DEFINING DISEASE: EBOLA

WHERE SHOULD WE FOCUS OUR EFFORTS?

- Polio
- Vaccinations for African's should be distributed in Central Africa and Central-West Africa to prevent Ebola outbreaks from occurring.

HOW DOES IT SPREAD?

- Vaccinated but in need of it.
- Disease: Polio
  - Incubation period: 2 to 21 days
  - Symptoms: No symptoms during the long incubation period
  - Spread: Transmission by human-to-human contact with blood or bodily fluids

- Vaccinated but in need of it.
- Disease: Ebola
  - Incubation period: 2 to 21 days
  - Symptoms: Slight flu-like symptoms until showing symptoms is the only way to transmit the disease
  - Spread: Human-to-human contact with blood or bodily fluids

WILL IT EVEN WORK?

- Defined as by American citizens purchasing their own vaccines.
- Income too low to provide the appropriate amount of care, the area would receive free care that would be paid by African governments spending an average of below $5,000 a worker, who statistically sees around $45,000.

SHOW ME THE NUMBERS

- Where should we focus our efforts?
- Patient Risks
  - Sub-Saharan Africa
  - There are numbers showing me the risk.

- Business Risks
  - Definition: Business Risk
  - Patient Risk
  - Where should we focus our efforts?

- Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Median income per Capita: $3.53 on each infant. This is contrasted with World and US averages, which measure $5.60 and $6.62, respectively.
  - Where should we focus our efforts?

- How does it spread?
- Polio
  - Incubation period: 2 to 21 days
  - Symptoms: No symptoms during the long incubation period
  - Spread: Transmission by human-to-human contact with blood or bodily fluids

- Ebola
  - Incubation period: 2 to 21 days
  - Symptoms: Slight flu-like symptoms until showing symptoms is the only way to transmit the disease
  - Spread: Human-to-human contact with blood or bodily fluids

ARE THERE RISKS?

- Business Risk
  - Defined as by American citizens purchasing their own vaccines.
  - Income too low to provide the appropriate amount of care, the area would receive free care that would be paid by African governments spending an average of below $5,000 a worker, who statistically sees around $45,000.

- Patient Risk
  - Where should we focus our efforts?

EVEN MORE RISKS?

- Patient Risk
  - Where should we focus our efforts?

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

- American consumers have a clear advantage over African consumers.
- This considerable difference means that American consumers of the vaccine would confront this issue, we proposed that patients' ability to pay for the vaccine. To subsidize the cost of African vaccination efforts.
- Our proposed solution would provide access to the vaccine. This program will offset the cost for low-income patients to receive the vaccine.

- Donation Program:
  - Vaccine recipients in developed countries have the option to donate a vaccination dosage when they receive the vaccine.
  - Additional doctors will need to be deployed to Sub-Saharan Africa in order to distribute the vaccines.
  - Where should we focus our efforts?

- Where should we focus our efforts?
  - Polio
  - Polio is a strong example of a vaccine's efficacious against a virus.
  - Polio and Ebola Viruses, proving the possible and probable eradication of a virus.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Where should we focus our efforts?
- How does it spread?
- Will it even work?
- Show me the numbers
- Are there risks?
- Even more risks?
- What are we doing?