

Influenza Surveillance

What to Do When the Chicken Crosses the Ocean

**CSTE 2006 Annual Conference
Influenza Pre-Conference Workshop**

Anaheim, CA

4 June, 2006



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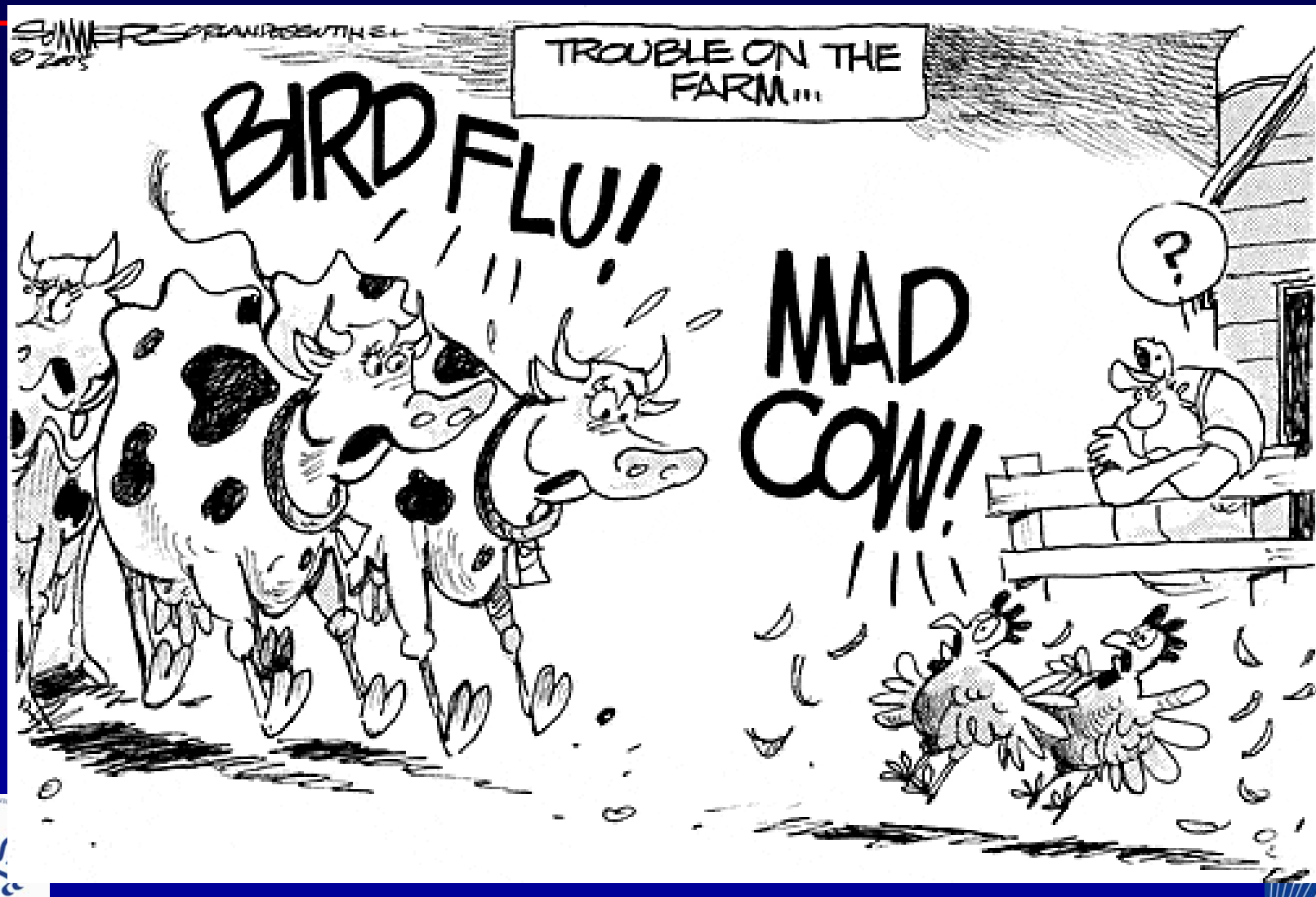
Anaheim, CA

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Transforming alarm into preparation...



Status of avian influenza A (H5N1)

- ☒ Continued and widespread infections in migratory birds
- ☒ Continued outbreaks among domestic poultry
- ☒ Mammalian infection (humans, cats, etc.) that are lethal
- ☒ Sporadic human cases (>200 reports to date)
 - Case-fatality ~50%
 - Occasional person-to-person spread
- ☐ Sustained and rapid person-to-person transmission



Currently in WHO Phase III – Pandemic Alert



Pillars of National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR
PANDEMIC
INFLUENZA



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PREVENTION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

1. Preparedness and Communication:

Activities that should be undertaken before a pandemic to ensure preparedness, and the communication of roles and responsibilities to all levels of government, segments of society and individuals.

2. Surveillance and Detection:

Domestic and international systems that provide continuous “situational awareness,” to ensure the earliest warning possible to protect the population.

3. Response and Containment:

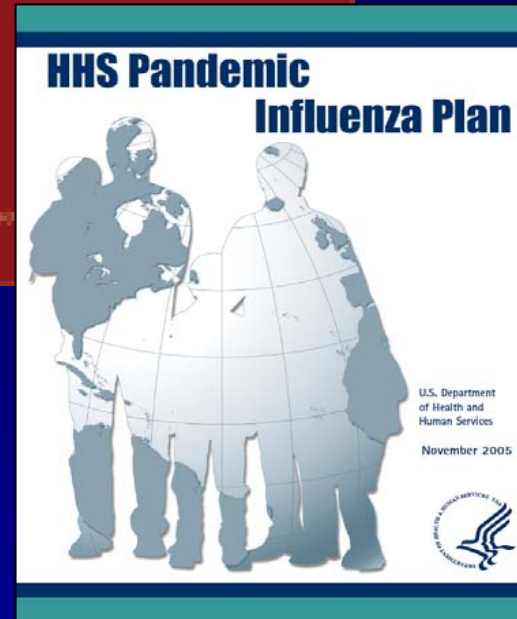
Actions to limit the spread of the outbreak and to mitigate the health, social and economic impacts of a pandemic.



HHS Pandemic Influenza Plan

- Support the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza
- Outlines planning assumptions and doctrine for health sector pandemic preparedness and response
- Public Health Guidance for State and Local Partners
- 11 Supplements provide detailed guidance
- HHS Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan in progress

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR
PANDEMIC
INFLUENZA



www.pandemicflu.gov





Challenges and opportunities Surveillance

- Coordination of federal, state, county activities for:
 - AI surveillance and response
 - Pandemic influenza surveillance and response
- Use interest and attention on influenza to enhance influenza surveillance generally and to advance prevention strategies



Goals of the workshop

- Review surveillance and response plans of key partners (i.e. federal, state and local partners)
- Understand partners' roles and responsibilities
- Discuss critical components of pandemic surveillance
 - Outline critical outcomes to monitor
 - Enhances existing surveillance to meet new demands
 - Integration novel data sources
- Identify key gaps or needs
 - Areas where plans/perspectives need additional detail or clarity
 - Areas where additional data are needed to guide program
 - Areas of overlap or inefficiency
- Outline and prioritize next steps to resolve gaps and meet remaining needs



IF ALL Epidemiologists
WERE LAID
END TO END,
THEY WOULD NOT
REACH A CONCLUSION



**If all
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were laid end-to-end
they would not
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Agenda

I. Monitoring the introduction of H5N1 or other novel strains

Introduction via animals

Introduction via travelers

II. General Pandemic Surveillance Activities

Panel Discussion: Monitoring Pandemic Related Morbidity and Mortality

III. Where do we go from here?



Acknowledgments

- Alicia Postema
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- Nicole Smith
- Kenneth Gershman
- Kathleen Gensheimer



Thank You



Could H5N1 cause a flu pandemic?

- H5N1 currently lacks ability for efficient spread among humans
- Continued H5N1 transmission in poultry and humans increases chances of mutations/reassortments

Interpandemic		Pandemic alert			Pandemic
Phase 1: No new virus in humans Animal viruses low risk to humans	Phase 2: No new virus in humans Animal viruses high risk to humans	Phase 3: New virus in humans Little/no spread among humans	Phase 4: Small clusters, localized limited spread among humans	Phase 5: Larger cluster, localized limited spread among humans	Phase 6: Increased and sustained spread in general human population

Current status of H5N1

Source: WHO Global Influenza Preparedness Plan, 2005

