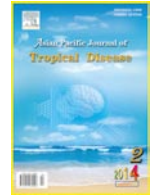




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Emerging 2014 African Ebola: relationship between clinical presentation and mortal outcome

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To the editor,

Emerging 2014 African Ebola is a new global threaten[1]. This new viral hemorrhagic disease recently attacked West Africa and became one of the outbreaks with very high mortality rate. The control of this disease is still not successful and World Health Organization calls for international collaboration to fight this new diseases[2,3]. Until present, the knowledge on this new infection is still limited and there is urgent need to update the knowledge about this new infection.

An interesting consideration is there is still no report focusing on the clinical presentation and its relationship to mortal outcome in the cases with emerging 2014 African Ebola. Here, the authors try to assess "relationship between clinical presentation and mortal outcome". The authors reanalyzed the available data on 15 documented confirmed cases of emerging 2014 African Ebola[4]. Based on the correlation analysis, from main presenting symptoms, a significant correlation to mortal outcome can be detected for "fever" only whereas other symptoms such as vomiting, diarrhea and hemorrhage do not have significant relationship with mortal outcome. Since the Ebola is an acute febrile illness, it can be said that any cases with overt symptoms and present with fever with/without other symptoms can end up with death (Ebola virus can also be

silent infection[5]). Having other symptoms does not provide any prediction for death. Or this means that if there is febrile symptom, not silent asymptomatic infection, the death is likely to be.

Conflict of interest statement

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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