

The ReEBOV finger-prick rapid diagnostic test achieved 92% specificity and 100% sensitivity in both point-of-contact (POC) testing and reference laboratory testing in 28 Ebola-positive patients by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and 77 Ebola-negative individuals by RT-PCR. It offers a particularly attractive approach in the event of an active Ebola outbreak because infected individuals do not become infectious until clinical symptoms appear. It helps countries be able to quickly and accurately determine the presence or absence of infection in individuals at risk of contracting the virus. Point-of-care diagnostic testing for EBOV