



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON

CHOLERA CONTROL

Use of cholera vaccine, **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, 2019**

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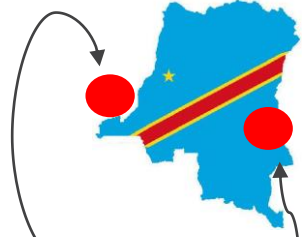
6th meeting of the Global Task Force Cholera Control (GTFCC)

THE 7TH PANDEMIC OF CHOLERA IN DRC



1970

Cholera in Africa



1973 1978

first cholera case in the DRC in the West

First cholera case in the DRC in the east



1994

Important epidemic of cholera in Goma after Rwandan genocide: >50 000 cases et 23.000 deaths

2005

First study on cholera ecology DRC: identification hotpots

2007

Implementation 1st Multisectoral Cholera Elimination Plan (2008-2012)

2008

Implementation 2nd Multisectoral Cholera Elimination Plan (2013-2017)

2013

7th epidemic of cholera: 50 000 case and 1300 deaths - creation of national elimination program to implement the elimination plan

2017

Implementation 3rd Multisectoral Cholera Elimination Plan (2018-2022)

2018

Par Didier BOMPANGUE NKOKO
DYNAMIQUE DES EPIDEMIES DE CHOLERA DANS LA REGION DES GRANDS LACS AFRICAINS CAS DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO



MULTI-SECTORAL STRATEGIC PLAN TO ELIMINATE CHOLERA IN THE DRC

2000-2018 Annual average 28.933 cases and 562 deaths

PMSEC 2018-2022: Seven strategic axis:

- Strengthening global surveillance activities;
- Curative management;
- Implementation of sustainable interventions related to improving access to WASH in cholera Hotspots
- Implementation of interventions related to improving access to WASH in areas affected by epidemic (endemic and epidemic) cholera outbreaks in catchment structures in charge and community.
- Implementation of preventive vaccination activities in Hotspots and reactive areas in eligible epidemic areas depending on the context;
- Operational research;
- Coordination, communication for behavior change and advocacy

REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO



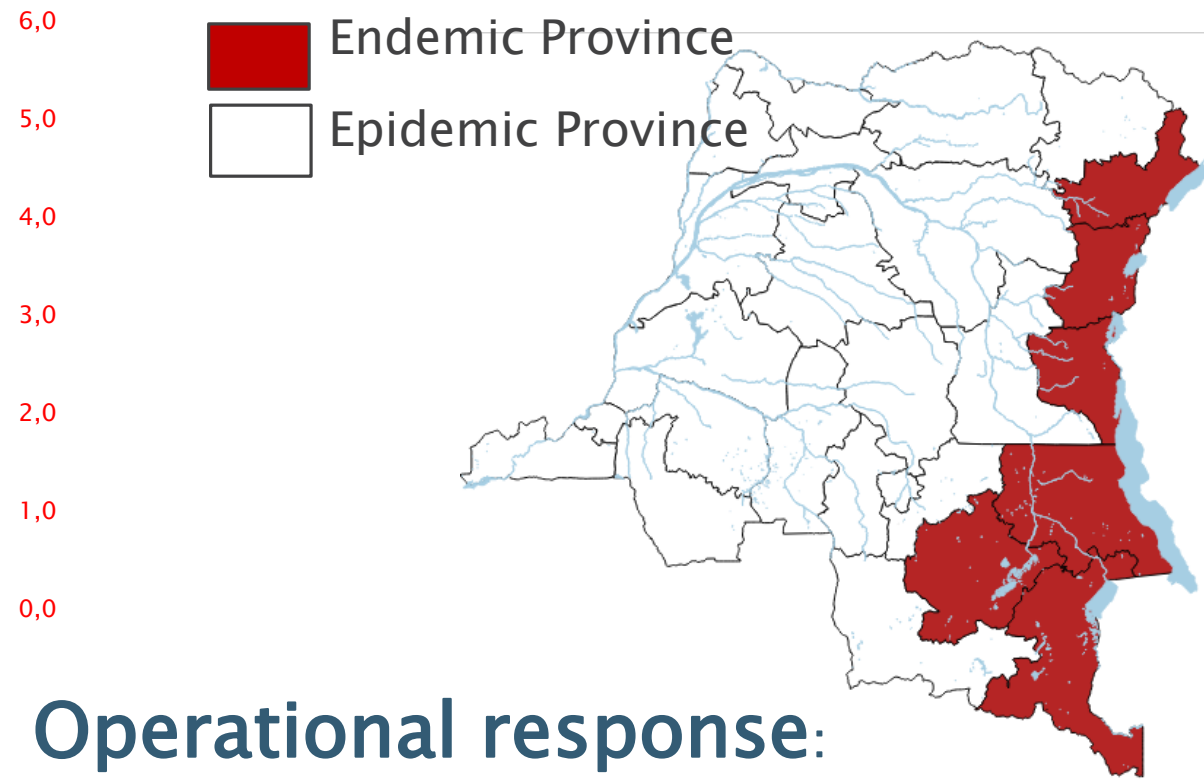
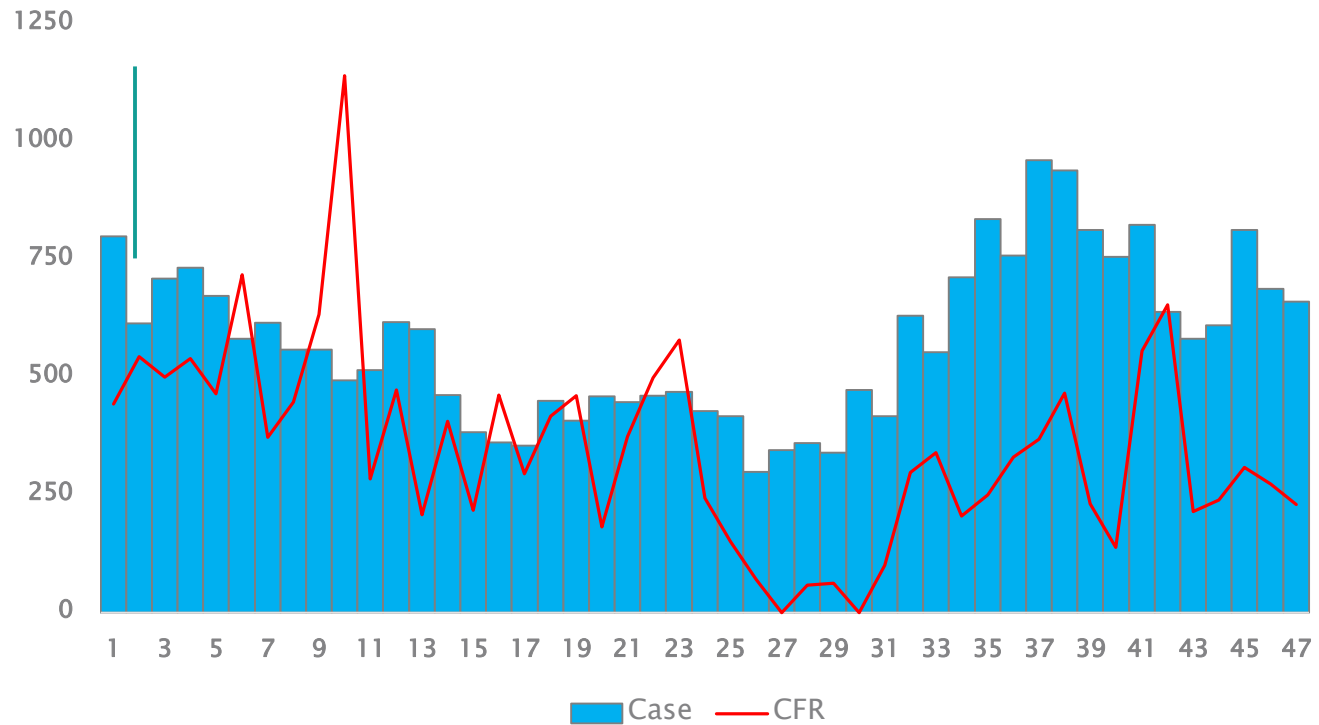
MINISTRE DU PLAN

Plan Stratégique Multisectoriel d'Élimination du Choléra en République Démocratique du Congo 2018-2022



Janvier 2018

Cholera in DRC in 2019: the operational response



Week 1 – 47, 2019

- 27 162 cases
- 472 deaths
- CFR: 1,7%
- Weekly average: 578 cases

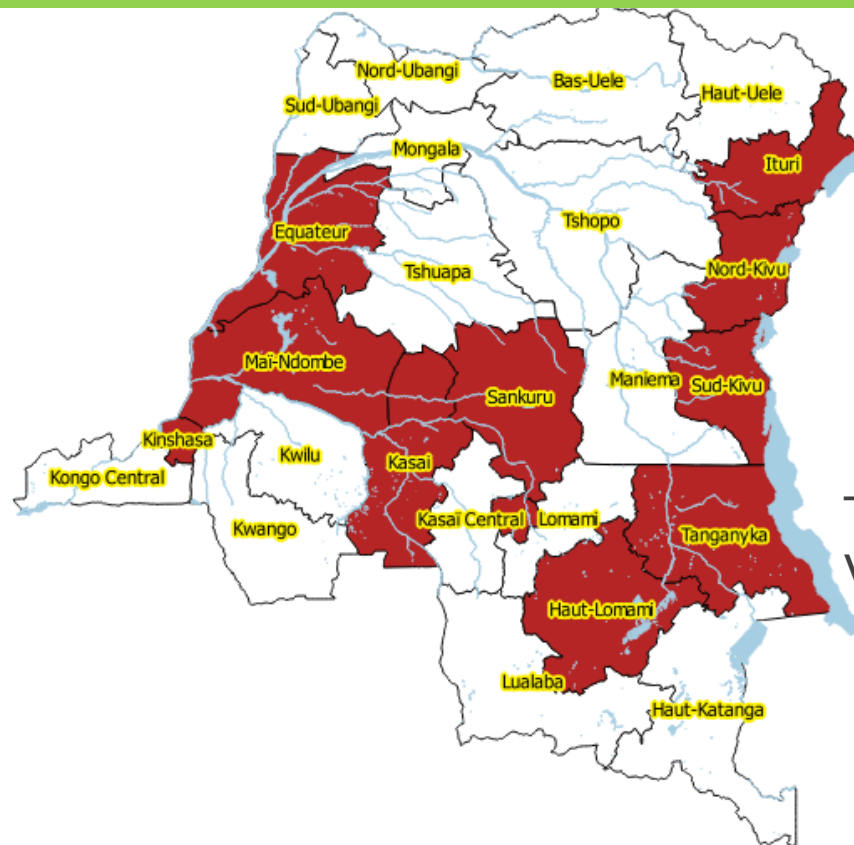
Endemic province: 89% cases



Operational response:

- Strengthening multisectoral coordination
- Cholera case management: free access in CTCs
- Strengthening epidemiological and biological surveillance
- Strengthening communication and social mobilization

Implementation of Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign in the DRC cholera in the



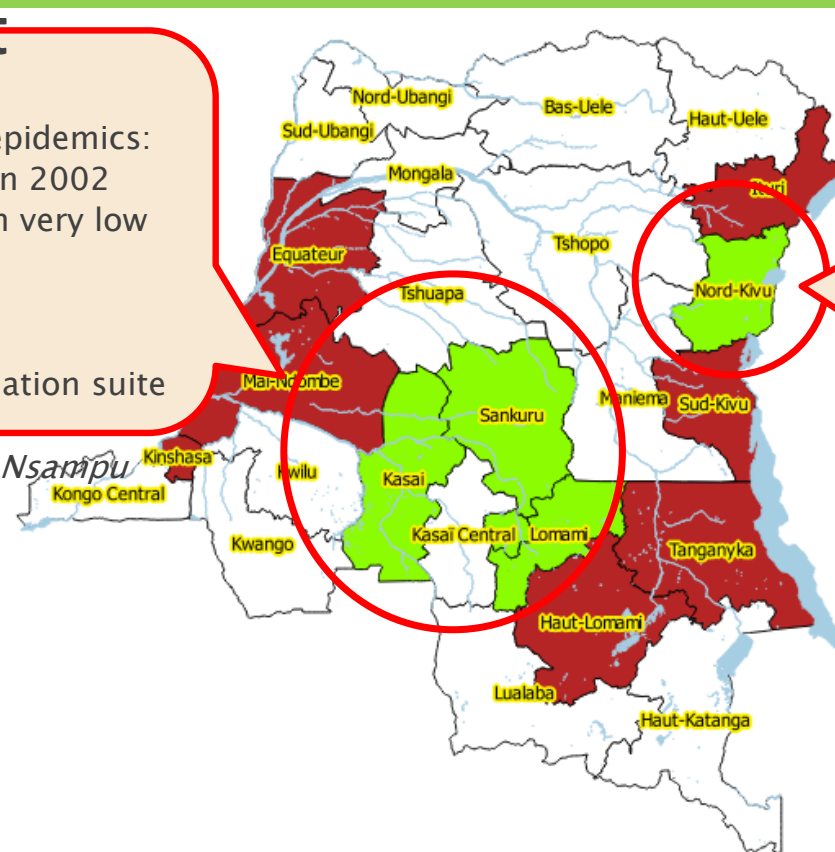
hotspot

Great Kasai:

Vulnerable to cholera epidemics:
 Last cholera outbreak in 2002
 One of the regions with very low proportion
 to drinking water
 Food insecurity
 Return displaced population suite
 disorder

inter-ethnic *Kamwena Nsambu*

Targeted provir
 Vaccinated provi



N.K:
 Cholera
 outbreak
 occurring:
 Very
 isolated
 areas
 Very strong
 insecurity
 Ebola
 outbreak ...

Elaboration of the cholera vaccination plan for 2018–2020

❑ 11 targeted provinces

❑ Eligible population: 6,198,925

❑ Need OCV doses: 12,397,849

❑ Vaccination funded by GAVI via WHO



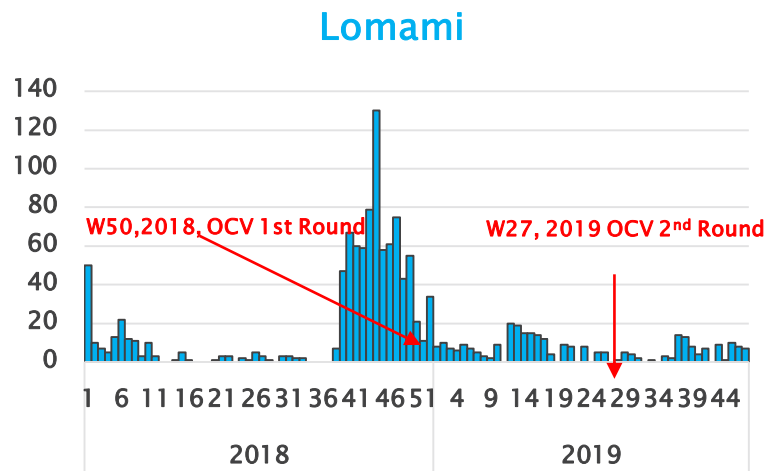
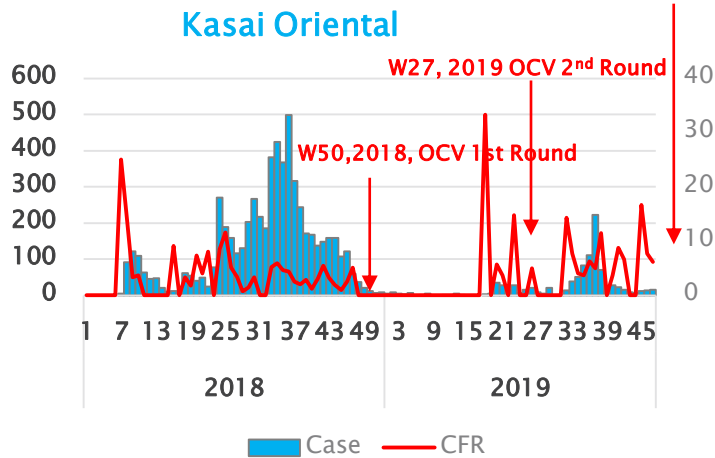
For 2019, OCV campaign was carried out in 5 provinces :
 2,072,424 persons vaccinated

❑ Nord Kivu (N.K)

❑ Great Kasai (GK) 4 provinces: Sankuru, Lomami, Kasai ,
 Kasai Oriental

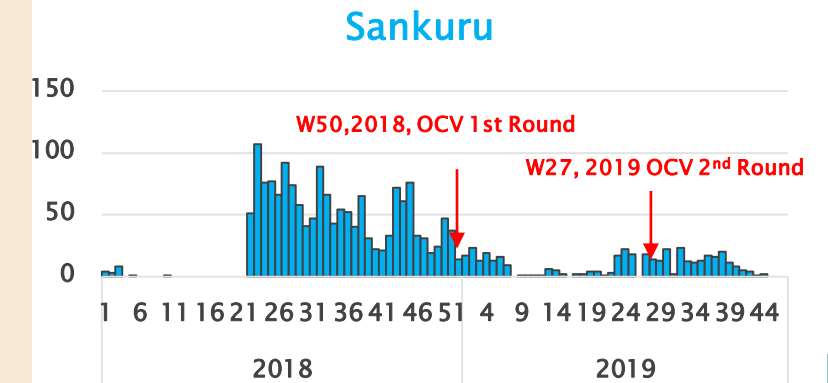
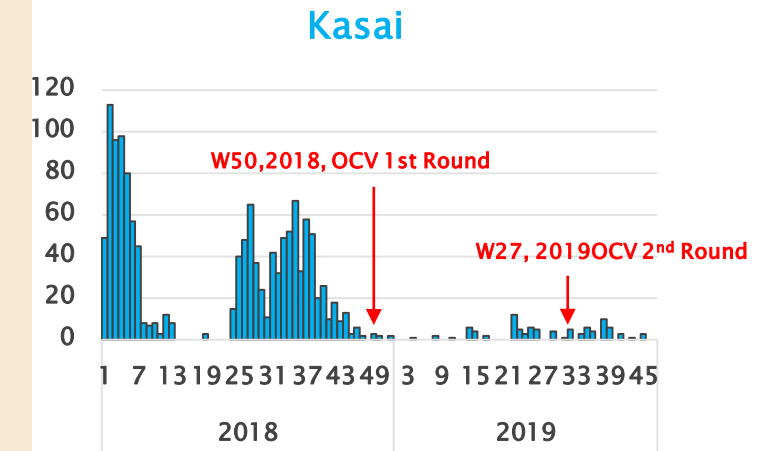
OCV campaign in the Great Kasai Region (4 Provinces), DRC

WASH activities

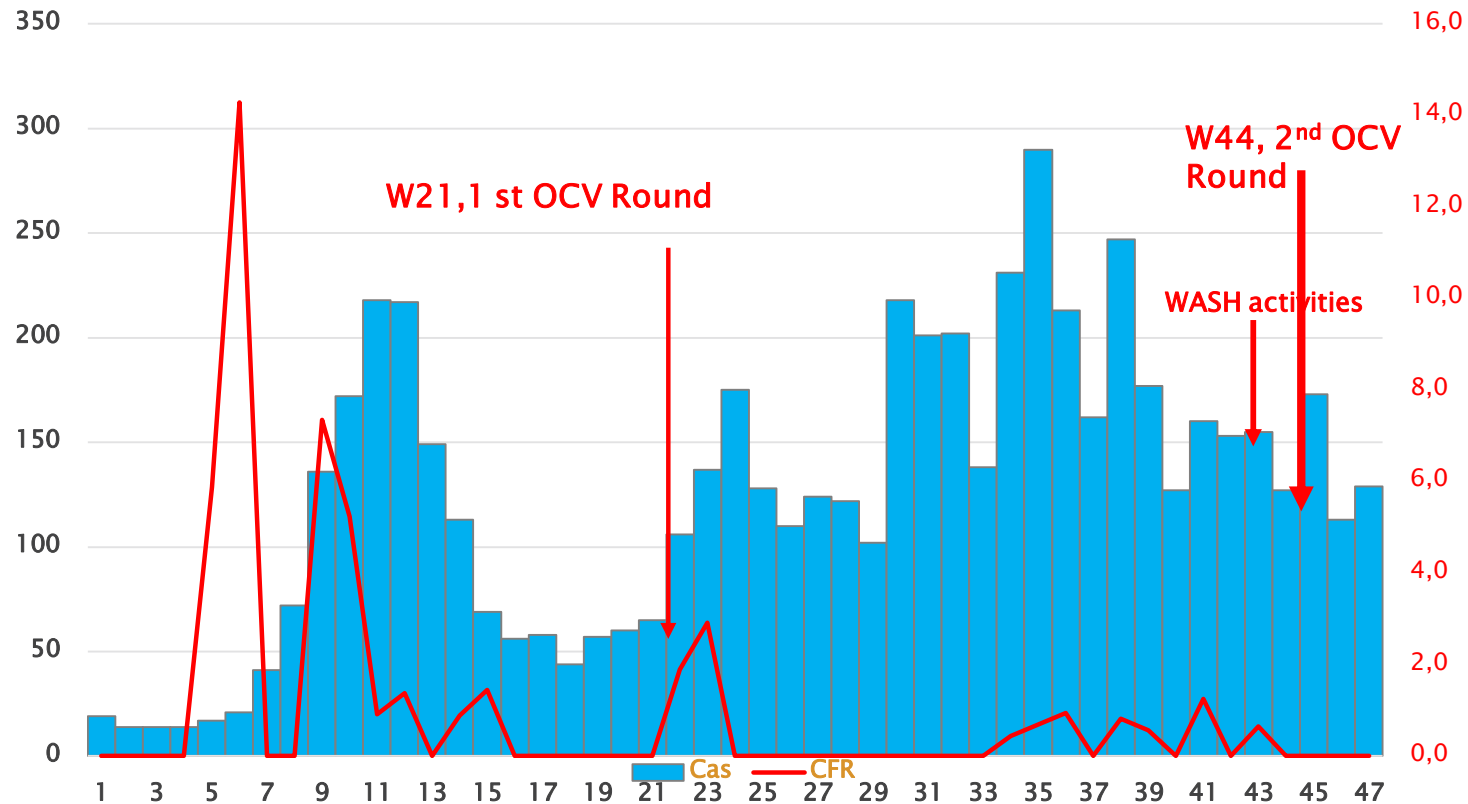


Great Kasai region (GKR):

- Immunization coverage first dose: 99.1%
- Global immunisation coverage for 2 doses: 93.1% (1,150,483 received the 2nd dose)
- Percentage of OCV Refuses < 1%
- Vaccination coverage survey (CDC, WHO, MoH DRC): after oral cholera vaccination 2 Round in Kasai Oriental Province: 76,6%
- the interval between the first round and the second



OCV campaign in the Nord Kivu province, DRC



Nord Kivu (N.K):

- Immunisation coverage first dose: 94.2%
- Global immunisation coverage for 2 doses: 85.1%
- The interval between the first round and the second round of vaccination was: 23 weeks

CHALLENGE

S

- The development of the request and its signature at the country takes a lot of time
- The process of disbursement of funds for implementation is very long
- Logistics poses problems for isolated areas, insecure areas
- **systematic implementation**
- WASH activities before, during

Demand and supply OCV , DRC

Province	Date Sent Request	Date Received Vaccine	interval date sent_date receive OCV	Observation
Grand Kas	26-nov-18	03-dec-19	7days	1st Roud
		12-dec-19	16days	2nd Roud
Nord Kivu	18-avr-19	29-nov-19	11days	1st Roud
	12_sept-19	26-sept-19	14days	2nd Roud
	11-nov-19	20-nov-19	9 days	17 additional health areas 2nd Round

WAY FORWARD:

- Continue with vaccination in targeted provinces
- Update the vaccination plan
- Conduct impact studies of vaccination in provinces already vaccinated
- Strengthen epidemiological and especially biological surveillance after vaccination
- Promote preventive vaccination in risk areas
- Advocacy for to Have a stock of vaccines in the country for preventive vaccination
- Advocacy for strengthen WASH activities before, during

Thank you

Together we can
#endcholera



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