Laboratory Networks for Diagnosis and Surveillance of Communicable Diseases

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Communicable Disease Surveillance

Global/Regional Laboratory Surveillance

Disease Specific networks

(ARM, Influenza, CJD, Rabies, VHF)

Sub-regional networks

Other networks (other CCs, military, Pasteur Institutes etc.)

Strategy

Global/Regional Epidemiological Surveillance National Surveillance Systems

Regional Surveillance Strategies

Epidemic Intelligence (outbreak verification team, GPHIN)

International Health Regulations (IHR) (under revision, pilot test in 21 countries)

International Preparedness & Response (NER teams, rapid lab confirm. ICG, Cholera Task Force) National Surveillance assessments and action plans Surveillance Standards (Surveillance Kit) Laboratory Strength. Lyon Field Epidemiology (TEPHINET, INCLEN)

Preparedness & Response to Epidemics



WHO Communicable Disease Collaborating Centres

- Are part of a global network of institutions and laboratories which are formally designated by WHO in recognition of their specific expertise
- Work with WHO on the basis of agreed terms of reference and work plan
- Support WHO in its programs and activities at country, regional and global levels
- Play an important role in the strengthening of capabilities in developing countries
- Designation process renewable every four years



WHO Communicable Disease Collaborating Centres

- Over 200 centres to monitor bacterial, viral, parasitic and zoonotic diseases, emerging infections and drug resistant pathogens
- Institutions
 - Central public health labs
 - Centres for disease prevention and control
 - National institutes of health
 - Hospital and health care institutions
 - Universities research and academic institutions
 - Pasteur institutes
 - Military laboratories
 - Multi-centre networks
 - Departments and programmes in the institutions not whole institution

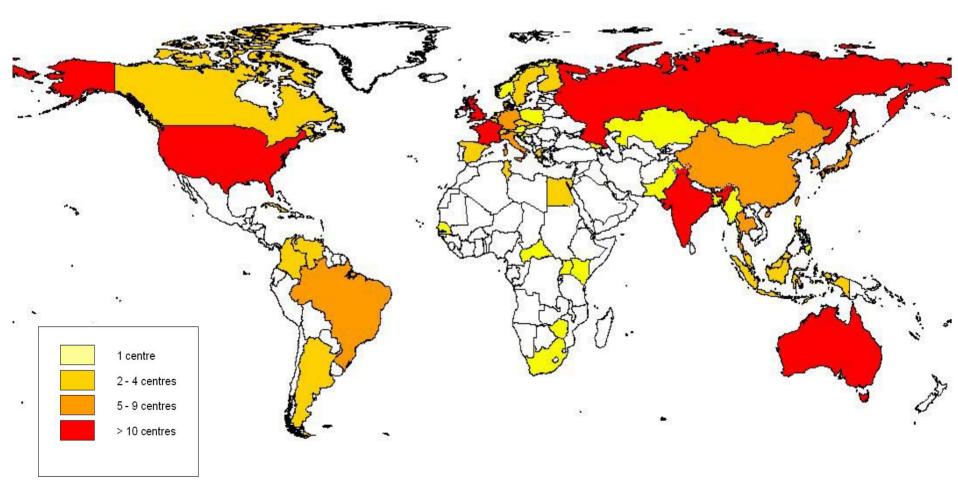


WHO Communicable Disease Collaborating Centres

- Investigation, confirmation and control communicable diseases, surveillance, research, expert advice
- Laboratory diagnosis and characterization of strains/isolates (influenza network)
- Develop, improve and evaluate diagnostic assays
- Produce and supply diagnostic and reference reagents/strains other laboratories (arbovirus and VHF lab networks)
- Quality assurance (AMR and Drug resistance TB networks)
- Provide specialized training, develop training materials, and assist countries to build capacity and transfer technology

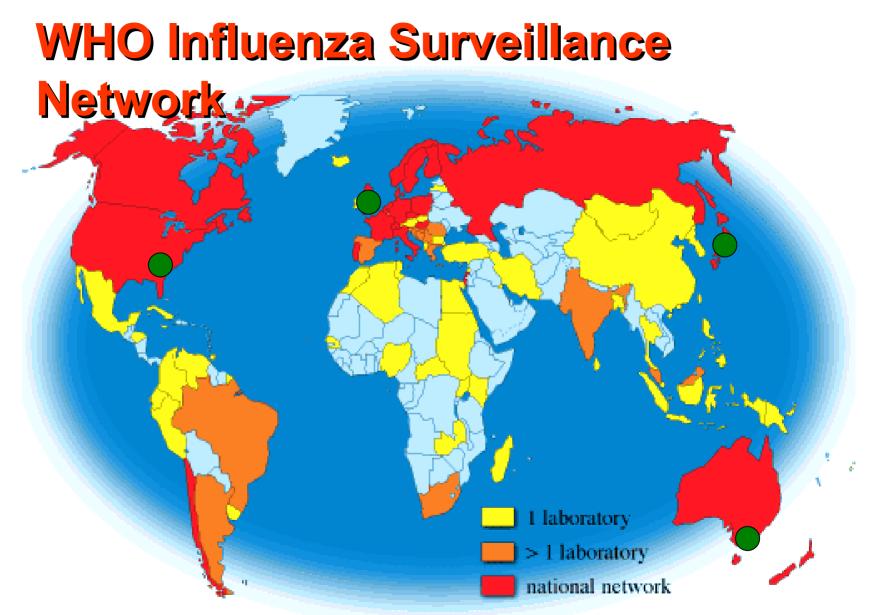


Global network of WHO collaborating centres for viral, bacterial, parasitic and zoonotic diseases, emerging infections and drug resistant pathogens



WHO Collaborating Centre Specialized Networks

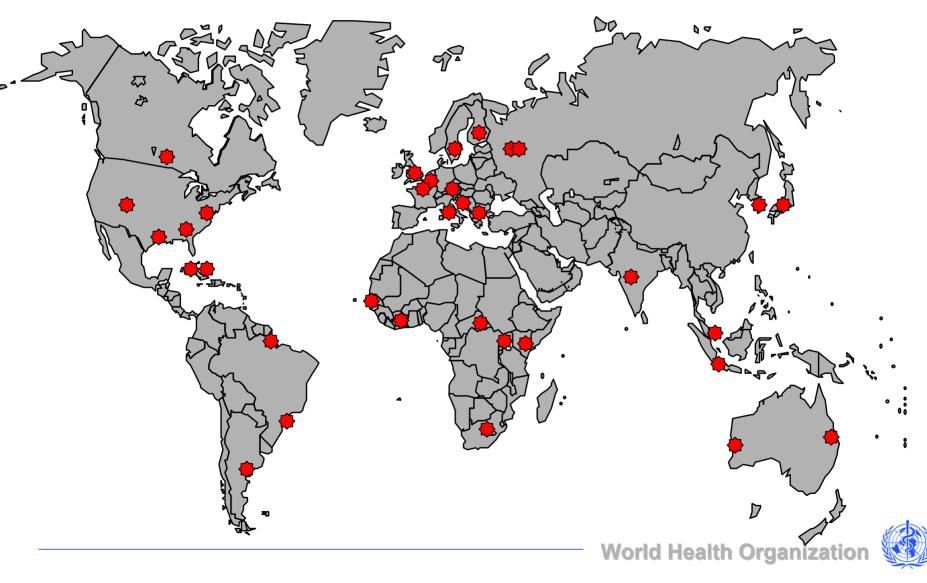
- Polio network
- Influenza laboratory network (FluNet)
- Antimicrobial Resistance Network
- TB Antimicrobial Resistance Network
- Salmonella Surveillance
 (Salm-Surv)



110 National Centres (83 countries)

4 WHO Collaborating Centres (for reference and research on influenza)

WHO Collaborating Centres for Haemorrhagic Fevers and/or Arboviruses

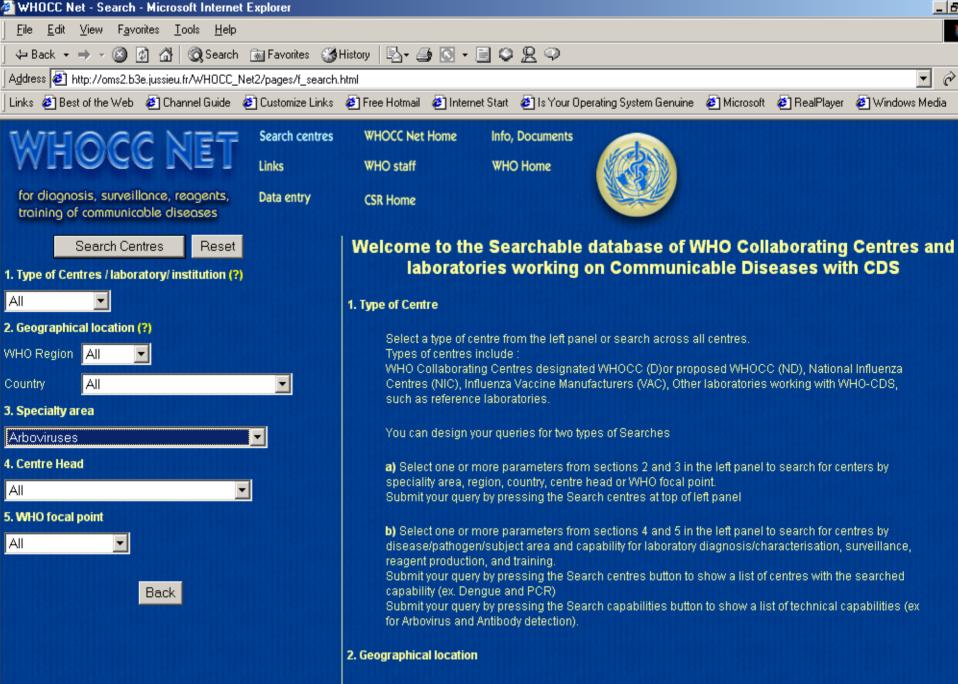


Global network of WHO collaborating centres and laboratories for communicable diseases working with CDS/CSR

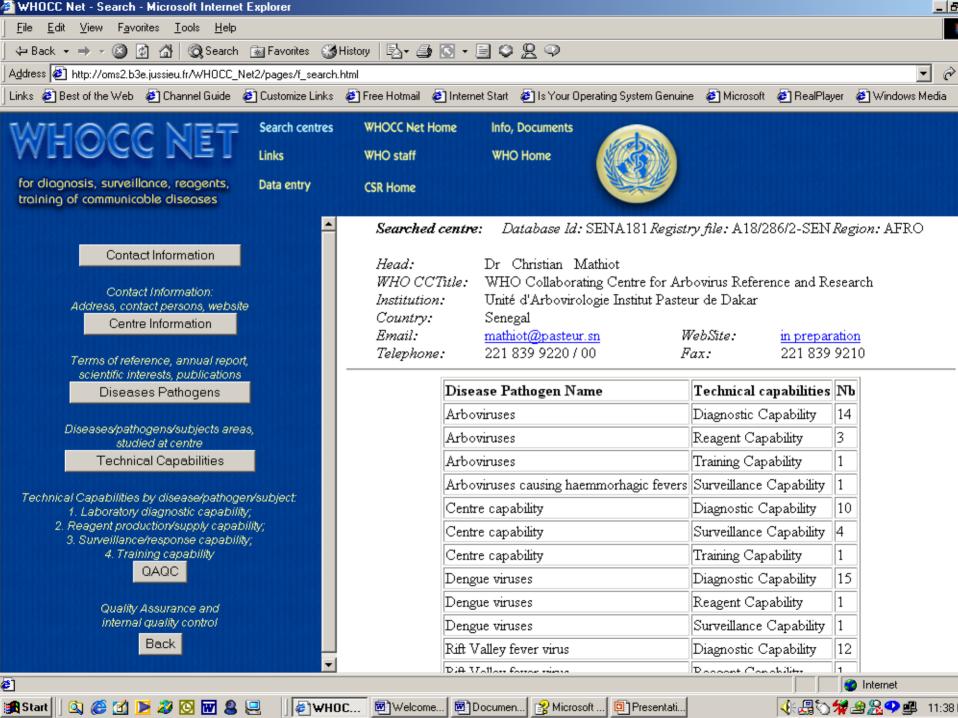


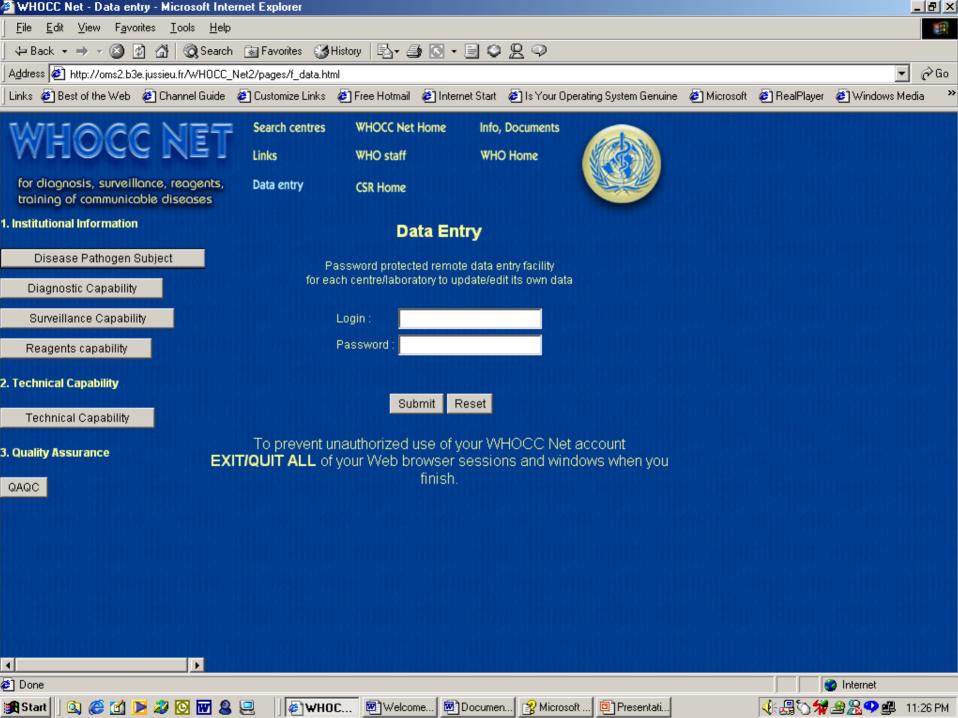
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Japan and the Department of International



Select a country or a WHO region from the left panel or search across all countries and regions. WHO regions are: AFRO (African region), AMRO (American region), EMRO (Eastern Mediterranean region),







- Assessment of technical and geographic gaps
- Identify possible additional centres and facilitate links
- Promote use of WHOCC Net (WHO staff, WHO CCs, Ministries of Health, Other public health workers)
- Link or add other networks and centres for communicable diseases to WHOCC Net



Situation of Public Health Laboratories in Many Developing Countries

- Lack of capability to diagnose the identified priority diseases
- Lack of trained staff, funding, equipment, reagents, supplies
- Poor use of laboratory services
- Absence of standard procedures, quality control and supervision
- Absence of national reference laboratory in certain countries
- Weak link to epidemiological services



How can collaborating centres and other specialized laboratory networks strengthen and support diagnosis and surveillance of communicable diseases at national level?



Suggested Work Process

- Select states/countries and regions
- List priority diseases for surveillance
- Conduct/review assessment data of national/state capabilities
- Develop detailed process algorithm for each level of health care, disease/syndrome, and laboratory
- Identify gaps
- Develop implementation plan to fill gaps



Guidelines for establishing a network of nominated national laboratories

- Selection criteria for members
- Selection process
- Benefits of participation
- Leadership
- Technical partners
- Establish Standards
- Equipment Reagents Supplies
- Establish code of conduct for members based on standards
- Coordination between epidemiologists and laboratory staff

