

# Ebola Today

By Katrina Bell



Many have heard about the Ebola virus that is causing quite a commotion in the U.S. The Ebola virus first appeared in 1976 with two simultaneous outbreaks, one in Nzara, Sudan, and the other in Yambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo. The current outbreak in West Africa, with the first cases declared in March 2014, is the largest Ebola outbreak since the virus was first discovered in 1976.

In the early stages of Ebola, the symptoms are often flu-like, which manifests in the following ways: headache, joint and muscle ache, sore throat, weakness, stomach pain, and loss of appetite. As the disease progresses, vomiting, diarrhea and rash are typical, and internal and external bleeding occur, followed closely by failure of the internal organs. The fatality rate of Ebola is currently about 50%, with symptoms showing 2 to 21 days after infection, death usually occurring after.

Ebola is a viral disease that is transmissible by skin and bodily fluids. It cannot be transmitted by air, water, or food. There is no vaccine to prevent Ebola, but researchers are working to find one, and treatment includes a serum that destroys infected cells. Currently, the chances of contracting Ebola in the U.S. are extremely slim, and the best way to prevent contraction is to avoid places where the virus is found. Those who are in contact with the virus can prevent catching the disease by wearing protective clothing, masks, gloves, and goggles when they around the affected people.

The Center for Disease Control confirmed that Ebola first reached the United States on September 30th, 2014, carried on a man who had traveled to Dallas, Texas from Liberia. After weeks of care, the infected patient passed away on October 8th. On October 10th, a healthcare worker at Texas Presbyterian Hospital, who provided care for the first patient, tested positive for Ebola. The healthcare worker was isolated after and moved to the National Institutes for Health (NIH) Clinical Center.

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The patient has since recovered and was discharged on October 24th. On October 15th, a second healthcare worker from the same hospital tested positive for Ebola. This second worker was transferred to a hospital in Atlanta, Georgia. The second healthcare worker had traveled by air on October 13th, the day before reporting symptoms. All passengers and crew on the two flights have since been contacted by public health

officials and are being monitored. On October 23rd, the New York City Department of Health and Hygiene reported a case of Ebola in a medical aid worker who had returned to New York City from Guinea. The diagnosis was confirmed by the CDC on October 24th. The patient is in isolation, and public health officials are investigating and conducting contact tracing, as the man had allegedly ridden the subway, taken a taxi, and gone to a bowling alley in the city. The U.S military has been involved with isolating soldiers coming back from Guinea, even though they show no sign of infection. The mayors of New York and New Jersey have also been involved in putting certain quarantining policies in place.

Infowars have spilled into Concordia, as seen near the dumpster area next to Luther Hall. A propaganda war waged via electronic media, this infowar concerning Ebola, or "Obola" is an attack on Obama's inaction considering flights coming into the U.S from hot zones in Africa. Driving the "power of the people" is the motive to win the \$7,500 contest, which calls people to video record themselves putting up these #TyrannysTheDisease posters. American radio host, author, conspiracy theorist, and documentary filmmaker Alexander Emerick Jones is the creator of the infowar, stating; "This all-out effort will utilize posters strategically placed in lawful public commons areas. This operation will expose how the globalist puppet Barack Obama and his nefarious band of C.D.C. and W.H.O. miscreants intentionally allow patients infected with the Ebola virus into the US."

The virus is contained and is not yet a cause for concern in the U.S. Wash your hands, continue being hygienic, and refrain from exchanging body fluids with anyone. Make up your own mind about the situation. The most important thing to remember is not to panic.

For more information about Ebola, there are many different websites available; including, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response. For information concerning the Infowars, visit infowars.com



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