



# GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON CHOLERA CONTROL

## Global Task Force on Cholera Control (GTFCC) Webinar on Epidemiology Surveillance

<p>Session 2</p> <p>26 June, 2020</p> <p>10h00 EST/16h00 CET</p> <p>90 minutes</p>	<p><b>GTFCC Epidemiology Working Group Webinar: Cholera-specific epidemiologic indicators for identifying and mapping cholera hotspots in countries</b></p> <p><i>This session will address how additional cholera epidemiologic indicators might be used in the hotspot identification tool, when appropriate for a country's specific cholera epidemiology, the type and completeness of cholera data, and the potential added value (or risk) of using other epidemiologic indicators for cholera control plan decision-making.</i></p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Francisco Luquero, GTFCC Epidemiology Working Group Coordinator</p> <p><b>Presentations (10 minutes each):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction</li><li>• Countries opting for additional/alternative indicators for hotspot identification<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <b>Nigeria : Iliya Cheshi, Surveillance/Epidemiology Dept., Nigeria Centre for Disease Control</b></li></ul></li><li>• Scenarios for including CFR/mortality, lab results, and duration of cholera history: why, how, and added value: <b>David Olson and Morgane Dominguez, WHO Cholera</b></li></ul> <p><b>Focussed Discussion:</b></p> <p><i>We are interested in hearing about all cholera-specific indicators today that should be considered for a standardized hotspot identification tool. Please add your ideas in the Chat Box. Today, we will focus on the indicators given above so that some consensus can be found in answering the questions below.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The role of CFR or cholera-specific mortality: how it defines “public health risk.” Is it case-management specific or part of global cholera prevention? Are cholera-specific mortality or absolute number of deaths more relevant? Are they primary or secondary indicator? How to include one in the current tool?</li><li>○ Duration of historic data: what are implications for selecting time frames (ad hoc/post hoc), is there a minimum or maximum, what influences time frame selection?</li><li>○ The role of laboratory data: should indicators of incidence and persistence be modified by culture confirmation results? Can it be introduced as an additional ranking indicator? How to avoid inequity between areas with culture (or shipping) capacity from areas that don't. Problem of separate epi and lab data reporting.</li></ul> <p><b>Discussion (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>Summary and next steps: <i>Philippe Barboza</i></b></p>
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