**Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P.) Course**

**Epidemiology: Health Surveillance and Early Warning Systems**

**Time allocated: 90 minutes**

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| **Educational Objective: What should participants be able to do at the end of the course** | **Enabling Objectives: The interim steps that build on each other and lead to the final educational objectives** | **Core issues/ Reference topics** |
| 1. *Participants are able to* take part in setting-up and implementing a functional health surveillance system in an acute and/or protracted crisis situation | * 1. *Participants are able to* explain the purpose and intended use of a health surveillance system | * Defining (public) health surveillance (WHO) * Type of monitoring -> continuous process * Surveillance cycle * Purpose /role health surveillance in crisis situations |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* explain practical aspects of setting up and/or maintaining a properly functioning health surveillance system | * Surveillance types * Passive - Active   + Morbidity surveillance     - Disease - Syndromic     - Case definitions -Sensitive, simple & stable   + Mortality surveillance * Surveillance network   + Exhaustive - Sentinel * MoH routine surveillance system - EWARS/N * Principles of health surveillance in crises * Data collection, reporting and response process   + Case definitions -disease, syndromic *Sensitivity and Specificity* are discussed in module *Outbreak investigation and control*   + Reporting form   + Demography / estimating number of affected people – discussed in module *Data collection, analysis and sharing*   + Daily/Weekly reporting vs immediate alert notification – how to transmit data     - Alerts thresholds * Challenges when setting-up / maintaining a surveillance system |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* identify diseases/syndromes to be included in a health surveillance and early warning system during a crisis situation | * Key points for diseases surveillance data   + Risk assessment * Diseases endemic in affected area * Seasonal patterns * Epidemic prone diseases * Ability to cause severe morbidity and high mortality * Availability of prevention & control measures   + Maximum number to be included |