Dr. Amha Kebede (DDG, EHNRI)

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Background (I)

 Respiratory virus surveillance non-existent in Ethiopia prior to 2005

 Activities initiated in response to Avian Influenza (AI): late 2005

Background (II)

- Emergency national task force of AI (October 2005)
- Task force composed of:
 - National Coordinating Committee (decision-making body)
 - National Technical Committee (advisory role provided by technical experts)
- National Technical Committee prepared 3-year Preparedness and Response Plan to (2006-2008)

Background (III)

 Fed. Ministry of Health & Min. of Agriculture & Rural Development (MoARD)

- AIS underway in wild and domestic birds since 2006 by MoARD.
- Formal designation of National Influenza Laboratory (NIL) at EHNRI in July 2007.

Influenza Sentinel Surveillance (ISS) Activities

- Standard case (WHO/AFRO)
 - Guidelines
 - Detailed implementation guidelines
 - Case-based report formats & lab formats
- Setting criteria for site selection
- Formal launching of ISS in Sept. 2008

Influenza Sentinel Surveillance (cont.)

- Selection of 2 sites in Addis Ababa:
 - Health center based (targeting mild Influenza-like illness cases, all ambulatory patients) (Shiro Meda Health Center).
 - Hospital based (targeting more severe, acute respiratory infections, mostly all were inpatients) (Yekatit 12 Memorial Hospital).
- Sites equipped (refrigerators, basic furniture, computers/printers, & spec coll dev)

Influenza Sentinel Surveillance (cont.)

- Training provided to staff of sentinel sites on goals of ISS & on specimen collection, storage, transport etc.
- Patients of all age groups targeted (but in practice almost exclusively pediatric age group only at SARI site) *
- Specimen type: oropharyngeal (throat) swabs collected in absolute ethanol <u>or</u> viral transport media (VTM).

National Influenza Laboratory

- Under umbrella of Virology & Rickettsiology Research Group (Infectious & Non Infectious Diseases Research Directorate of EHNRI)
- Staff profile: 3 full-time staff and 2 part time staff (1 PhD, 4 BSc., additional staff to be recruited).
- Received training in real-time & conventional PCR techniques.
- Lab has real-time PCR Platform (AB 7500 FAST System).

National Influenza Laboratory (Cont.)

 Lab participation in WHO External Quality Assurance Programme (EQAP) for the detection of Influenza viruses by PCR (Panel 6, July 2009).

Lab not yet doing virus culture.

National Influenza Laboratory (Cont.)

Number of specimens collected to date:

- ILI site = 89
- SARI site = 132

Total number of specimens analysed for Flu A from routine sentinel surveillance to date:

- ILI site = 60 (55 analyzed for both flu A + flu B)
- SARI site 47(32 analyzed for both Flu A + Flu B)

(*limited testing conducted for seasonal influenza, due to shortage of PCR reagents)

Preliminary Results

 Number of flu A positive samples from ILI site= 8 (~ 13%)

Breakdown By Flu A Subtype

- 1 seasonal H1
- 4 seasonal H3
- 3 not determined

Only 1 Influenza B positive specimen found (~1.7%)

Preliminary Results (Cont.)

 Number of flu A positive samples from SARI site = 3 (~ 6.4%)

Breakdown By Flu A Subtype

- All were seasonal H3
- No Influenza B positive specimens found amongst SARI group.

Combined Results (ILI + SARI sites)

ILI + SARI for Flu A testing only = 147

ILI + SARI for Flu A AND Flu B testing = 87

Total No. Flu A positive samples = 11 (\sim 7.5%)

Surveillance for New Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1)

- Re-activation of task force set since late April 2009 (under newly designated National Council of Zoonoses).
- In addition to the 2 regular sentinel sites, additional site named where suspect cases advised to report (initially St. Paul General Specialized Hospital, later on, St. Peter's TB Specialized Hospital).

Surveillance for New Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1) (Cont.)

- Nearly 80 suspect cases reported (mostly selfreporting cases, with recent travel history).
- First cases detected in mid June 2009 (recently returning students from the US).
- To date, 17 cases of influenza A positive specimens detected from suspect cases by National Influenza Lab (21%). Out of these 10 (59%) were positive for new influenza AH1N1...

New Pandemic Influenza A(H1N1) (Cont.)

- Nearly one third of suspect cases reported having contact with known confirmed case of new pandemic influenza A(H1N1).
- Predominant presenting symptoms in patients with new influenza A(H1N1) was fever, cough, sore throat and occasionally superimposed joint pain/headache, diarrhea & vomiting.
- No cases of new pandemic influenza A(H1N1) detected from among routine influenza sentinel surveillance samples so far.

New Pandemic Influenza A(H1N1) (Cont.)

- Five original clinical samples of new influenza A(H1N1) sent to WHO Collaborating Center at CDC, Atlanta for further characterization.
- Three of the virus isolates which could be cultured successfully were analysed using hemagglutination inhibition (HI) test and sequencing. All 3 belonged to the A/California/07/2009-like (H1N1) lineage and were sensitive to Tamiflu.

(Note: virus failed to grow in culture from the other 2 specimens.)

Other General Activities Relating to Influenza Surveillance

- Preparation of training modules on Avian Influenza for different groups of health professionals (from Dec. 2005 onwards).
- Training provided for regional rapid response teams (RRT) on how to conduct outbreak/field rumor investigations where AI suspected.
- Orientation provided to hospital medical directors on new pandemic influenza A(H1N1) (epidemiology, standard case definition, collection of specimens for lab analysis).

General Activities (Cont.)

- Provision of rapid antigen test kits and some PPE to regional labs (N95 respirators, gloves, goggles etc.)
- Training given to laboratory professionals from regions on lab diagnostic techniques for influenza.
- Rumor field investigations (outbreaks of flu-like illness in various parts of country by collaborating with Public Health Emergency Management Directorate).

General Activities (Cont.)

- Participation in various local & international influenza meetings since 2005.
- Presentations at various scientific fora.

 Preparation of proposal to fund activities related to influenza surveillance in Ethiopia (now into Year 3 of funding from CDC cooperative agreement).

Future Direction of Influenza Surveillance in Ethiopia.

 Expansion of sentinel sites to regions (2009/2010).

 Providing training to staff of new sentinel sites on the goals of ISS, specimen taking etc.

 Upgrading capacity of National Influenza Lab (NIL) to start virus culture work (2009/2010).

Future Direction of Influenza Surveillance in Ethiopia (Cont.)

- Continued participation of NIL in WHO EQAP twice annually.
- Building capacity of regional labs to perform PCR testing for influenza (supplying equipments etc.)
- Organizing training for lab personnel from different health institutions to perform PCR testing for influenza.

What Are Some of the Anticipated Key Challenges?

- Competing health priorities and ensuring program stays on track when the perceived threat is low (policy level).
- Logistical constraints (principally ensuring steady supply of lab consumables, lab reagents etc.)
- Staff motivation of clinical personnel at sentinel sites (for quality data collection: accurate recording of epidemiological information from patients, weekly aggregated data etc.)

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- WHO AFRO
- WHO HQ
- JHPIEGO

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