

Clinical and laboratory manifestations of Ebola virus disease

Stage of illness	Time post-symptom onset	Clinical	Laboratory
Early febrile	Days 1-3	Fever, malaise, fatigue, body aches	Leukopenia, lymphopenia, thrombocytopenia, elevated AST and ALT
Gastrointestinal	Days 3-10	<p>Primary: Epigastric and abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea</p> <p>Associated: Persistent fever, asthenia, headache, conjunctival injection, chest pain, dysphagia, odynophagia, arthralgias, myalgias, hiccups, delirium, and rash</p>	<p>Persistently elevated AST/ALT and thrombocytopenia</p> <p>Elevated BUN and creatinine</p> <p>Hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, hyponatremia, hypoalbuminemia</p> <p>Elevated PT/PTT/INR/fibrin-split products</p> <p>Leukocytosis (elevated neutrophils and band cells)</p>
Shock	Days 7-12	Diminished consciousness or coma, thready pulse, oliguria, anuria, tachypnea	<p>In addition to findings during gastrointestinal stage:</p> <p>Elevated lactate</p> <p>Decreased bicarbonate</p>
Other complications	Day 10 and after	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, respiratory failure associated with aggressive fluid resuscitation or lung injury, secondary infections, neurocognitive abnormalities, seizures,	<p>Findings may overlap with prior stages of illness</p> <p>Decreased hemoglobin and hematocrit observed with gastrointestinal bleeding</p>

		syndrome consistent with meningoencephalitis	Hypoxemia observed with respiratory failure
Recovery	Days 7-12	Resolution of gastrointestinal symptoms, increased oral intake, increased energy	Resolution of laboratory abnormalities
Convalescence	Up to 12 months	Arthralgias, myalgias, abdominal pain, fatigue, persistent neurocognitive abnormalities, uveitis, meningitis, hearing loss	

ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; PT: prothrombin time; PTT: partial thromboplastin time; INR: international normalized ratio; BUN +blood urea nitrogen.

Courtesy of: Daniel S. Chertow, MD, MPH.

Graphic 99186 Version 3.0