

Role of Regional Health Organisations in [Re-] Emerging Infectious Diseases

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2nd International Conference on (re-)emerging infectious diseases

African Union Conference Center, 13 March 2019, Addis Ababa

Conflict of interest



Nothing to disclose

What is an EU agency?

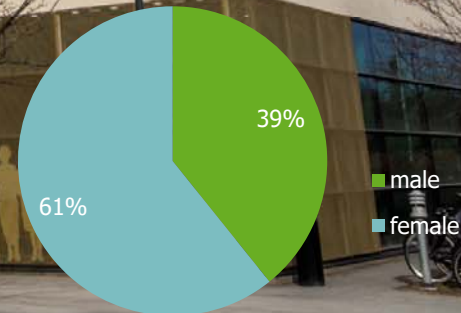
- De-centralised body for specific technical area
- Providing EU institutions and countries with specialised knowledge
- With a certain degree of independence
- Own budget



European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

3 April 2018

- An agency of the European Union, located in Stockholm, Sweden
- Established in 2005
- 280 employees; 27 EU nationalities are represented



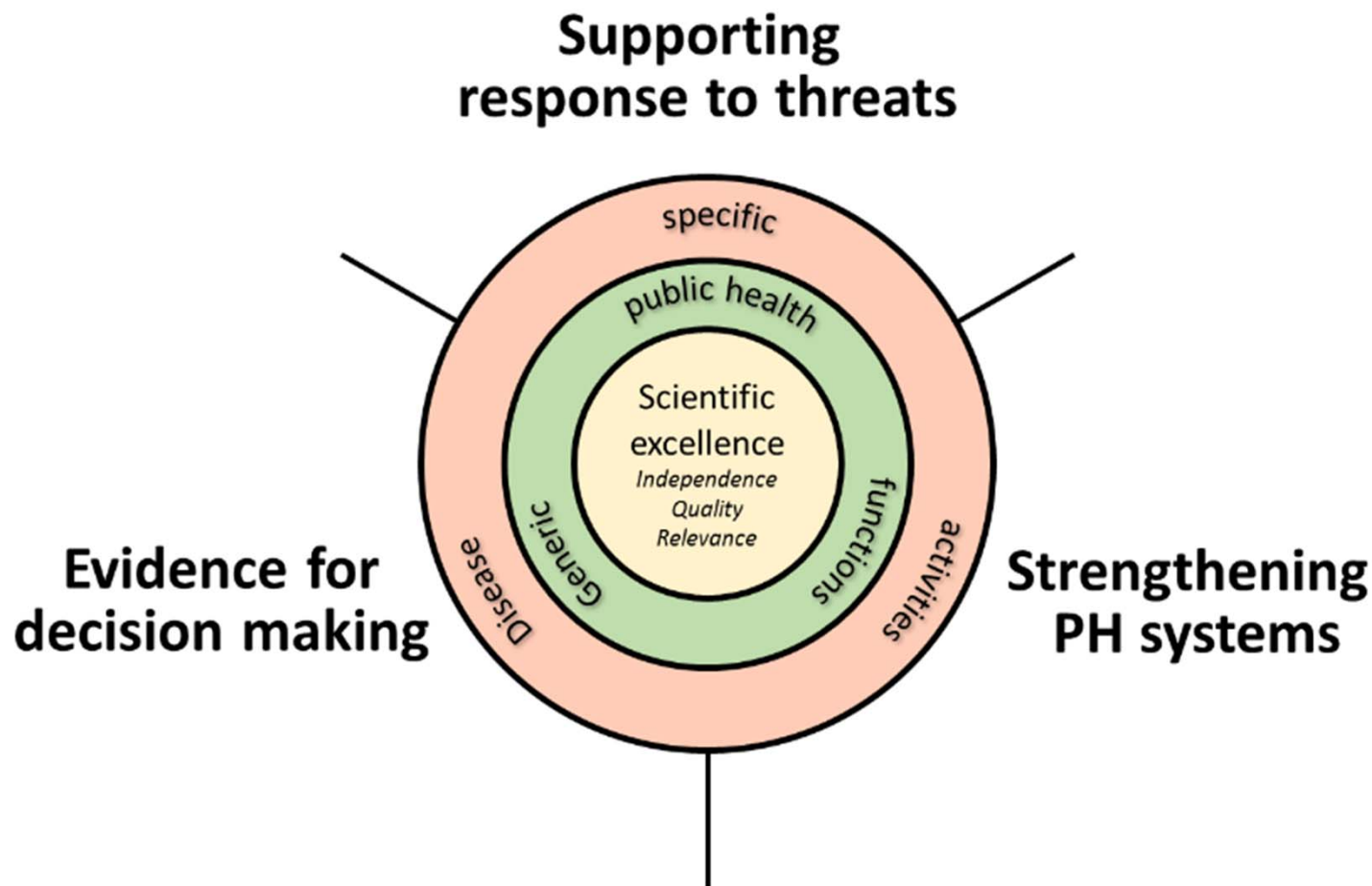
ECDC's mission and vision



"ECDC's mission is to identify, assess and communicate current and emerging threats to human health posed by infectious diseases."

ECDC is a strong and trusted partner enabling and supporting the Member States and the European Commission in protecting everyone in the EU equitably from communicable diseases.

ECDC vision & strategic work areas

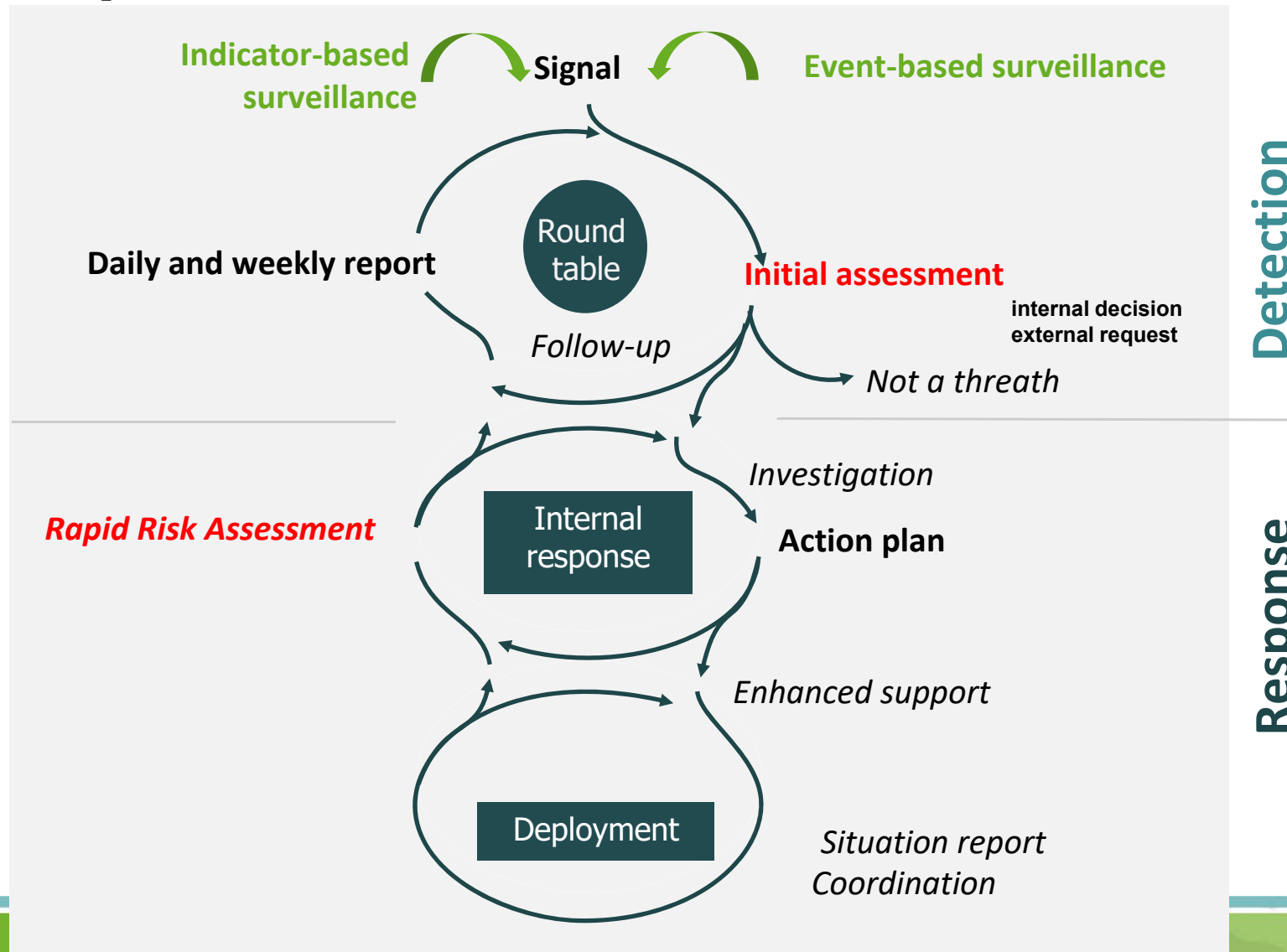


Core functions of ECDC



- Disease surveillance
- Epidemic intelligence
- Risk assessment
- Scientific advice and guidance
- Response support
- Preparedness and capacity strengthening
- Training
- Communication
- Interactions w/ external stakeholders

The two pillars of surveillance



Detection

Response

The daily ECDC 'Round Table'

Every working day at 11:30, a meeting of ECDC experts from across all the different sections of the organisation reviews and assesses threats, official alerts and epidemic intelligence across the EU and the world.



ECDC Emergency Operation Centre's Response activities



Provide technical and logistics support to PHE teams and PHE activities as well as to ECDC teams deployed in the field

PHE

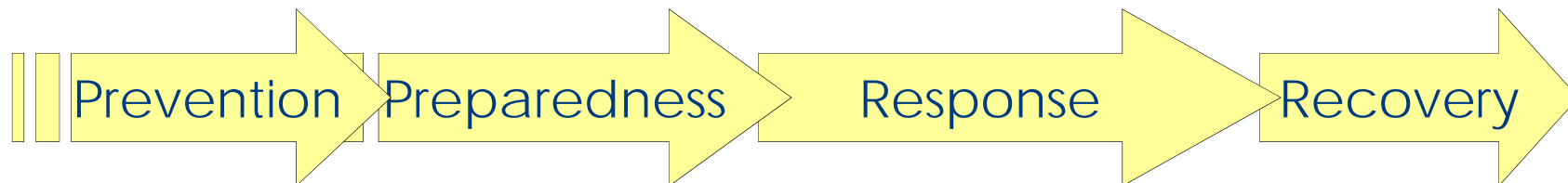
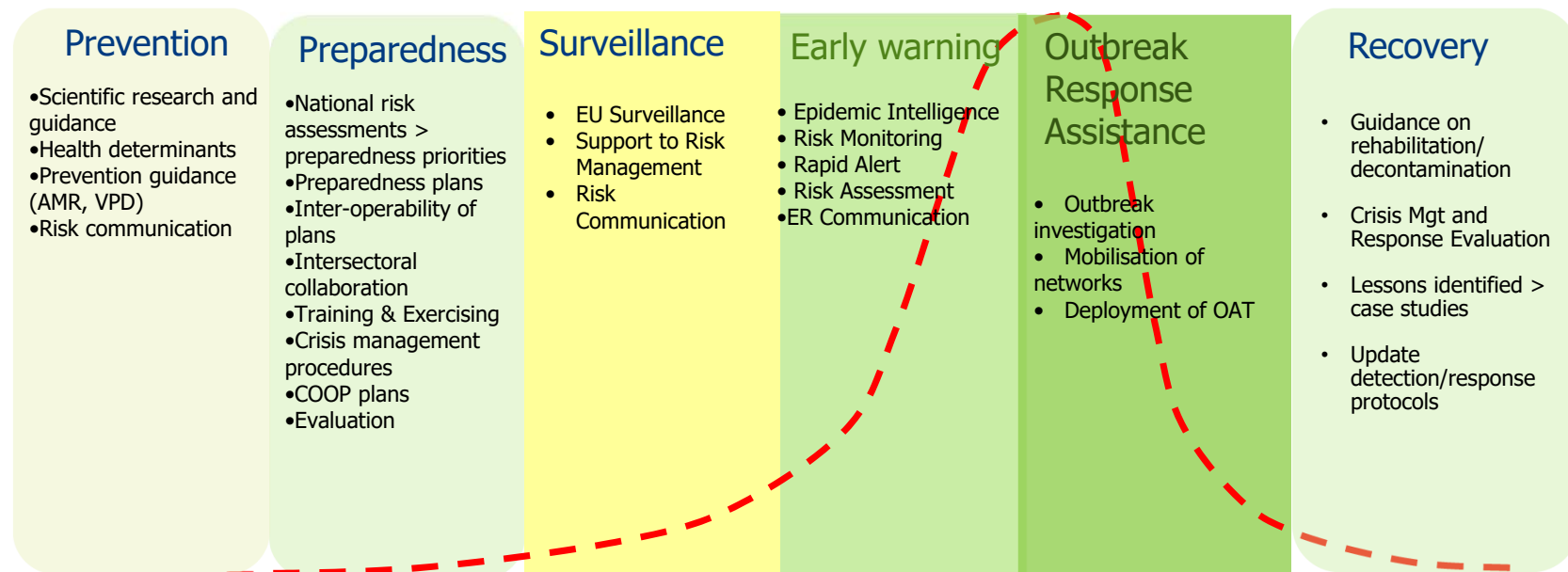
- 2018, Ebola – PHE level 1
- 2017, Plague – PHE level 1
- 2016, Zika – PHE level 1
- 2014, Ebola – PHE level 1&2
- 2013, H7N9 Flu – PHE level 1
- 2011, E-coli – PHE level 1
- 2009, H1N1 Flu – PHE level 1&2
- 2007, Tuberculosis – PHE level 1

Missions

- 2018, DRC – Ebola
- 2017, Madagascar – Plague
- 2016, Angola – Yellow fever
- 2015, Guinea – Ebola
- 2013, Madera – Dengue
- 2010, Haiti – Cholera



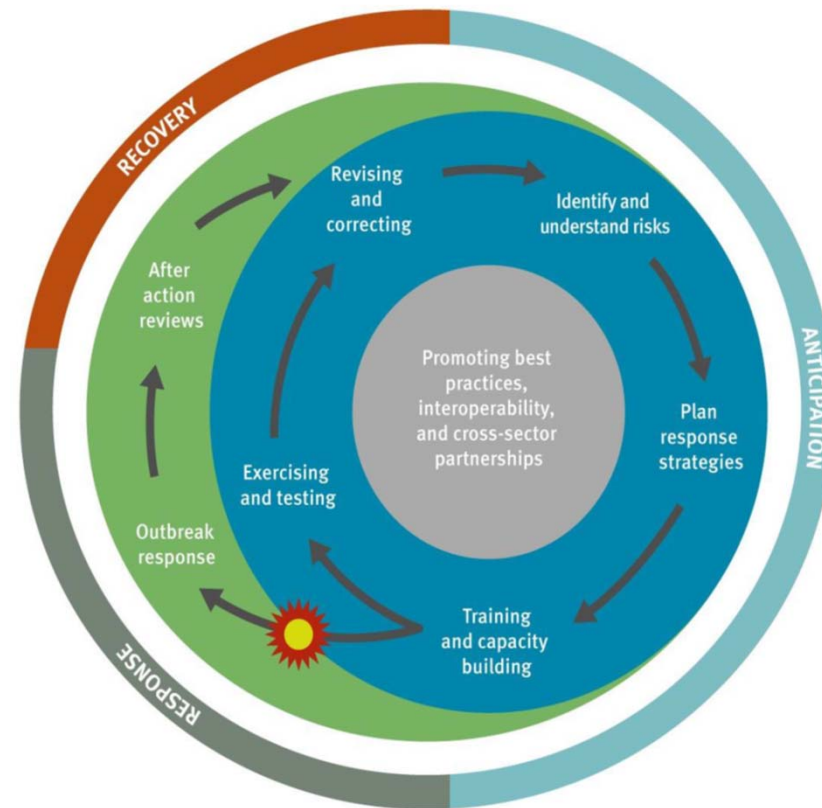
ECDC contribution to EU health security



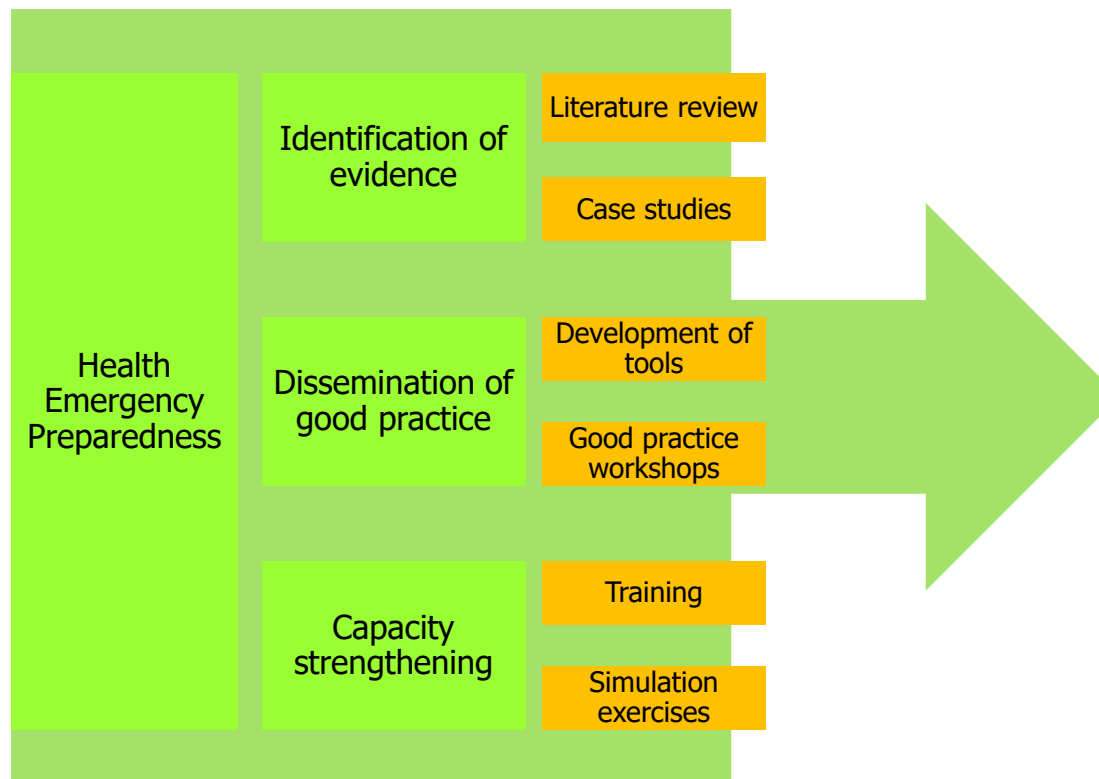
ECDC Preparedness and Response work

Key principles

- a) Activities should seek to **add value** and address gaps that may exist at the Union and MS level;
- b) Activities should be **complementary** to those of the Commission and EU Member States;
- c) Preparedness and response are **core public health functions** at ECDC and work in synergy with disease programmes;
- d) The **interoperability** of preparedness planning between countries and sectors is a point of emphasis for preparedness support work.
- e) **Partnership** with health and non-health international organisations is critical to ensure that preparedness plans address cross-sectoral dimensions.



ECDC Country Preparedness Support



1. Support **EU implementation of Decision 1082/2013/EU** to enhance preparedness for serious cross-border threats to health
2. Support **country-level public health emergency preparedness planning** and implementation in the field of communicable diseases
3. **Facilitate cross-border and intersectoral collaboration** in the field of public health emergency preparedness with relevant EU and international partners
4. Coordinate and steer preparedness activities within ECDC as related to **relevant disease programmes and core public health functions**

ECDC Simulation Exercise Programme

- Annual regional ECDC designed tabletop exercise on a hot topic
 - 2017 – Avian influenza; 2018 – Emergence of hypervirulent AMR strain of bacteria in a healthcare setting
 - 80+ participants from 13 countries (EU member states, EU enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy countries) as well as international organisations at each event
 - Aim to raise awareness and practice the coordinated response to a cross-border threat
- Ad hoc support (on request) to the design and development of exercises planned by others both internally and external to ECDC
- Delivery of an internal exercise programme to support ECDCs response activities
- Coordination of ECDCs participation in externally developed exercises
- Workshops where scenarios are used to drive discussion (eg Romanian presidency AMR conference, Biorisk course)

Training

- **ECDC** experts to participate in 24/7 duties
- **EPIET/EUPHEM** two day hands-on exercise once a year, one week of RRA
- **ESCMIID** - training on EI and RA methodology at ECDC summer schools
- **EU MS** – recent visit from Germany
- **Non-EU MS** (with international relations) – group trainings – Israel, Morocco
- **WHO** – joint EI and RA trainings
- **ECDC visitors**, over ten presentations per year to visiting groups of students and professionals

RRA exercise – Zika – Autochthonous case in France – For facilitators

Rules and advice:

- Trainers can use internet as much as they want
- A list of useful websites is given in annex
- Facilitators will have to make sure that trainees don't spend too much time on research
- Facilitators should remind the participants to not fight the scenario

Scenario

The scenario is about local vector borne transmission of Zika virus in EU (France). In terms of risks, the scenario of further transmission of Zika in EU where the competent vector is present as a good likelihood and a medium impact.

- France: Competent vector present
- Sexual transmission excluded
- Most likely, autochthonous vector borne transmission
- Saliva transmission not ruled out, at least at the beginning

EPIET role

- EPIETs will play the role of ECDC experts
- They will have to present 6 slides to the ECDC director and senior management staffs (played by a facilitator) before an EU parliament session.

Learning objectives

- Trainees should formulate correct questions to assess the risks
 - Example of good questions: what is the risk for further vector borne transmission in France or what is the risk for pregnant women in the affected area in France to give birth to a child with congenital abnormality
 - Example of bad question: what is the risk for France (too vague)

The objective is not to evaluate the risk correctly, but to justify the risk evaluation. For example, trainees can evaluate the risk for further vector borne transmission as medium or high, but they need to document their choice for risk assessment.

- Trainees should work under strong time constraints as the deadline for a RRA is a core aspect
- Trainees should list the uncertainties and prioritize their recommendations

Subjects

- EWRS message about one autochthonous case – **To be given at the beginning**
- Communication from authorities about control measures – **To be given after 15 minutes after the start of the exercise**
- Result of entomological survey in Toulon – **To be given after 30 minutes after the start of the exercise**
- 2nd EWRS with 3 additional cases near Toulon – **To be given after 60 minutes after the start of the exercise**

Risk to be evaluated

CIRE SUD **VEILLE HEBDO**
PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR
Point n°2016- 24 publié le 26 juin 2016
Période analysée : du lundi 20 au dimanche 26 Juin 2016

POINTS CLEFS

RISQUE ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIQUE

Le 24 juin, le premier cas de virus Zika a été notifié à Toulon (France).

Il s'agit d'un enfant de 3 ans qui n'a pas d'antécédents de voyage. A ce jour, ce jeune enfant ne présente pas de signe clinique ni virus Zika.

Les services pédiatriques ainsi que l'ECDC ont été informés des autres professionnels, notamment la pédiatrie pérenne, conformément à l'obligation réglementaire.

Une réunion de crise impliquant les services pédiatriques concernés, le pédiatre ainsi que les services de la mairie de Toulon aura lieu le 27 juin.

Premiers résultats de la surveillance : 11 enquêtes réalisées le 1^{er} au 27 juin 2016 ont permis d'identifier 3 enfants à virus Zika.

RECOMMANDATIONS NON SPÉCIFIQUES - Synthèse sur la première semaine

Activez votre service pour les services des urgences et les SAUJ. Activez en France pour les associations (OUI) (OUI) pour les centres d'opérations. Ensemble des résultats obtenus par département, et par les départements. en 2016. Cliquez sur le lien pour accéder aux données et cartes.

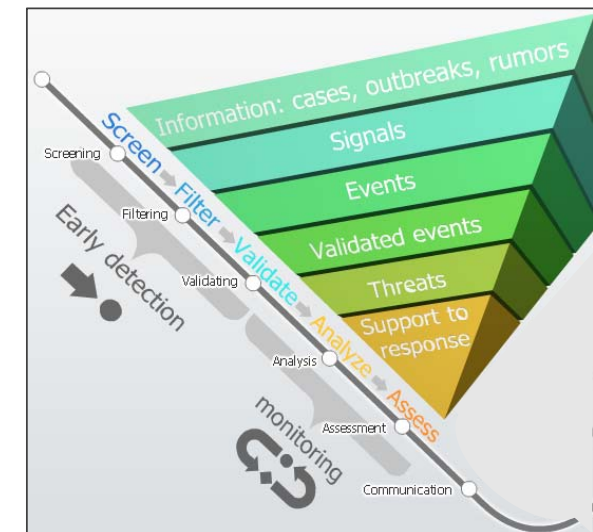
RECOMMANDATIONS SPÉCIFIQUES

Faire labelliser les sites.

RECOMMANDATIONS SPÉCIFIQUES

Surveillance active continue et prioritaire (Source : Réseau national de surveillance épidémiologique) Ensemble des données obtenus par département, et par les départements. en 2016. Cliquez sur le lien pour accéder aux données et cartes.

SANTÉ PUBLIQUE FRANCE
Nouveaux signaux sentinelles de santé publique depuis le 1^{er} mai 2016. Plus d'infos en 2016.13



ECDC Scientific advice and guidance

Disease Surveillance

- 52 communicable diseases
- TESSy data access

Scientific advice

- Expert Opinions
- Systematic Reviews
- Public Health Guidance

Member State Support

- Direct MS support in specific disease areas per request

Public Health Microbiology

- EuLabCap to access public health vulnerabilities in microbiology

Networking

- ESCAIDE (annual scientific conference in the field of communicable disease)

Disease-specific programmes (DPs)

1. Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-associated Infections (ARHAI)
2. Emerging and Vector-borne Diseases (EVD)
3. Food- and Waterborne Diseases and Zoonoses (FWD)
4. HIV, STI and viral Hepatitis (HSH)
5. Influenza and other respiratory viruses (IRV)
6. Tuberculosis (TB)
7. Vaccine-preventable Diseases (VPD)

ECDC's strategic partners contribute to health security



Collaboration between three EU agencies on surveillance and analysis of data in a One Health Perspective



Joint Interagency Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance Analysis report (JIACRA)

First JIACRA report published in January 2015

Second JIACRA report published in July 2017

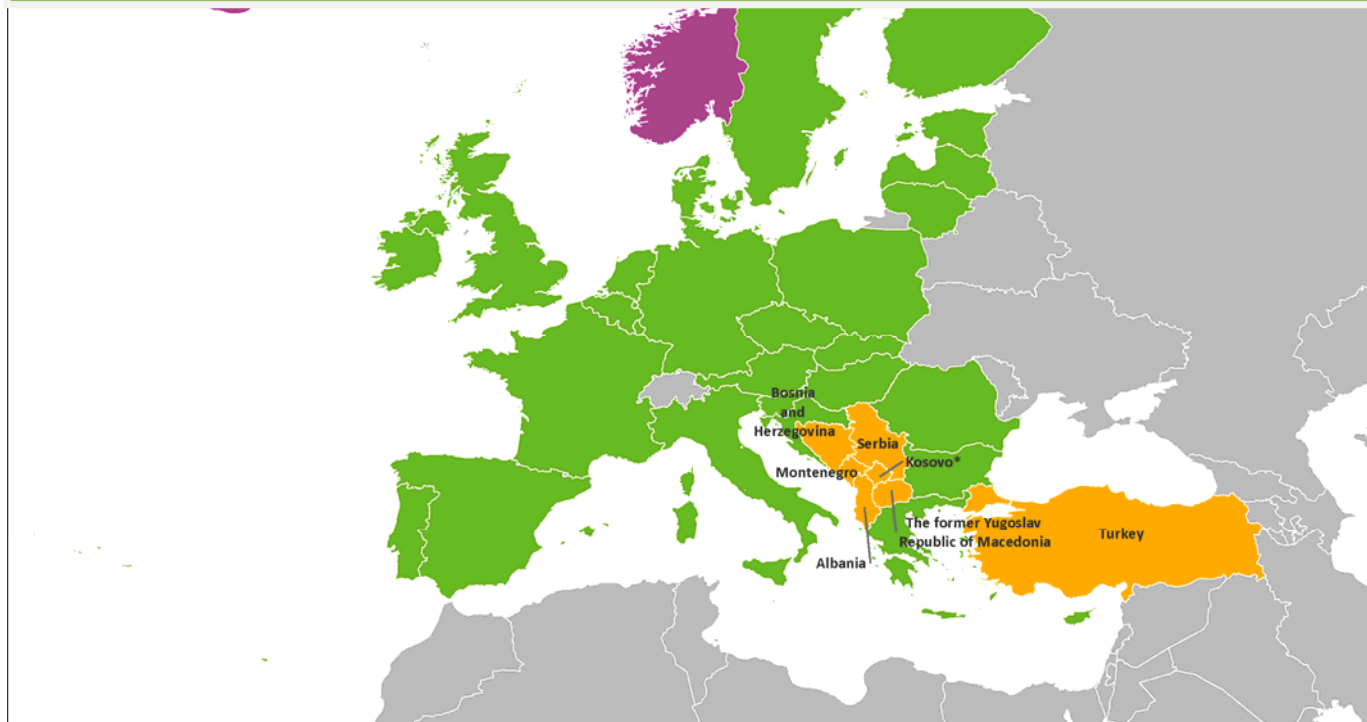
Third JIACRA report will be published in December 2020



ECDC Partnership outside the EU

EU ENLARGEMENT COUNTRIES

- Assess existing capabilities and progress,
- Initiate the implementation of technical collaboration action plans with ECDC,
- Progressive involvement in ECDC activities, systems and networks,
- Participation in ECDC technical discussions as observers

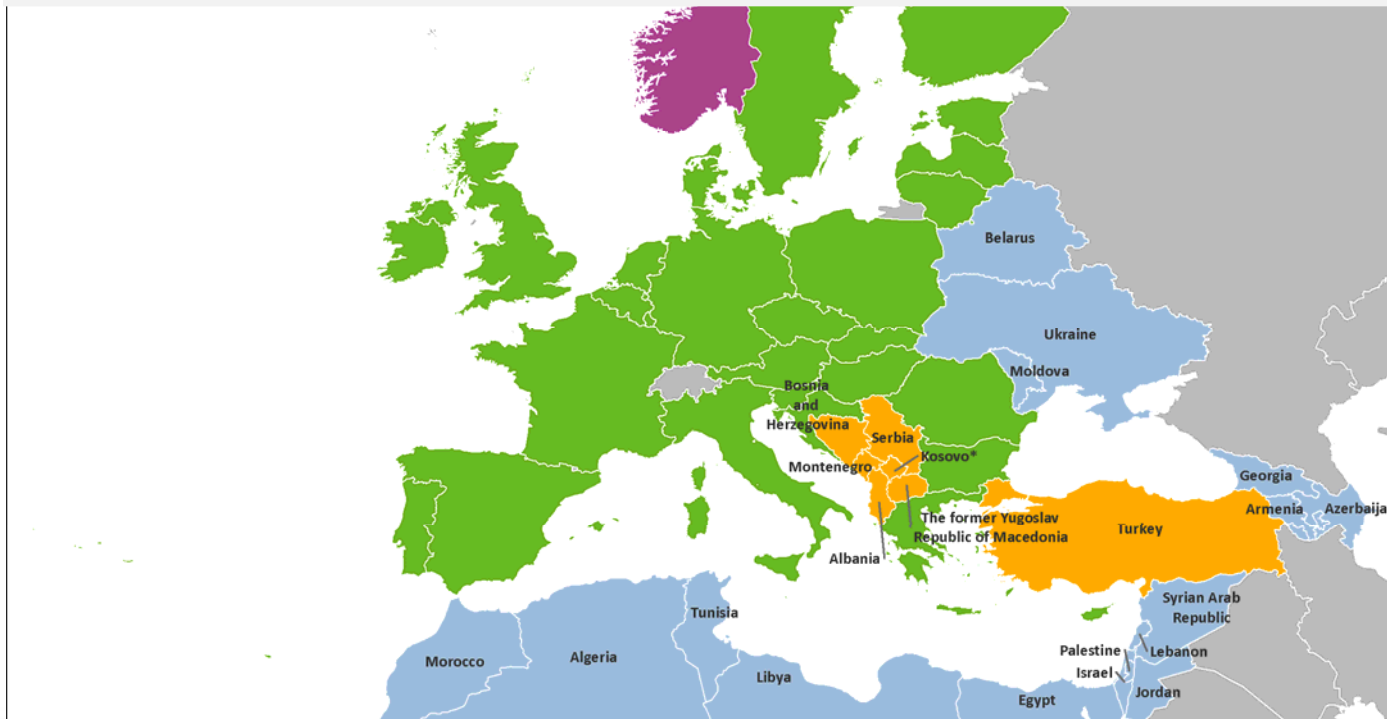


ECDC Partnership outside the EU

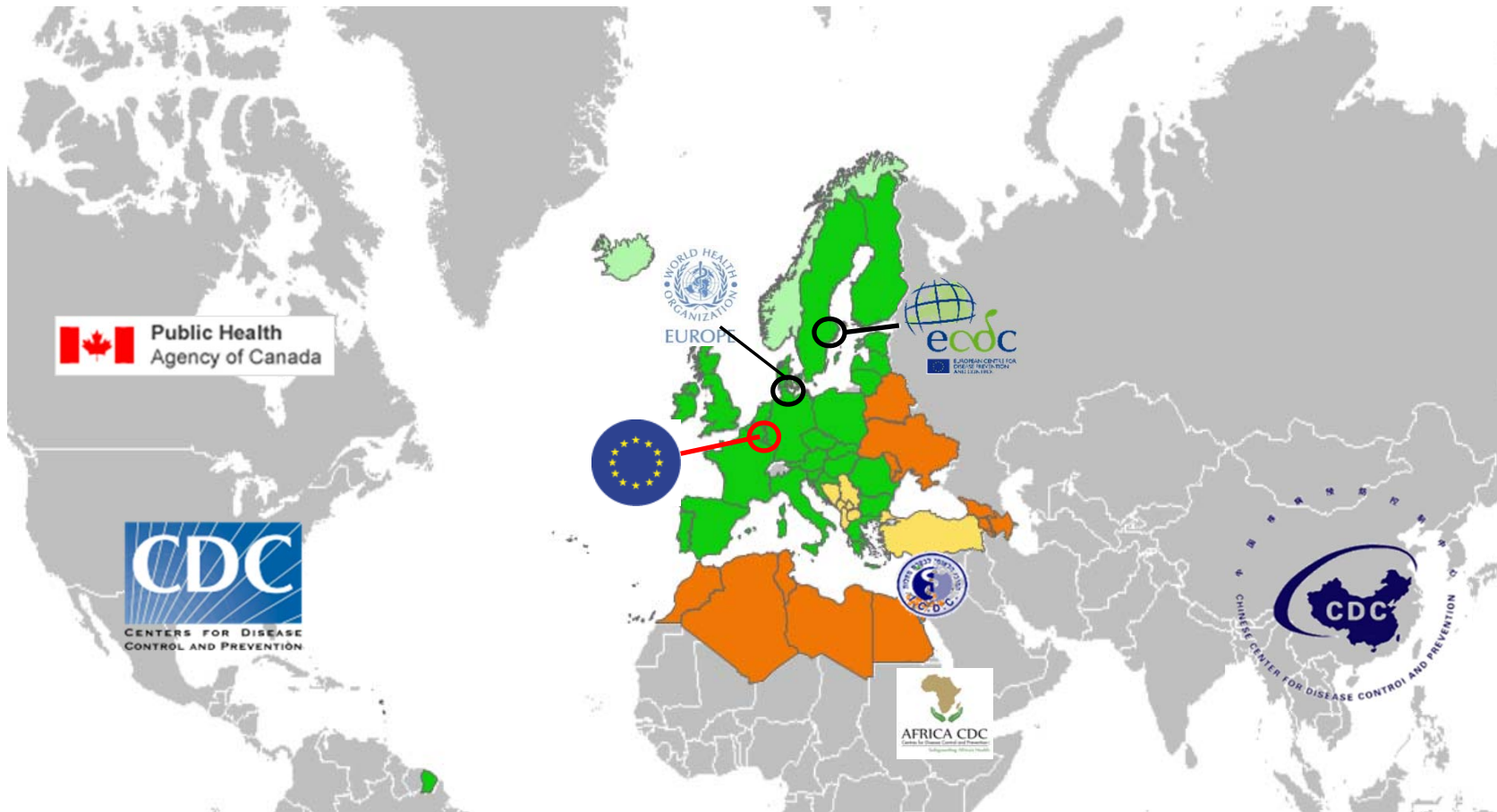


European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) partner countries

- Develop sustainable procedures, tools, and contacts for technical cooperation with ENP partner countries,
- Support an approximation of EU standards ,
- Support efficient and timely technical cooperation between EU and ENP experts



Working with European and international strategic partners





Thank you
ecdc.europa.eu