

Influenza in (LYBIA)

6th Mena Influenza Stakeholders Meeting 6-7 April 2017, Prague



COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FOR THE UPCOMING 3 YEARS

- > To build up our laboratory (NIC) and epidemiological capacities in surveillance.
- > To contribute to the global vaccine development through sharing of virus isolates and sequences.
- > To increase use of seasonal influenza vaccine to cover all risky groups.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL UPDATE

- 1. Start and end dates of influenza epidemics: start: 10/12/2016- end: Still going as scattered cases
- 2. Circulating viruses: Not performed
- 3. Subtypes / lineages: No data
- 4. Severity of the epidemics:
 - a) Morbidity (No of reported cases): Not released yet
 - b) Mortality (No of reported deaths): No mortality

KEY ACTION PLAN COMPONENTS / ACTIONS

Actions	Progress achieved since the beginning of MENA INS?	2017 - 2018 Future actions to attain (to be completed in September)	Challenges
1) SURVEILLANCE	 National influenza sentinel surveillance for ILI & SARI at primary heath care & hospitals established. 	 To expand the flu surveillance network nationwide. 	 The ongoing armed conflict & political instability hindered the flu surveillance to be nationwide.
2) VACCINATION	 Flu vaccination program has been strengthen and gradually upgraded to include more risky groups & the coverage rate has been dramatically increased. 	 To expand the flu vaccination program to include more risky groups 	 Provision of enough funding to meet all of the needs.
3) SOCIAL MOBILIZATION / EDUCATION AWARENESS	 Awareness campaigns have been regularly performed in form of seminars and workshops, in addition to immunization &promotion week for HCW& general public especially risky groups). 	 To involve more stakeholders., community leader and religious people. 	 Political instability & security situation
4) ADVOCACY & POLICY	 Libyan Advisory Committee on Influenza Control "LACIC" has been created and has released its recommendations & guidelines for flu vaccination which upgraded periodically. 	 To Include more health focused (NGOs), government officials, researchers, health providers, private business people, religious leaders& community members. To continue providing educational intervention which is the preferred policy venue to increase vaccination rates. 	 Political instability & security situation