



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

REGIONAL BREAKOUT

ASIA

Cholera surveillance

EXPECTED SUPPORT FROM GTFCC WORKING GROUP / COUNTRIES NEEDS

- **How can the Epidemiology WG best support countries in the region to strengthen cholera surveillance or use of surveillance outcomes?**
- Using regional platform and support in conducting advocacy forums on a periodic basis which will enable a comprehensive understanding of the context and conducive environment
- Seek/Facilitate more fundings and bring in more partners to support surveillance in the countries
- Support the assessment of country capacity with respect to surveillance
- Continue advocacy to reduce the fear of cholera related travel and trade restriction
- Continuous engagement with the countries who are not still on board in the ending cholera road map
- Epidemiological assessment of cholera surveillance include systematic sampling
- Showcase best practices
- Leverage the existing public health research capacity in cholera research

PERSPECTIVES FOR INTERNATIONAL REPORTING THROUGH DATA TRANSFER (1/2)

Main obstacles/challenges

Sensitivity of Cholera data information sharing to be resolved

- Duplication
- Poor reporting
- By lateral Linkages lab and epi data
- Multisite reporting
- Sensitivity/Political
- Fear to report for Travel and Trade embargo

PERSPECTIVES FOR INTERNATIONAL REPORTING THROUGH DATA TRANSFER (2/2)

- **How to address these obstacles/challenges & how can the GTFCC WG support?**
- WHO High level advocacy - IHR implementation /
- Encourage/facilitate Local authority to report
- Coordinate/communicate countries MoH to report
- Raise these issue at international forum that No embargo/sensitivity
- Sensitization and acknowledgement OF Member state not to apply undue travel and trade restrictions

GTFCC RECOGNITION OF CHOLERA-FREE STATUS

- **Perceived interest / absence of interest and why**
 - Diversity of context in Asia
 - Highly endemic
 - Limited information
 - Sporadic
- (if interest) any future pilot country in the region
- Cholera Free status could be an entry point to engage some of the Asian Countries

OTHER TOPICS RELATED TO SURVEILLANCE RAISED IN BREAKOUT

- ❑ Under reporting
- ❑ Community or facility based or case based surveillance-preference and country perspective
- ❑ Climate change related and Environmental surveillance
- ❑ Laboratory – epidemiology data sharing system available and sharable ?
- ❑ Cholera surveillance (epi Lab) -- Integrated surveillance
- ❑ Regional Approach as a booster
- ❑ Cross border surveillance

PAMIs

PAMIS IDENTIFICATION IN THE REGION

- **PAMIs identification completed**

Bangladesh has already completed the exercise.. However, India has done some level of hot spot mapping with data of seroepidemiology but not used PAMI as such

- **PAMIs identification ongoing**

Nepal is undertaking this exercise

- **PAMIs identification planned**

None but one could be Philippines to start with.

OTHER TOPICS RELATED TO PAMIS

- ❑ PAMI exercise shall focus not only for cholera but for whole of the water borne disease

Laboratory

CHALLENGES WITH REPORTING OF LABORATORY RESULTS

- Some countries (Philippines) have good lab network and capacity but not for Cholera
- Gross underreporting, also there exist multiple channel of reporting
- Duplication of data is also an issue
- Country capacity assessment of the laboratory
- Some level of quality assurance arrangements do exist but shall be scaled up and institutionalized
- Capture of lab data and its synchronization with the epi data more needs to be done.
- Use of EMR in surveillance could be one promising approach
- Laboratory set-up at hard-to-reach areas or supply RDT at least systemi

EXPECTATIONS FROM THE GTFCC LWG

- **Support/encourage to countries in carrying out laboratory capacity assessments.**
- Technical support for Lab establishment
- Train staff
- Integration of Lab and Epi
- Funding support
- No Trade and Travel embargo

Thank you

Together we can
#endcholera



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