston virus was identified in a monkey export facility in the Philippines. No human infections were identified. <sup>16</sup>
<b>1996</b>	USA	Reston virus	0	0	Ebola-Reston virus was introduced into a quarantine facility in Texas by monkeys imported from the Philippines. No human infections were identified. <sup>15</sup>
<b>1996</b>	South Africa	Zaire virus	2	1 (50%)	A medical professional traveled from Gabon to Johannesburg, South Africa, after having treated Ebola-infected patients and having been exposed to the virus. He was hospitalized, and a nurse who took care of him became infected and died. <sup>14</sup>
<b>1996-1997 (July-January)</b>	Gabon	Zaire virus	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 by close contact with infected persons. A dead chimpanzee found in the forest at the time was determined to be infected. <sup>11</sup>
<b>1996 (January-</b>	Gabon	Zaire virus	37	21 (57%)	Occurred in Mayibout

<b>April)</b>					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. <sup>11</sup>
<b>1995</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire)	Zaire virus	315	250 (81%)	Occurred in Kikwit and surrounding area. Traced to index case-patient who worked in the forest adjoining the city. The epidemic spread through families and hospitals. <sup>13</sup>
<b>1994</b>	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Tai Forest virus	1	0	Scientist became ill after conducting an autopsy on a wild chimpanzee in the Tai Forest. The patient was treated in Switzerland. <sup>12</sup>
<b>1994</b>	Gabon	Zaire virus	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. <sup>11</sup>
<b>1992</b>	Italy	Reston virus	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. <sup>10</sup>
<b>1989-1990</b>	Philippines	Reston virus	3 (asymptomatic)	0	High mortality among cynomolgus macaques in a primate facility responsible for exporting animals in the United States. <sup>8</sup> Three workers in the animal facility developed antibodies but did not get sick. <sup>9</sup>
<b>1990</b>	USA	Reston virus	4 (asymptomatic)	0	Ebola-Reston virus was introduced once again into quarantine facilities in Virginia, and Texas by monkeys imported from the Philippines. Four people developed antibodies but did not get sick. <sup>7</sup>
<b>1989</b>	USA	Reston virus	0	0	Ebola-Reston virus was introduced into quarantine facilities in Virginia and Pennsylvania by monkeys imported from the Philippines. <sup>6</sup>
<b>1979</b>	Sudan (South Sudan)	Sudan virus	34	22 (65%)	Occurred in Nzara, Maridi. Recurrent outbreak at the same site as the 1976 Sudan epidemic. <sup>5</sup>
<b>1977</b>	Zaire	Zaire virus	1	1 (100%)	Noted retrospectively in the village of Tandala. <sup>4</sup>
<b>1976</b>	England	Sudan virus	1	0	Laboratory infection by accidental stick of contaminated needle. <sup>3</sup>
<b>1976</b>	Sudan (South Sudan)	Sudan virus	284	151 (53%)	Occurred in Nzara, Maridi and the

	Sudan)				surrounding area. Disease was spread mainly through close personal contact within hospitals. Many medical care personnel were infected. <sup>2</sup>
<b>1976</b>	Zaire (Democratic Republic of the Congo - DRC)	Zaire virus	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. <sup>1</sup>

*\*Numbers reflect laboratory confirmed cases only.*

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Page last reviewed: April 14, 2016

Page last updated: April 14, 2016

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