

# LaRouchePAC Emergency War Plan Against Ebola

*Dr. Debra Hanania-Freeman, national spokeswoman for Lyndon LaRouche, issued an Emergency War Plan Against Ebola on Oct. 24. The complete statement can be found in [EIR](#), Oct. 31, 2014. Here are the key points.*

Michael Osterholm, Director of the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy at the University of Minnesota, and one of the world's leading experts on public health and biosecurity, has been widely quoted identifying the three phases of epidemic control:

**Plan A:** Smothering the virus where it is currently epidemic.

This depends on having a sufficient number of hospital beds and health-care providers to care for each patient. In an ideal setting, each patient identified is isolated to ensure the virus is not transmitted to family, friends, and the community at large. Once a patient is identified, public-health workers go to

work at contact tracing, so that any contact that begins to show signs of infection can be similarly isolated, and the process repeats itself.

This is a classic public-health approach, and succeeds in halting a virus's spread after single introductions of the disease. It has worked in containing the outbreak of Ebola and other infectious diseases in the past. It is what was done last month when a Liberian diplomat collapsed upon arrival at Lagos airport in Nigeria and was diagnosed with Ebola. However, if an infected person reaches a crowded area, especially if that is an area where public-health infrastructure and health-care services are limited, there is a danger of the exponential spread of infection. Then, it is time for Plan B.

**Plan B:** Mobilizing every aspect of health and medical infrastructure to identify the infected, and quickly isolate and treat them to stop any further spread of infection.

For Plan B to succeed, at the very least, 70% of those infected must be identified, isolated, and treated.

**Plan C:** The only guaranteed solution to an infectious disease epidemic: the delivery of an effective vaccine to most of the population in an area hit by epidemic.