



EBOLA FEVER

WHAT IS AN EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE (EID)?
 Infections in people that have increased over the past two decades or threaten to increase in the near future are defined as "emerging." They may be new infections resulting from changes or evolution of existing organisms; known infections spreading to new places or populations; previously unrecognized infections in areas undergoing ecologic transformation; or old infections reemerging as a result of antimicrobial resistance or breakdowns in public health measures. Examples include AIDS, hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, avian flu, West Nile virus infection, and SARS. Because Ebola fever was a newly discovered infection in 1976, it is a classic example of an EID.

CASE STUDY: Ebola fever

1976, while the U.S. public was immersed in Legionnaires' disease investigation, an emerging infectious disease drama unfolded in Africa. An outbreak of a deadly hemorrhagic fever (characterized by internal and external bleeding and high fevers, along with other symptoms) in Zaire, now known as the Democratic Republic of Congo, started in the town of Yambuku, and spread to surrounding areas.

Working with other international scientists and the Zairian government, CDC epidemiologists were at the center of the field investigation. The outbreak was centered in a hospital where the disease was spread by dirty needles, as well as from patient to patient. What happened? Why did it spread so fast? How did it spread? The epidemic subsided. The total number of cases was 318. The mortality rate was 90%.

EVER WONDER...

- why CDC is headquartered in Atlanta?
- what CDC measures in its tobacco laboratory?
- how CDC helped NASA during the Apollo 11 moon mission?



Welcoming visitors is The Messengers, a sculpture by Lameck Bonjisi of Zimbabwe. CDC exhibits the work as a symbol of the museum's mission to educate all who visit about the interplay of public health, culture, and community.



The **DAVID J. SENCER CDC MUSEUM** requires no advance reservations, and the exhibits are self-guided. To schedule a guided tour, visit www.cdc.gov/museum or call 404.639.0830.

HOURS: Monday–Friday, 9 AM to 5 PM, except on federal holidays, with hours extended to 7 PM on Thursday.

DIRECTIONS: The museum is located on Clifton Road, NE, at CDC Parkway between Briarcliff Road and North Decatur Road, next to the Emory University campus. For detailed directions and information about parking and security, visit www.cdc.gov/museum.

ADMISSION and PARKING are FREE.

YOU'LL NEED a government-issued photo ID, such as a driver's license or passport, for entry. Vehicle inspection is also required.

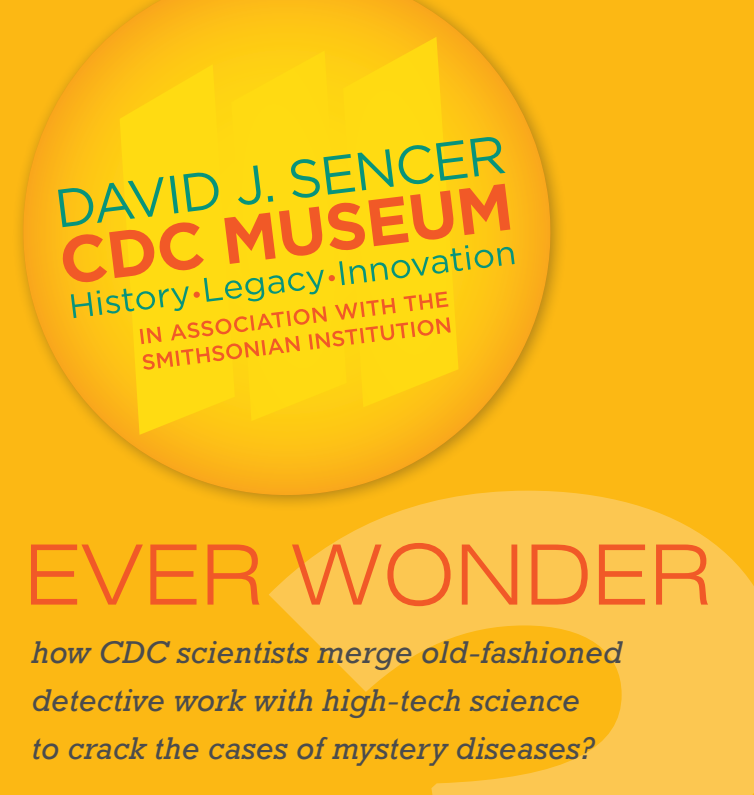
DAVID J. SENCER CDC MUSEUM
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 Mailstop A-14
 1600 Clifton Road, NE, at CDC Parkway
 Atlanta, Georgia 30329



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EVER WONDER

How CDC scientists merge old-fashioned detective work with high-tech science to crack the cases of mystery diseases?





GET THE STORY | Visit the David J. Sencer CDC Museum at CDC Headquarters

Spirited Scientists Inspired Science

LEARN how smallpox was eradicated and how CDC scientists were the first to solve the mystery of Legionnaires' disease.

SEE CDC's dramatic development into an agency that leads the fight against modern health threats like heart disease, cancer, diabetes, obesity, and smoking.

DISCOVER CDC's pioneering work in environmental health and injury prevention.

FOLLOW CDC's historic efforts to combat biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological threats at home and abroad.

WITNESS the legendary teamwork for which CDC is known throughout the world.

EXPERIENCE moments of inspiration and innovation on CDC's never-ending quest for public health.

FIND OUT how CDC disease detectives investigate outbreaks around the world, whether tracking down Ebola virus in African villages or hantavirus in the southwestern United States.

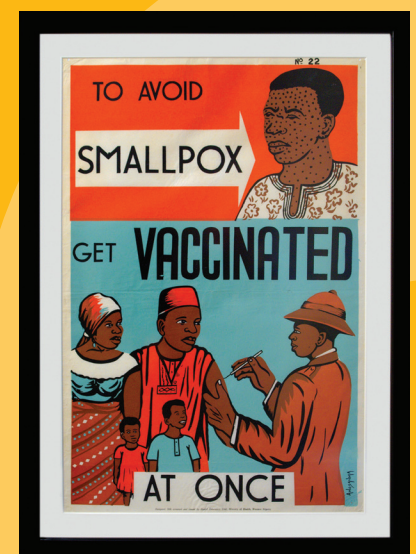
What You'll See

EXPLORE CDC's storied history at your own pace through our world-class permanent exhibits. Exhibits incorporate pictures, narratives, video, and unique historical artifacts.

WONDER at the complexity of the transmission electron microscope that CDC scientists used to study avian influenza, West Nile virus, and AIDS.

SEE one of the needleless Ped-O-Jet injectors used in the mass vaccination campaigns that helped wipe out smallpox.

MAKE PLANS to visit the thought-provoking changing exhibits. Recent exhibits have featured rare Norman Rockwell paintings; practical design solutions for shelter, cooking, and clean water for people without basic resources; and artwork by children impacted by the September 11th attacks, Hurricane Katrina, and the Bosnian War.



Leading artists in Nigeria created these distinctive posters in the 1960s as part of the campaign to eradicate smallpox in Africa.



Global Symphony

IMAGINE hearing from CDC scientists about the urgent investigation that led to the discovery of Legionnaires' disease; the battle to stem the rise of obesity in the United States; the ongoing effort to eradicate polio; and the study of how humans, animals, and the environment interact in the spread of Ebola.

The Global Symphony presents these stories in an unparalleled multimedia installation that puts you right into the action with compelling narratives and media collages about CDC's impact on public health. No multimedia fan should miss this!



The AIDS Epidemic in the United States exhibit chronicles CDC's historic role in investigating the first cases of AIDS in the 1980s and the agency's prevention efforts.