



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKING GROUP

GTCC Epi/Lab Working
Group
15–17 April 2019

EPIDEMIOLOGY WG

1. Situation analysis

- Define indicators, methodology and tools for hotspots analysis at country and global level
- Discuss contextual factors and indicators that should be used to define priority areas for interventions

2. Review definition of cholera elimination

3. Rapid Response Teams

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1. Epi indicators to identify cholera burden hotspots
 2. Contextual factors to define areas at risk
 3. WaSH indicators
- Hotspots are a subset of areas at risk
 - Geographical unit – district
 - Dynamic process: baseline analysis followed by annual updates

EPI INDICATORS TO IDENTIFY CHOLERA BURDEN HOTSPOTS

- Source of information: Country data on suspected cholera cases
- Indicator: Mean annual cholera incidence
- Period of analysis: 5 years (sensitivity analysis may be considered 3–10 years)
- Procedure:

Step 1. Districts ranked by the cholera mean annual incidence

Step 2. Countries may set up a cut off depending on objectives and resources

Step 3. Consider additional indicators to refine the ranking

- Percentage of months/weeks per year with reported cholera suspected cases
- Case fatality risk
- Cholera reported at present
- Percentage of suspected cases lab tested and percentage of positive results

CONTEXTUAL FACTORS

Two purposes

1. Identify areas at risk within hotspot
 2. Refine the ranking in terms of cholera risk
- Most of them are going to be binary qualitative indicators
 - The countries should define what factors are relevant for their own situational analysis

CONTEXTUAL FACTORS

1. Vulnerability

- Remote areas with poor access
- Humanitarian emergencies (including man-made or natural disasters)
- Displaced population
- Special population (prisoners, fishermen, military, etc.)
- High poverty index
- Poor health systems
- Poor preparedness for cholera response

2. Transmission or/and amplification

- Hubs (big urban centers)
- Mass gatherings
- High population density
- Cross-border districts
- Adjacent hotspot
- Low immunity

3. Cultural or behavioral

- Open defecation
- Traditional healers
- Low education level

WASH INDICATORS

- Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1)
- Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand washing facility (SDG 6.2.1)
- Although difficult to measure, we encourage the WASH WG to monitor and evaluate uptake and use

DEFINITION OF CHOLERA ELIMINATION

“Any country reporting no confirmed cases with evidence of local transmission for at least three consecutive years and has a well-functioning epidemiologic and laboratory surveillance system able to detect and confirm cases”

- Develop the process of Certification of Elimination
 - Availability of NCP
 - Well-functioning surveillance system: epi and lab criteria
 - Capacity to mitigate the risk of introduction
 - Absence of conducive factors for cholera spread
 - Other performance indicators

RAPID RESPONSE / OUTBREAK CONTROL TEAMS

- They should fit in the End Cholera Roadmap
- ToRs already developed in many countries, not cholera specific
- Instrumental for two main purposes
 1. Outbreak investigation and response: “saving lives” and prevent spread
 2. Targeted interventions to expedite cholera control and/or elimination
 - Recommended when case load makes this approach feasible
 - Multi-sectoral: WaSH and Health
 - Proposed interventions should be tailored to the setting
 - Monitoring and evaluation should be conducted
 - Epi tasks should include: link with lab, active case finding and mapping of cases



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