

LESSON LEARNT

FROM DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED ZONOSIS DISEASES SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

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INTRODUCTION

- Zoonotic diseases are emerging



Influenza A(H5N1)



- *Streptococcus suis*

- Japanese Encephalitis

- Rabies



CHARACTERISTICS OF DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IN HANAM BEFORE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

ADVANTAGES

1. Being developed for a long time
2. Including provincial, district, community and hamlet level
3. Having multi-sectorial cooperation: human health and animal health
4. Basically meeting the requirement of disease surveillance activity in Ha Nam

WEAKNESSES

1. Shortage of human resource in animal health, there is no staff at hamlet level
2. Insufficient involvement of the community: private health sector, people, hamlet leaders and the unions
3. Irregular collaboration, communication between human and animal health,
4. Late and missing outbreak detection

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

- Supported by USAID through Abt. Associates Inc
- Duration: August 2010 to September 2011
- Venue: 16 communes of Binh Luc and Duy Tien districts, Ha Nam

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

I

Developing a disease surveillance in community with sufficient involvement of appropriate sectors, particularly at commune level

II

Sufficiently and timely detecting and reporting human diseases (Influenza Illness-Like, Avian Influenza in Human, diarrhea/cholera and Dengue fever) and animal diseases (Avian Influenza, FMD, New Castle Disease, Duck virus enteritis and Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome)

III

Frequently sharing and exchanging information on human and animal health between human health sector and animal health sector

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

I) ACTIVITY 1: DEVELOPING NETWORKS BETWEEN HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH SECTORS

*Hanam
Depts. of
Health,
Agriculture,
Women
union,
district
people's
committee*

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graph LR; A["Hanam Depts. of Health, Agriculture, Women union, district people's committee"] --> B["1. Provincial centres of preventive medicine, Animal health, district centres of preventive medicine and animal health assigned 01 staff to participate in trainer group and to directly supervise activities at the communes"]; A --> C["2. Women union participated in communication activities and assigned staff to be contact point for combining activities of the union with the project"]; A --> D["3. New hamlet veterinarians group at commune level was established. Head of commune health station supervised hamlet medical staff, head of veterinary directed the hamlet veterinary staff and reported the epidemics"]; A --> E["4. Head of hamlet, household, private health sector were mobilized to report outbreaks at the community"];
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PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2. Training



5. Supervision

3. Communication



6. Report

4. Meeting



Two pages of a report form titled "Mẫu Báo cáo NHIỆM". The form contains various fields for data entry, including names, dates, and checkboxes for different activities. The text is in Vietnamese.

PROJECT RESULTS

1. Improved human and animal disease surveillance systems
2. Improved responsibility of organizations and individuals in disease prevention and control system
3. Improved collaboration between human health sector and animal health sector at all levels
4. Trained Human Health Workers and Veterinarians on human and animal diseases prevention and control
5. Improved community knowledge of zoonosis diseases thus increase participation of community in diseases prevention and control
6. Periodic diseases surveillance reports were made more exactly and timely
7. Data: Streptococcus suis in 2011 (2 cases), 2012 (7 cases), 2013 (7 cases). Foot and mouth diseases in 2009, 2010 (0 case), 2011 (3 outbreaks), 2012 (3 outbreaks), 2013 (1 outbreak), totally 989 pigs, cows, goats infected. Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus: occurred in communes (Duy Tien: 3 communes) with 1112 pigs infected. Avian influenza in 2011-2012: 10 outbreaks with 2724 poultry infected

DIFFICULTIES AND CHALLENGES

- Difficulties in maintaining operation of the surveillance system due to limited budget, especially for allowance of staff. Currently, network of Hamlet Veterinarians is not working
- The role and responsible of leaders of hamlets and communes was not emphasized
- Active reporting of households is not frequent

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Community education and communication activities should be specially maintained.
- The following message should be sent to communities: Disease prevention and control is responsibility and for the benefit of the whole community while technical agencies (human health sector and animal health sector) are guiders and supporters.
- In the context with many financial difficulties of Ha Nam province, responsibility in diseases surveillance and tackling at hamlet level should be of Hamlet Health workers and their allowance should be increased.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!