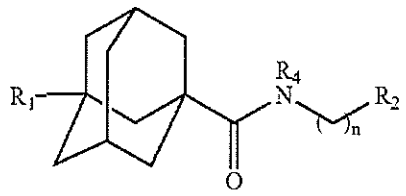
## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. Use of a compound represented by formula I:



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an individual infected with or exposed to a filovirus, wherein:

$R_1$ is phenyl, 4-chlorophenyl or 4-fluorophenyl,

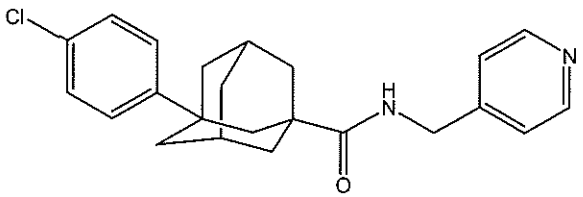
$R_2$ is 4-pyridyl, optionally substituted with up to 4 groups that are independently ($C_1$-$C_6$) alkyl, halogen, haloalkyl, —OC(O)($C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl), —C(O)O($C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl), —CONR′R″, —OC(O)NR′R″, —NR′C(O)R″, —$CF_3$, —$OCF_3$, —OH, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, —CN, —$CO_2$H, —SH, —S-alkyl, —SOR′R″, —$SO_2$R′, —$NO_2$, or NR′R″, wherein R′ and R″ are independently H or ($C_1$-$C_6$) alkyl, and wherein each alkyl portion of a substituent is optionally further substituted with 1, 2, or 3 groups independently selected from halogen, CN, OH, and $NH_2$,

$R_4$ is H or alkyl, and

n is 1 or 2; and

determining whether the individual after the medicament has been administered, has been treated, by one of measuring an inhibition in viral replication, measuring a decrease in viral load, or reducing at least one symptom associated with the filovirus.

2. The use of claim 1, wherein the compound of formula I is:



3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-adamantane-1-carboxylic acid (pyridin-4-ylmethyl)-amide

3. The use of claim 1, wherein the determining step comprises measuring, at at least two different times during the suitable time period, the viral load using a nucleic acid amplification based test.

4. The use of claim 1, wherein the inhibition in viral replication or the decrease in viral load is at least 10% as determined using a nucleic acid amplification based test.

5. The use of claim 1 wherein the individual is a human.

6. The use of claim 1, wherein the filovirus is Ebola virus or Marburg virus.

7. The use of claim 1, wherein the filovirus is Ebola virus.

8. The use of claim 1, wherein the compound of formula I is present as a solid dosage form.

9. The use of claim 8, wherein the solid dosage form is a capsule.

10. The use of claim 1, further comprising the administration of at least one antibiotic to the individual infected with or exposed to the filovirus for the suitable time period, wherein the combination of the at least one antibiotic and the compound of formula I produce a synergistic effect.

11. The use of claim 10, wherein the at least one antibiotic is selected from one of clarithromycin or rifabutin.

12. Use of at least two antibiotics in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an individual infected with or exposed to a filovirus and

determining whether the individual after the medicament has been administered, has been treated, by one of measuring an inhibition in viral replication, measuring a decrease in viral load, or reducing at least one symptom associated with the filovirus.

13. The use of claim 12, wherein at least one of the antibiotics is a macrolide antibiotic.

14. The use of claim 12, wherein at least one of the antibiotics is a rifamycin antibiotic.

15. The use of claim 12, wherein the antibiotics are clarithromycin and rifabutin.

16. The use of claim 12, wherein the determining step comprises measuring, at at least two different times during the suitable time period, the viral load using a nucleic acid amplification based test.

17. The use of claim 12, wherein the inhibition in viral replication or the decrease in viral load is at least 10% as determined using a suitable assay.

18. The use of claim 12, wherein the individual is a human.

19. The use of claim 12, wherein the filovirus is Ebola virus or Marburg virus.

20. The use of claim 12, wherein the filovirus is Ebola virus.