SAFE EBOOLA BURIALS IN SIERRA LEONE A SPOTLIGHT FOR US EnvY

FREETOWN: Sierra Leone’s capital Freetown has tripled the number of safe burial of Ebola victims in the past week and the challenge now is to expand that coordination across the country, US envoy Samantha Power told on Monday during a visit to the city.

“Power told Reuters that there had been “very few safe burials” in Freetown, and the aim is to have the bodies removed by burial teams, “...within 24 hours of the call being received.”

The US ambassador to the United Nations, is briefly visiting the three neighboring countries to see how the world is falling in its response to the epidemic. She described the turnaround in safe burials in Freetown as “encouraging.”

“Seeing them turn a 30 percent safe burial rate in Freetown into a 60 percent safe burial rate is a tribute to a combination of top-down presidential leadership. Really, the kind of coordination that’s been needed throughout and a willingness on the part of Sierra Leoneans, notwithstanding the pain, to avoid spreading the virus, to step back and be part of burial teams,” Power told Reuters.

People in Freetown phone a special number to report someone who could be infected and the team goes to the house to remove the body. If there are no bodies, the worker who removed the body is paid.

Nearly 5,000 people have died in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia during the worst outbreak of the virus in history, fewer than 10,000 have recorded with many contacting the disease from touching the highly infectious dead bodies of Ebola victims. Ebola is spread through contact with bodily fluids of an infected person and is not airborne.

Power said the US was focusing on helping burial teams and that there was a need to “have a little bit more coordination.”

“Burial everywhere you still have people who are patients showing symptoms, so early isolation, and burial is crucial. If you can get to one of those two you can get on top of things,” she said.

Fewer, who will visit Liberia on Tuesday, said increasing the number of safe burials across the country could “make a significant dent in the curve” of infections, but it was also important to ensure there would be enough hawks to isolate and treat infected people.

“Want another invasive test. When the people in Freetown phone a special number to report someone who could be infected and the team goes to the house to remove the body. If there are no bodies, the worker who removed the body is paid,” Power told Reuters.

“Because it’s going to take time to do that — you certainly can’t rely on that even if tomorrow you could get safe burial everywhere you still have people who are coming out for treatment,” Power said.

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“However, the goal is to get people away from colon cancer. We have been able to get colonoscopy every five years plus stool tests. The test is the first to look for cancer-related DNA in stool, said Barnett Kramer, a National Cancer Institute researcher.

“Most current stool tests look for blood in stool that could be a sign of cancer or precancerous growths. People send a stool sample to a lab where it is tested. If the test is positive, the next step is a diagnostic colonoscopy. A scope with a light and a camera is inserted through the large intestine and growths can be inspected. People who have avoided colon cancer screening can get a new home test that’s available for now.

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New Home Test Shakes Up Colon Cancer Screening

NEW YORK: Starting Monday, millions of people will have a new home test that’s available for now. The test is expected to be in land shops by the end of the month and is expected to be in land shops within a decade or so.

“Cologuard does this plus detects DNA that could be a sign of cancer or precancerous growths. People send a stool sample to a lab where it is tested. If the test is positive, the next step is a diagnostic colonoscopy. A scope with a light and a camera is inserted through the large intestine and growths can be inspected. People who have avoided colon cancer screening can get a new home test that’s available for now. When this is done for screening and pre-symptomatic care, it’s too soon to know whether it’s worth it or not,

“How it Works

So many current stool tests look for blood in stool that could suggest a human, but a cancerous growths called polyps. People send a stool sample to the laboratory where it is tested. If the test is positive, the next step is a colonoscopy.

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“In New York or commercial spaceflight; this one pays tribute to Mercury astronaut Deke Slayton, who led the lab capacity.

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