

## CDC Alters Website To Agree With Obama Admin. Claims

Oct. 31—The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) withdrew some information on Ebola from its website yesterday, after the *New York Post* reported Oct. 28 that the CDC website stated that Ebola *can* be contracted through casual contact; for example, in contact with a doorknob. The *Post* cited a reference on the CDC website which said that Ebola can spread through droplets that travel short distances when an infected person sneezes or coughs.

The reference, since taken down from the CDC website, had stated that Ebola germs can be spread through large droplets onto surfaces “like a soiled bathroom surface or handrails, from which another person can pick up the infectious material.” The reference can still be seen at a google cache: <http://tinyurl.com/klkr8vr>

The reference, which elaborated the difference between infections spread through the air, or by droplets, was taken down from the website so that it

would conform to Obama Administration policy, which maintains that the disease cannot be spread by casual contact.

The CDC also deleted a question from an Ebola Q&A link on its site which asked: “Can Ebola spread by coughing? By sneezing?” The removed question can be seen at this link: <http://tinyurl.com/k8r63fb>

The CDC’s new answer to the coughing or sneezing question states that there is no evidence that Ebola can be spread this way. It is reproduced here:

“Can Ebola be spread by coughing or sneezing?”

“There is no evidence indicating that Ebola virus is spread by coughing or sneezing. Ebola virus is transmitted through direct contact with the blood or body fluids of a person who is sick with Ebola; the virus is not transmitted through the air (like measles virus). However, droplets (e.g., splashes or sprays) of respiratory or other secretions from a person who is sick with Ebola could be infectious, and therefore certain precautions (called standard, contact, and droplet precautions) are recommended for use in healthcare settings to prevent the transmission of Ebola virus from patients sick with Ebola to health-care personnel and other patients or family members.”