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

**Communicable Diseases: Vector-Borne Diseases**

**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* explain the importance of vector-borne diseases during acute and protracted crisis situations and describe causal factors | * 1. *Participants are able to* list the key vector-borne diseases and vectors by which these are transmitted | * Defining vector borne diseases * Main vectors and diseases they transmit * Global/regional burden of key vector-borne diseases * Morbidity, mortality   + Overall; Malaria, dengue, leishmaniasis, …..   + Vector-borne diseases with epidemic potential   + Priority diseases for intervention during (acute / protracted) crises situations |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* identify risk factors for vector-borne diseases | * Agent (pathogen + vector), host, environment * Increased threats due to crisis situations   + Changes in human environment due to natural disasters and armed conflict   + Population movement, exhaustion   + Disruption of services |
| 1. *Participants are able to* identify an appropriate response for the control of key vector-borne diseases in acute and protracted crisis situations | * 1. *Participants are able to* explain the core components to address prevalent vector borne disease threats | * Transmission factors * Intervention strategies * Vector control measures -Link to module Public Health Engineering -Sanitation * Preventive therapies * Diagnosis and treatment * Challenges (general /) in crisis situations |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* list key points of global control programmes for vector-borne diseases | * Global technical strategy for malaria 2016 – 2030 * Others, where relevant   + Protracted crises: Consider diseases included in WHO’s neglected tropic diseases road map, e.g. schistosomiasis, leishmaniasis, Chagas disease |