

## **Module 3: Health Facility Event Based Surveillance**

### **Introduction**

This module explains the general concept of Health Facility Event Based Surveillance (HEBS).

The module has five sessions which are:

**Session 1.** Introduction to HEBS

**Session 2.** Source of signal at HEBS

**Session 3.** Steps for conducting HEBS

**Session 4.** Stakeholders' roles and responsibilities

**Session 5.** Flow of information for HEBS

### **Learning Objectives**

By the end of this module you should be able to understand:

- Define HEBS and key terminologies used in HEBS
- Explain what health facility event-based surveillance is, why it is important, and how it can be implemented
- List examples of alerts for HEBS
- Understand the process and information flow of HEBS
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders

### **Definition of Terms**

- Signal (also known as Alerts); Any information or patterns of disease considered by the Early Warning and Response system as representing potential acute risk to human health, such as an outbreak. It can be unofficial information about a disease, condition, or event of public health importance, which may be true or invented
- Emerging public health threats- Refers to the new infectious disease and other public health event of the public health concerns. It might be caused by newly identified pathogen, which has emerged and whose the incidence in human has increased and is threatening to increase in the near future (US CDC)
- Re-emerging public health threats- refers to old disease or public health event that was previously controlled but once has risen to be significant public health problem.

**This module will take 20-30 minutes to complete**

### **Session 1: Introduction to HEBS**

This session will cover; definition of HEBS, aim of the HEBS and example of signals at facility level.