**US Approves First Treatment for Ebola Virus**

**美国批准首个埃博拉病毒疗法**

The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the world’s first treatment for the deadly Ebola virus.

美国食品和药物管理局(FDA)批准了世界上第一种治疗致命的埃博拉病毒的方法。

The treatment, Inmazeb, is a combination of three genetically-engineered antibodies. The company Regeneron Pharmaceuticals developed it to treat both young and old patients with the virus version called Zaire Ebola. It is the deadliest kind of Ebola known to infect humans. Zaire Ebola usually kills 60 to 90 percent of patients.

这种疗法名为“Inmazeb”是一个三种基因工程抗体的组合。再生元制药公司开发了这种疗法，用于治疗被扎伊尔埃博拉病毒感染的青年或老年患者。扎伊尔埃博拉病毒是已知的对已感染的人最致命的埃博拉病毒。扎伊尔埃博拉病毒致死率通常为60%至90%。

FDA officials announced the approval of Inmazeb on Wednesday.

周三美国食品和药物管理局官方宣布批准“Inmazeb”疗法。

The Zaire Ebola virus can spread easily through direct contact with body fluids of infected people or animals. Signs of the disease include increased body temperature, pain, stomach sickness, kidney and liver damage, and bleeding. People who provide care to infected individuals are at highest risk of contracting the virus.

扎伊尔埃博拉病毒可通过直接接触受感染的人或动物的体液进行传播。该病的症状包括体温升高、疼痛、胃病、肾和肝损伤以及出血。为受感染者提供护理的人感染病毒的风险最高。

Regeneron’s drug was one of four tested during a Zaire Ebola outbreak in Congo between 2018 to 2019. The outbreak killed almost 2,300 people.

再生元研发的药物是2018年至2019年间刚果扎伊尔埃博拉疫情期间经受测试的四种药物之一。那次疫情造成近2300人死亡。

Regeneron received support from the U.S. National Institutes of Health and international health agencies.

再生元的研究得到了美国国立卫生研究院和国际卫生机构的支持。

The study involved 681 people infected with the virus. After four weeks, about one-third of 154 patients who received Inmazeb had died. Similar results were reported for a group that got a different drug. But, about half the patients died among the other two groups given one of the other two drugs.

这项研究涉及了681名感染该病毒的人。四周后，154名接受“Inmazeb”治疗的病人中约三分之一死亡。服用不同药物的另一组患者也出现类似结果。不过，在其他两种药物其中一种的试验中另外两组患者约一半死亡。

The study ended early last year so all patients could get Inmazeb.

这项研究于去年年初结束，以便所有患者都能服用“Inmazeb”进行治疗。

Leah Lipsich leads Regeneron’s infectious diseases program. She said, “When you have three drugs that bind to the (virus), there’s a low probability that the virus can evade all of them.”

莉亚·利普西奇领导了再生元公司的这一项目。她表示，“当有三种药物能与病毒结合时，病毒就很难躲开所有这些药物存活下来。”

Lipsich noted that the FDA’s approval will make it easier for the company to get permission to use the drug during outbreaks in African countries.

利普西奇指出，美国食品和药物管理局的批准将使该公司在非洲国家爆发疫情时更容易获得使用该药物的许可。

George D. Yancopoulos is Regeneron's chief scientific officer. He said the drug maker is using the same technology to develop an antibody drug to treat COVID-19. He said in a statement, “we hope this will be one of many demonstrations of how the power of science can be successfully deployed against dangerous infectious diseases.”

乔治·D·延科普洛斯是再生元公司的首席科学官。他说，该公司正在使用同样的技术开发一种治疗新冠肺炎的抗体药物。他在一份声明中称，“我们希望这能成为众多示范中的一次——向人们证明如何成功运用科学力量来对付危险的传染病。”

The antibody combination technology has also been used to develop drugs to treat HIV, the cause of AIDS. Regeneron and drug maker Eli Lilly are now asking the FDA to permit emergency use of experimental engineered antibody medicine to treat patients with COVID-19.

抗体组合技术还被用于开发治疗艾滋病病毒(HIV)的药物。再生元制药公司和药物制造商礼来公司目前正在请求美国食品和药物管理局允许在紧急情况下使用实验性工程抗体药物治疗新冠肺炎患者。

The FDA approved ​the first vaccine for Ebola last December. That drug, Ervebo, is made by Merck

美国食品和药物管理局去年12月批准了第一种埃博拉疫苗的使用。这种药名为“厄维博”（Ervebo），由默克公司生产

I'm Caty Weaver.

凯蒂·韦弗报道。

**US Approves First Treatment for Ebola Virus**

The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the world’s first treatment for the deadly Ebola virus.

The treatment, Inmazeb, is a combination of three genetically-engineered antibodies. The company Regeneron Pharmaceuticals developed it to treat both young and old patients with the virus version called Zaire Ebola. It is the deadliest kind of Ebola known to infect humans. Zaire Ebola usually kills 60 to 90 percent of patients.

FDA officials announced the approval of Inmazeb on Wednesday.

The Zaire Ebola virus can spread easily through direct contact with body fluids of infected people or animals. Signs of the disease include increased body temperature, pain, stomach sickness, kidney and liver damage, and bleeding. People who provide care to infected individuals are at highest risk of contracting the virus.

Regeneron’s drug was one of four tested during a Zaire Ebola outbreak in Congo between 2018 to 2019. The outbreak killed almost 2,300 people.

Regeneron received support from the U.S. National Institutes of Health and international health agencies.

The study involved 681 people infected with the virus. After four weeks, about one-third of 154 patients who received Inmazeb had died. Similar results were reported for a group that got a different drug. But, about half the patients died among the other two groups given one of the other two drugs.

The study ended early last year so all patients could get Inmazeb.

Leah Lipsich leads Regeneron’s infectious diseases program. She said, “When you have three drugs that bind to the (virus), there’s a low probability that the virus can evade all of them.”

Lipsich noted that the FDA’s approval will make it easier for the company to get permission to use the drug during outbreaks in African countries.

George D. Yancopoulos is Regeneron's chief scientific officer. He said the drug maker is using the same technology to develop an antibody drug to treat COVID-19. He said in a statement, “we hope this will be one of many demonstrations of how the power of science can be successfully deployed against dangerous infectious diseases.”

The antibody combination technology has also been used to develop drugs to treat HIV, the cause of AIDS. Regeneron and drug maker Eli Lilly are now asking the FDA to permit emergency use of experimental engineered antibody medicine to treat patients with COVID-19.

The FDA approved ​the first vaccine for Ebola last December. That drug, Ervebo, is made by Merck

I'm Caty Weaver.