



HANDBOOK

EpiCore

Training

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



INTRO

This manual will explain key concepts of EpiCore and provide you step-by-step instructions on how to use the EpiCore system.

By the end of this manual, you should feel comfortable using EpiCore and applying your knowledge and expertise to this innovative global surveillance system.

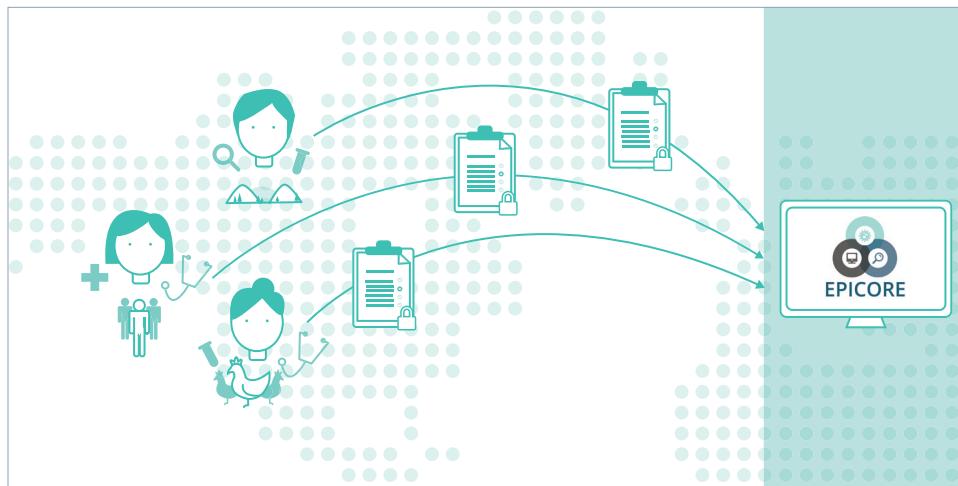
Learning objectives for this course include understanding:

- What EpiCore is and how ProMED is related to EpiCore;
- Why you should become an EpiCore member and what you will gain from it;
- What a Request for Information is and how to respond to one; and
- How to use EpiCore.

WHAT IS EPICORE?

EpiCore is a new system that finds and reports outbreaks faster than traditional disease surveillance methods alone.

EpiCore draws on the knowledge of a global community of human, animal and environmental health professionals to verify information on disease outbreaks in their geographic regions, and connects them with a secure online networking and reporting system.



By using innovative surveillance techniques and linking local and international health experts, EpiCore enables faster global outbreak detection and reporting.



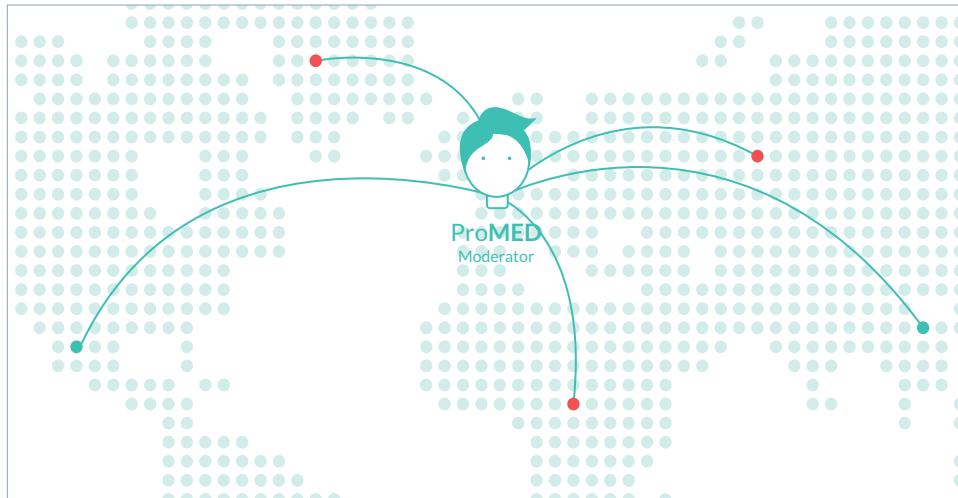
EpiCore Communication

[What is EpiCore?](#)

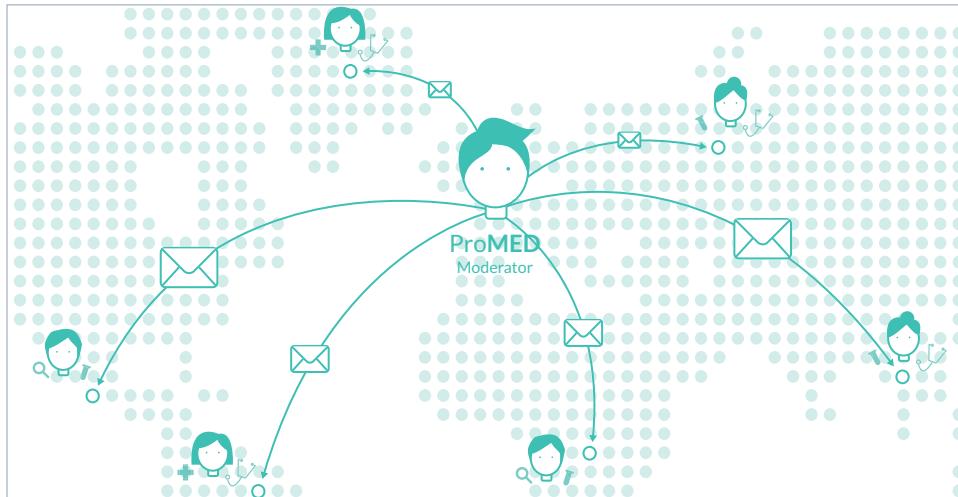
Communication on EpiCore is facilitated by what are called “Requests For Information”, or RFIs for short.



Experts at ProMED-mail, which we introduced in the first module, look for leads regarding possible outbreaks around the world.

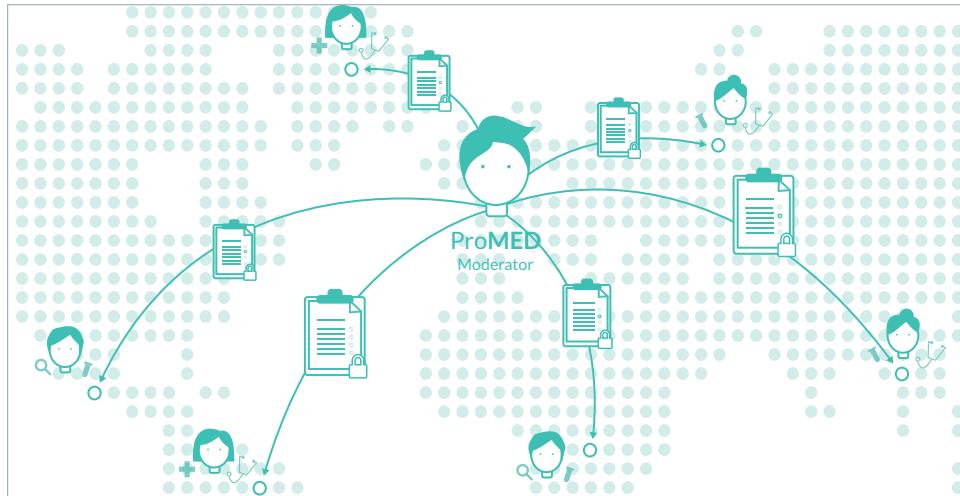


When evidence of an outbreak is found, ProMED-mail experts will send an RFI to request verification from EpiCore members in that geographic region.

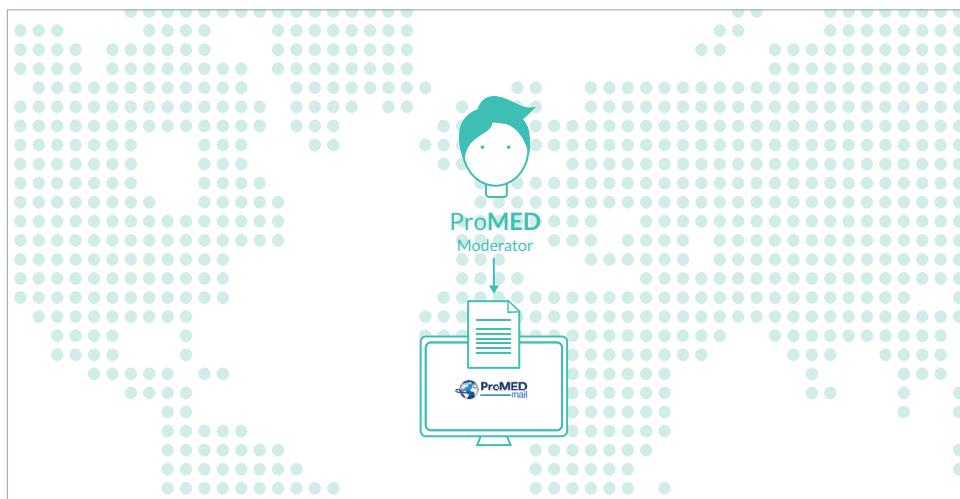


Through a secure online platform, members are able to easily and quickly provide local expertise which speeds outbreak verification.

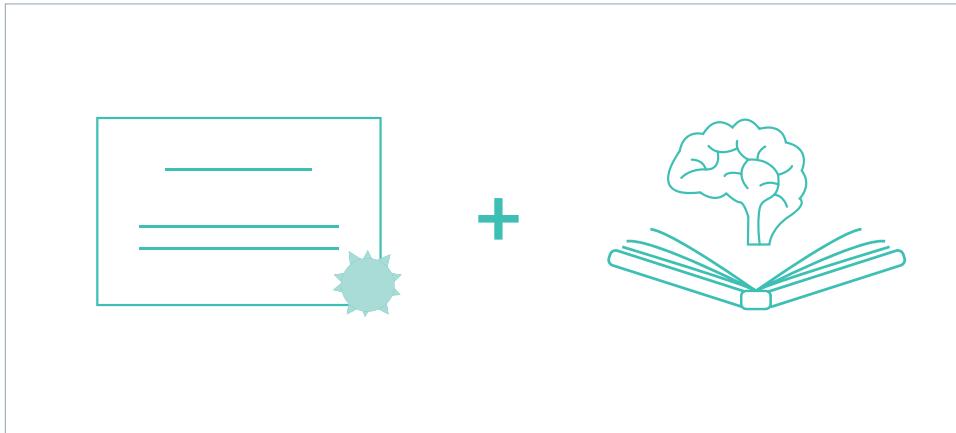
What is EpiCore?



The information collected through EpiCore is then shared on ProMED-mail, which is a free, nonpolitical system that has an open and public worldwide distribution. We will expand more on RFIs and ProMED later in this module.



In addition to receiving RFIs from the ProMED-mail moderators, you might occasionally receive RFIs from experts at HealthMap.



There are certain minimum credentials EpiCore members need to have. These include a degree in the human or animal health fields, which could be human or veterinary medicine, nursing, microbiology, or a similarly relevant field, plus a knowledge of the basic principles of epidemiology, infectious disease, and/or related fields.

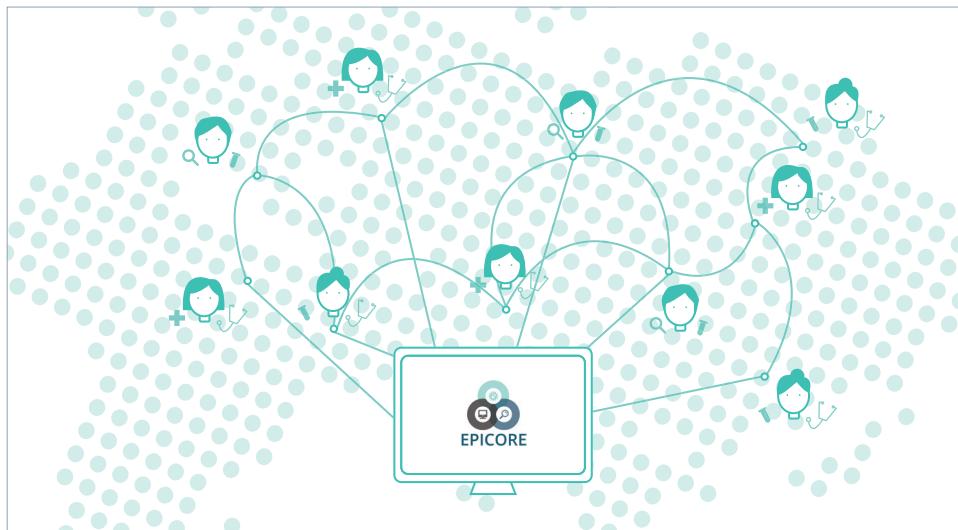
All EpiCore members must have at least 2 of the following qualifications:

- An advanced degree in Public Health or a related field (e.g. MPH)
- Health professional certification or licensure (e.g. MD, DVM, RN)
- At least 3 years of experience in human or animal health
- Current affiliation with a medical center, university, Ministry of Health, Department of Health, or other health-related organization including NGOs & private sector organizations
- Successful completion of a Field Epidemiology Training Program through TEPHINET

WHY SHOULD YOU BECOME AN EPICORE MEMBER?

Let us start by mentioning that only qualified and experienced health professionals are selected. As a member, you will be part of an exclusive and elite cohort.

The benefits from participating are numerous and vary in magnitude by country and region. For example, for some countries that do not have a comprehensive disease surveillance system in place, EpiCore helps health professionals in one area or sector to be aware of any outbreaks in other areas or sectors of the country.

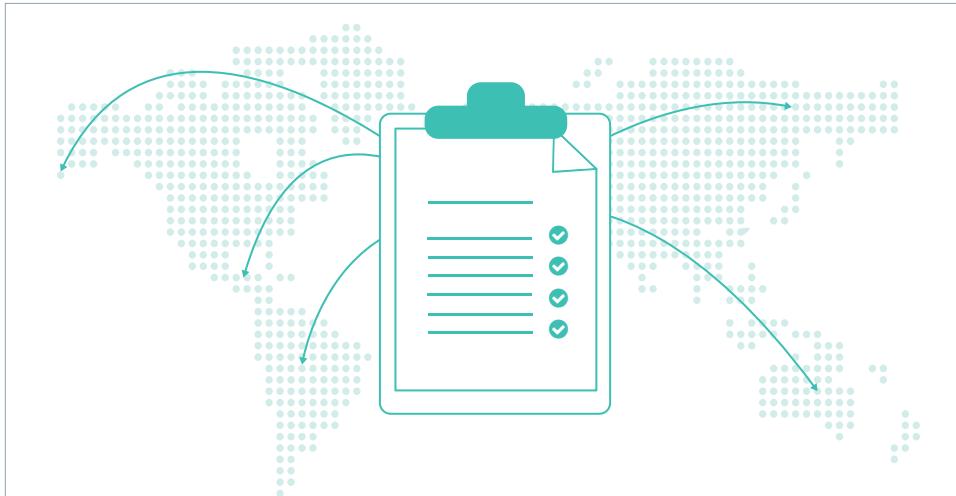


Additionally, some countries do not regularly or consistently share surveillance information with neighboring countries due to linguistic, cultural, or even political barriers, which do not stop pathogens from crossing borders. EpiCore helps health officials and professionals in these countries learn about potential outbreaks nearby. This information can help them initiate life-saving preparation and control measures.

In our globalized world, it can even be beneficial to know about outbreaks thousands of miles away allowing health officials around the world to appropriately prepare to receive travelers from affected countries, and to monitor new cases.

It will also help you, as an EpiCore member, to make sure that the correct information about potential outbreaks in your country is shared with the rest of the world.

Why should you become an active EpiCore member?



If, for example, you received a request that you know has inaccurate or irrelevant information or is based on a false rumor, you can help make sure that the correct information is being disseminated.

The key is that increased reporting improves our knowledge of what is going on around us. This helps us **all** to be more prepared.



Our EpiCore members can help protect people in their communities, countries, regions and across the globe. Your participation in EpiCore is critical in helping to stop epidemics and save lives. You will help change the landscape of disease surveillance by becoming an EpiCore member! In return, what is needed from you as an EpiCore member is simply your knowledge and a **very small amount of your time!** For our members, EpiCore truly embodies a “small commitment, big impact” approach.

RFIs AND THE PROMED MODERATORS

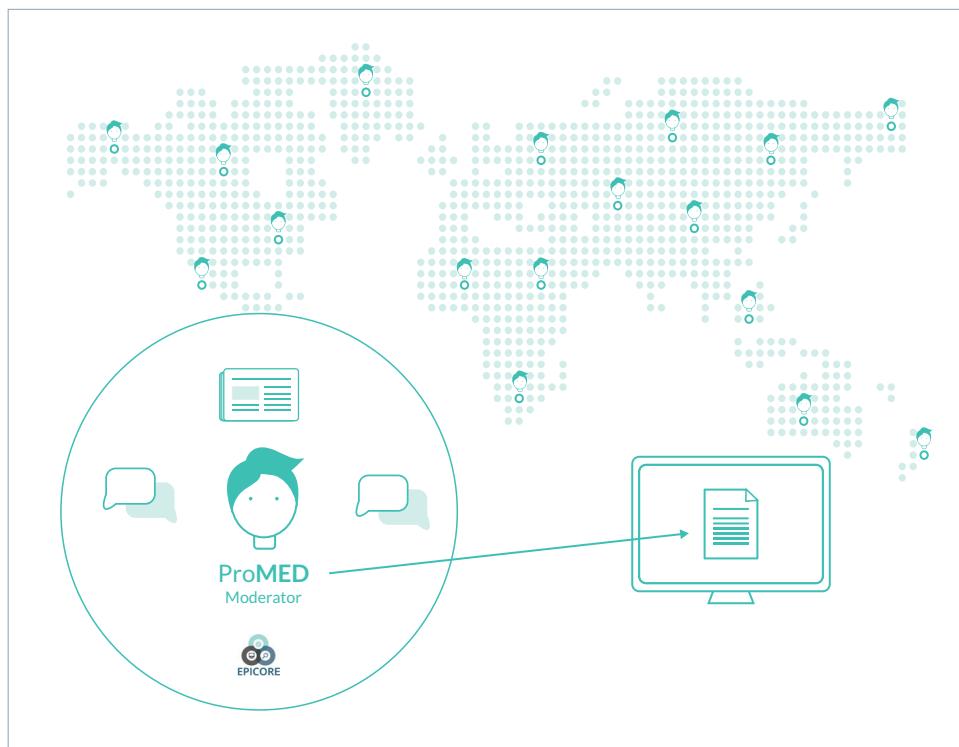
RFIs

Previously, we mentioned the requests for information (or RFIs) that will be sent via the EpiCore system to its members. Next, we will explain where RFIs come from, and the purpose they serve as part of EpiCore.

Moderators

As we mentioned earlier, RFIs are sent by a group of experts from ProMED-mail and, occasionally, HealthMap. These experts are carefully selected infectious disease specialists based around the world. They are trained to recognize possible outbreaks of public health significance.

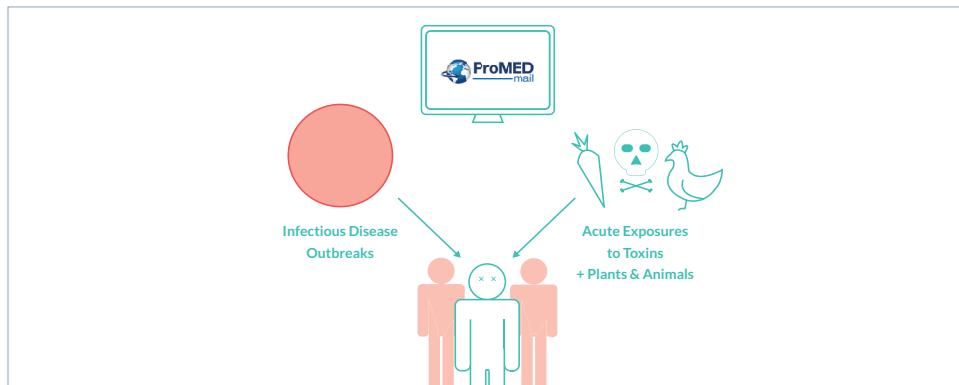
They continuously monitor nontraditional information sources and publish reports on emerging and re-emerging diseases from all over the world.



ProMED

RFI's and the ProMED Moderators

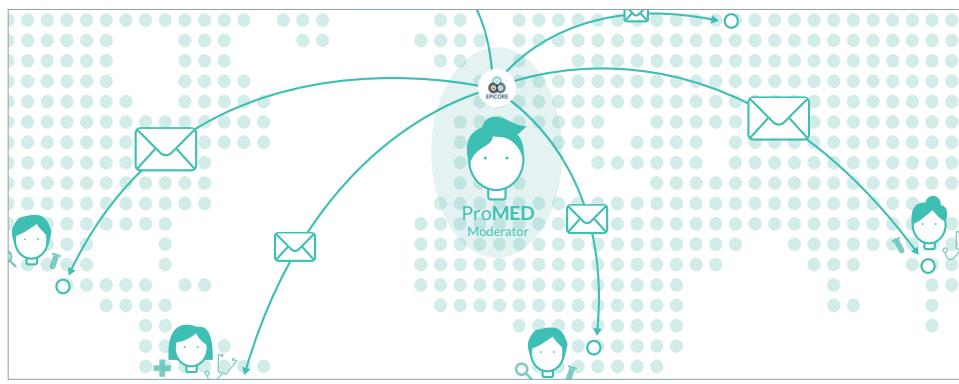
ProMED-mail, or simply ProMED, is an internet-based reporting system that is dedicated to the rapid, global dissemination of information on infectious diseases outbreaks and acute exposures to toxins that affect human health, including those in plants and animals that are grown for human consumption.



ProMED's reports are published online and include expert commentary. These reports are accessible on the ProMED website and are sent by email to its continually growing list of 80,000 subscribers.

Conclusion

To summarize, RFIs are the method of communication used by EpiCore and are sent to EpiCore members by the ProMED, or occasionally HealthMap, moderators.



You can respond to any RFI you receive to correct or fill in missing, vital information – or to verify outbreak information received from an informal source.

The information or verification you are able to provide means that more accurate news of this potential outbreak will reach those who need it more quickly, and could help the affected area avoid an epidemic.

LINKS TO EXPLORE

Explore the ProMED website and, while on the site, try to find a post about your country or a neighboring country.

[www.promedmail.org]

Also, here is a link you can use to know more about moderators

[<http://www.promedmail.org/aboutus/whoswho/>]

Did you find a report about your country or a neighboring country?

Now imagine a similar post on a possible outbreak in your country or region, only it is missing vital information or simply has incorrect information. This is when you get a chance to verify outbreak information.

QUESTION

True or False:

ProMED is free of charge, open to everyone and is non-political.

Information you should provide in an RFI

RFI's and the ProMED Moderators

Here are some examples of the types of information that can be used in an RFI response:

Information on **PERSON**, such as:

- Demographics (age, gender, etc.)
- Case numbers
- Fatalities
- Lab results
- Diagnosis
- Pathogen(s)
- Supporting information

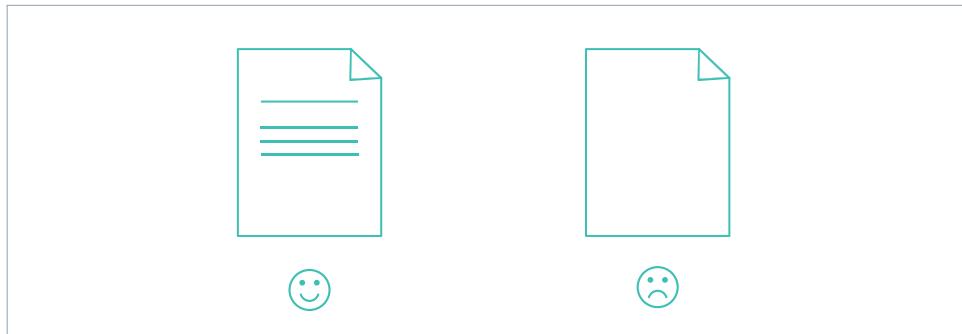
Information on **PLACE**, such as:

- the location of patient(s)

And information on **TIME**, such as:

- the date of occurrence(s)

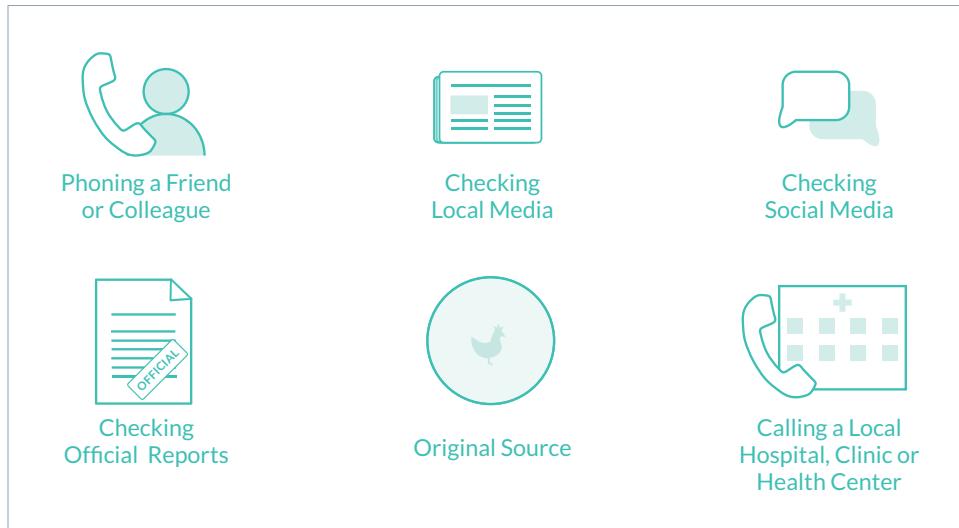
Remember! Some information is better than no information!



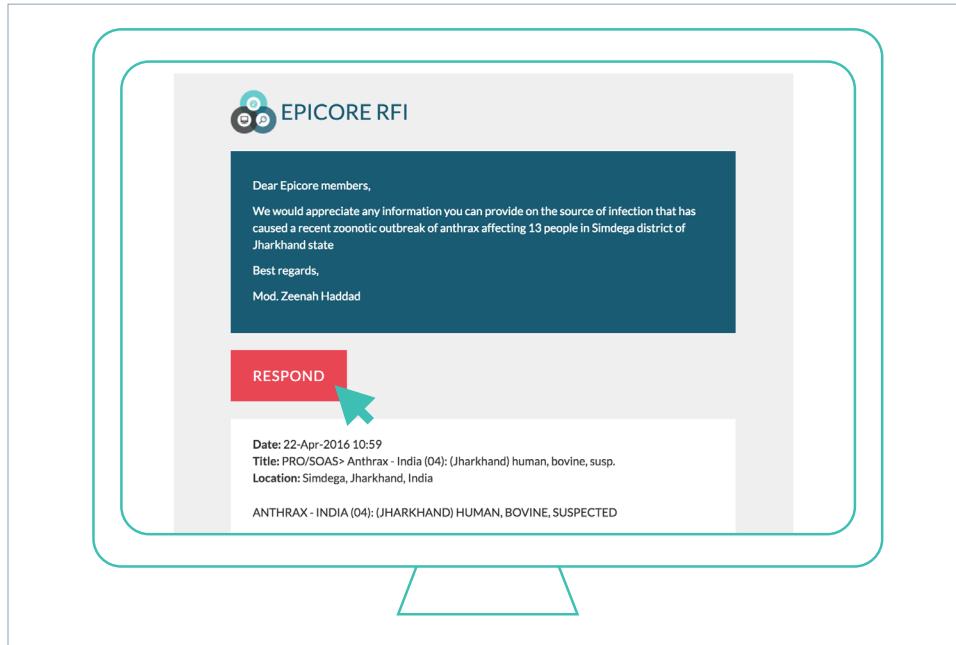
You might already know the information you want to use in your response, but you may also decide to gather or reinforce your information by:

RFI's and the ProMED Moderators

- Phoning a friend or a colleague
- Checking local media, like newspapers, radio, TV, etc.
- Checking social media in your local language or in your country for any trends on the disease or symptoms
- Checking official reports
- Going back to the original source
- Calling a local hospital, clinic, or health center

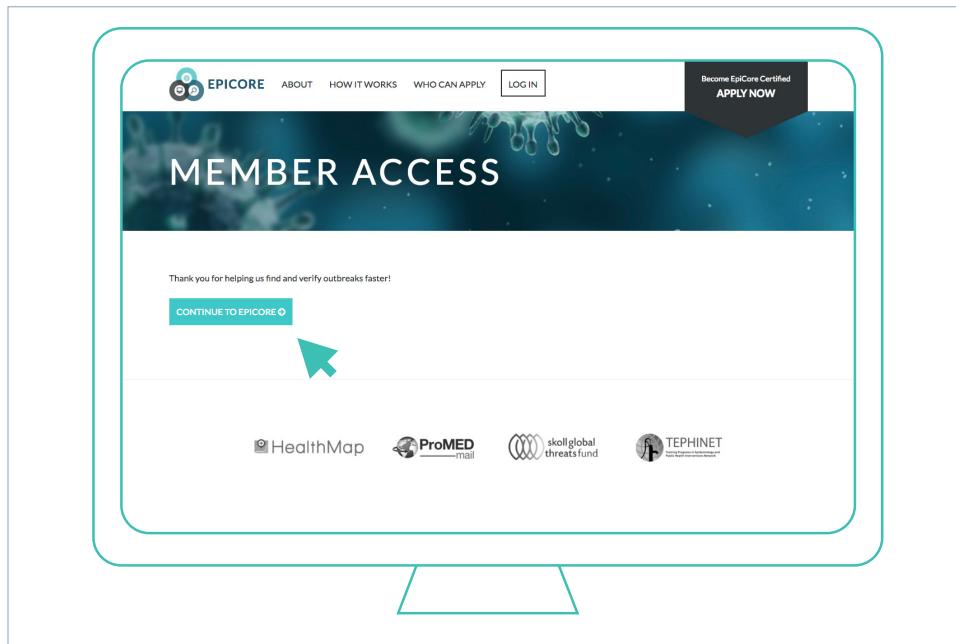


HOW TO USE THE EPICORE PLATFORM



First, you will begin receiving RFIs directly to your email inbox. This is an example.

Click on “Respond”. ↗



Then click on “Continue to Epicore”. ↗

The screenshot shows the EpiCore interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the EpiCore logo, followed by links for DASHBOARD, EDIT PROFILE, TRAINING, and LOG OUT. Below this is a dark blue header bar with the text "RFI Response". Underneath is a button labeled "BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD". A text area displays the title "PRO/SOAS> Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp." and the date "Date: 22-Apr-2016 10:59". There's a large empty text box labeled "Response". Below it, a note says "EpiCore Moderators may:" followed by two radio buttons: one for "Paraphrase / do not use direct quotes from this response, mask any identifying information" and another for "Do not use direct quotes from this response".

If you receive an RFI and you are logging in to EpiCore from the email, you will be directed to the response page for that RFI where you will see the text box ready for you to type in your response.

The screenshot shows the EpiCore Member Log In page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the EpiCore logo, followed by links for ABOUT, HOW IT WORKS, WHO CAN APPLY, and a prominent "LOG IN" button. To the right of the log in button is a dark call-to-action button with the text "Become EpiCore Certified" and "APPLY NOW". Below the navigation is a large input form for "Email Address" and "Password", with a "LOGIN" button below it. A link "Forgot your password?" is also present. At the bottom of the page, there are several logos: HealthMap, ProMED-mail, skollglobalthreatsfund, and TEPHINET.

However, there is also an option of logging in directly to the EpiCore website using your credentials. ➤

The screenshot shows the EPICORE RFI List page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for DASHBOARD, EDIT PROFILE, TRAINING, and LOG OUT. Below the navigation bar is a dark blue header bar with the text "RFI List". Underneath the header, there are two tabs: "OPEN EVENTS" (which is selected) and "CLOSED EVENTS". A search bar with a magnifying glass icon is positioned below the tabs. The main content area displays two rows of event information in a table format:

Title	Disease	Location	Request Received Date	Your Response Date
E.Coli outbreak in India	E.Coli	Jharkhand, India	22-Apr-2016 11:04	
PRO/SOAS> Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.	Anthrax	Simdega, Jharkhand, India	22-Apr-2016 10:59	

At the bottom of the page, there are several logos: HealthMap, ProMED-mail, skoll global threats fund, and TEPHINET.

If you log in directly to the website, your homepage will look like this, and you will see all of the open RFIs you have received listed.

The screenshot shows the EPICORE RFI Details page for the Anthrax outbreak in India. At the top, there is a dark blue header bar with the text "RFI Details". Below the header, there is a button labeled "BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD". The main content area contains the following text:

Do you have anything to contribute for this outbreak?

YES, RESPOND TO THIS RFI | **NO, NOT AT THIS TIME**

Title: PRO/SOAS> Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.
Disease: Anthrax
Location: Simdega, Jharkhand, India
Date: 22-Apr-2016 10:59

RFI Message History

original RFI sent, 22-Apr-2016 10:59
Title: PRO/SOAS> Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.
Location: Simdega, Jharkhand, India

Dear Epicore members, We would appreciate any information you can provide on the source of infection that has caused a recent zoonotic outbreak of anthrax affecting 13 people in Simdega district of Jharkhand state Best regards, Mod. Zeenah Haddad

ANTHRAX - INDIA (04): (JHARKHAND) HUMAN, BOVINE, SUSPECTED

A ProMED-mail post

ProMED-mail is a program of the

It is important to note that RFIs can vary in content. You may receive an RFI that includes a full ProMED post with a specific question, like this.

This type of RFI provides additional information on the rumored outbreak, including the source of the information, and a list of any other similar outbreaks in the country or region.

RFI Details

[BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD](#)

Do you have anything to contribute for this outbreak?

[YES, RESPOND TO THIS RFI](#) [NO, NOT AT THIS TIME](#)

Title: E. Coli outbreak in India
Disease: E Coli
Location: Jharkhand, India
Date: 22-Apr-2016 11:04

RFI Message History

+ original RFI sent, 22-Apr-2016 11:04
Title: E. Coli outbreak in India
Location: Jharkhand, India

I appreciate any information you might have on this outbreak. Thank you, Mod Zeenah Haddad

I heard from a colleague that there is an ongoing E. coli outbreak in Jharkhand. Can you confirm this outbreak? Do you have any further information?

Or you may receive a simple question from the moderator, like: "I heard from a colleague in your country that there is an ongoing E.Coli outbreak in Jharkhand. Can you confirm this outbreak? "

RFI List

[OPEN EVENTS](#) [CLOSED EVENTS](#)

Title	Disease	Location	Request Received Date	Your Response Date
E. Coli outbreak in India	E Coli	Jharkhand, India	22-Apr-2016 11:04	
PRO/SOAS> Anthrax - India (04) (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.	Anthrax	Sindaga, Jharkhand, India	22-Apr-2016 10:59	

Other than clicking on the “respond” button in the RFI email you receive, the other way you can respond to an RFI is by clicking on the RFI you would like to respond to when on your Epicore dashboard. ↗

EPICORE DASHBOARD EDIT PROFILE TRAINING LOG OUT

RFI Details

BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD

Do you have anything to contribute for this outbreak?

YES, RESPOND TO THIS RFI **NO, NOT AT THIS TIME**

Title: PRO/SOAS> Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.
Disease: Anthrax
Location: Simdega, Jharkhand, India
Date: 22-Apr-2016 10:59

RFI Message History

+ original RFI sent, 22-Apr-2016 10:59

Once you click on an RFI, you will be asked if you have any information to contribute regarding the suspected outbreak.

If you do have information on an outbreak, click on "Yes, respond to this RFI". ↗

EPICORE DASHBOARD EDIT PROFILE TRAINING LOG OUT

RFI Response

BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD

Title: PRO/SOAS> Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.
Date: 22-Apr-2016 10:59

Response

EpiCore Moderators may:
○● Paraphrase / do not use direct quotes from this response, mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity

You will see a text box in which you can type your response. This is the same page you would have been directed to if you clicked on the email link to respond.

When you respond, **your identity is always masked**, which means moderators will not be able to know who you are unless you choose to reveal that information when you submit your response.

After filling out your response, you will then need to select your permission level for moderators to use your response in a public post. We have created options here to help you communicate to the moderator the permission level you prefer.

BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD

Title: PRO/SOAS+ Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.
Date: 22-Apr-2016 10:59

Response

The villagers said they consumed a dead cattle, suspected to have been killed by the disease, on Saturday night and developed blisters, stomach disorder and passed blood in stool." However, it was not clear whether the villagers had consumed cow or buffalo meat. Though cow slaughter is banned in Jharkhand, villagers often consume the meat of dead cattle. Samples of blood and body fluid from the affected people have been sent to the Rajendra Institutes of Medical Sciences (RIMS) for confirmation of anthrax. As per investigation report by the Jharkhand Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), the villagers developed symptoms of suspected anthrax within 48 hours of consuming the meat.

Anita Kaleka
Clinical Laboratory Scientist at the Sadar Hospital

EpiCore Moderators may:

- Paraphrase / do not use direct quotes from this response, mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response but mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response and attribute it to me

Enter your name, title, organization etc.

SUBMIT

You can choose to ask the moderator to directly quote your response and attribute it to you when including it in the public post. If you choose this option, ➤ you will be prompted to enter your name and title as you would like them to appear in a public post since they would not be revealed to the moderator in any other way.

This option is marked with a green circle on the site. ●

BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD

Title: PRO/SOAS+ Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.
Date: 22-Apr-2016 10:59

Response

The villagers said they consumed a dead cattle, suspected to have been killed by the disease, on Saturday night and developed blisters, stomach disorder and passed blood in stool." However, it was not clear whether the villagers had consumed cow or buffalo meat. Though cow slaughter is banned in Jharkhand, villagers often consume the meat of dead cattle. Samples of blood and body fluid from the affected people have been sent to the Rajendra Institutes of Medical Sciences (RIMS) for confirmation of anthrax. As per investigation report by the Jharkhand Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), the villagers developed symptoms of suspected anthrax within 48 hours of consuming the meat.

Anita Kaleka
Clinical Laboratory Scientist at the Sadar Hospital

EpiCore Moderators may:

- Paraphrase / do not use direct quotes from this response, mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response but mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response and attribute it to me

SUBMIT

If you want to give the moderator permission to quote your response but would like them to mask any identifying information referenced in the response text or any details you might provide on your identity, you would choose this option. ➤

"Quote this response but mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity"

This option is marked with a yellow circle on the site. ●

[BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD](#)

Title: PRO/SOAS+ Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.
Date: 22-Apr-2016 10:59

Response

The villagers said they consumed a dead cattle, suspected to have been killed by the disease, on Saturday night and developed blisters, stomach disorder and passed blood in stool." However, it was not clear whether the villagers had consumed cow or buffalo meat. Though cow slaughter is banned in Jharkhand, villagers often consume the meat of dead cattle. Samples of blood and body fluid from the affected people have been sent to the Rajendra Institutes of Medical Sciences (RIMS) for confirmation of anthrax. As per investigation report by the Jharkhand Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), the villagers developed symptoms of suspected anthrax within 48 hours of consuming the meat.

Anita Kaleka
Clinical Laboratory Scientist at the Sadar Hospital

EpiCore Moderators may:

- Paraphrase / do not use direct quotes from this response, mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response but mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response and attribute it to me

[SUBMIT](#)



Or, you can request that the moderator paraphrase your response entirely to avoid using any words or phrases that can inadvertently help reveal your identity to the readers. ↵

"Paraphrase/do not use direct quotes from this response, mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity."

This option is marked with a red circle on the site. ●

[BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD](#)

Title: PRO/SOAS+ Anthrax - India (04): (Jharkhand) human, bovine, susp.
Date: 22-Apr-2016 10:59

Response

The villagers said they consumed a dead cattle, suspected to have been killed by the disease, on Saturday night and developed blisters, stomach disorder and passed blood in stool." However, it was not clear whether the villagers had consumed cow or buffalo meat. Though cow slaughter is banned in Jharkhand, villagers often consume the meat of dead cattle. Samples of blood and body fluid from the affected people have been sent to the Rajendra Institutes of Medical Sciences (RIMS) for confirmation of anthrax. As per investigation report by the Jharkhand Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), the villagers developed symptoms of suspected anthrax within 48 hours of consuming the meat.

Anita Kaleka
Clinical Laboratory Scientist at the Sadar Hospital

EpiCore Moderators may:

- Paraphrase / do not use direct quotes from this response, mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response but mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response and attribute it to me

[SUBMIT](#)



It is important to note that even if you wish to remain anonymous, ideally, you would still share your name and title so that the moderator knows that the information provided is credible before disseminating it just as any good journalist would do. You can ask the moderator to keep your identity confidential, which they are trained to do. However, **it is certainly up to you to decide the level of information you are comfortable disclosing in each response.**

BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD

Title: PRO/SOAS+ Anthrax - India (04): Jharkhand Human, bovine, susp.
Date: 22-Apr-2016 10:59

Response

The villagers said they consumed a dead cattle, suspected to have been killed by the disease, on Saturday night and developed blisters, stomach disorder and passed blood in stool." However, it was not clear whether the villagers had consumed cow or buffalo meat. Though cow slaughter is banned in Jharkhand, villagers often consume the meat of dead cattle. Samples of blood and body fluid from the affected people have been sent to the Rajendra Institutes of Medical Sciences (RIMS) for confirmation of anthrax. As per investigation report by the Jharkhand Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), the villagers developed symptoms of suspected anthrax within 48 hours of consuming the meat.

Anita Kaleka
Clinical Laboratory Scientist at the Sadar Hospital

EpiCore Moderators may:

- Paraphrase / do not use direct quotes from this response, mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response but mask any identifying information referenced in the response text and do not provide any details on my identity
- Quote this response and attribute it to me

SUBMIT

After all the fields have been completed and your preferred permission level settings are selected, click on “SUBMIT”. ↗

If privacy is a concern of yours, and while the EpiCore website is built to protect your anonymity, you also need to safeguard your own privacy by making sure that you are not being monitored while submitting a response, and to close all other pages on your browser, as some social media pages, if opened simultaneously with EpiCore, might jeopardize anonymity

EPICORE DASHBOARD EDIT PROFILE TRAINING LOG OUT

Thank you!

The moderator who initiated the request has been notified. If you get any information on this RFI in the future, please come back to this RFI and click on "Yes, respond to this RFI"

After clicking “submit”, you will be directed to another page where a verification box appears stating that your response has been sent to the moderator who initiated the RFI.

The screenshot shows the EPICORE interface for an RFI titled "E. Coli outbreak in India". At the top, there are navigation links: DASHBOARD, EDIT PROFILE, TRAINING, and LOG OUT. Below that is a dark header bar with the title "RFI Details". Underneath is a sub-header with a "BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD" link. A question "Do you have anything to contribute for this outbreak?" is followed by two buttons: "YES, RESPOND TO THIS RFI" (dark blue) and "NO, NOT AT THIS TIME" (light blue). The "NO, NOT AT THIS TIME" button is highlighted with a large blue arrow pointing to it. Below these buttons, the RFI details are listed: Title: E. Coli outbreak in India, Disease: E Coli, Location: Jharkhand, India, Date: 22-Apr-2016 11:04. At the bottom is a "RFI Message History" section.

Always remember when responding to an RFI that **some information is better than no information**.

However, if you do not have any information at that time, simply click on “No, not at this time”. ↗

Once you have clicked this button, a message appears on the moderator’s dashboard that a member indicated that they did not have any information to contribute at this time.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the EPICORE RFI Details page for the same outbreak. The "NO, NOT AT THIS TIME" button is again highlighted with a blue arrow. In the "RFI Message History" section, there is a new entry: "+ your response, 22-Apr-2016 15:09" followed by the message "Indicated nothing to contribute to the outbreak".

If you come upon new information to contribute to an RFI after you have clicked “No, not at this time”, you can always go back and contribute to the RFI in the future. You will be able to find any messaging history for the RFI listed on its page. ↗

It is important to note that you will only receive an RFI if an outbreak is suspected in your country or region. This means that you might not receive an RFI for weeks, or you may receive several in the span of a few days.

When a moderator sends an RFI to members within a certain geographic area, he or she will assess all the responses received, and if sufficient information were provided, the moderator might decide to “close” the RFI.

This will move that RFI from the “Open Events” tab on your dashboard to the “Closed Events” tab.

But note that you will still have the ability to respond to RFIs even after they are closed, and this is because we recognize that you might come upon information on an outbreak you think is important to communicate after the moderator closes it.

The screenshot shows the EPICORE interface with the title "RFI List". At the top, there are tabs for "OPEN EVENTS" and "CLOSED EVENTS", with "CLOSED EVENTS" being the active one. Below the tabs is a search bar. Underneath the search bar is a table with the following data:

Title	Disease	Location	Request Received Date	Your Response Date
E.Coli outbreak in India	E.Coli	Jharkhand, India	22-Apr-2016 11:04	22-Apr-2016 15:09

At the bottom of the page, there are links to "HealthMap", "ProMED", "skoll global threatsfund", and "TEPHINET".

The screenshot shows the EPICORE interface with the title "RFI Details". At the top, there is a "BACK TO EPICORE DASHBOARD" link. Below it, a question asks "Do you have anything to contribute for this outbreak?". There are two buttons: "YES, RESPOND TO THIS RFI" and "NO, NOT AT THIS TIME". A cursor arrow points to the "YES" button. Below the buttons, the RFI details are listed:

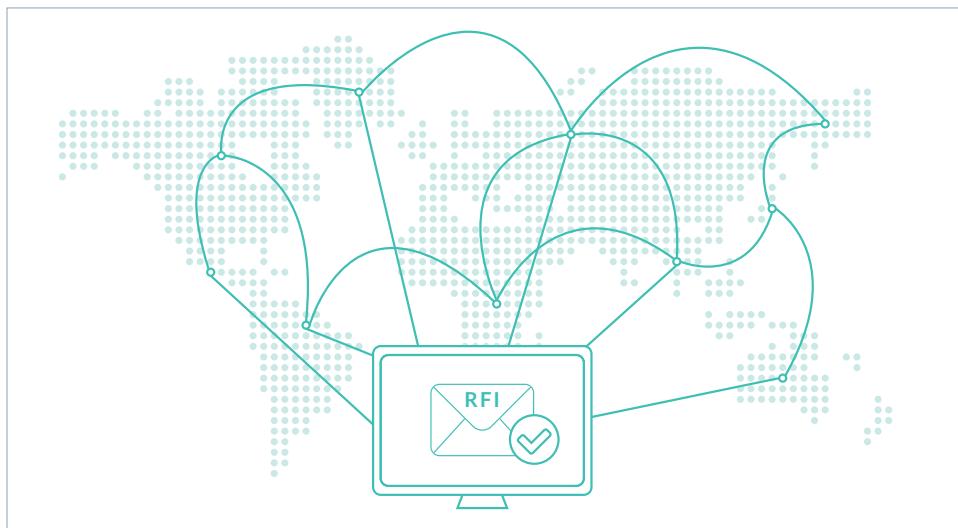
Title: E.Coli outbreak in India
Disease: E.Coli
Location: Jharkhand, India
Date: 22-Apr-2016 11:04

At the bottom, there is a link to "RFI Message History".

CONCLUSION

Your verification of an RFI will help you and the rest of the world detect outbreaks faster by verifying potential outbreak signals.

By detecting outbreaks faster, health officials can generate early responses that can curb epidemics and save lives! Think about if we had known about the Ebola or MERS outbreaks a few weeks earlier and how much difference this would have made! This is how you and EpiCore are changing the landscape of outbreak detection and reporting.



We cannot wait to start working with you!

We are happy to answer any questions you may have. Please send any questions to: info@epicore.org.