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U.T.O.L UPDATE



Universal Touch of Life Medical Institution

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"There is no one like the God of Jerusalem, Who rides the heavens to help you, And in His Excellency on the clouds."

**Deuteronomy
33:26** (NKJ)

For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to show himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward him.

**II Chronicles
16:9** (NKJ)



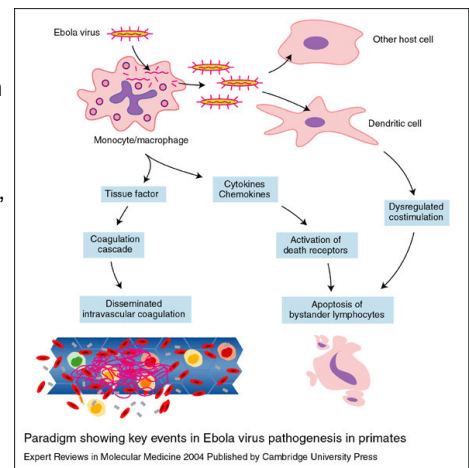
EBOLA VIRUS??

Just recently, the Philippine government slaughtered 6000 pigs in at least 4 piggery farms in Bulacan where the Ebola-Reston virus has been found. Agriculture Sec. Arthur Yap allayed fears that the disease will be transferred to humans from infected hogs. He also said there has been no documented case on the virus being transmitted from hogs to humans, adding that the infection is only treated as an animal health problem.

However, Yap advised the public that pork meat should be properly cleaned and thoroughly cooked before they are eaten. The World Health Organization affirmed that statement and added that heat could kill the virus.

Did you know that in the Philippines, ebola strain was first found in laboratory monkeys exported to the US in 1989? Before it appeared in pigs, the Ebola Reston virus had been confined to monkeys. It was first detected in 1989 in Reston, Virginia, in the United States, among monkeys from the Philippines. So, what is ebola virus? Will the virus that affected the 6000 hogs in Bulacan cause harm to human?

Ebola is a deadly virus originating in parts of Africa. It is classified as a hemorrhagic fever, putting it in the same category as [Marburg fever](#), [Lassa fever](#), and [Dengue fever](#). There are four varieties of Ebola, named after their country of origin. Ebola Zaire, Ebola Cote d'Ivoire, and Ebola Sudan are all known to cause serious illness in human beings. Ebola Reston, which was the virus found in 4 piggery farms, does not appear to cause illness in people.



The viruses emerged from tropical rain forests in Africa and parts of the Western Pacific. The viruses live in an animal host or "reservoir." The natural hosts for Ebola remain a mystery, though some scientists speculate that bats are the source. The viruses that cause hemorrhagic fevers jump from animals to humans when people encroach on a native habitat and encounter the viruses for the first time. Although humans have been infected with Ebola through contact with monkeys, chimpanzees and other primates, these animals aren't the viruses' natural reservoir.



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Ebola may be transmitted via bodily fluids such as blood and secretions. It is thought that the disease may be transferred through airborne particles, but so far there are no proven there are no proven cases of this method of infection. Contrary to popular misconception, Ebola does not kill within a matter of hours, and the virus will incubate for up to two weeks before symptoms begin to occur. These symptoms include a rapidly intensifying fever, horrible muscle pain, and debilitating weakness. Further symptoms may include diarrhea and vomiting, as well as both internal and external bleeding. Many, but not all, people with Ebola or Marburg hemorrhagic fever bleed from many sites, including their nose, mouth, rectum, eyes and ears.

The first outbreak of Ebola in which the virus was identified occurred in western Sudan and part of Zaire, now known as the Democratic Republic of Congo, in 1976. More than 600 people were infected, of which more than 400 died. In 1995, a second large outbreak occurred in the Democratic Republic of Congo, infecting 315 people and killing 250. Since first being identified, more than 1800 cases of Ebola have been determined, of which 1200 resulted in deaths, making it one of the most fatal viruses to affect humans.

Work on an Ebola vaccine is ongoing, with the recent success of a totally reliable vaccine for Ebola in monkeys. Though no human vaccine has been produced that yields positive results, the future is promising.

AGREEMENT SIGNED!



Dr. Jun Sta. Romana, Utol President and Lt. Col. Samuel Andin, M.D. Battalion Commander of 3rd Technical Service Battalion, Phil Marines



Capt. Wong and Bro. Vic Miranda (not in the picture) signed as witnesses of the agreement.



Staff of Universal Touch of Life (UTOL) Medical Foundation with 3rd Technical Service Battalion of the Philippine Marines Reserved force

Universal Touch of Life (UTOL) Medical Foundation and 3rd Technical Service Battalion of the Philippine Marines Reserved force signed an agreement to render mutual assistance and services in the conduct of humanitarian, medical and disaster relief missions.

Signing the agreement last March 6 in Camp Aguinaldo were Dr. Manuel Sta. Romana, President of UTOL Foundation and Lt. Cor. Samuel Andin, M.D., Battalion Commander of 3rd TSB.

