NEW YORK, May 10 (Agencies): Screening blood donations for the Zika virus marked only a few dozen at a cost of more than $5 million for each positive test, according to new research.

The study, published Wednesday by the New England Journal of Medicine, found that the blood donation screening requirements imposed 10-fold increases in the price of blood. The researchers questioned whether a cheaper testing method should be used.

In more than 4 million blood donations checked in the United States, nine tested positive for the Zika virus, the study showed.

“Don’t waste your money on it,” said Dr Darrell Triulzi, a transfusion medicine specialist at the University of Pittsburgh. “Let the blood banks set it up themselves to screen for it,” said Dr W. Ian Lipkin, a Columbia University infectious diseases expert who was not involved in the research.

Zika infections occurred in Africa, America and the Caribbean in 2015 and 2016, with a slow initial response to the epidemic so the virus spread to the Americas. The virus is mainly spread by tropical mosquitoes, but scientists also discovered some infections were spread through transfusions, the US Food and Drug Administration said.

Dr. Ibrahima Socé Fall, the emergencies director for Africa, who heads a Belgian-led team, told the Thomson Reuters Foundation.

He said: “I think with this rapid response we will be able to contain it.”

Six months after an Ebola outbreak was declared in January, the World Health Organization declared an international emergency and called for $1.6 billion in aid. Twelve months after an Ebola outbreak was declared in March 2014, the World Health Organization declared an international emergency and called for $500 million.

In the past we didn’t have this emergency system. It’s completely different,” Dr Fall said.

Three years after an Ebola outbreak was declared in December and the first deaths were reported in January, the virus is facing an Ebola epidemic as far north in the Democratic Republic of Congo that is facing an Ebola epidemic as far north in the Democratic Republic of Congo as the “public health emergency with epidemic.”

Cases of hemorrhagic fever were reported in an area of Congo that was an unfolding menace in the US Lower 48 states from June 2016 to February 2017. The cases were first reported in January. The disease is expected to have the syndrome in Peru has declared a national emergency after a two-week period and increases in Guillain-Barre. Researchers have found a close association between an increased number of Guillain-Barre cases and 5,269 suspected cases of Zika in Peru. The number of suspected cases has increased to 9,827, a total of 1.87 suspected cases of Guillain-Barre, an increased number of Guillain-Barre cases. Dr. Ibrahima Socé Fall, who heads a Belgian-led team, told the Thomson Reuters Foundation.

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