

Key facts on Ebola

Since the beginning of 2014 there is an ongoing outbreak of the viral disease Ebola in several countries in West Africa. These countries are required to perform health checks of passengers departing through their international airports, harbours and major border crossings, in order to detect persons with possible Ebola infections. Although it cannot be ruled out that someone may come to Sweden and fall ill with Ebola, there is a very limited risk that anyone in Sweden would come in contact with Ebola.

- Only an infected person who has developed symptoms may be infectious to other people.
- The infection is not spread through the air, but through direct contact with blood, saliva and other bodily fluids.
- The illness begins with flulike symptoms, such as fever, muscle ache, weakness and headache. Vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain are common symptoms. Those who are seriously sick often show profuse bleeding from their skin and mucous membranes.
- The risk of contracting Ebola on board a plane is very low. Persons with Ebola are commonly too ill to travel, and the infection is not spread through the air.
- If you recently have visited any of the affected countries in West Africa, and develop fever within three weeks after the visit, or if you come in contact with anyone who recently stayed in those countries and that person suffered from fever, you should immediately phone the hotline 1177 Vårdguiden, to obtain advice.

Additional information about Ebola can be found on these websites:

www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola

ec.europa.eu/health/ebola

You can also call the Swedish National Information Number: **113 13**