

# Protecting health in Europe – the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

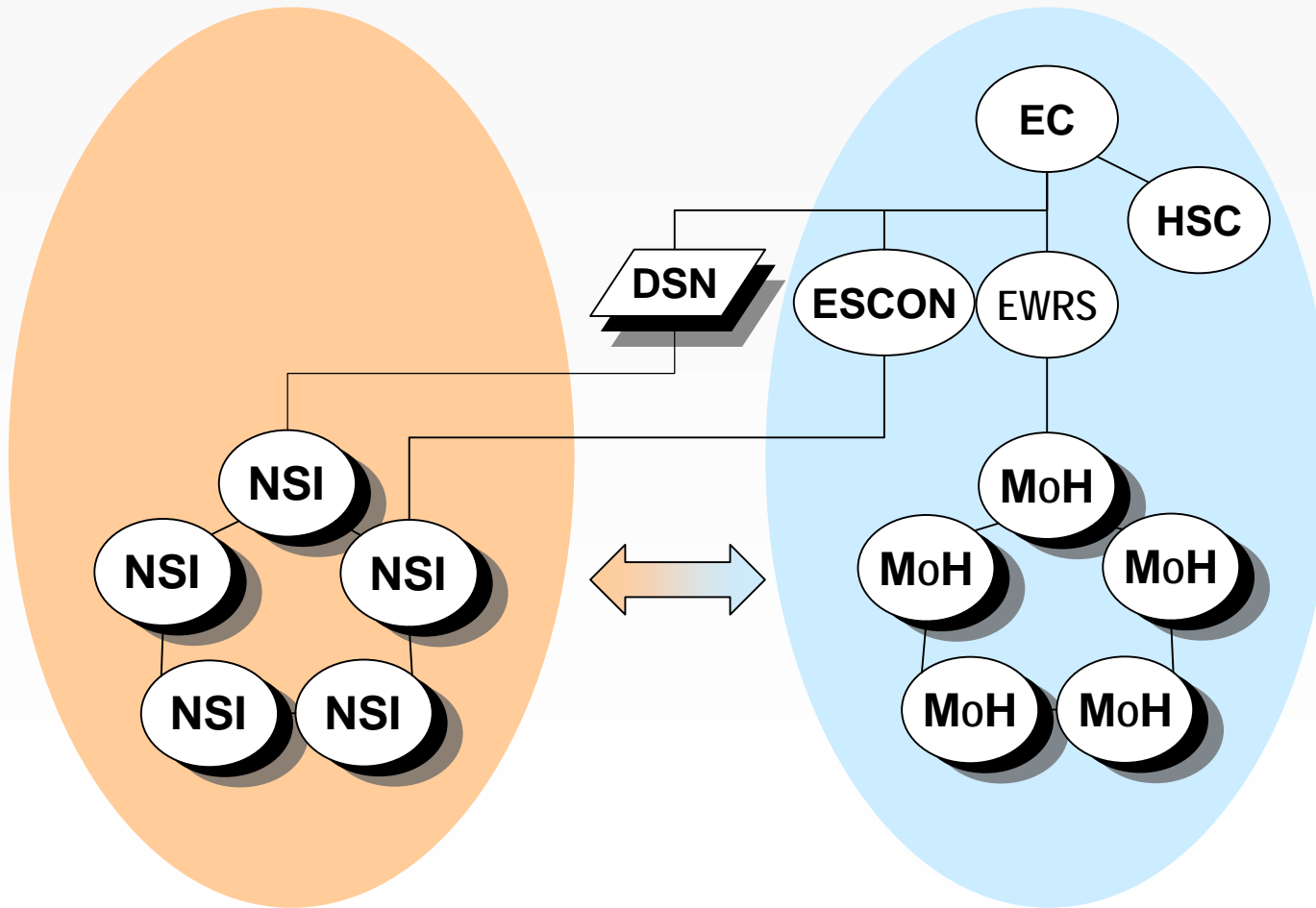


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# Public Health Stakeholders

## Pre-ECDC situation



Ecdc: European Centre for  
disease Prevention  
and Control  
AF: Advisory Forum  
NSI: National surveillance  
institute

EC: European Commission  
HSC: Health Security  
Committee  
EWRS: Early Warning  
and Response System  
ESCON: European surveillance  
Committee Network  
MOH: Ministry of health

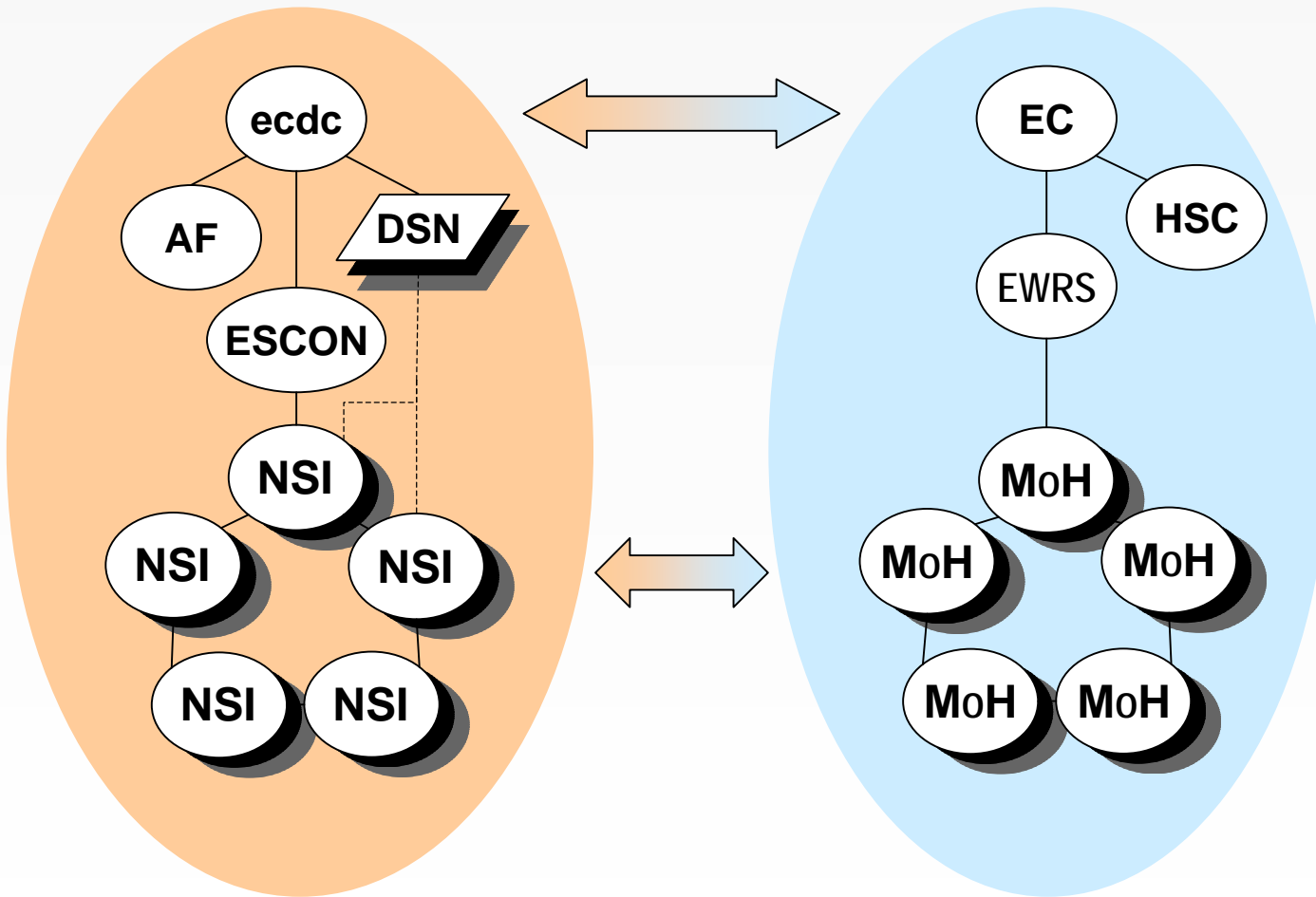
NSI: National Surveillance Institute

MoH: Ministry of Health



# Public Health Stakeholders

## ECDC in place



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# ECDC activities for emerging threats

- Epidemic intelligence
  - Monitor, assess and investigate threats
- Preparedness
  - Strengthen MS preparedness
- Support to response
  - Outbreak investigation
- Training
  - Strengthening MS capacity

# Early Warning & Response Processes

**Monitor information and detect signals**



**Assess signal and confirm alert**



**Investigate PH alert and define measures**



**Implement control measures**



**Disseminate information**



# Early warning vs. Response

**Monitor information**



*Early Warning*

**Assess signal**



**Investigate PH alert**



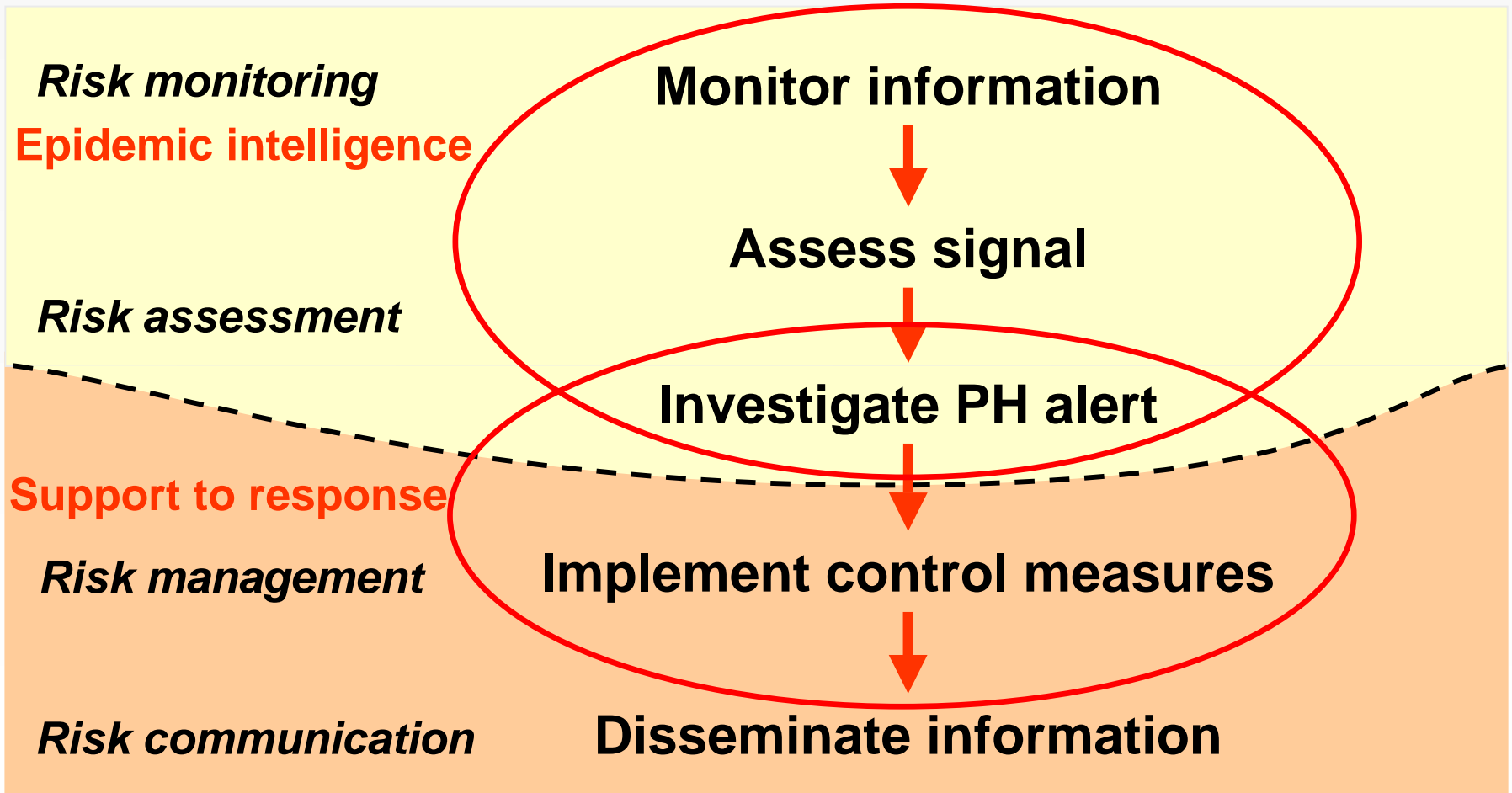
*Response*

**Implement control measures**



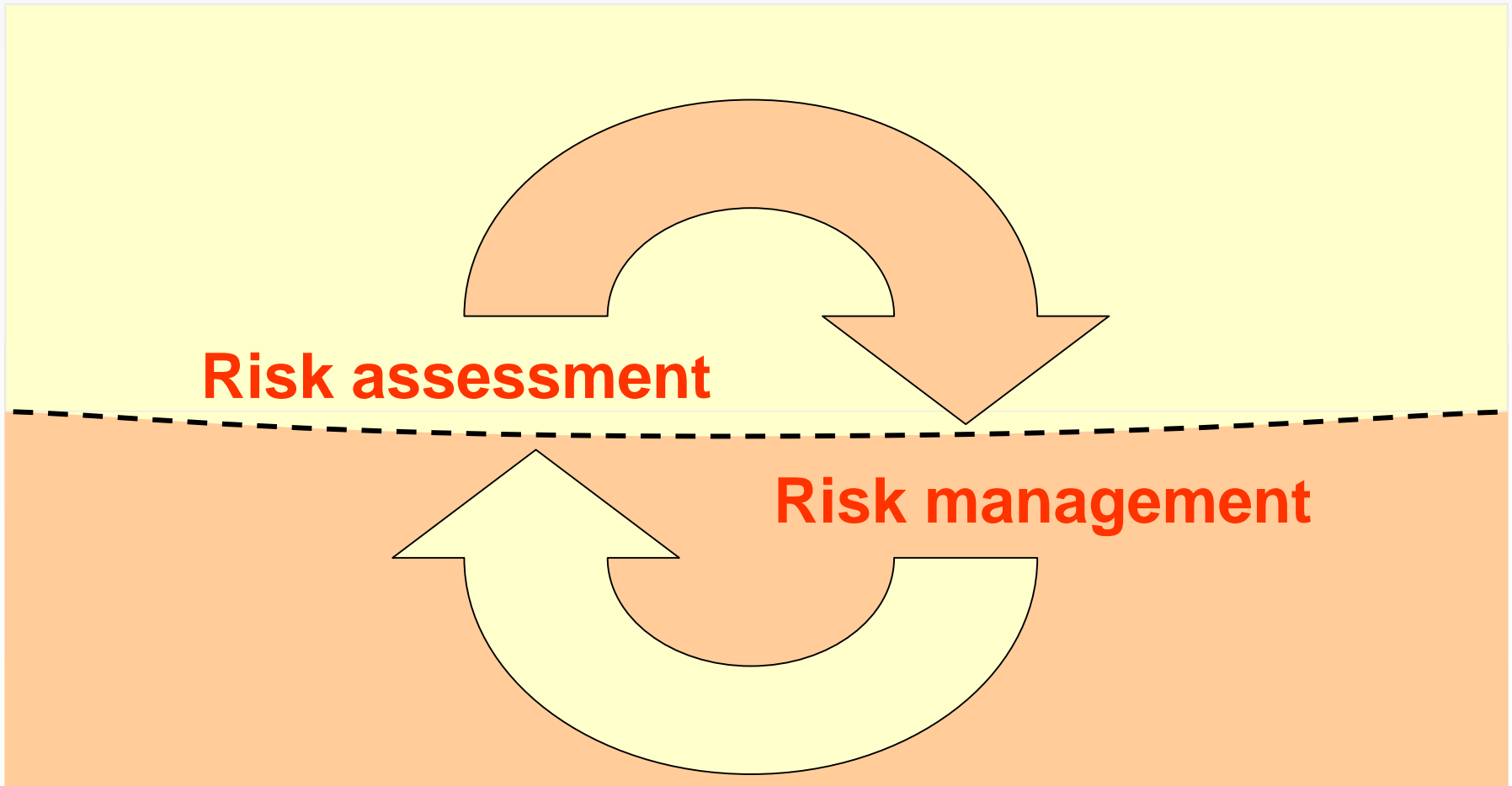
**Disseminate information**

# Risk Assessment vs. Risk Management

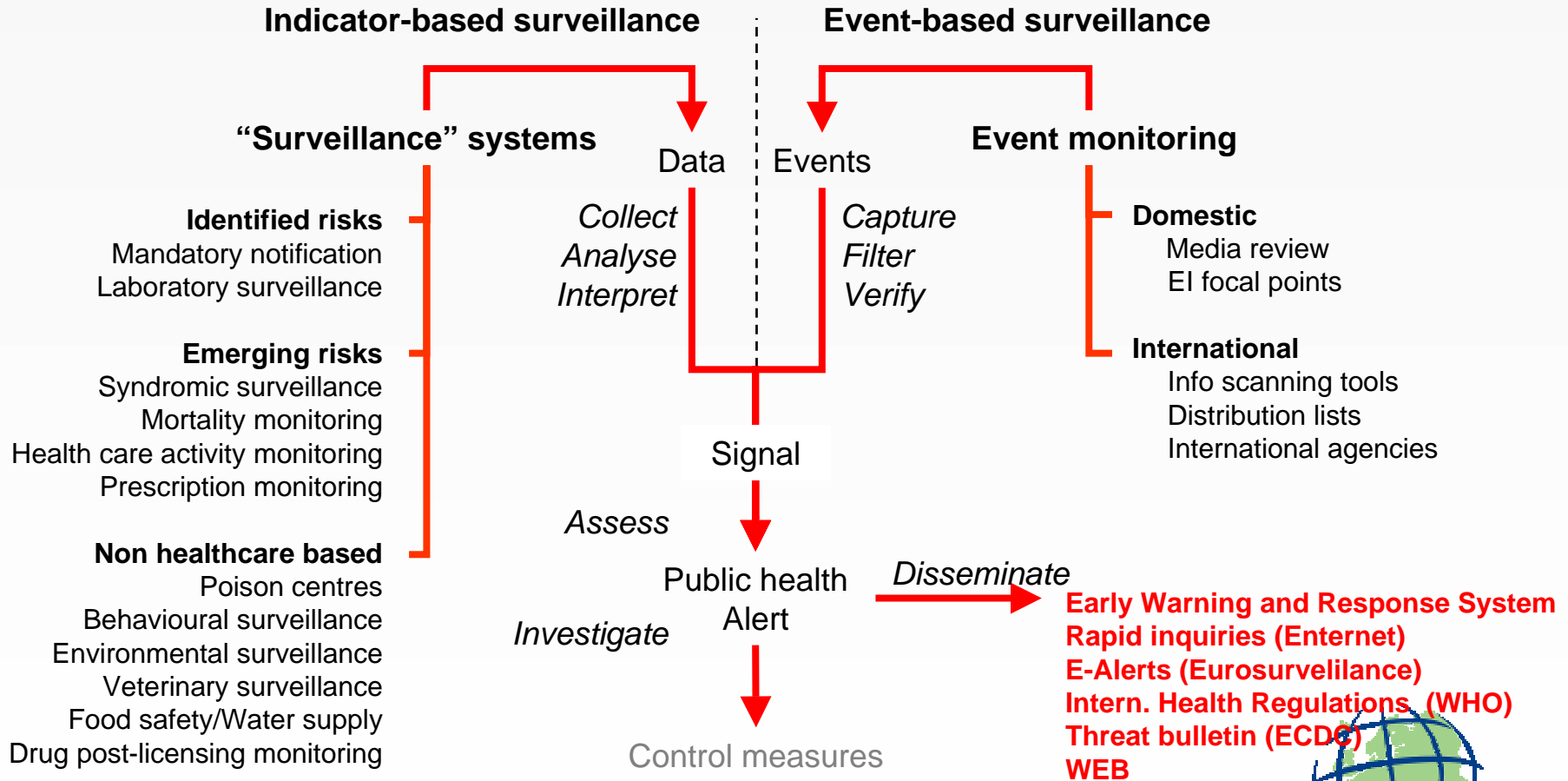


# Risk Assessment vs. Risk Management

## The need for collaboration...



# Epidemic Intelligence Framework



# ECDC support functions

- Providing a tool for effective communication, to complement the EWRS restricted to the coordination of the implementation of public health measures;
- Identifying expertise that can be provided to affected countries requiring assistance;
- Preparing generic tools (guidelines, set of investigation forms...) that could be used by MS;
- Training MS epidemiologists in the coordination of outbreak investigation and response, with an emphasis on international support.

# Role of ECDC

- Outbreak affecting a single MS
  - Support on request
- Outbreak threatening more than 1 MS
  - Ensure a coordinated approach to investigation and response
  - Collaborate with other EU agencies
  - Ensure proper communication
  - Offers assistance
- Outbreak outside the EU
  - Upon request by WHO or third country
  - Identify EU expertise and facilitate mobilisation



# Threat detection and MS support applied to deliberate release threats

- Deliberate release threats detection
  - May present to health care facilities as sporadic cases of disease of unknown origin and be reported through EWRS
  - May result from intelligence from forensic experts (powder incidents) and be reported through RAS-BICHAT
- In both scenarios, they include a public health and a forensic component



# Risk assessment functions applied to deliberate release threats

- In case of sporadic cases of unknown origin, threat assessment and investigation may suspect deliberate origin
- In case of detection by forensic experts, risk assessment includes a public health component
- Need for a continuous coordination rather than a sequential approach



# Areas for further strengthening

- Define criteria and procedures to bridge between RAS-BICHAT and EWRS
- Define procedures for biological sample management to address public health and forensic issues
- Organise joint training between epidemiologists, microbiologists and forensic experts
- Strengthen MS preparedness through a joint approach



**Thank you**