

Module 2: Community Event-Based Surveillance



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- Session 5: Flow of Information for CEBS
 - Session 6: Stakeholders' roles and responsibilities

Learning Objectives



Signal
detection



Signal
recording and



Signal
reporting

Definition of Terms



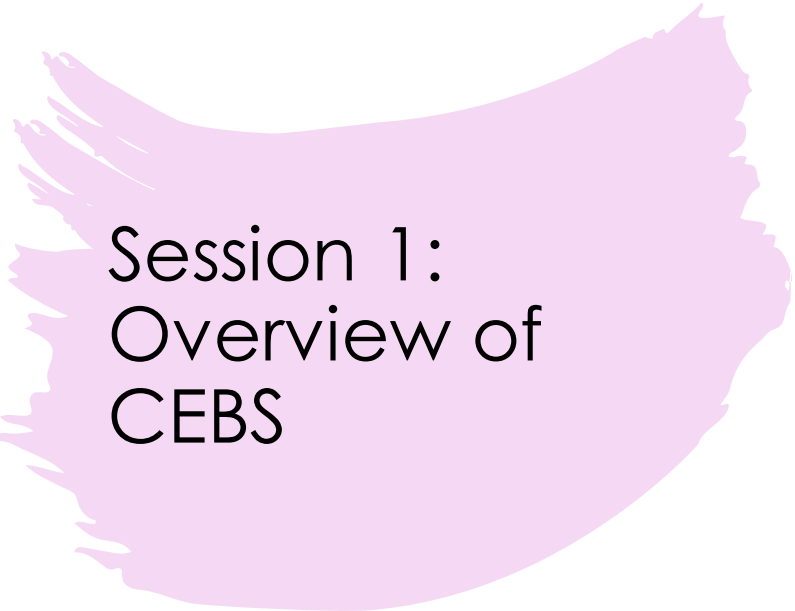
Event-Based Surveillance : The organized collection, monitoring, assessment, and interpretation of mainly unstructured ad hoc information regarding health events or risks, which may represent an acute risk to health



Indicator-Based Surveillance : Defined by WHO as the systematic collection, monitoring, analysis, and interpretation of structured data, i.e., of indicators produced by a number of well-identified, mostly health-based, formal sources



Community health worker : These are public health workers who are close to and serve members of the community by helping them to adopt healthy behaviours



Session 1: Overview of CEBS

Two or more cases of people presenting with similar severe signs/symptoms from the same community, school, or workplace within one week

A cluster of unexplained animal deaths within one week

An illness with novel or rare symptoms

Any person with fever or rash

Session 1: Overview of CEBS


- Note: signals can be generated according to the list of predetermined priority diseases, burden of diseases and other community factors



Session Summary

- This session has covered the basic concept of CEBS as an essential for early detection, reporting, and response to emerging and re-emerging public health events





Session 2: Importance of CEBS

- CEBS implementation in the community settings is essential for early detection, reporting, and response to emerging and re-emerging public health events
- Indicator-based surveillance systems generally collect surveillance data from healthcare sources and may miss other public health events or emerging outbreaks within the community, especially in areas where access to healthcare is low and/or where there is underutilization of formal health services
- CHW and other community members may collect information that tallies with pre-determined signals

Session Summary

- The session has covered the importance of CEBS which aims to complement IBS by capturing events of public health risk at community level



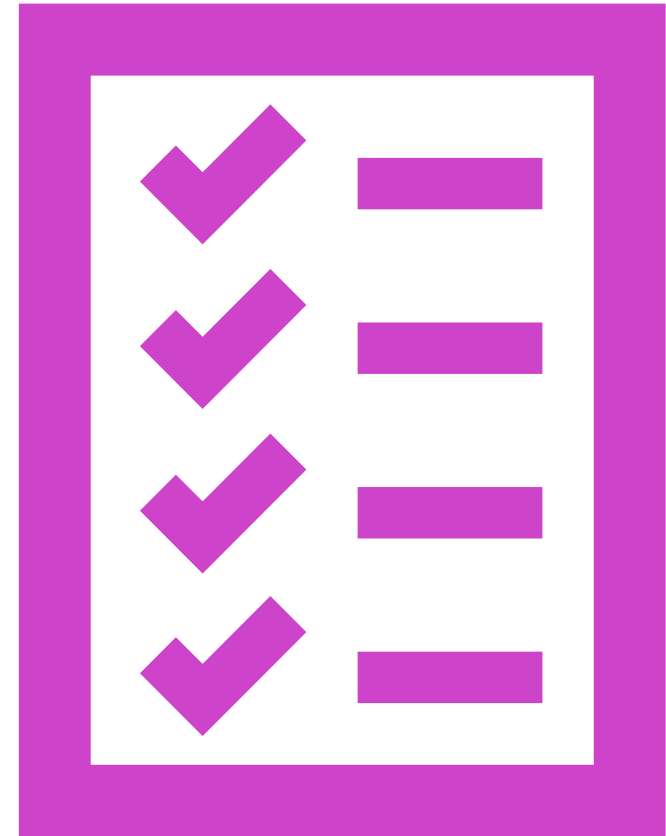
Session 3: Sources of Signals for CEBS

INTRODUCTION: THIS SESSION WILL COVER
SOURCES OF SIGNALS AT COMMUNITY LEVEL



Session Summary

- This session has covered the sources of signals at the community level to allow wide coverage for quick capturing of information



Session 4: Steps for Conducting CEBS



Introduction



This session will cover the steps involved in conducting CEBS



Information is initially captured as a signal by CHW and is reported to CHW focal person at the health facility



Not all signals may necessarily become real events, as such, they all need to be triaged, verified and risk assessed before a response is initiated

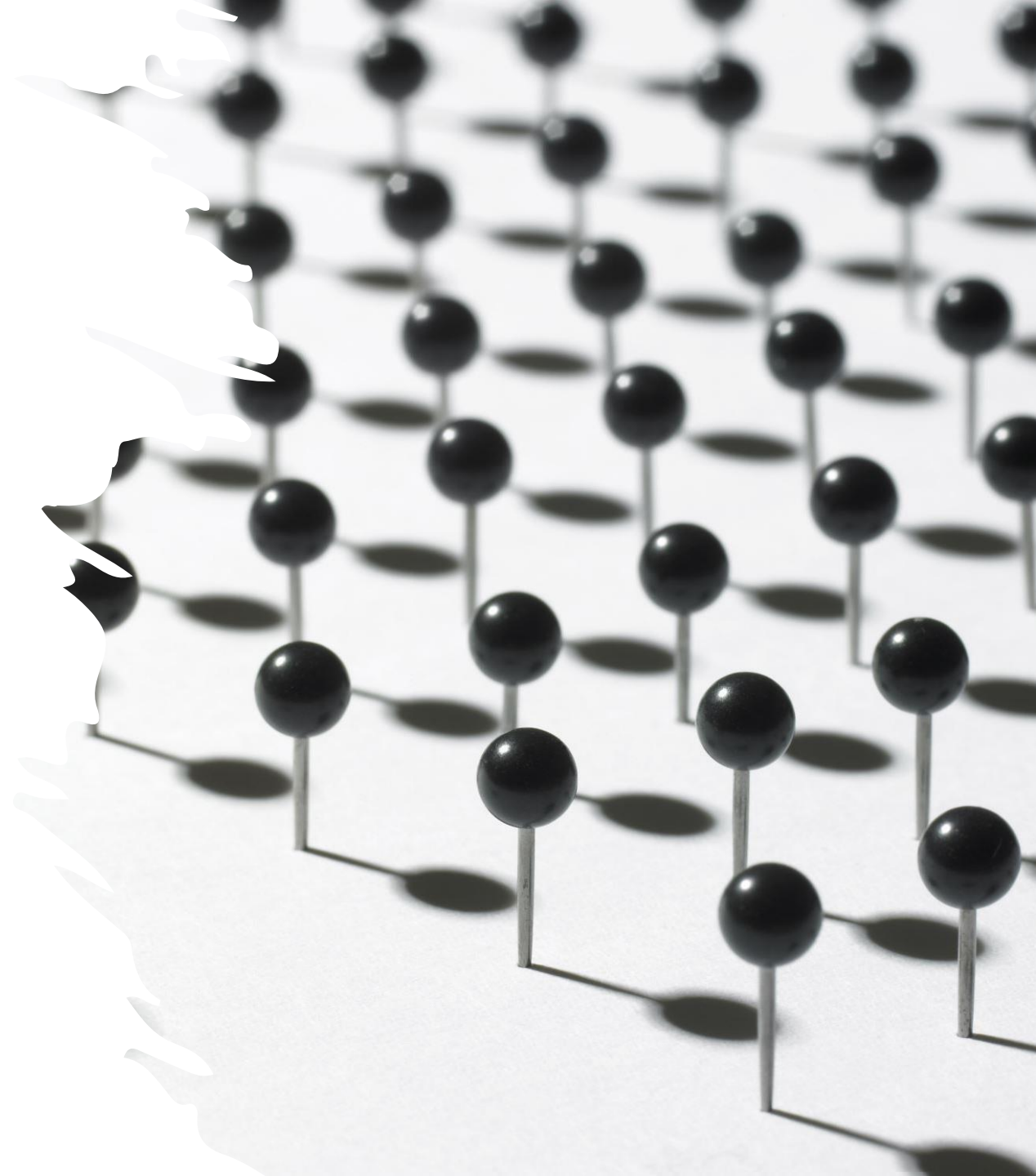
STEP 1: Signal Detection, Recording, and Reporting

NOTE: THE CHW SUPERVISOR
PROCEEDS TO TRIAGE



STEP 2: Triaging

- Confirm that the signal conforms to the predetermined signals
- Confirm that the same signal has not been reported from the same or different sources
- If any of the above statements are not true, discard the signal
- Provide feedback to the reporting level



[illegible]

- If the signal is true, it becomes an event and if not true discard, and record accordingly in the relevant tool
- Report events immediately to a higher level for risk assessment
- The line listing of all the diseases/events/alerts identified during the month should be completed by the CEBS focal person and submitted monthly to the nearest health facility/sub-district surveillance focal person every month

STEP 4: Risk Assessment

- Session Summary: The session has covered the key steps in implementation of CEBS to allow immediate reporting for effective response of PHE



QUIZ

Phone call
b



WhatsApp



Email



A to D is
correct

QUIZ

- It is important to report the death of animal and livestock as among a signal for CEBS
- CHW may proceed to triage for some signals



Session 5: Flow of Information for CEBS

Introduction: This session will cover the flow of information for EBS from the community level to the national level

Session Summary: In this session you have covered the flow of information from the community to national level which allows effective reporting of information hence early response of all

QUIZ



Signals can be reported to CHW supervisors or direct to the higher levels



It is not necessary to demand for the feedback after reporting of signals



According the flow of information Risk Assessment may be conducted by

District Surveillance
Focal Point
Community leader
Community member
Community health
Volunteer

Session 6: Stakeholders' roles and responsibilities

Introduction: In this session will cover different stakeholders who plays important roles in the implementation of CEBS

Session Summary: This session has covered stakeholders' roles in the implementation of CEBS

Quiz

MATCH THE WORKFORCE
MENTIONED IN SIDE A TO THE
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN
SIDE B

Case Study

- Is this information reported by the health volunteer an signal?
- If this information is an signal, who should conduct the triage?
- Describe how the triage should be conducted for this case scenario
- If the signal is not a duplicate and is relevant to EWAR, what is the next step?
- Who should verify this signal?
- How should signal verification be conducted?
- If the signal has been verified as an event, what is the next step?
- Once the event has been reported, what is the next step?
- Who should conduct the initial risk assessment?
- Describe how the initial risk assessment should be conducted



Case Study

- What should be the decision of the risk assessment team after evaluating the event and information available?

