

# Collaborative Surveillance

## Strengthening health emergency preparedness, response, and resilience

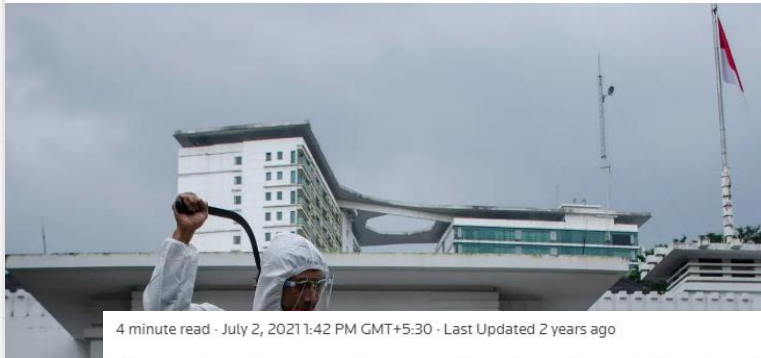
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# During Emergencies – Decision Makers Need to Make **Defensible** Decisions

Indonesia announces restrictions for two major islands as the Delta variant spreads.

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4 minute read - July 2, 2021 1:42 PM GMT+5:30 - Last Updated 2 years ago

**Analysis: Indonesia looked to India on lockdown, but didn't adopt its policy**

By Tom Allard



Witness

**Manila Lockdown: One of the longest COVID lockdowns in the world**

During the COVID-19 lockdown in the Philippines, Lito wonders which is the bigger virus or hunger? [Read more](#)

Calls mount in Indonesia for school closures as Omicron cases rise



**Vietnam Sharply Divided on Coronavirus School Closures**



# Single surveillance system is insufficient to answer many of them

is this a true outbreak

how many cases and deaths did we have today?

should we adjust our response, how, what resources are needed?

who is most vulnerable?

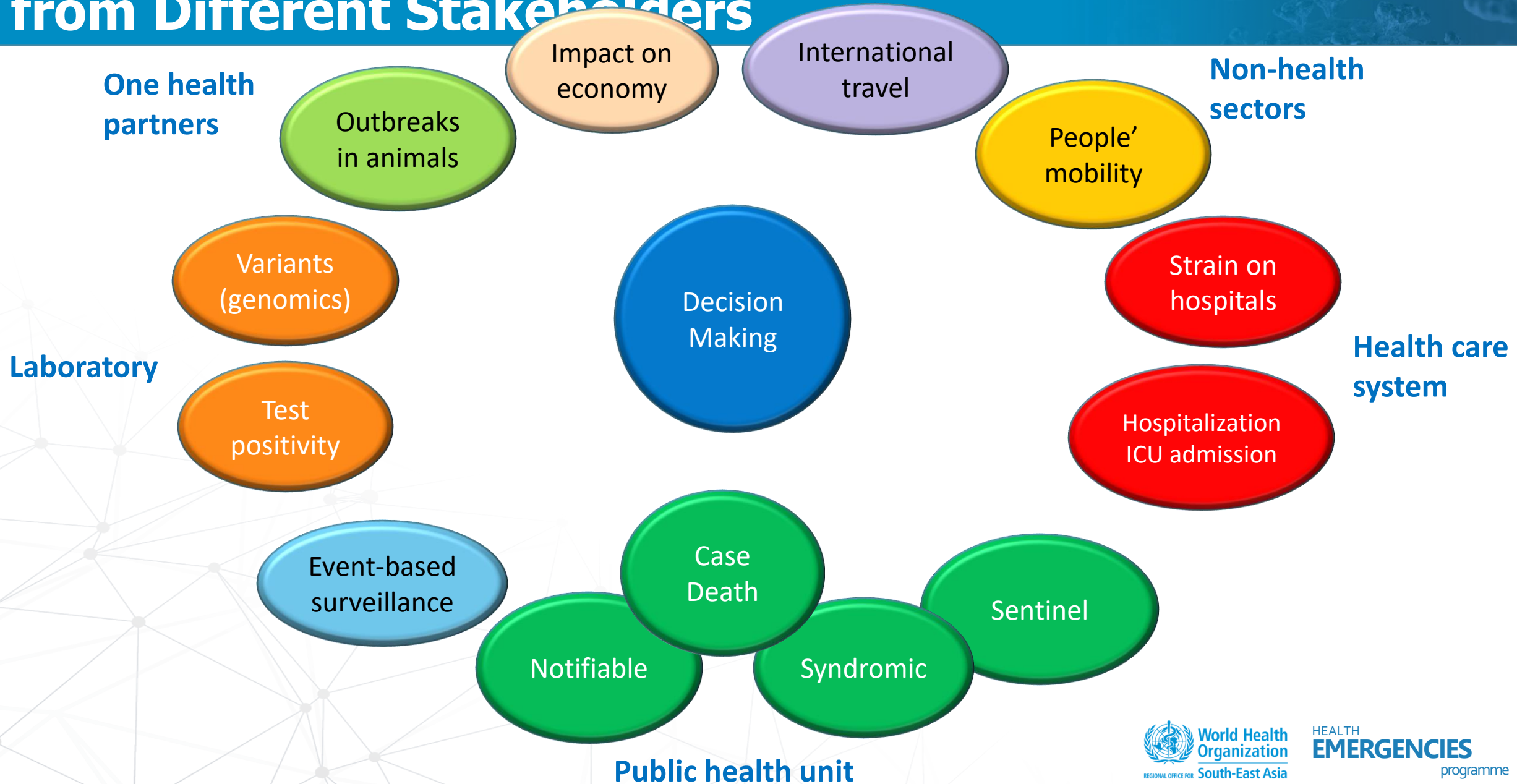
are our interventions effective and will they succeed?

are our facilities coping?

what variants are circulating here and how dangerous are they?

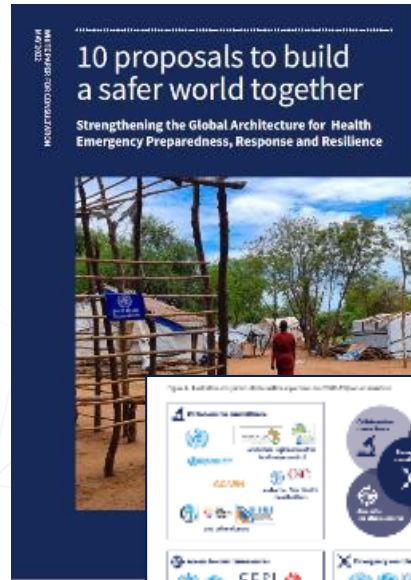


# Better Decision Making Requires Multiple Information from Different Stakeholders



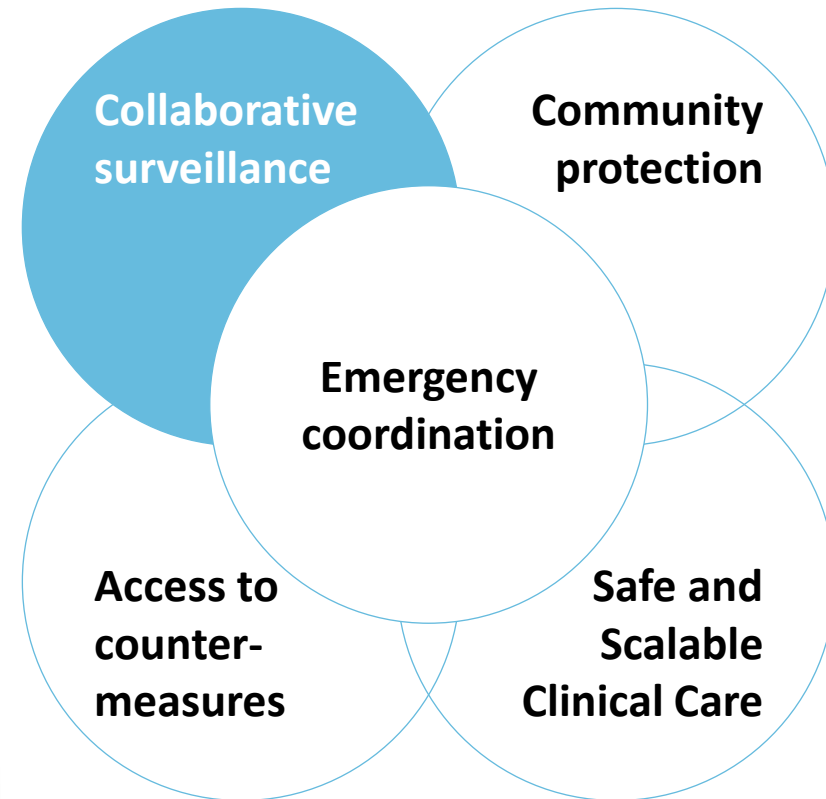
# 10 proposals to build a safer world together

## Strengthening the Global Architecture for Health Emergency Preparedness, Response and Resilience



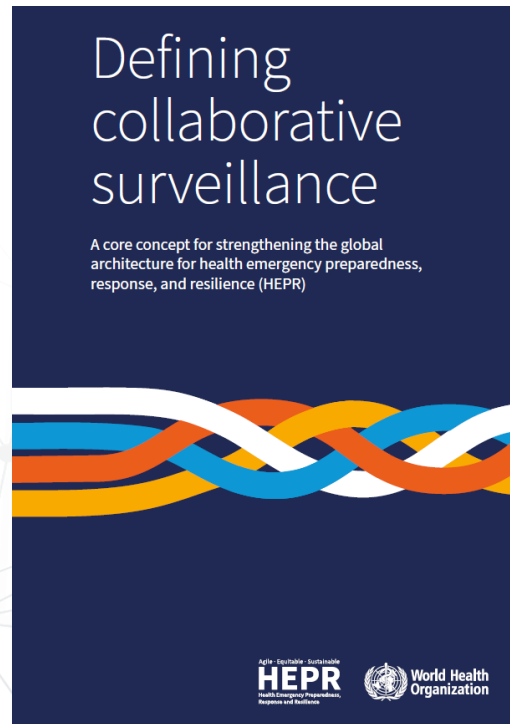
**300+ recommendations**

5 interconnected HEPR subsystems



[https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/emergency-preparedness/who\\_hepr\\_june30draftforconsult.pdf?sfvrsn=e6117d2c\\_4&download=true](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/emergency-preparedness/who_hepr_june30draftforconsult.pdf?sfvrsn=e6117d2c_4&download=true)

# What is Collaborative surveillance?

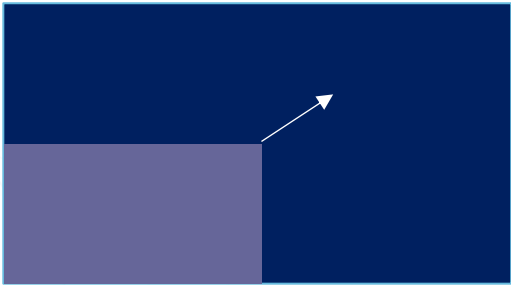


**The systematic strengthening of capacity and collaboration among diverse stakeholders, both within and beyond the health sector, with the ultimate goal of enhancing public health intelligence and improving evidence for decision making**

*(working definition)*

# Strengthen capacity and collaboration

## Increasing capacity



**Increasing the coverage and quality of surveillance**

increasing workforce, systems' capacity and tools, adding new data sources, or improving technology

## Strengthening collaboration

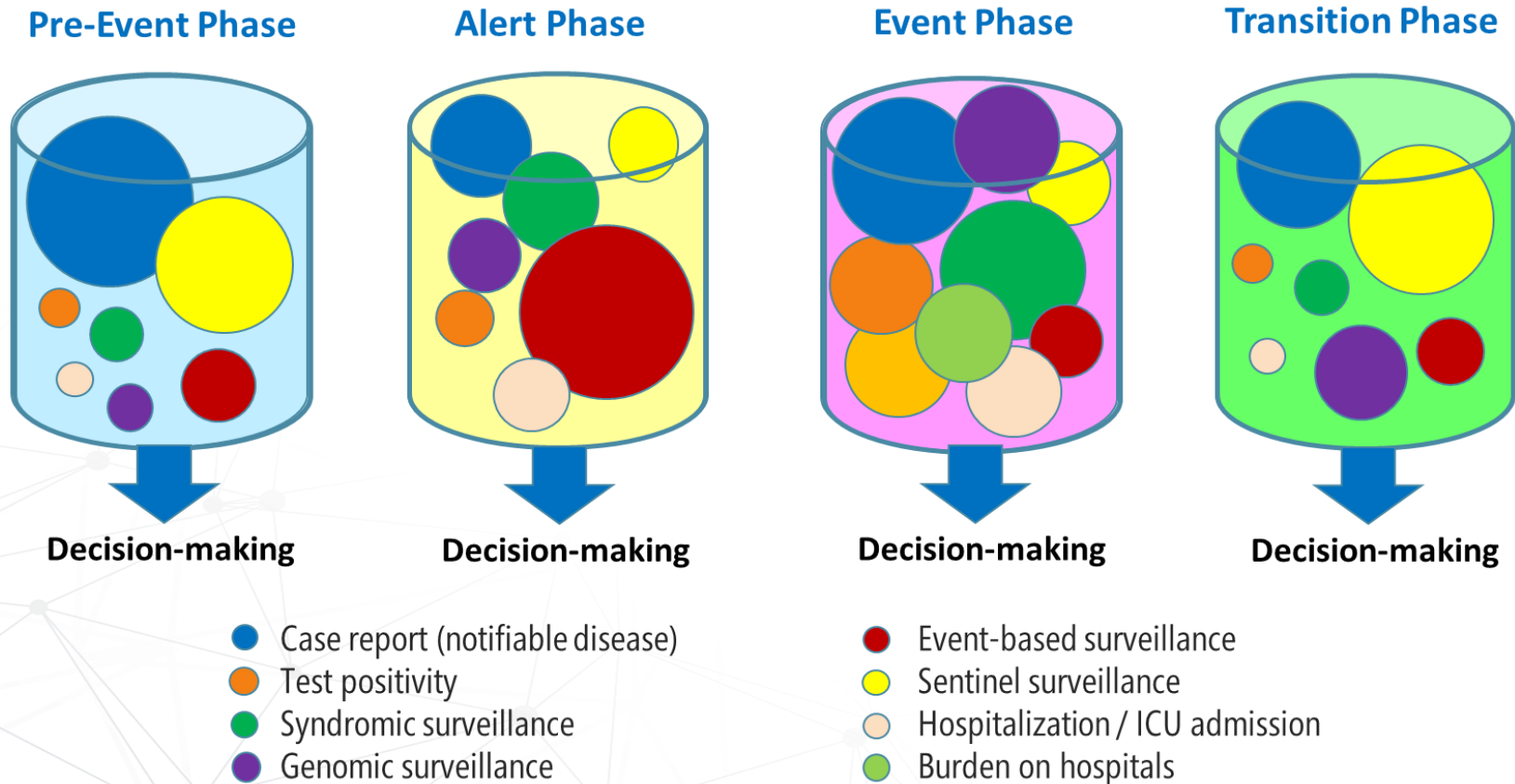


**Building intentional collaboration across 4 dimensions**

connecting surveillance stakeholders across systems, platforms, tools, networks, and skill sets

# Multi-Source Surveillance

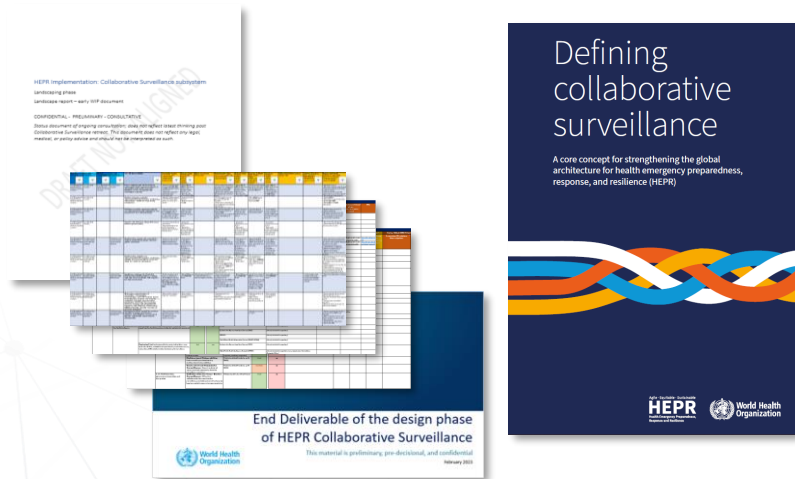
- Collaborative surveillance is not new to Asia Pacific – APSED III has advocated for multi-source surveillance
- The relative importance of surveillance approaches **vary over the emergency cycle**



Source: WHO SEARO, adapted from APSED-III



# Concluding Phase I – initiating Phase II



## Phase 1 (Design):

- Landscaping: case for change, key shifts, lessons learned, gaps
- Inputs to HEPR horizontal work
- Compendium of outputs developing HEPR CS & exploring its use: *e.g., tools & tech, L&D, context specific needs, interdependencies, impact eval. ...*
- **Concept paper (the what?) – May 2023**

## Phase 2 (Implementation):

- Roadmap
- **Practical tools** to support country and regional implementation (*the how?*): *e.g., surveillance maturity self-assessment & prioritization tool; strengthening key WHO frameworks and tools ...*
- **... to be defined with Member States, partners, and WHO COs & ROs**





Published Date: 2024-09-08 08:35:53 +07

Subject: PRO/AH/EDR> Leptospirosis - Thailand (02): flooding, fatal

Archive Number: 20240908.8718637

LEPTOSPIROSIS - THAILAND (02): FLOODING, FATAL

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A ProMED-mail post

<http://www.promedmail.org>

ProMED-mail is a program of the

International Society for Infectious Diseases

<http://www.isid.org>

Date: Fri 6 Sep 2024

Source: Komchadluek [in Thai, machine trans., edited]

<https://www.komchadluek.net/news/general-news/585251>

[On] 6 Sep 2024 at the Disease Control Office 9, Nakhon Ratchasima, Dr. Thaweechai Visanuyothin, Director of the Disease Control Office 9, Nakhon Ratchasima, revealed that during this period, Thailand has had heavy rain and flooding. If you walk through water and step through mud with bare feet, you may be contaminated with bacteria causing leptospirosis. Leptospirosis usually spreads during the rainy season or when there is a monsoon. The cause is bacteria that are in the urine of animals such as rats, pigs, cows, buffalo, dogs, goats, and sheep, and contaminate water sources, canals, small puddles, and muddy ground that is damp.

The bacteria can live for months and can enter the human body through wounds, abrasions, scratches, or through soft skin from prolonged soaking or drinking contaminated food or water. In the early stages, patients will have symptoms similar to common infectious diseases.

But the difference is noticeable: about 2-10 days after infection, a sudden high fever, severe headache, body aches, especially in the calves and base of the legs, along with chills. Some people may have nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and red eyes. If you have these symptoms after wading through mud or soaking in water for a long time, be aware of this disease and see a doctor as soon as possible. Also, inform the doctor of your history of wading through mud or water.

Treatment: Do not buy medicine to take by yourself because it can make the symptoms more severe, such as liver and kidney failure. In the past, data on deaths from leptospirosis found that most people came to see a doctor too late.

For the leptospirosis situation in Health Zone 9, from 1 Jan to 2 Sep 2024, there were 98 patients with 2 deaths, broken down by province as follows: Nakhon Ratchasima Province had 36 patients, 1 death; Buriram Province had 23 patients; Surin Province had 20 patients, 1 death; and Chaiyaphum Province had 19 patients. Most patients are farmers, grow crops, and raise animals.

The age group with the most patients is 65 years and older, followed by 55-64 years and older, and 45-[54] years, respectively.

How to prevent leptospirosis

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- Avoid soaking in water for long periods of time or wading through water and mud barefoot. People with wounds or scratches on their feet must be especially careful. If you must wade through water, wear boots.

If you have a wound, cover it with a waterproof plaster. Clean the wound and your body immediately after wading through water.

- Wash your hands and feet frequently with soap and water.

- Eat clean, freshly cooked food. Leftover food should be stored in a tightly closed container and reheated to a boil before eating.

- When cleaning your house after the flood recedes, wear rubber gloves and boots. Put away trash and food scraps in a container with a tight lid or put them in a plastic bag and tie it tightly to prevent it from being a food source for rats.

- If you have a high fever, headache, muscle pain, especially in your calves, after touching a watery area or soil that is contaminated with animal urine, do not buy medicine to take yourself. You should see a doctor immediately and inform them of your risk history.

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Communicated by:

ProMED

via

ProMED-MBDS

[\*Leptospirosis is a disease caused by bacteria. Symptoms include fever, headache, muscle aches, vomiting, or diarrhea.

# What WHO does..?

- Event surveillance (Local Media, Promed, EIOS)
- Maintain 'Situational Awareness' (multi source 'surveillance')
  - Media reports
  - Websites of Ministries of Health, Environment, etc...
  - Requests from SEARO / WHO HQ to WHO Country Offices
  - Queries from other partners (FAO...)
- Informal requests to countries for information
- Requests in the context of IHR (especially a potential PHEIC)
  
- When needed, we undertake an internal risk assessment

# What information does WHO makes available on events

- Postings on the 'Event Information Site'
- Disease Outbreak News
- Epidemiological bulletin (SEARO)
- Periodic updates on websites
- Media briefings
  
- Findings and recommendations of expert committees

**Thank you**

