Lessons Learned in Leptospirosis Surveillance and Response After a Natural Disaster

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Outline

- Background: Philippine Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (PIDSR)
- Aftermath of Flooding and Destruction after Twin Typhoons
- Post-disaster Disease Surveillance
- National outbreak response
- GOARN mission
- Lessons learned
- Way Forward



Endemic Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis, By Month Philippines, 2005-Aug 2009



2009 Twin Torrents



Aftermath: widespread flooding over 9 million people affected disruption of local health services





Aftermath: Leptospirosis outbreak with high case fatality rate



International Health Regulations (2005): Annex 2

Criteria	Risk	Remarks
Serious	YES	Increasing number of deaths; surge capacity threatened
Unusual or unexpected	NO	Leptospirosis expected after flooding; CFR within universal range
International spread	NO	
Interference with travel or trade	NO	

Request for GOARN Support

Scope of Work

- 1.Provide guidance on clinical aspects of Leptospirosis including investigations of suspect deaths
- 2. Improve laboratory capacity for early detection and diagnosis
- 3. Develop strategies for risk communication
- 4. Strengthen post-disaster surveillance
- 5. Recommend public health control measures

Important Lessons Learned

- Implement post-disaster surveillance for early detection of outbreaks
- Anticipate that international assistance is an option to maximize response efforts
- Understand that surge capacity is a significant determinant of health outcomes
- Consider that desperate measures to prevent spread may fail because of operational ineffciency

Carrying the Lessons Forward

Disaster Surveillance

- Assess surveillance implementation
- Harmonize post-disaster surveillance systems
- Build laboratory capacity

Carrying the Lessons Forward

Outbreak Response

- Train rapid response teams
- Foster zoonoses collaboration
- Develop Guidelines on Surge capacity

