Strengthening surveillance to respond to outbreaks

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Relationship: disease progression and risk of transmission

- Infected
- Illness
- Non-infectious
- Infectious
- Non-infectious

Risk of transmission

Duration

Death and burial

Improving
Intervention approach to control Ebola outbreak

Once a case is detected and confirmed:

1. Ensure complete Contact Tracing
   - Purpose: Remove infectious cases early and limit spread
   - Carefully monitor contacts

2. Isolate contacts with disease
   - Identify those with signs and symptoms
   - Confirm the disease: Ebola Positive or Negative

3. Treat cases

4. Manage burials

5. Provide community support
Challenging but outbreak can be controlled

- Early and decisive intervention is key
  - Increasing number of cases and contacts overwhelms the ability of systems to control

- Outbreaks controlled during the same period
  - Nigeria
  - Senegal
  - DRC
What is the appropriate response within Africa?

- **Mechanism:** Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response Strategy
- **What:** integrated surveillance model for priority diseases in Africa
- **Where:** Adopted by majority of Africa
- **How:** Detect, confirm, respond from community to national/ international levels
- **Content:** All tools/ materials required for managing an outbreak
- **Technical Guidelines for Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response in the African Region** (right-click and select Open Hyperlink)
Relevance for MSH

- Effective surveillance with response activities is primary defense
- Countries require implementation support
  - Strengthened surveillance and response capacity
    - Focus on Ebola
- Targeted to district and community levels
- Align closely with Ministry of Health initiatives