GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

RESURGENCE OF CHOLERA IN HAITI NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY (LNSP): GAPS AND NEEDS

Haiti's Ministry of Health (MSPP)
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PLAN

- ❑ Context
- ❑ LNSP: Major accomplishments
- ❑ Challenges
- ❑ Needs
- ❑ Perspectives

CONTEXT (1)

- October 2010, outbreak of the cholera epidemic in Haiti
- Until February 2019, more than 820,000 suspected cases and 10,000 deaths have been reported
- October 2022, resurgence of cholera in the country: a confirmed positive case for Vibrio cholerae O1, Ogawa in Savanne Pistache in the commune of Port au Prince
- Other cases have been confirmed in Cité Soleil and deaths have been reported
- MSPP commitment to contain the outbreak

CONTEXT (2)

The Department of Epidemiology, Laboratories and Research (DELR), the entity responsible for the country's health security, must provide information to support the response:

- Establishment of coordination for the management of the epidemic
- Development of a response plan adapted to the current situation in order to reduce morbidity and mortality from cholera
- Implementation of a reporting system

CONTEXT (3)

Main objectives: To ensure control of outbreaks

Five Pillars:

Case Management

Alert management

Active contact tracing and other similar cases

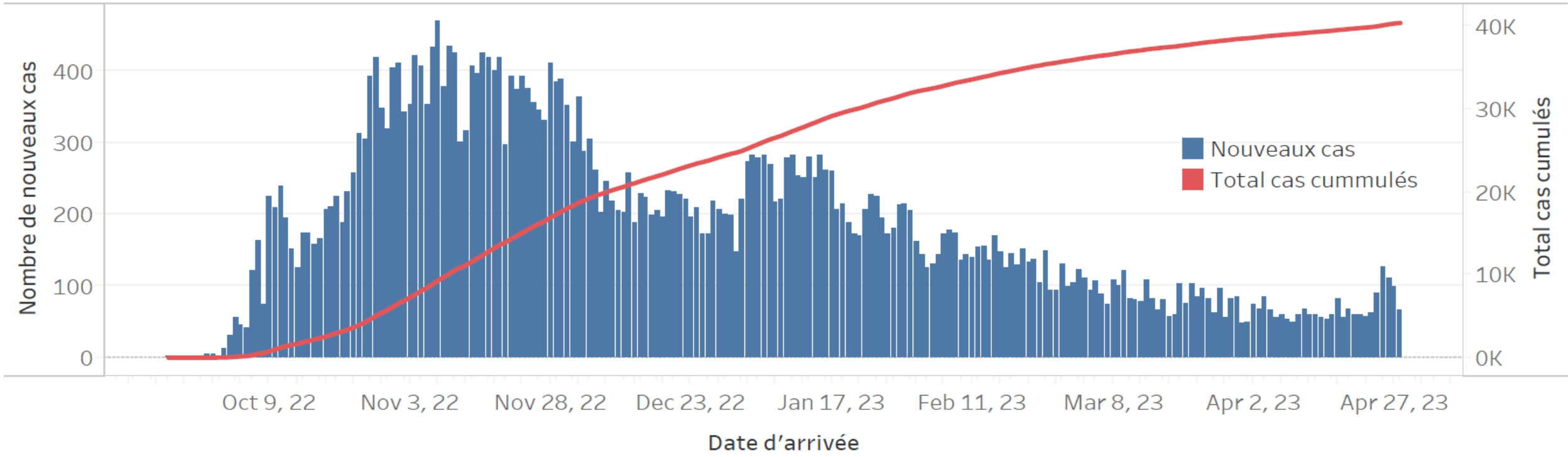
Epidemiological response

Health education

Monitoring and evaluation

EVOLUTION OF CHOLERA IN HAITI, OCTOBER 2022- APRIL 2023

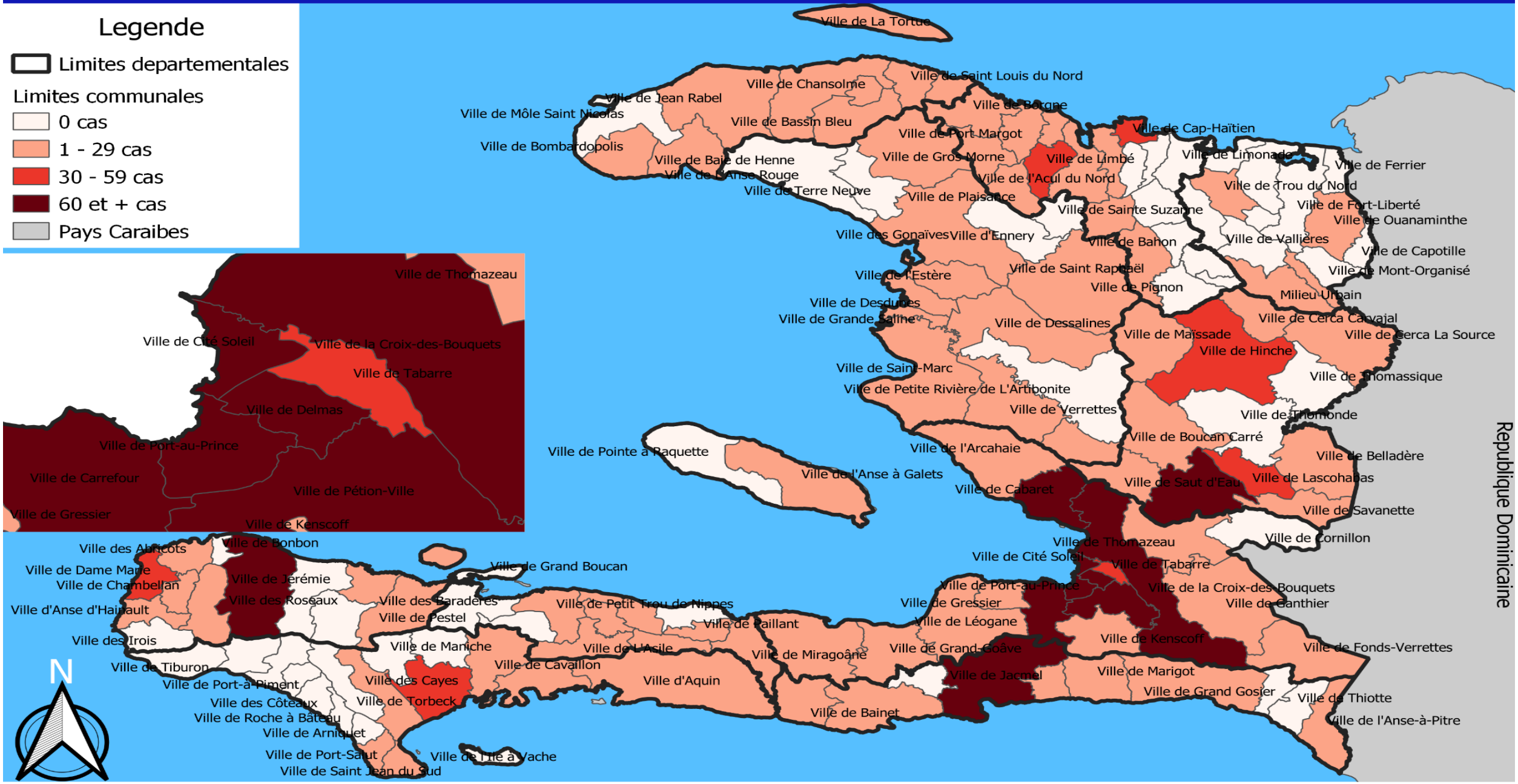
DISTRIBUTION DES CAS SUSPECTS PAR JOUR JUSQU'AU 28 AVRIL 2023, HAÏTI



40,550 cas suspects, 2,678 cas confirmés, 37,057 cas hospitalisés, 672 décès (448 institutionnels et 224 communautaires)

7606	7606	35,20%
# D'ÉCHANTILLONS REÇUS	# DE TESTS RÉALISÉS	TAUX DE POSITIVITÉ

Cartographie des cas confirmés de Choléra, de la 39SE 2022 à la 16-SE de 2023, Haiti



CASE MANAGEMENT: MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1)

- ❑ Reinforcing six regional laboratories' capacity for stool culture and AST
- ❑ Improve culture of stool specimens and the sensitivity of tests for Vibrio cholerae accomplished in the LNSP
- ❑ Procuring supplies centrally for culture diagnostic capacity of the 6 subnational laboratories
- ❑More than 7000 specimens tested including 2600 positive for Vibrio cholera
- ❑ LNSP testing capacity using Vitek2: result in 2 hours

CASE MANAGEMENT: MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS (2)

- Develop LNSP capacity to detect Cholera Toxin by PCR
- Improve Capacity for Culture and AST at the regional laboratoires of HUM, HUJ, HAS and HSB
- Develop EQA program nationally
- Build LNSP capacity for Genomic Sequencing in Haïti
  - Procured and installed Illumina MiSeq equipment

CHALLENGES

- Socio-political situation
- Difficulties in transporting samples
- Fuel shortage
- Insecurity (departure of staff)

NEEDS (1)

- Sampling materials (Cary Blair, PPE)
- Supervision meetings and trainings by the LNSP to subnational designated laboratories to enhance the decentralized culture capacity
- Laboratory reagents for antimicrobial sensitivity testing
- Renovation of the LNSP workspaces and 3 of the subnational laboratories
- Laboratory reagents for culture and small equipment needed for the 10 hubs performing culture testing for Cholera and enteric pathogens
- Support for national transportation (2 vehicles for transportation of specimens and air transportation)

NEEDS (2)

- Resources to send samples to international reference laboratories
- Training and supervision for professionals responsible for collection of stool samples in the selected sentinel sites
- Identify and train 2 laboratory technicians to assist with bacteriological testing & Antimicrobial resistance in the LNSP and 2 laboratory technicians for each subnational laboratory
- Develop mentorship and training toolkits to assist with bacteriological testing & Antimicrobial resistance in the LNSP
- Increase human resources and build workforce capacity by adding 2 laboratory technicians at each subnational laboratory
- Support with development of external quality assurance program at the LNSP to monitor testing quality of the subnational laboratoires

NEEDS (3)

- Develop environmental laboratory capacity at the National or selected regional laboratories to test water samples.
- Develop SOPs and guides for water testing
- Develop routine food hygiene and water quality surveillance.

PERSPECTIVES

- Implement an external and internal quality control system within the national network of laboratories that have the capacity to test for cholera and other acute diarrhea pathogens
- Introduction of IT tools (software/hardware) in epidemiological surveillance at subnational laboratories
- Deploy LIS at the regional laboratories


Thank you
Together we can
#endcholera
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