



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

CHOLERA IN HAITI: A SUCCESS STORY

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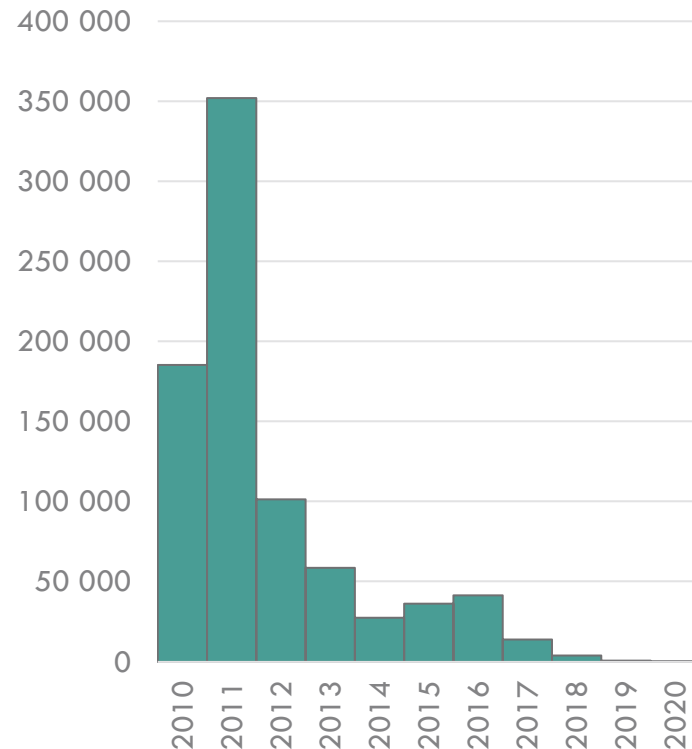
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REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI
Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population

EVOLUTION OF CHOLERA IN HAITI

Suspected cholera cases in Haiti,
2010-2020



- Since October 2010, over 820,000 suspected cases have been reported in Haiti – including approximately 9,800 deaths
- Following a peak in 2011 with over 350,000 suspected cases, cholera has been on a downward trend in the country
- **No cholera cases have been confirmed in Haiti since January 2019**
- Progress was possible thanks to efforts by the Government of Haiti and partners (PAHO/WHO, CDC, UNICEF, and many others)

WHAT TO RETAIN?

Success = hard work

National leadership

Many Partnership at start

Rare ones at the endpoint

Not only financial issue

Unusual decision making

Doxycycline in prophylaxis

communities with poor wash access

No drug resistance observed in labs

On field decision

Strong epidemic surveillance guiding

Rapid intervention teams

Non stop since 2010 and still ongoing

- **Incidence drop**
- **No additional lab confirmed cases since January 2019**
- **No additional deaths**
- **Elimination certificate expected**

STRENGTHENING LABORATORY CAPACITIES

- The National Laboratory is setting up a molecular biology platform for the identification of toxigenic *Vibrio cholerae* O1 in stools by PCR
- 5 peripheral laboratories are being equipped to test stool samples by culture and perform antimicrobial sensitivity test
- A quality control mechanism is being instituted at those laboratories



STRENGTHENING SAMPLING FOR ACUTE WATERY DIARRHEA

- A new, enhanced system for the sampling of suspected acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases is being implemented
- The system will consist of **35 institutions** distributed across Haiti's 10 departments
- **5,000 – 7,000 samples** will be tested annually
- Labomoto nurses will support the transport of samples



STRENGTHENING SURVEILLANCE

- An improved early warning and response (EWAR) system is being established, consisting of:
 1. **Indicator-based surveillance**
 2. **Event-based surveillance**
- Assure the rapid detection of cholera-related events
- Local field epidemiologists are being trained and equipped
- Surveillance information systems are being reinforced





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Thank you

Together we can
#endcholera



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