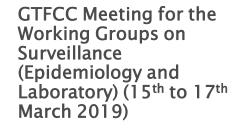






CHOLERA SURVEILLANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE (IDSR) IN SOUTH SUDAN











Definitions

Surveillance

systematic and organized collection, analysis of data to inform public health action

Integrated disease surveillance and response (IDSR)

A strategy of the WHO in the Africa region that fosters integration and optimal use of resources to enhance surveillance, response, and laboratory capacities at the district level

Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN)

This is an adjunct surveillance system established during humanitarian emergencies to address the disease surveillance and response needs that cannot be addressed by the national disease surveillance system (IDSR)

IDSR in South Sudan

Adopted as the national strategy for disease surveillance in South Sudan in 2006

By Dec 2013 – rolled out to 10 states and 80 counties

EWARN setup in 2013 (following the onset of the current crisis) to support disease surveillance and response in conflict-affected states (where IDSR was not functional)

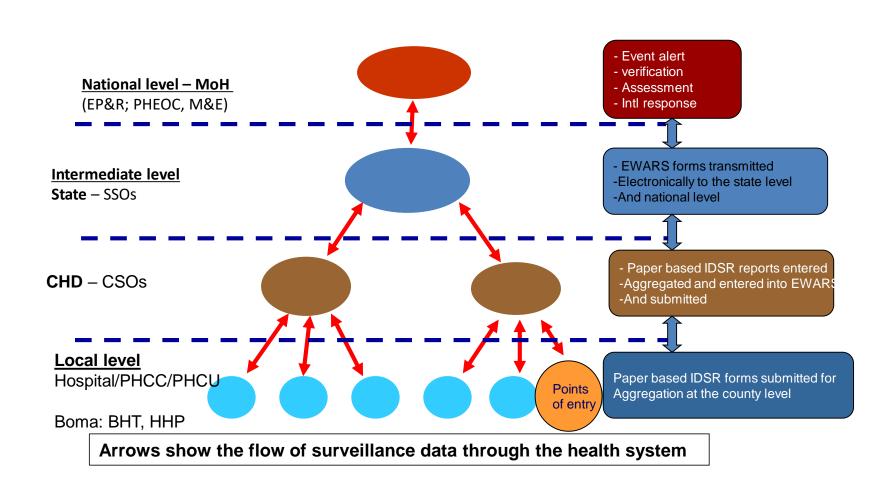
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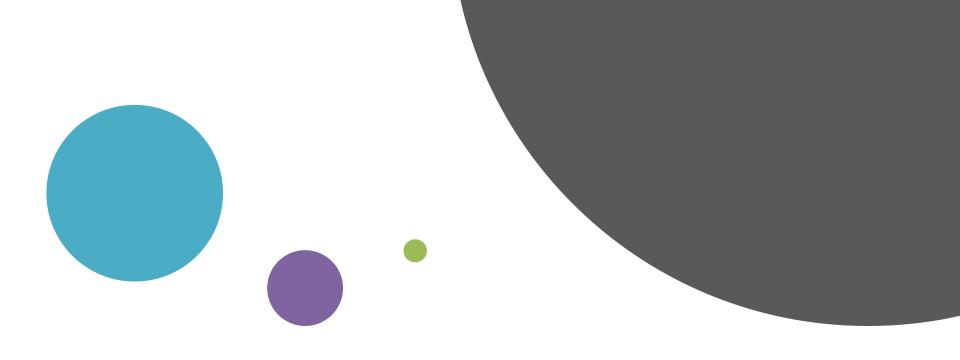
Dec. 2013

2013

4/25/2019

Current Flow of IDSR data





ENHANCING IDSR IN SOUTH SUDAN

Deployment of web-based mobile device enabled EWARS

The EWARS Project

- The **Global EWARS project** is an initiative to strengthen early warning, alert and response in emergencies.
- It supports Ministries of Health and health partners through the provision of technical support, training and fieldbased tools.
- It can be rapidly configured and deployed within 48 hours of an emergency being declared.
- It is designed with frontline users in mind, and built to work in difficult and remote operating environments



Objectives of EWARS

The specific objectives are to:

- 1. Strengthen the ongoing collection, analysis and interpretation of public health data;
- 2. Trigger alerts to potential disease outbreaks at the earliest possible interval and develop strong links with laboratory surveillance to confirm the cause of the outbreak;
- 3. Monitor the course of confirmed outbreaks and direct control measures to stop the outbreak from spreading.

Principles

EWARS supports three main functions of IDSR

- 1. Surveillance data collection, transmission, trend analysis
- 2. Alert flagging events above threshold
- 3. Supporting outbreak response line listing; contact management







Surveillance
Always on the look out

Alert
Quickly raises the alarm

Response
Reacts when you need it most

EWARS Field Support

EWARS in a box

is a kit of ruggedized, field-ready equipment needed to establish and manage surveillance or response activities in field settings.



Requires

- Mobile network coverage

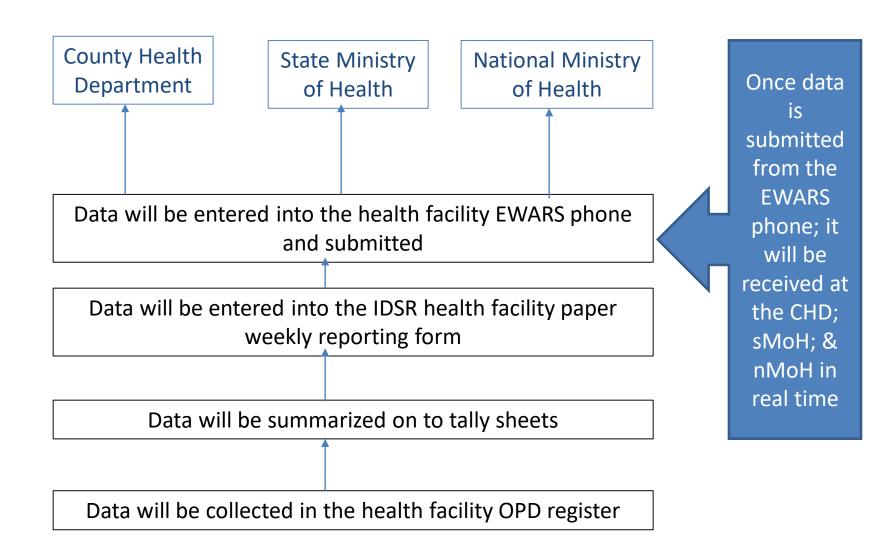


Does not require

- 24 hour electricity supply



Flow of IDSR data after mobile reporting is introduced at health facility level



Cholera Surveillance in the IDSR Context

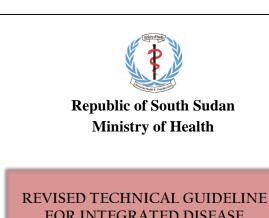
- Cholera is a priority disease for surveillance in South Sudan
- South Sudan IDSR Technical Guidelines describe the
 - Cholera case definition
 - Surveillance and response guidelines

Standard Case definition for cholera

- In an area where the disease is not known to be present: a patient aged 5 years or more develops severe dehydration or dies from acute watery diarrhoea
- In an area where there is a cholera epidemic: a patient aged 2 years or more develops acute watery

diarrhoea with or without vomiting

<u>Community case definition for cholera</u>
Anyone with lots of watery stools



FOR INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE (IDSR) FOR HEALTH WORKERS

JUNE 2013

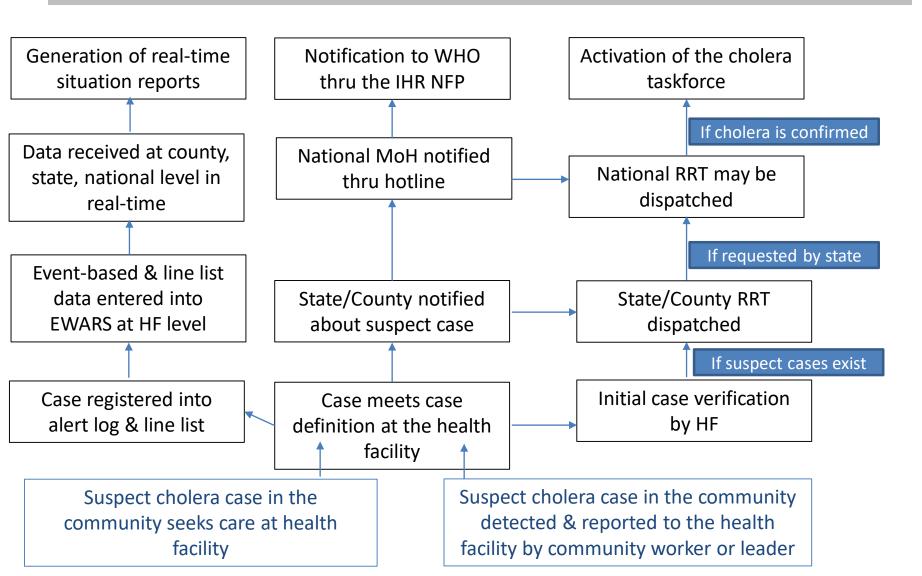
Technical and Financial Support by ECHO, USAID and WHO



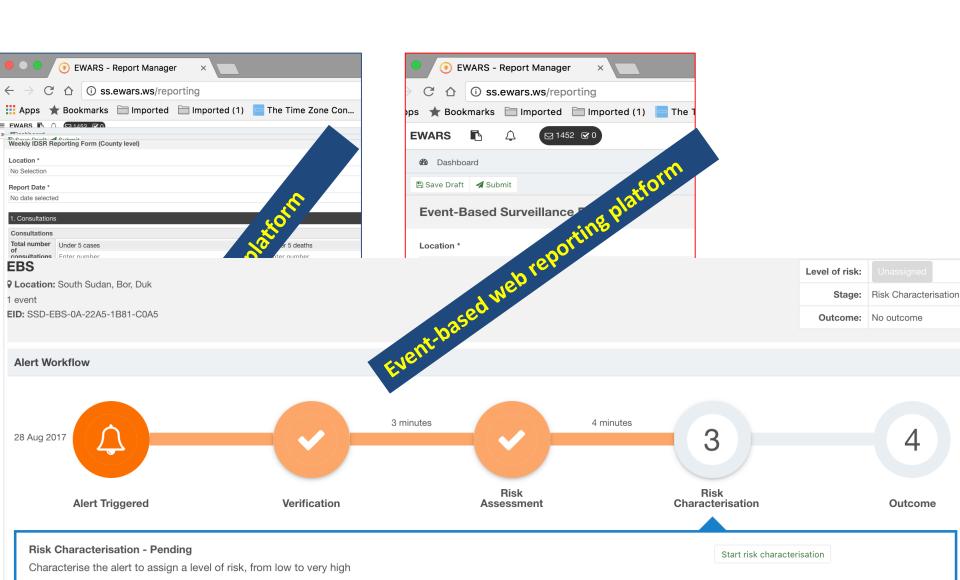




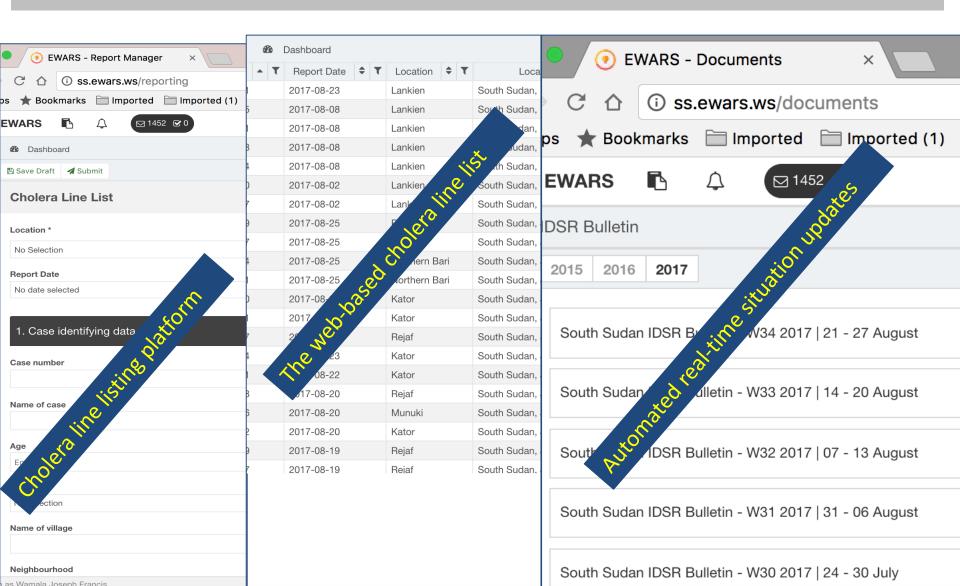
Surveillance Procedure for Responding to a Suspect Cholera Case



EWARS Supports Real-time - Event & Indicator based Surveillance



EWARS Supports Cholera Line listing & Real-time SituationUpdates



EWARS LINK

EWARS dashboard

Thank you