Pandemic Influenza (H1N1) 2009 Lessons Learned: *Thailand*

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SCOPE (

- 1. National policy.
- 2. Mass Gatherings and Closing of Schools
- 3. H1N1 vaccine procurement and distribution
- 4. International collaboration



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May 2009

Importation





Update on Pandemic Flu Situation

28 April 2009 – 8 March 2010

Number of deaths : 218 Countrywide spreading esp. Northern and central part

> Ministry of Public Health Website www.moph.go.th , call center : 1422

Number of Pandemic Flu Cases per week By age group, Thailand



National Committee on Pandemic Influenza Control



Major sources of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 outbreaks in Thailand

- Schools, tuition schools
- Video game shops
- Monasteries
- Military camps

 (in early phase of outbreak)
- Pubs, entertainment settings
- Sports events
- Religious gatherings







School Closure Recommendations

- Children with influenza-like illness (ILI) should not attend
- Children with ILI at school should be sent home
- Cease school exclusion policy for students returning from affected areas
- Allow flexibility to close single schools following identification of a case if considered a useful measure to prevent an outbreak in the school

Strategy Adjustment According to Current situation (Wide spreading)

- Surveillance Focus on case finding and investigation in clusters.
- Lab. testing --only indicated cases and report in total number of cases (not individual)
- Treatment mild cases –advice stay home
- Severe cases or high risk group ---see doctors
- Prevention
 - Health education, good hygiene
 - Patient -- stay home, <u>not recommending</u> school closure or large gathering dismissal.

Burden on the health care system, Thailand

- <u>Outpatient</u> general ward specialized ward <u>ICU</u>
- Outpatient
 - First wave: mainly 'worried-well' → Information needs
 - Second wave: overwhelming
 ILI patients → Triage needs
- ICUs: severe ARDS with mechanical ventilatory support → staff needs



4X of usual influenza season for 2 months!

Strategies toward pandemic vaccine access

Short term

- Import
- Resort to global stockpile (emerging opportunity)

Long term

- Establish <u>local capacity</u> for development and manufacture of influenza vaccine, ready for pandemic vaccine production
- Stepwise expansion of <u>seasonal flu vaccination</u>
- Strengthen <u>national capacity</u> for vaccine regulatory, logistics and delivery, R&D

Drive toward secure access to pandemic influenza vaccine



Build research, regulatory and programmatic capacities Increase use of seasonal flu vaccine

Establish flu vaccine production capacity

Assess disease burden / justify flu investment

Regional / International collaboration

Bilateral

- With neighbours: Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia
- With assistance providers: US, Japan, EU, Australia, etc.

Regional

Through ASEAN, APEC, ACMECS, etc.

International

Through WHO, OIE, FAO, UNICEF, etc.

Areas of Collaborations

- Surveillance and information exchange
- Joint outbreak investigations
- Manpower capacity
- Laboratory capacity
- Stockpiling and logistics of vaccine, antivirals & PPE
- R&D for production of vaccine & antivirals



Conclusions

Thai Government is: Taking Influenza H1N1 as National Agenda.

- Lessons & feed backs to be taken into account in preparation of the new national strategic plan for avian influenza and pandemic influenza (and EIDs ??) preparedness and response. The current national strategic plan is effective until end of 2010.
- Committed to international partnership

