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The Devastating Effects of Ebola Virus

Photos Courtesy of Colonel Nancy Jaax, DVM, ACVP

This electron micrograph of one Ebola virion represents the LD₅₀ for animals susceptible to Ebola, including humans. Ebola has a remarkable ability to rapidly replicate and destroy tissues.

Ebola virus, one of two members of the Filoviridae, has a characteristic shepherd's hook and thread-like appearance, for which the family was named.

This electron micrograph shows Ebola virions within the airway. Ebola-Reston raised the specter of airborne transmission.

This is a characteristic "bullseye" or "target" lesion in the spleen in which Ebola virus causes intense hemorrhage adjacent to lymphoid follicles.

The lungs of this monkey contain several areas of hemorrhage. Hemorrhagic lesions in the lung are often quite extensive.

Fresh blood in the abdomen and hemorrhagic gastroenteritis are hallmark lesions of Ebola virus infection.

Spring, 1997