

EPIDEMIC CONTROL FOR RESPONSE MANAGERS

CYCLONE – HURRICANE – TYPHOON

Role profile 2	Competencies	Gaps in competencies	Gaps in information they need
NS community health (non-clinical work) programme staff (non-emergency)	Training in community health approaches for long-term health programming, not specific to emergencies	Specific adaptations needed for health emergencies, exposure to response approaches, tools, needs outside of sudden-onset natural disasters. Technical responses per disease type, understanding of epidemic profiles for each type of disaster (support for planning programming/health response)	Understanding of health impacts and timeline of natural disasters, tools and approaches available. How to plan for health needs immediately after sudden-impact disaster
Key facts	Cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons) are associated with damage to infrastructure from high winds and storm surges, and flooding.		
Main health impacts [VM1]	Trauma (injury) is most likely during a cyclone/hurricane/typhoon, or in the immediate aftermath. In the days, weeks (and sometimes months) following a cyclone/hurricane, the main health concerns are:		
	Health concern	Mechanism	
	Vector-borne diseases	Flooding or stagnant water can increase the risk of breeding sites for vectors.	
	Respiratory illnesses and vaccine preventable diseases [VM4]	Significant population displacement and risk of overcrowded, communal emergency shelters.	
	Disruption to normal health services [VM5]	Destruction and damage to health facilities and stock disrupt normal services impacting NCD treatment, and maternal and child health services.	
Risk factors leading to an outbreak/ epidemic [VM6]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor WASH conditions• Displacement of affected populations, especially if prolonged• Inadequate or crowded shelter• Lack of access to steady, appropriate food supplies• Lack of access to health care facilities.		
Priority actions	Critical steps [VM7]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure triage, treatment, referral and transport for injured and “near drowning” patients [VM8]• Identify key disease risk factors and implement prevention and preparedness [VM9]• Establish critical health services [VM10]• Identify and manage possible sources of toxic [VM11] contamination	



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Priority actions	Surveillance [VM12]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate disease early warning systems and community based surveillance • Survey vectors and breeding sites with measures to reduce vector density.
	Primary health care intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity of health service delivery, including maternal and child health care, and NCDs treatment • Specific primary care interventions for diarrhoeal diseases, respiratory tract infections, Hepatitis A, Typhoid, skin infections, snake and insect bites • Treatment for “near drowning” and exposure • Treatment for malaria, dengue and other vector-borne diseases • Care of minor wounds and skin infections, including Tetanus immunization.
	Community based action and social mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement SBCC interventions aimed at preventing water and vector-borne diseases • Plan and implement emergency vaccination campaigns as needed • Procedures in place to safely manage human and animal corpses • Early detection, referral and treatment of all people with infectious disease symptoms, especially the most vulnerable • Psychosocial support for community members, and staff and volunteers • Prevention of WASH related diseases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handwashing with soap • Safe excreta disposal • Safe drinking water • Environmental Sanitation • Food Safety.
	Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination between agencies and sectors including Health, Nutrition, WASH & Shelter • Coordination between rescue services and health services (including level 1,2 and 3 facilities) • Coordination of volunteers.
Disease Tools that may be relevant [VM13]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhoeal disease • Malaria • Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika [VM14] • Yellow fever • ARIs • Respiratory diseases [VM15] • Hepatitis A • Hepatitis E [VM16] • Typhoid fever • Malnutrition [VM17] • Measles • Meningococcal disease • Vaccine-preventable • Polio [VM18] 	
Other Movement tools that may be relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBS • ECV training manual • CBHFA training manual • ERUs (clinical and public health) - there is an annex for this 	



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