



Egypt (Action plan 2017-2018)

## 8th Mena Influenza Stakeholders Meeting

**Organized by Foundation Mérieux** 

Cairo-Egypt 10-11 April 2018



Egypt is a low-middle-income country. It has a large geographic area and a population approaching 100 million (2018).

- Seasonal Influenza vaccination is not considered a top priority by MoH in terms of funding or obligatory immunization. However the MoH make all efforts to monitor Influenza (SARI surveillance) and make public recommendations to the benefit of Influenza vaccination particularly in high risk groups or in face of epidemics.
- Vaccination against seasonal Influenza is therefore motivated mainly by HCPs who are indeed the sole prescribers of seasonal influenza vaccines and who carry the task of explaining the Benefit/Risk of such vaccines to their patients. (a matter depending on the HCPs/patient belief of its importance).

Vaccination coverage rates in Egypt remains at very low rates which does not meet the WHO GAP recommendations which aim at fighting Influenza and preventing pandemic spread

Influenza prevention is therefore a responsibility shared by MoH and HCPs who prescribe means of prevention

The Central Public Health Laboratory in Egypt has been recognized as a national influenza center since 2009. All possible tests (e.g. virus isolation, PCR, serology and sequencing exist and are currently functioning. The sequencing is only for measles and rubella, not for influenza, but the laboratory has started to include seasonal influenza.

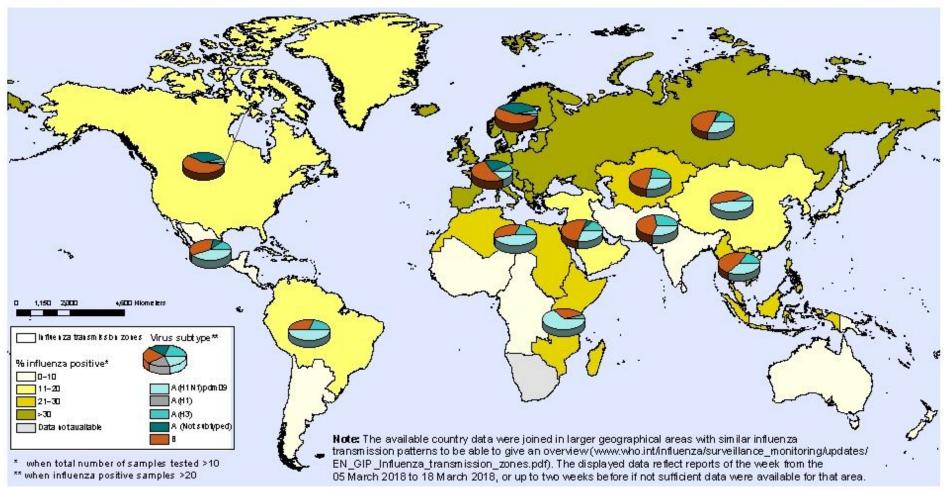
In addition, VACSERA has been recognized as a national influenza centre in Egypt since 1951: virus isolation, polymerase chain reaction and serology are available and functioning; only sequencing is not available. It has conventional polymerase chain reaction which is used in the WHO External Quality Assessment Project.

# COUNTRY OBJECTIVES FOR THE UPCOMING 3 YEARS

- Improve surveillance and disease burden data
- Improve evidence-based communication on Influenza burden and benefits of vaccination.
- Inclusion of Influenza vaccination in National Vaccination program and in National disease guidelines for high risk population.
- Vaccination of HCPs
- Increased Influenza vaccine coverage rates to achieve protection of high risk groups.

#### Percentage of respiratory specimens that tested positive for influenza By influenza transmission zone

Status as of 30 March 2018



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, tenitory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS), FluNet (www.who.int/flunet),



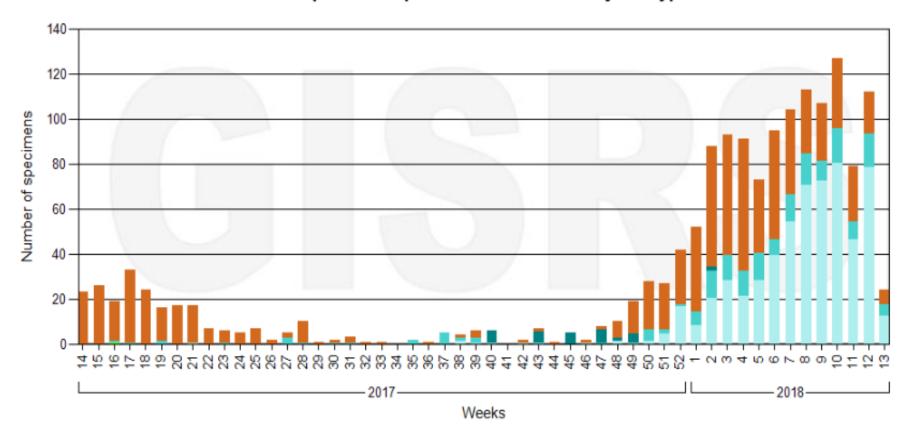


#### Influenza Laboratory Surveillance Information

by the Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS)

#### Egypt

#### Number of specimens positive for influenza by subtype





(26/03/2018 to 01/04/2018)

Week 13

#### Data source: FluNet ( www.who.int/flunet ), Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS)

Year 2018

Influenza Laboratory Surveillance Information, Latest Week

Influenza virus detections

	Number of	specimens	Nun			enza A virus y subtype	ses	Number of		B viruses dete type	cted by			
Country, area or territory	Received/ collected	Processed	A (H1N1) pdm09	A (H3)	A (H5)	A (not subtyped)	A (Total)	B (Yamagata lineage)	B (Victoria lineage)	B (lineage not determined)	B (Total)	Total number of influenza positive viruses	Total number of influenza negative viruses	ILI activity
Afghanistan	84	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	No Report
Albania		14	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		No Report
Algeria	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Regional Outbreak
Armenia		39	6	0		0	6	1	0	0	1	7		No Report
Australia	318	466	6	4	0	3	13	0	0	3	3	16	313	Sporadic
Austria		438	10	5		38	53	0	0	22	22	75		No Report
Azerbaijan		25	0	0		0	0	0	0	2	2	2		No Report
Bahrain	25	23	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	4	19	Sporadic
Bulgaria		21	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		No Report
China	8415	6937	356	34	0	1	391	150	18	0	168	559	6378	Local Outbreak
Côte d'Ivoire	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	47	Sporadic
Cuba		59					0			0	0	0		No Report
Czechia		59	8	0		2	10	3	0	1	4	14		No Report
Donmark		2427	- 5	-44		200	244	0		252	252	667		No Report
Egypt	75	75	13	5			18			6	6	24	51	Local Outbreak
Finiand		9	U	3		U	3	4	U	U	4	1		по кероп
France		2566	21	11		99	131	8	0	265	273	404		No Report
French Guiana	1	1					0	1			1	1		No Report
Georgia		7	1	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1		No Report
Germany		150	35	5		0	40	25	0	0	25	65		No Report
Greece		73	6	0		0	6	3	0	0	3	9		No Report
Guadeloupe	0	0					0			0	0	0		No Report

COMPONENTS / Actions	Progress achieved	Objectives for upcoming 3 years	Challenges
SURVEILLANCE	Egypt's national influenza centres are functioning well and its SARI and ILI surveillance system provides good quality representative baseline data on influenza epidemiology with support from the Partnership Contribution funds.	The Egyptian government is enhancing the capacity of its national public health system to respond rapidly if there are suspicions that a highly pathogenic influenza virus can be transmitted between humans in a sustained way.	New mutations/Avian influenza

COMPONENTS / Actions	Progress achieved	Objectives for upcoming 3 years	Challenges
VACCINATION	Increased from 800 000 to 1 400 000 this year	Improve coverage rates particularly high risk groups & HCPs	<ul><li>- Priority</li><li>- Under awareness of</li><li>HCP and public</li><li>- Safety issues</li></ul>
SOCIAL MOBILIZATION / EDUCATION / AWARENESS	<ul><li>Medical Societies meetings</li><li>TV programs</li><li>Media</li><li>Posters</li></ul>	Influenza Advisory Board to include Medical Societies dealing with high risk groups, EMRO and MoH	<ul><li>Priority</li><li>Financial</li><li>Political issues</li></ul>
ADVOCACY & POLICY	Several Press conferences including MoH and decision and policy makers	Inclusion of vaccination in National guidelines and National vaccination programs	<ul><li>Priority</li><li>Financial</li><li>Influenza literacy</li></ul>

# 1st Egypt ISN meeting - Society Members Fairmont Heliopolis Hotel Feb 9th, 2018 chest disease and TB Microbiology Bronchology Egyptian society of **MESI** diabetes and lipidology Egyptian society ESPED cardiology Egyptian society Obstetrics and Gyn Geriatrics International association



#### **Egypt ISN Working Group**

**Expert Meeting** 

Date: 8th February 2018

Venue: Fairmont Heliopolis

+	1		
	Duration	Topic	Presenter/Participants
	12:00-12:15 pm	Coffee Break	
	12:15-12:30 pm	Opening & Welcome	Dina AbouElwafa
	12:30-13:00 pm	Influenza Disease Fighting Influenza "where do we stand from WHO GAP3" MENA ISN activities. Our mission.	Prof. Hisham Tarraf
	13:00-15:30 pm	Open Discussion  - Unmet needs in Egypt  - Unmet needs related to each specialty  - Objectives of the Working Group  - Where each society stands in terms of Influenza  - Proposed activities to address the gaps  - Establishment of national official recommendations for fluvaccination	Chest Disease and TB Society Prof. Awad Tag Eldin Prof. Wagdy Amin  Egyptian scientific society of Bronchology Prof. Tarek Safwat Prof. Ashraf Madkour  Egyptian Society Of cardiology Prof. Sameh Shahin  Egyptian society of pediatric endocrinology and diabetes Prof. Mona Salem  Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology Prof. Omaima Idris  Egyptian Society Of Diabetes and linidology Prof. Ibrahim El Ebrashy

Modern Egyptian society of internists
- Prof Hisham Tarraf



#### **Objectives**

- Improve surveillance and disease burden data
- Public awareness :Draw focus on Burden of Disease in HRG & Leverage value of flu vaccine in HRG including HCPs
- Leverage role of HCP in conveying the value of Flu vaccine to patients
- Defeat vaccination hesitancy/ limitations
- Liaise with MOH & Increase its involvement ....inclusion in National immunization program and mandatory vaccination policies
- Increase VCR

#### **Agreed on Actions**

- 1. Alignment from all present societies to establish EGYPT ISN WG
- 2. Establish Network/SharePoint "website "for WG member societies interactions
- 3. Press conference to be held in September to announce the establishment of the EGYPT ISN WG
- 4. Biannual meetings for the WG to follow up on the conducted activities and the updates
- 5. Address letter to the "MOH head of preventive medicine" to announce the establishment of the WG
- 6. Invite to future meetings
  - WHO-EMRO
  - MOH preventive medicine official
- 7. Include in the WG the below specialties
  - Geriatrics
  - Pediatrics
  - Oncology
  - Nephrology
- 8. Leverage the importance of research in Egypt regarding influenza burden data from different specialties
- 9. Influenza awareness day September media driven press conference with participation of all societies
- 10. Flu symposium and integration of flu session in all conferences agendas of member societies to leverage the awareness of HCP to value of flu vaccination in HRG
- 11. Include flu vaccination in all local guidelines of member societies ,,, to be later on evidence based
- 12. Establishment of national recommendation for flu vaccination
- 2<sup>nd</sup> EGYPT ISN WG meeting to be held in September 2018 Proposes dates: 8/9/2018 27/9/2018





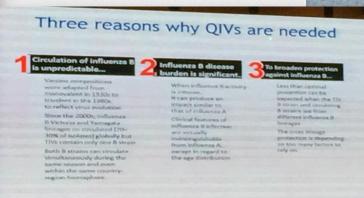
# **1**<sup>ST</sup> Egypt ISN meeting- Future activities

- O Flu Symposia to be integrated in all conferences agendas
- Conducting Multidisciplinary CME program
- Update Local guidelines/Position paper to include flu vaccine as part of the HRG patient management
- O Priority list for vaccination... National recommendation for flu vaccination
- O Liaise with MOH and WHO-EMRO ...

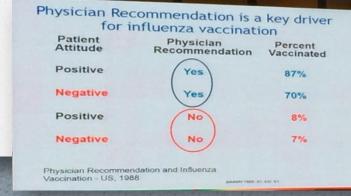
# Flu Symposium

Mediterranean international conference for Applied pediatrics











# Flu Symposium Chest Disease and TB society





Influenza impact globally

Influenza occurs globally with an annual attack rate estimated at 5%-10% in adults and 20%-30% in children.

Worldwide

About 3 to 5 million cases of severe illness, and about 290 000 to 650 000 deaths.



WHO position



"The most effective way to prevent influenza and/or severe outcomes from influenza is vaccination.

Safe and effective vaccines are available and have been used for more than 60 years"

	Actions	Main Activities
2018	2- Research	<ul> <li>Design a number of Burden studies to measure the true impact of Influenza on different high risk groups. Initially involving:         <ul> <li>* Pregnant women</li> <li>* COPD patients</li> <li>* Diabetics</li> <li>* Cardiovascular diseases.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

2017/2018	3. Communication with Public.	1. Increase awareness of Influenza among public (Not just common cold) to understand magnitude of the problem, complications, safety & efficacy of vaccination. (Public awareness leaflets, flyers, postersetc.) – ongoing in pharmacies & HCPs clinics, popular clubs, schools & teach basic hygiene measures
		<ol> <li>Media, social media, with simplified language, knowledge and information in proper timing, by medical societies &amp; bodies (Done)</li> <li>Influenza slide kits to be included in diabetes educators courses. (Done)</li> </ol>

**Main Activities** 

Actions

### Influenza vaccine recommendations

National Clinical Practice Recommendations for Management of Diabetes Mellitus Dec. 2015"



Type 1 DM

"Annually provide an influenza vaccine to all patients with diabetes ≥ 6 months of age."

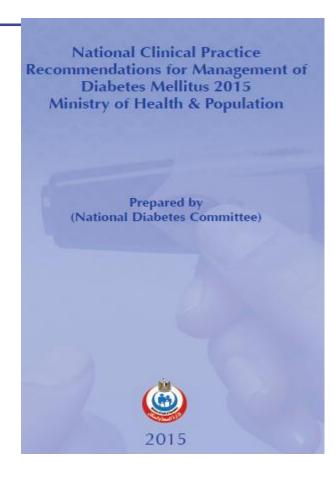
National Clinical Practice Recommendations for Management of Diabetes Mellitus 2015 Ministry of Health & Population

Prepared by (National Diabetes Committee)



Type 2 DM

"Yearly administer the Influenza vaccine to diabetics aged over 6 months".



In 2016 Educational sessions for guidelines in all governorates including Influenza vaccine recommendations (specialist Program)





# The Egyptian Journal of CHEST Diseases and Tuberculosis

Volume 66, Number 4, October 2017

ISSN 0422 - 7638



Editor in chief Prof: Mohamed Awad Tageldin





## Influenza in Gynecology

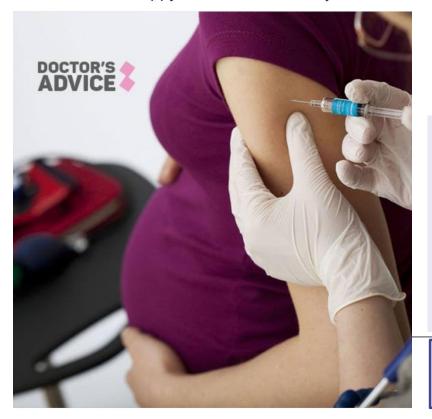


#### Rofayda Health Park

January 18 · 🚱

Influenza vaccine is very safe for pregnant women during all stages of pregnancy.

If you have any questions that you want answered by our doctors, please send us a direct message and we will be happy to answer them for you!





Immunization and Pregnancy: To Do or Not To Do?



Why should pregnant women get vaccinated?

Firstly, an immunized pregnant woman will transfer her immunity t the baby. Also, immunization helps the mother avoid serious complications due to her naturally decreased immunity during pregnancy.

What vaccines are recommended before pregnancy?

Design a study on Influenza disease burden in pregnancy in our region

http://rofayda.org/healthtips/immunizationandpregnancy/

# **CONCLUSIONS / HIGHLIGHTS**

- Improved surveillance
- Working on national vaccination programs to include Influenza vaccination in a suitable priority.
- Encourage studies on Influenza disease burden on different high risk groups.
- Proceed with a body of medical societies to unify efforts to fight influenza.
- Vaccination of HCPs

Abflug / Departure						
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