



Surveillance and Response Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1)

Media Communication Workshop

23 July 2009



WHO Alert

- Current situation constitutes a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (2005)
- DG WHO raised the Pandemic Alert from Phase 3 to Phase 5 implying widespread human transmission and finally Pandemic Phase 6 signifying more than two Regions involved
- Containment of the outbreak may not be feasible
- The current focus should be on mitigation measures
- Not to close borders and not to restrict international travel/trade



Situation in India

(daily updates on www.mohfw.nic.in and www.pib.nic.in)

- Entry screening continuing in 22 International Airports, Land crossings and Ports
- 81 health counters manned by 224 doctors & 112 para-medicals
- Cumulative passengers screened 36,08,818
- Passengers screened from affected countries (approx 35000-40000 daily)
- Total No. of passengers identified through screening- 483
- Detected by contact tracing-227
- Total No. of passengers who self reported- 226
- Total persons tested -1637
 - 322 positive for Influenza A (H1N1)
 - 234 of above discharged



Screening of passengers

- Travel advisory-WHO, Countries
- International Health Regulations (2005)
- Ports of Entry-Air/Sea ports and land crossings
- Exit screening
- Entry screening
- Thermal scanners/aural temperature
- Buying time till indigenous or community transmission

Screening at airports, ports and border crossings



- Screening at all International Airports, Ports and International check points to detect entry of disease into India at the earliest and contain the same.
- Travel advisory issued to defer non essential travel to the affected countries.
- Tracking of persons traveled to India from affected countries.

Health Screening Card for Passengers

Case Definition

A *suspected case* of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection is defined as a person

with acute febrile respiratory illness (fever $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$) with onset.

- within 7 days of close contact with a person who is a confirmed case of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection, or
- within 7 days of travel to community where there are one or more confirmed swine influenza A (H1N1) cases, or
- resides in a community where there are one or more confirmed swine influenza cases.

A *probable case* of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection is defined as a person with an acute febrile respiratory illness who:

- is positive for influenza A, but unsubtypeable for H1 and H3 by influenza RT-PCR or reagents used to detect seasonal influenza virus infection, or
- is positive for influenza A by an influenza rapid test or an influenza immunofluorescence assay (IFA) plus meets criteria for a suspected case
- individual with a clinically compatible illness who died of an unexplained acute respiratory illness who is considered to be epidemiologically linked to a probable or confirmed case.

A *confirmed case* of swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection is defined as a person with an acute febrile respiratory illness with laboratory confirmed swine influenza A (H1N1) virus infection at WHO approved laboratories by one or more of the following tests:

- Real Time PCR
- viral culture
- Four-fold rise in swine influenza A (H1N1) virus specific neutralizing antibodies.



सत्यमेव जयते

Health Screening Card and Advisory to Passengers on Swine Flu

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

(PART-A)

ENTRY SCREENING FOR HUMAN CASES OF SWINE FLU

(To be retained by the Immigration Officer)

All persons coming to India from countries reporting human cases of Swine Flu such as USA, Mexico, Canada, Austria, Germany, Israel, New Zealand, Spain and U.K. will fill-up this proforma. You are requested to provide the following information to safeguard your own health.

1. Have you visited/transited above mentioned countries in the last 10 days. Yes/No
2. If yes, kindly answer the following questions
 - a. Do you have fever or experienced fever in the past 10 days Yes/No
 - b. Is fever accompanied by any of the following symptoms: Cough/ Shortness of breath / Difficulty in breathing Yes/No
 - c. Have you cared for or lived with or had face to face contact with a case of flu or visited or worked in a hospital where cases of flu are being treated, or whether your family member has been a suspect or probable case of Swine Flu (See Part-B for definition) Yes/No

Personal Information

1. Name of the passenger :
2. Seat No. :
3. Passport No. :
4. Flight No. :
5. Date of Arrival :
6. Port of embarkation :
7. Port of disembarkation :
8. Contact Address in India :
9. Tel. No. in India :

Signature of the passenger

Signature of Medical Officer on duty

Signature of Immigration Officer

PART-B

Important Information to Passengers:

- * Government of India would be conducting entry screening for all passengers travelling to India from countries* reporting human cases of Swine Flu.
- * If you are travelling from / transiting a country* reporting human cases of Swine Flu and develop fever with cough at the time of embarkation, consider cancellation of the trip.
- * If you develop fever and cough during flight, inform the cabin attendant immediately.
 - ◆ The cabin staff would provide you with a mask. Please ensure that it is worn properly and covers your mouth and nose.
 - ◆ Airhostess would also provide mask to all those passengers sitting three rows in front and three rows behind.
 - ◆ At the time of disembarkation, before immigration check, a doctor would attend on you. Please answer his/ her questions.
 - ◆ You may be detained at the airport quarantine for observation or admitted to a specified hospital for medical care.
 - ◆ You would be released from health quarantine after the laboratory tests are found negative. In case the reports confirm swine flu, you will be treated with WHO recommended drug.
- * If you develop fever and cough within 7 days of your arrival in India:
 - ◆ Contact local health authorities
 - ◆ Inform the Outbreak Monitoring Cell, National Institute of Communicable Diseases at Tel.No. 011-23921401
 - ◆ Wear a three layered surgical mask. If the mask is not readily available, use tissue paper or handkerchief to cover your mouth while coughing and dispose the paper in the trash bin.

*(As of 29th April, 2009, Human cases of Swine Flu has been reported by WHO from USA, Mexico, Canada, Austria, Germany, Israel, New Zealand, Spain and U.K).



Contact tracing

- Identification of contacts of patients and follow-up
- Chemoprophylaxis?
- Social contacts may be quite large
- School children

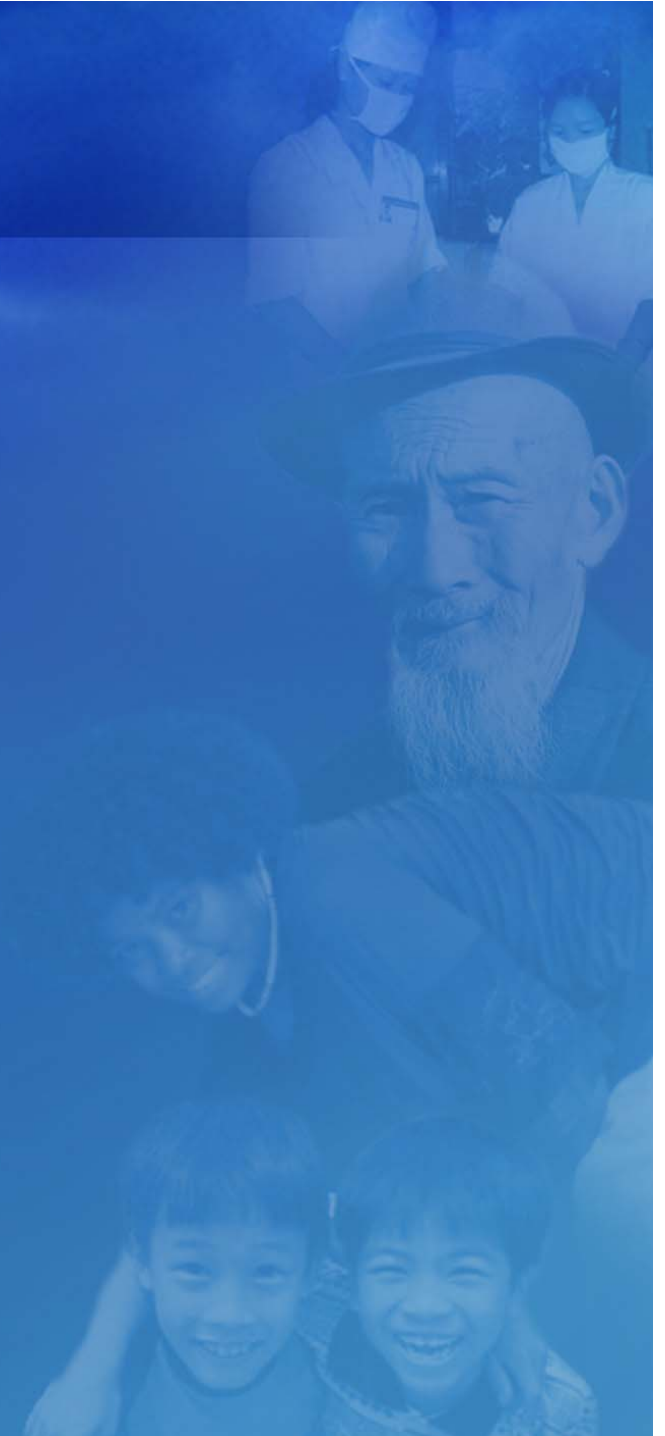


ILI & SARI surveillance

- Seasonal Influenza surveillance
- Detection of circulating strains of viruses (NICs) for vaccine composition
- Influenza like illness in out-patients
- Severe Acute Respiratory Illness in in-patients
- Detection of cluster of cases
- Monitoring spread of the pandemic across the country (being large)



- School closure
- Absenteeism
 - School
 - Workplace
- Market closure





Quarantine/isolation

- Quarantine of contacts
- Isolation
- Designated hospital
- Home isolation





Important considerations

- H5N1 and H1N1
- Influenza seasons
- Waves of the pandemic
- Rapid air travel
- School vacations and reopening
- Large size of the country



Coordination/Expert committees

- Committee of Secretaries (CoS), Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) and Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) monitoring the situation
- Expert Committee under DGHS examining the drug issues (retail sale of oseltamivir, etc)
- Expert Committee under Secretary (HR)/DG ICMR examining vaccine production
- Task Force in I&B Ministry developing Media Strategy
- High level consultations with WHO, CDC and other experts





Enhanced Surveillance

- Alerted the States to strengthen their the level of surveillance and all district RRTs now being trained
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) units in States/Districts looking for clusters of Influenza like Illness (ILI) and that of pneumonia
- Trained Central and State and District Rapid Response Teams ready to investigate and manage suspected outbreaks
- Appeal in print media to medical practitioners to report clusters of influenza like illness to Toll free no 1075
- Network of 18 identified labs at NICD, Delhi and NIV, Pune, other labs testing clinical samples of suspect cases



Communication

- Travel advisory widely publicized.
- Do's and Don'ts in print media in vernacular languages.
- Medical practitioners informed to report cluster of influenza like illness to 24x7 call centre (Toll free No 1075) of NICD.
- Public queries attended through the Outbreak monitoring cell of NICD (Tele No 011-23921401)
- Simple public health measures shown through visual media
- Task Force in I&B Ministry finalizing print and media materials for large scale campaign
- All information made available in the web site of MOHFW
- Daily press release and media briefing when required

EASY WAYS CAN PROTECT YOUR FAMILY FROM THE DEADLY H1N1 FLU.



**COVER YOUR MOUTH AND NOSE
WHILE COUGHING AND SNEEZING
WITH A HANKIE OR CLOTH**



**WASH YOUR HANDS WITH SOAP
FREQUENTLY BEFORE AND AFTER
TOUCHING YOUR NOSE, EYES OR MOUTH**



**STAY AWAY FROM PUBLIC PLACES IF
YOU HAVE A FEVER OR YOU ARE
COUGHING AND SNEEZING**



**CONTACT YOUR AVIAN HUMAN
INFLUENZA FOCAL POINT IN
YOUR OFFICE IF YOU HAVE
ANY OF THESE SYMPTOMS:**

- FEVER
- COUGH
- SORE THROAT
- DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING

Designed for UN Staff Members

आपके परिवार को खतरनाक H1N1 फ्लू से बचाए रखने के आसान तरीके.



**छींकते और खोंसते वक़्त अपने मुँह और नाक
को रुमाल या कपड़े से अवश्य ढकें**



**नाक, आँख या मुँह को छूने से पहले
और बाद में हाथ अच्छी तरह साबुन से धोएं**



**लगातार छींक आने, बुखार और खोंसी होने
पर सार्वजनिक जगहों से दूर रहें**



**इनमें से कोई भी लक्षण दिखे तो तुरंत अपने
ऑफिस में एविएन ह्यूमन इनफ्लूएंज़ा अधिकृत
अधिकारी से सम्पर्क करें:**

- बुखार
- खोंसी
- गले में ख़राब या सूजन
- साँस लेने में तकलीफ़

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4 अगर इनफ्लूएंजा A (H1N1) के लक्षण नज़र आएँ तो तुरंत डॉक्टर को दिखाएँ। स्वस्थ रहें।

अपने आपको, दोस्तों और परिवार को इस संक्रमण से बचाएँ। हो सके तो डॉक्टर की सलाह लें। बिना डॉक्टर से पूछे कोई दवा न लें।

5 सूअर का मांस पूरी तरह पकाकर ही खाएँ। यही सुरक्षित है।

सही ढंग से लाकर तैयार किया गया और पूरी तरह पकाया गया सूअर का मांस और उसके अन्य उत्पाद सुरक्षित हैं। इनफ्लूएंजा A (H1N1) के विषाणु 160°F/70°C के तापमान पर नष्ट हो जाते हैं। इसी तापमान पर सूअर के मांस को पकाएँ।



याद रहे।

इनफ्लूएंजा A (H1N1) का अगर समय पर इलाज न हो तो यह जानलेवा हो सकता है। कुछ साधारण बातों को अपनाकर ही इससे बचा जा सकता है। जैसे खांसते या छींकते समय मुँह ढक कर रखना। सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर न धुकना। नाक, आँख या मुँह को छूने से पहले और बाद में हाथ अच्छी तरह धोना। सुरक्षित तौर-तरीके अपनाकर ही आप खुद को और अपने परिवार को इस बीमारी से बचा जा सकता है।



पिछले 10 दिनों में अगर आप किसी संक्रमित व्यक्ति के सम्पर्क में आएँ हो या किसी संक्रमित देश से यात्रा करके आएँ हो और आप में उपर दिए गये कोई भी लक्षण हो तो तुरंत डॉक्टर को दिखाएँ।

www.who.int और www.mohfw.nic.in पर संक्रमित देशों की नई व ताजा सूची समय अनुसार प्रदर्शित की जा रही है।

अगर आस-पड़ोस में आपको किसी भी व्यक्ति में इनफ्लूएंजा A (H1N1) के लक्षण दिखें तो तुरंत अपने आउटब्रेक मॉनिटरिंग सेल, नेशनल इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ कम्युनिकेबल डिजीजेस को 011-23921401 पर कॉल करें।



5 Consult a doctor immediately if you detect Influenza A (H1N1) symptoms. Be healthy!

Protect yourself, your friends and family against the infection. Seek medical advice, if necessary and do not take medicines without consulting a doctor.

6 Eat properly cooked pork. It's safe!

Properly handled, prepared and cooked pork or other products derived from pigs are safe to eat. The Influenza A (H1N1) is killed by cooking temperatures of 160°F/70°C, corresponding to the general guidance for the preparation of pork and other meat.



Please remember!

Influenza A (H1N1), if not treated on time, can be deadly. Practicing simple habits like covering your mouth while coughing or sneezing, not spitting in public and washing your hands frequently, before and after touching your nose, eyes and mouth can help protect you and your family.



Seek medical advice immediately if you have any of the above symptoms after being in close contact with the infected person or have a history of travel to affected countries in last 10 days.

The list of affected countries is being constantly updated on www.who.int and mohfw.nic.in.

If you detect any symptoms of Influenza A (H1N1) around you, immediately contact your respective Avian Human Influenza Focal Point in your office/agency.

droplets containing the virus to another person, through coughing, sneezing and hand to mouth contact. Such symptoms can last up to 10 days depending upon varying immunity levels.

How do I know if I have Influenza A (H1N1)?

Symptoms appear suddenly, beginning with a headache and generally feeling unwell, followed by:

- Fever
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Difficulty in breathing



What can I do to protect against Influenza A (H1N1)?

1 Improve your general hygiene. Make it a routine!

Wash hands frequently and thoroughly with soap and water, before and after touching your nose, eyes or mouth.

Surfaces get contaminated and transmit virus. Cleaning surfaces will help remove the virus.

If you have Influenza A (H1N1) symptoms:

- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief/cloth while coughing and sneezing every time.
- Don't spit in public places.



Protect yourself and your family against Influenza A (H1N1)



Designed for UN Staff Members

contact with the infected person. Keep Influenza A (H1N1) at bay!

Stay at home when unwell and limit contact with people.



3 Remember that children, young adults and elderly are vulnerable to the disease. Inculcate good habits!

Take special care to ensure everyone around you is practicing good hygiene habits, specially your children. Avoid contact with the infected person.

4 Choose a healthy lifestyle. Stay hale and hearty!

- Sleep well and stay physically active.
- Effectively manage stress.
- Drink plenty of water and eat nutritious food.





Control Rooms

- 12X7 Control Room in Emergency Medical Relief (EMR) division of MOHFW
- 24X7 Control room at National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD)
- Most of the States have 24x7 Control rooms
- Nodal Officers identified by the State



Training of Physicians on Ventilatory care

Infection Control for AI/PI



Table Top Exercises for Pandemic Preparedness



Rapid Response Teams refresher training for AI/PI

Collection of Naso-pharyngeal aspirate



Collection of throat swab with precautions



**Bio-safety
level (BSL-3)
Laboratories
at NICD Delhi
& NIV Pune**

**NIV Pune is WHO
Regional Referral
Lab for H5 and WHO
National Influenza
Centre (NIC)**





Training of Microbiologists in molecular diagnostic methods for Influenza Lab Network (10 labs)



NICD-WHO Hands-on Laboratory Training on
**Influenza / Avian Influenza Viruses with Special Reference to
Molecular Characterization**
for Microbiologists and Technical Staff of AI Lab Network
December 15th-20th 2008
National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi





Training of Health staff in AI/PI

HEALTH CARE WORKERS MANUAL
FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA

2007



National Institute of Communicable Diseases
(Directorate General of Health Services)
22-Sham Nath Marg, Delhi - 110 054

 World Health
Organization
Country Office for India



Laboratory

- Confirmation of diagnosis
- Turn around time
- Epidemiological linked cases
- Cost-effectiveness
- Geographical spread
- Monitoring the changes in the virus



Latest WHO update

- Unprecedented pace of spread, i.e. virus unstoppable
- > 100,000 cases and >500 deaths worldwide
- Countries no longer require to test and confirm every case
- Report:
 - Changes in intensity of disease transmission, age group affected, increase in hospitalization and deaths, drug resistance and vaccine failure
 - Unusual public health event like clustering of severe cases
- High risk and priority groups for vaccination
- Too early to compare with other pandemics as evolving situation
- Differentiate between seasonal and pandemic flu



Thank You

