# TEPHINET



## **TEPHINET: A Global network**

 Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions

• Strengthen capacity from the inside out

 Rapid alert, response and surveillance capability

## **TEPHINET:** Development

History & development

 Outline the problem which it was designed to address

 Preventing, controlling and responding to communicable diseases

## The problem:

- 70 years ago...
  - 1929: Penicillin
  - 1945 commercial production
- Infectious diseases beaten!!
  - Strep throat, pneumonia, septicemia, skin infections, wound infections, scarlet fever
- 1940's & 1950's:
  - Streptomycin, Chloramphenical, and Tetracycline

## **Emerging diseases: 1950s**

- Confidence in new drugs
- Public health measures discontinued
- Capacity poor, fragmented
- Reliance antibiotics absolute
- *M*. tuberculosis resistant to Streptomycin
- 1953: multi-resistant Shigella

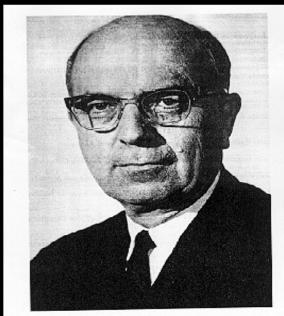
## Vaccines:

- Salk and Sabin polio vaccines
- Measles, diphtheria, pertussis, Hib, tetanus
- Smallpox eradication (1979)

## • AIDS: 51 countries by 1985

## Building Capacity to Respond:

- Fear of biological warfare
- Lack of national and global capacity
- Radical US training program
  - apprentice-ship
  - field-basesd service
  - technical support
- Epidemic Intelligence Service



ALEXANDER DUNCAN LANGMUIR 1910–1993

## Field Epidemiology Training Model:

- Two years full-time
- National Health Departments,
- Service focus
- Skills:
  - surveillance,
  - outbreak alert & response
  - public health practice



## Not just a training program!:

- Build public health capacity
- System-wide changes
- Change system from within
- Strengthen public health institutions



## **Competencies of a Field Epidemiologist**

Epidemiologic methodology and analyses

- outbreak investigation
- disease surveillance systems
- other public health projects
- Communication
  - written and oral
  - professional, bureaucratic, media, general public
- Professionalism
- Public health management

## International developments

- Field Epidemiology Training Programs FETPs
- Support from CDC
- PHSWOWS, EPIGEPS
- The Rockerfeller foundation
- Regional training:
  - Thailand, EPIET

1975 1980 - 90 Canada Thailand Indonesia The Philippines Peru Saudi Arabia 1991 - 2001

Field Epidemiology Training Programs 1975 - 2001 Australia Colombia Italy, Egypt Zimbabwe Spain Uganda EU (EPIET) Hugary Cote D'Ivoire Germany Ghana Vietnam Jordan Japan WHO Brazil Central America Korea India China

#### Field Epidemiology Training Programs

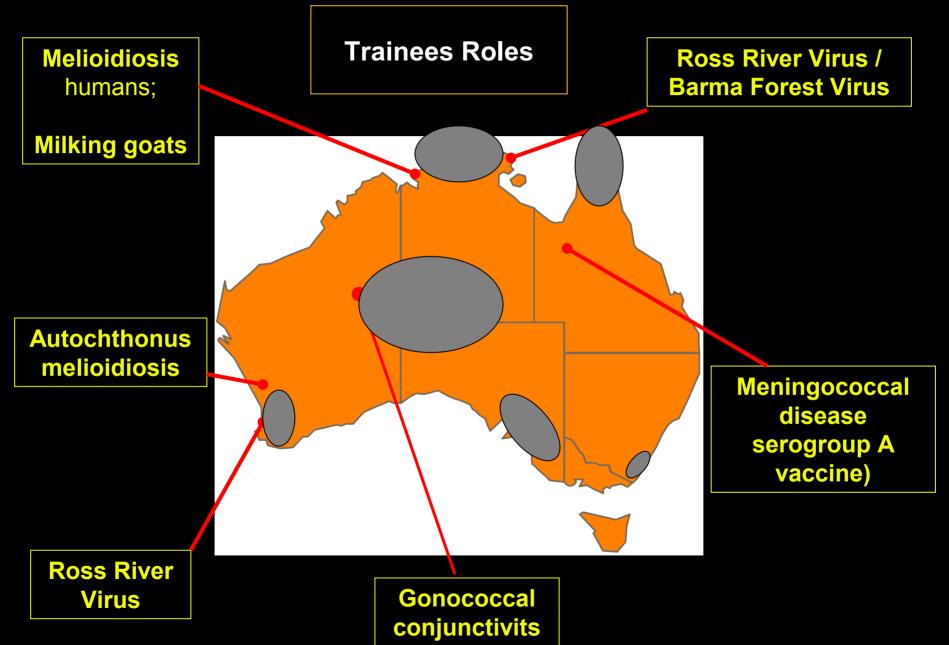
EIS FETP EPIET PHSWOWS

Graduates >1,000 EIS >2,300
Current fellows 130 EIS 144

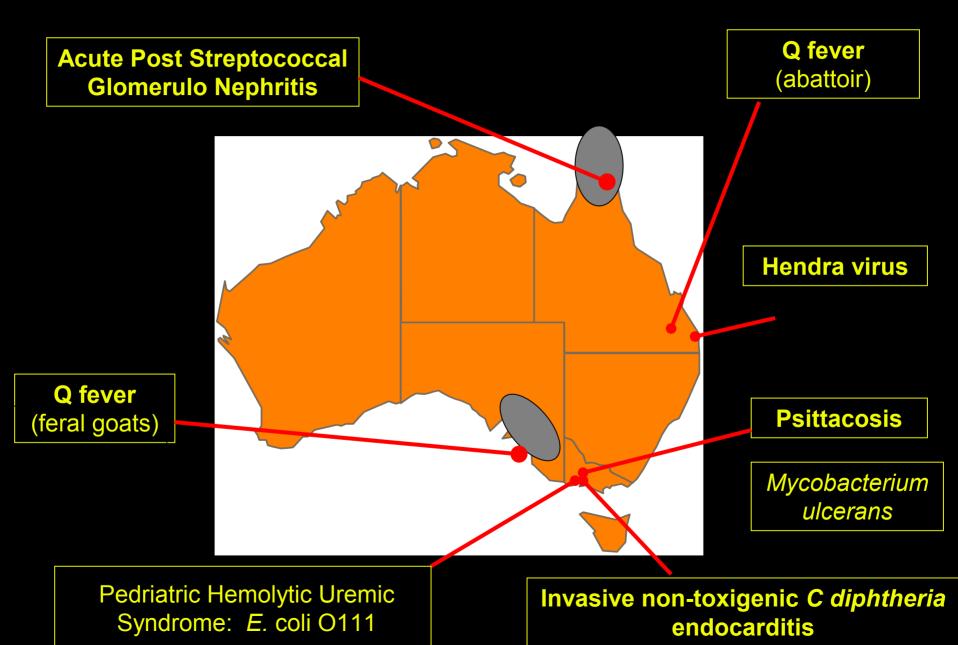
## **Global Challenges**

- Methicillin resistant S. aureus
- HIV
- MDR-TB
- Ebola
- Hanta Virus
- HUS: E. coli O157, O111
- Equine Morbillivirus
- Nipah virus

#### **Emerging infections:** Outbreaks & surveillance, Australia



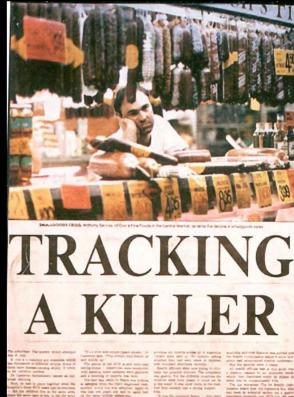
#### **Emerging infections:** Outbreaks & surveillance Australia



### Australia: MAE Program outcomes: 1991 - 2001

#### 70 Graduates (11 Indigenous)

- 90% in workforce
- 216 outbreak investigations
- 125 surveillance evaluations
- 28 systems established
- 239 peer-reviewed papers
- 137 conference presentations
- 14 major projects Indigenous health •
- Impact on policy: • Immunisation, Food, emerging infections



## Canada: trainees and graduates

- Health Canada
- Strengthened capacity
- Responsible for:
  - Outbreaks (waterborne, foodborne zoonoses)
  - emerging infections (Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS)
  - HPS surveillance
  - Rapid response
- Policy:
- E. coli O157, cyclospora, Raccoon Rabies, WNV

# The Philippines: trainees and graduates

- Outbreak surveillance
- HIV seroprevalence, behavioural risks
- Earthquake in Bangio: rapid assessment
- Mt Pinitubo 1991:
  - active surveillance > 100,000 evacuees

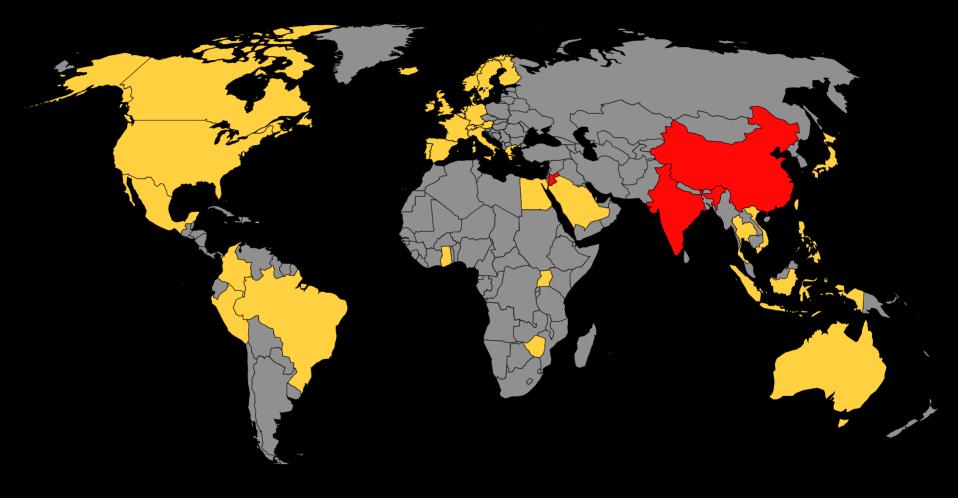
## Uganda and Thailand

- Uganda:
  - Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever 2000 2001
- Thailand:
  - National Program Managers
  - HIV control program
  - Measles
  - Hepatitis B
  - Regional training

## **A New Initiative**

- David Heymann, WHO
- Mark White, CDC
- 1997 Merieux Foundation
- Global Rapid Response
- Global Partnerships
- 1998: TEPHINET

# **The Network Today**



## **TEPHINET** Mission

To strengthen international public health capacity through initiating, supporting, and networking of field-based training programs that enhance competencies in applied epidemiology and public health practice.

## **TEPHINET** Goals

- Support and strengthen existing programs
- Improve response to public health emergencies
  - link professionals with competencies in field epidemiology to responding agencies
- Assist the development of new programs
- Enhance applied research activities of programs

## **TEPHINET** Structure

- Secretariat:
  - Executive Director
  - Program Officer
- Board of Directors:
  - Chair
  - 6 regional representatives
  - 2 ex-officio members

## **Factors Enabling TEPHINET**

- Grass roots
- Critical mass
- Maturity of some programs
- Credibility and impact of individual programs in own countries
- Service- and action-oriented paradigm
- Common needs
- Support from key agencies



#### What's New at the TEPHINET Website!



TEPHINET Training Materials CD

**EPIET Sixth Scientific Seminar and European Regional Meeting of TEPHINET** 

Location: Veyrier-Du-Lac, France Date: October 19-20, 2001

**TEPHINET 2002 Second International Conference** 

Location: Madrid, Spain Date: June 2-6, 2002

Last updated: 2001-11-26



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## **Activities 2000-2001**

- Participation of trainers in learning modules to advance technical skills
- Regional scientific conferences
  - Amman, Harare, Taipei, Cuzco, Annecy
- Workshops
  - developing case studies
  - writing manuscripts for peer-reviewed journals
- Quality assurance
  - standards, criteria, tools

## **TEPHINET** members:

- Link individuals, institutions, governments
- Support Global responses
- Help establish new programs
- Share training resources
- Reinforce Global core competencies
- Build Global capacity for disease prevention and control



Acknowledgements: Dr Denise Werker Dr Mahomed Patel Dr Mark White *et al* Am J Epidemiol 2001;154:993-9