CDC programme at a glance

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WHY HAVE A CDC UNIT

The world is confronted with

• The emergence of new or newly recognized pathogens

• The recurrence of well-characterized epidemic-prone diseases

• The potential for accidental or deliberate release of biological agents
Components of CDC

1. Emerging and reemerging infectious diseases-(ERID)-SARS,
2. Zoonotic diseases-rabies control programme
3. Health intelligence (Biological warfare) e.g. Anthrax
4. Epidemic preparedness and response (EPR)
5. Disease surveillance system- Notification of diseases and data analysis for identification of outbreaks, determining alert and action thresholds; active surveillance of EPI diseases
6. Coordination of response to outbreaks
Emerging & re-emerging infectious diseases

- The emergence of a novel disease has potential to alarm populations across the globe, elicit a massive public health response, give rise to multinational research network, grip the news media, wreak political havoc, and strike a blow to the tourism and travel industries of several countries. e.g. SARS
Zoonotic diseases

• Out of over 30 state controlled animal diseases, Anthrax is one of 8 state controlled zoo-noses

• Others are:
  – Rabies
  – Brucellosis
  – Bovine Tuberculosis
  – Salmonella Enteritidis
  – Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
  – Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
  – Psittacosis
Rabies control programme

At national, provincial and district level. Comprising of Rabies advisory/action groups-(intersectoral)
RABIES CONTROL PROGRAMME

NATIONAL RABIES ADVISORY GROUP

Provincial Rabies Advisory Group

11 District Rabies Action Groups
Other role - players
Health facilities
RAG
VET
CDC
EHP
SAPS
SPCA
Programme at a glance

• Develop Guidelines.
• Continued training and reinforcing of guidelines.
• Work jointly with Agriculture and Veterinary sciences to control animal rabies that will in turn reduce human rabies.
• Create public awareness for vaccinating their pets and to access health services early if bitten by an animal suspected of being rabid.
• Ensure availability and accessibility of vaccine and immunoglobulin at all times
Outbreak control & prevention of epidemics

- Traditional approaches to containing outbreaks were defensive, trying to secure borders from the entry of infectious diseases.
- Modern solutions, in addition to the development of new anti-infective drugs and vaccines, are built on a combination of early warning surveillance systems, epidemic preparedness plans, stockpiles of essential materials, speedy communications and information sharing through networks to rapidly contain epidemic threat.
Outbreak response

• To contribute to the preparation of the plan of action for epidemic preparedness and response
• To mobilise human, material and financial resources for epidemic prevention and control locally
• To coordinate the implementation of the plan of action
Outbreak response

• To coordinate public information and education during outbreaks/epidemics
• To monitor the implementation of outbreak/epidemic control actions
• To coordinate assistance for epidemic prevention and control from various partners
Outbreak response

• To monitor resource utilisation (drugs, vaccines, supplies, disinfectants, logistics and financial resources)

• To verify any rumour of disease outbreak in the district

• To carry out outbreak investigation
Outbreak response

• To propose appropriate strategies and measures for the rapid containment of epidemics to the district epidemic management committee

• To participate actively in the implementation of epidemic prevention and control strategies

• To provide technical support to the health facilities during outbreaks/epidemics

• To evaluate overall preparedness, investigation and response
Infectious Diseases Surveillance

• Review data on reported epidemic-prone in order to detect possible outbreak
• Strengthen Integrated Disease Surveillance (IDS) for epidemic prone infectious diseases
Infectious Diseases Surveillance

- Ensure that an Early Warning System for potential outbreaks is established and functional for early detection of potential epidemics
- Disseminated data for prompt and appropriate response, and to all users, in the form of reports, website, etc timeously
Infectious Diseases Surveillance

• Generate weekly data on priority condition to facilitate rapid response
• Collect and disseminate data on a daily basis during outbreak from prevention and control purposes
Epidemic Preparedness and Response

• Verify rumours and reported outbreaks for rapid, scientific and systematic response
• Coordinate epidemic preparedness, response and any other activities that involve outbreaks of communicable diseases
• Provide technical inputs for the development of guidelines on control, prevention and management of specific epidemic-prone infectious diseases of epidemic potential
Epidemic Preparedness and Response

• Implement EPR strategy for rumour verification, early detection, outbreak investigation, epidemic preparedness and response

• Conduct epidemiological investigation of infectious diseases outbreak

• Formulate and implement operational response procedures

• Monitor and evaluate preparedness and response activities
Information, Education and Communication

• Develop and disseminate information of disease outbreaks to the public, managers, neighbouring countries and World Health Organisation

• Develop and distribute IEC materials, e.g. poster, pamphlets and audio-visuals, for public awareness in the country
Information, Education and Communication

- Increase public awareness on infectious diseases through electronic media, television, radio, and internet
- Prepare and submit reports/information to strategic managers and political heads and structures such as the Directors General, Minister, parliament, cabinet, etc
Capacity Development

• Provide technical support and training on epidemic preparedness and response to provincial and district outbreak response teams

• Support provinces in epidemic intelligence (rumour verification, clinical surveillance, laboratory surveillance, investigation, control, prevention, and case management)
General measures for epidemic control

- active surveillance, case management, management of family members and contacts, burials and other social gatherings, food handling, water supply and sanitation and health education.
Key performance areas

• Develop protocols or guidelines for priority diseases

• Establish reporting systems and disease-specific indicators to identify the threat of communicable diseases.
Key performance areas

• Provide training to professional and clinical employees on the optimal treatment of communicable diseases.
Key performance areas

• Liaise with external authorities to establish and identify monitoring, preventative and curative protocols in areas which are not under the control of the provincial Health authorities (e.g. water management authorities).

• Advise senior management on possible threats posed by communicable diseases and recommend reactive and proactive responses to these.
CDC: required structure

- manager
  - secretary
    - Principal technical advisor level 12
      - Senior technical advisor Level 10
        - Surveillance officer Level 7
      - Senior technical advisor Level 10
      - Senior technical advisor Level 10
      - Senior technical advisor Level 10