GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

EPI SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ROADMAP

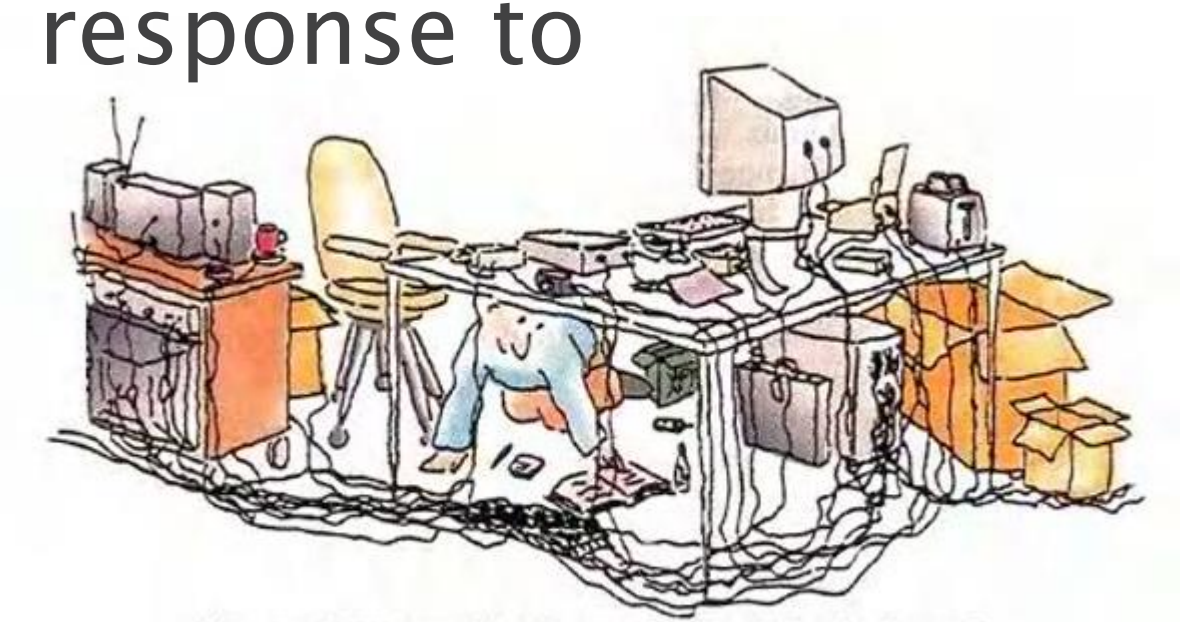
Feedback from the Epi WG

MOTIVATING EXAMPLES

- Depth epidemiological description of the cholera outbreak in Yemen aiming to understand the transmission dynamics
- Real-time forecasting of the effect of the hurricane Matthew in Haiti and estimates of impact of the reactive vaccination campaign
- Macro-dynamics showing the effect of ENSO variation in Africa

These tools, specially if they generate timely outputs…. could improve the preparedness and response to outbreaks…..

But….



"Now, if you can find the power switch, flip it on."

ENSURING THE BASICS

- Cholera surveillance guidance document should be finalized and widely disseminated at all levels
  - E.g. case definitions
- Data collection: quality, standardization, timeliness
- Data management and adequate reporting at all levels
- Ensure appropriate integration of cholera within the infectious diseases surveillance
- Build capacity in the countries to analyze and interpret the data
  - E.g. FETP

IN PRACTICE: THE GOAL

- Support from the GTFCC welcomed, but with a clear objective: enhance country capacity to achieve cholera control

- Nobody (including the modelers) support advocacy for modeling itself, but rather the need to develop adequate analytical tools to achieve precise objectives

IN PRACTICE: MAIN AXES

- The main axes structuring the roadmap fit well with different contexts in which epidemiological support can and should be provided to countries
  - Hotspot identification, measurement of diseases burden and monitoring of trends and progress towards cholera control
  - Response to outbreaks: short-term predictions and simple outbreak features (eg. final size of the epidemic, most likely peak week) can be very useful for planning purposes

IN PRACTICE: NEXT STEPS

- Immediate need to generate precise epidemiological description of the cholera situation in each country to guide the development on the national control plans
  - Identification of hotspots to support the targeting of the interventions proposed
  - Clearly define the epidemiological indicators will be use to monitor the progress of the roadmap
  - Define what data is needed and what analytical approaches should be use to generate these indicators at country level
- To develop a research agenda including
  - Prediction tools for outbreaks
  - Analytical tools for impact evaluations (case management, OCV, WASH)
  - Sero-epidemiology to better understand the burden of diseases