

Module 1: Overview of Public Health Surveillance



Introduction

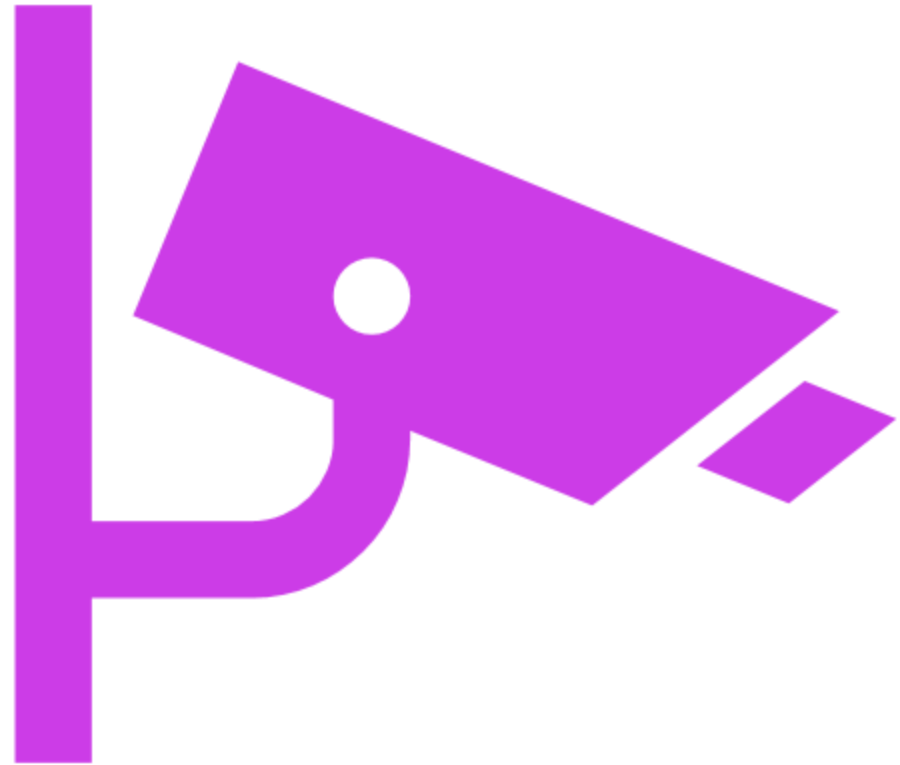
Understand	Understand the concept of Integrated Disease
Explain	Explain the relationship between IBS and EBS
Explain	Explain the concept of Epidemic Intelligence
Explain	Explain the concept of Early Warning and Response
Describe	Describe the link between EBS, IBS and Epidemic intelligence and Early Warning and Response
Understand	Understand how to conduct EBS using a one health approach



Session 1: Integrated Disease

Surveillance

- Integrated disease surveillance is an approach that aims at collecting health data for multiple diseases, using standardised tools
 - Indicator-based surveillance
 - Event-based surveillance



Indicator-based surveillance

Indicator-based surveillance is a more traditional way of reporting diseases to public health officials

IBS involves reports of specific diseases from health care providers to public health officials

The traditional indicator-based surveillance system generally collects routine structured surveillance data mostly from health facilities and may miss public health events or emerging outbreaks within a community, especially in areas where access to healthcare is low and/or where there is underutilization of formal health services

Event-based surveillance

Event-based surveillance is an organised collection, monitoring, assessment and interpretation of mainly unstructured, ad-hoc information regarding health events or risks, which may represent an acute health risk

Such information can come from many stakeholders and may include formal and informal sources of information from the human, animal, environment, as well as many other sectors

Session Summary



IBS collects routine data with well-defined indicators within defined timelines mostly from health facilities



EBS collects unstructured data in an ad hoc fashion from diverse sources including health facilities



Event-based Surveillance and Indicator-based Surveillance are two surveillance approaches that complements each other



In areas where there is limited accessibility to health facilities or poor health seeking behaviour, early detection of alerts and events is made possible by enhancing event-based surveillance

Session 2: Epidemic Intelligence

Epidemic intelligence is the systematic collection, analysis and communication of any information to detect, verify, assess and investigate events and health risks with an early warning objective

EI should integrate both sources of information to efficiently detect acute health events and/or risks

Ideally, a centralised EI unit at the national level should be available to collect, collate, and analyse information collected through each type of EBS, or from the designated reporting modalities

Session Summary

IBS and EBS are
essential
components of
epidemic
intelligence

Epidemic
intelligence spans
beyond surveillance
of

Session summary

EWAR provides information that enables early detection and response to all-hazard events

Session 4: Events Based Surveillance and One Health



Session Summary

- Event-based surveillance is key in strengthening one-health collaboration on surveillance and response to human, animal and environment related events at local, intermediate and national levels