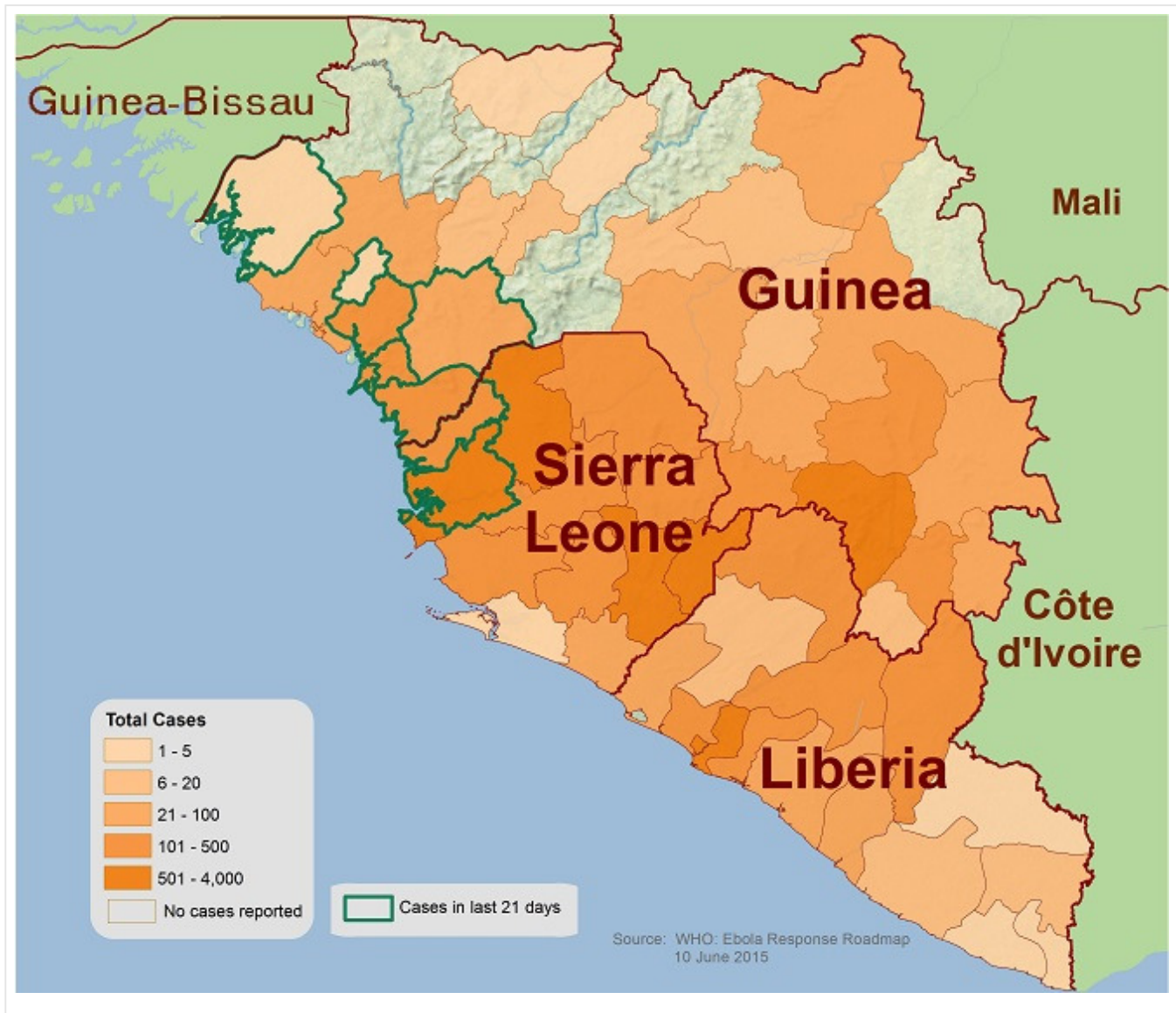


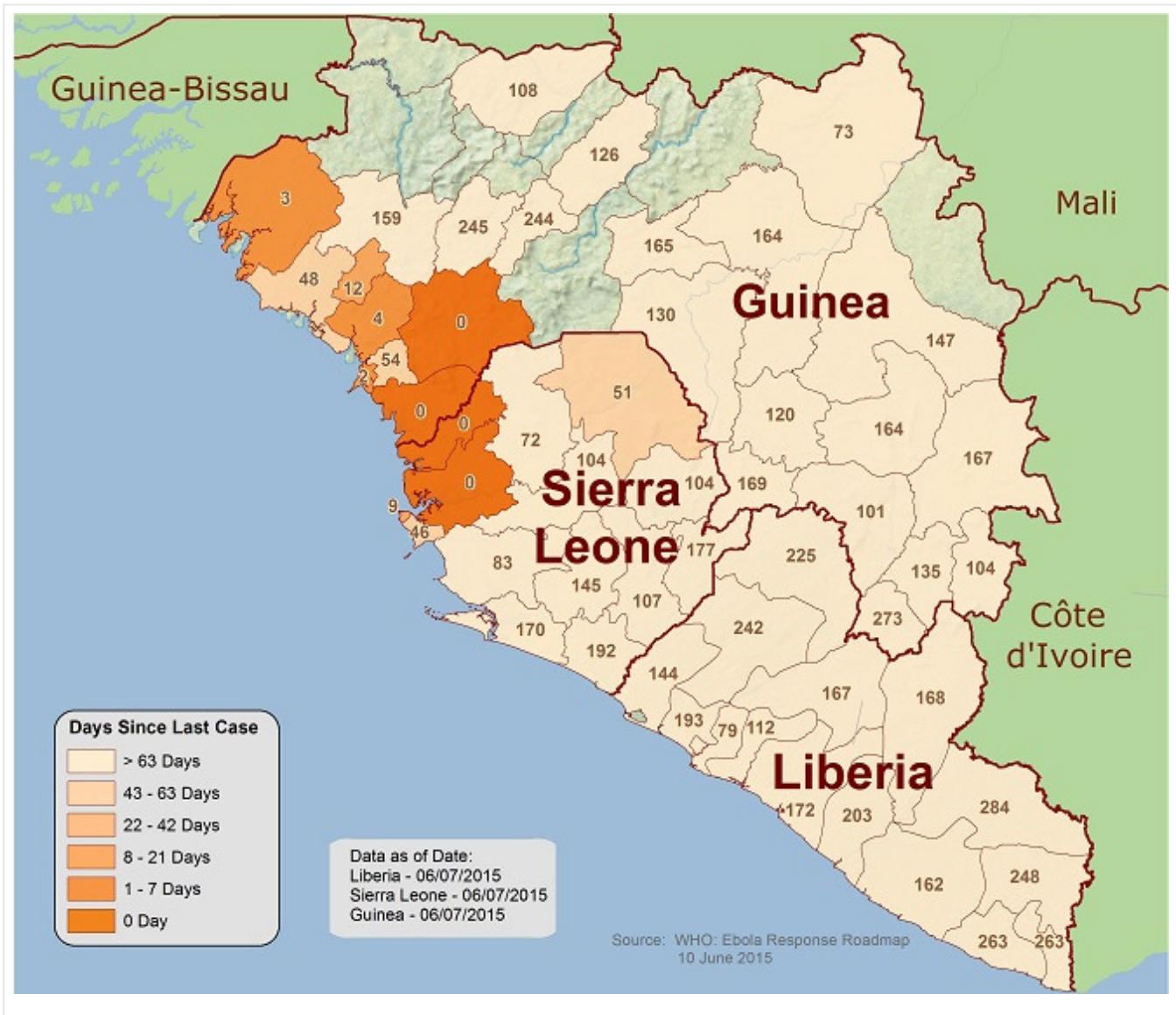
2014 Ebola Outbreak in West Africa - Outbreak Distribution Map

As of June 10, 2015 (Updated June 11, 2015)

Total Cases



Days Since Last Case



CDC classification of countries with reported Ebola cases for evaluation of persons in the United States

Widespread transmission	Affected areas
Guinea	Entire country
Sierra Leone	Entire country
Countries with former widespread transmission and current, established control measures¹	Affected areas

Countries with former widespread transmission and current, established control measures¹	Affected areas
Liberia ²	Entire country

Cases in urban settings with uncertain control measures³	Affected areas
No countries currently in this classification	None

Cases in urban settings with effective control measures	Affected areas
No countries currently in this classification	None

Previously affected countries⁴	Affected areas
Nigeria	Lagos, Port Harcourt
Senegal	Dakar
Spain	Madrid
United States	Dallas, TX; New York City
Mali	Bamako
United Kingdom	Scotland;England

¹ This category also includes countries that have experienced widespread transmission but are transitioning to being declared free of Ebola. The World Health Organization is responsible for determining when a country will be declared free of Ebola virus transmission. Public health authorities in these countries should maintain active surveillance for new cases of Ebola and identify, locate and monitor any potential contacts.

² The World Health Organization declared the end of the Ebola outbreak in Liberia on May 9, 2015, after 42 days (two incubation periods) had passed since the last Ebola patient was buried. On May 13, 2015, CDC changed the country classification for Liberia to a *country with former widespread transmission and current, established control measures*. CDC is currently reviewing the situation and will update its Monitoring and Movement Guidance, based on considerations for the safety and protections of persons in the United States. Until an update is posted, the current guidance will continue to apply to travelers who have been in Liberia within 21 days of entering the United States.

³Transmission in urban areas indicates the potential for spread through international air travel. Control measures in these countries are considered of uncertain effectiveness based on inability of public health authorities to identify, locate, or monitor a large proportion of potential contacts. Persons arriving from all areas of these countries should be screened upon entry.

⁴In these countries, which previously had locally-acquired or imported Ebola cases, at least 42 days (two incubation periods) have elapsed since the last day that any person in the country had contact with a confirmed Ebola case.

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National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) (/ncezid/index.html)

Division of High-Consequence Pathogens and Pathology (DHCPP) (/ncezid/dhcpp/index.html)

Viral Special Pathogens Branch (VSPB) (/ncezid/dhcpp/vspb/index.html)