

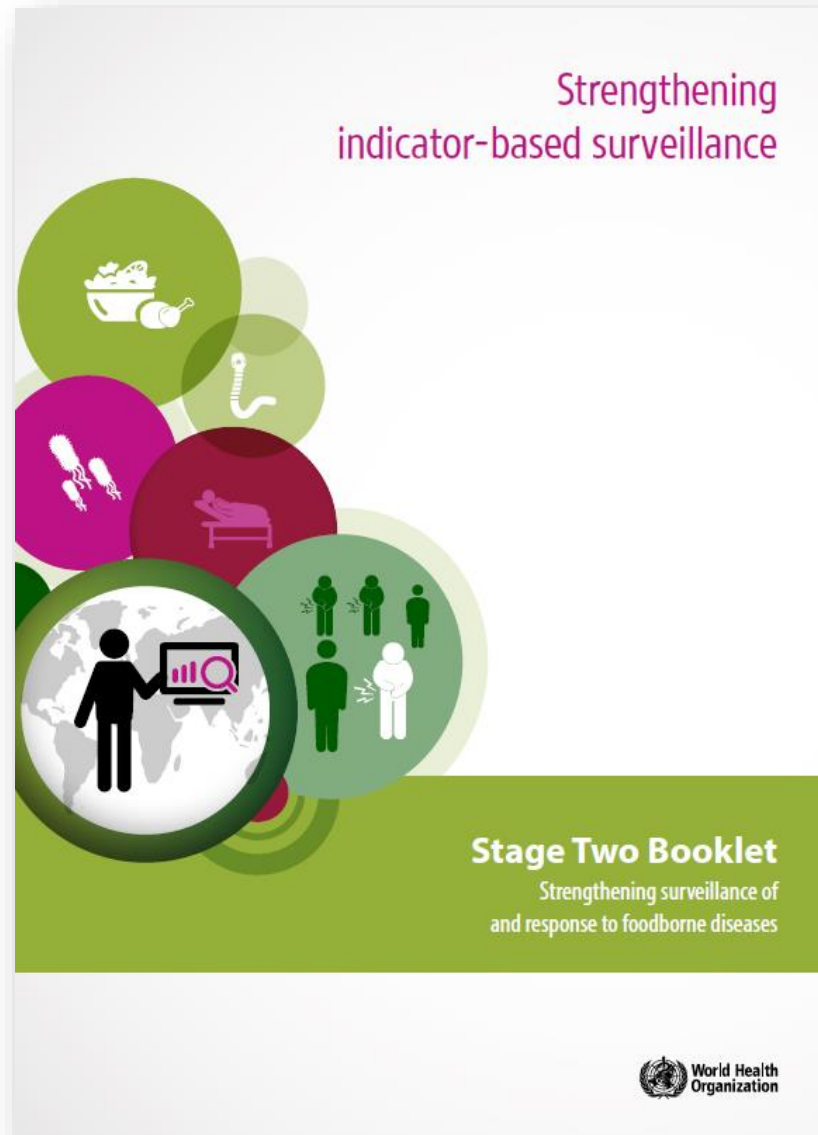
Case Study 1

Strengthening WRID

Surveillance Capacity

Case Study 1





The content of this case study is adapted from the WHO manual for the surveillance of foodborne diseases



Overview

- Purpose: Work through the steps of strengthening a WRID surveillance system
- Objectives:
 - Assess current WRID surveillance capacity
 - Identify priorities for WRID surveillance strengthening
 - Design a WRID surveillance system
- Approach: Work together in groups
 - Team leader
 - Rapporteur
 - Time keeper
 - Presenter
- Outcome: A draft surveillance protocol
- ***Present protocol to group – template PowerPoint***



Materials

- Case study participant handbook
- Template PowerPoint slide for presentation of results

[Group or country name]
WRID surveillance protocol

Case Study 1: Strengthening WRID Surveillance Capacity



Scenario

You work in the national public health agency (NPHA) in the division responsible for the surveillance and control of communicable diseases.

You work in the team responsible for food and waterborne diseases.

You have been tasked with strengthening surveillance for WRID.



Exercise 1: Establish an advisory group and agree roles and responsibilities

You have 10 minutes to complete this exercise

1. Decide membership of advisory group to oversee development and implementation of surveillance system.
2. List types of roles (epidemiologist, laboratory specialist etc), organisations they represent, and responsibility in advisory group and in surveillance.
3. Consider whether to have separate local level advisory groups.
4. Document this information in the table (separate table for the local level group).



Template Table

National Advisory Group for WRID Surveillance		
Role	Organisation	Responsibility in surveillance system development and implementation



Exercise 2: Situation analysis and setting priorities for surveillance

You have 90 minutes to complete this exercise

- Use tools and checklists to:
 1. Review the current capacity for WRID surveillance in your country
 2. Review the epidemiological situation for WRID in your country
 3. Identify and rank the most important WRID
 4. Identify surveillance priorities and surveillance options
- Present results (1 minute/group)



Step 1: Assess the current surveillance capacity for WRID in your country

25 minutes

- Use Table 2 in participant handbook

Table 2: Tool for the assessment of current WRID surveillance capacity

Indicator	Yes	Partially	No	Description of what is in place for this indicator	Description of what is not in place for this indicator
1. An indicator-based surveillance system that can monitor trends of WRID, including disease syndromes and identify outbreaks of WRID					
A surveillance system for notifiable diseases that collects data from the local level, and collates the data at the national level on a regular basis					
Existing laws and decrees governing the national notifiable disease surveillance system are up to date and include priority WRID					
A list of priority WRID for surveillance selected through a formal process					



Step 2: Summarise the current epidemiological situation for WRID in your country

25 minutes

- Review surveillance data (past 5 years).
 1. What are the most frequently reported diseases and syndromes?
 2. Are any of these potentially water-related?
 3. Were any events or outbreaks water-related? - causal pathogens, number of cases?
 4. What pathogens are detected in the water-supply system?
- ***What are the most important WRID in your country?***
- ***What are the gaps and opportunities for strengthening surveillance?***



Step 3: Summarise data on diseases and syndromes as part of the prioritisation process

20 minutes

- Use criteria in Table 3 of the participant handbook to assess what to prioritise

Table 3: Criteria for the priority assessment

Criteria	Factors to consider
Disease burden – size of the problem	Percentage of cases attributable to waterborne transmission Annual incidence rate

- Summarise data in table 4 of the participant handbook

Table 4: Overview of the epidemiological situation for the WRID included in the priority assessment

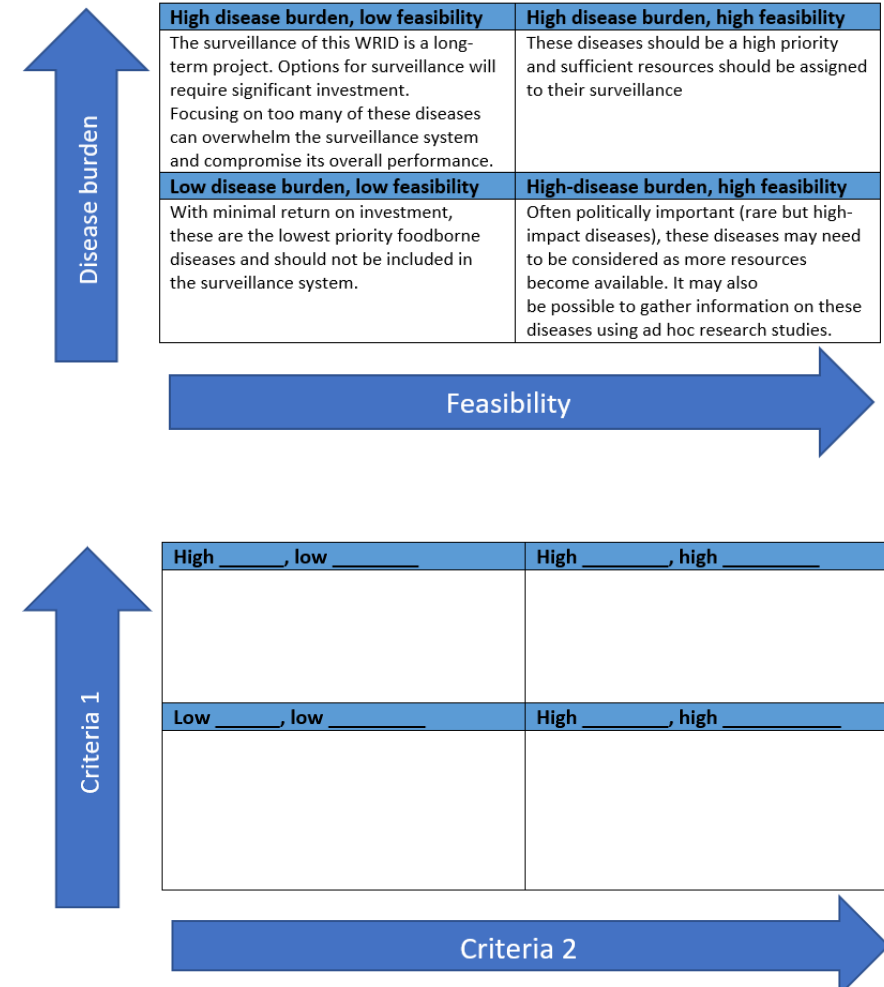
Questions	Disease 1	Disease 2	Disease 3
Disease name			
A. Disease burden			
Percentage of annual cases			



Step 4: Decide what diseases to include

20 minutes

1. Decide which criteria from Table 3 to use in your strategy grid.
2. Rank the diseases for inclusion in surveillance using the blank strategy grid (Figure 1).
3. Pick one pathogen and one syndrome for inclusion in the system
4. Additional surveillance outcomes?
5. List surveillance outcomes (3) to be included
6. Identify surveillance options (Table 5)



Present results using template

Priority surveillance outcomes	Surveillance options for each outcome	Rationale for choosing these outcomes and options

Table 6 of the participant handbook



Exercise 3: Define the purpose, scope and objectives for the surveillance system

20 minutes

- Define the purpose, scope and objectives of the surveillance system
- Complete table in your template presentation (also Table 7 of participant handbook)

Purpose	
Scope	
Objectives	



Exercise 4: Define the surveillance outcomes, the core dataset and design the system

30 minutes

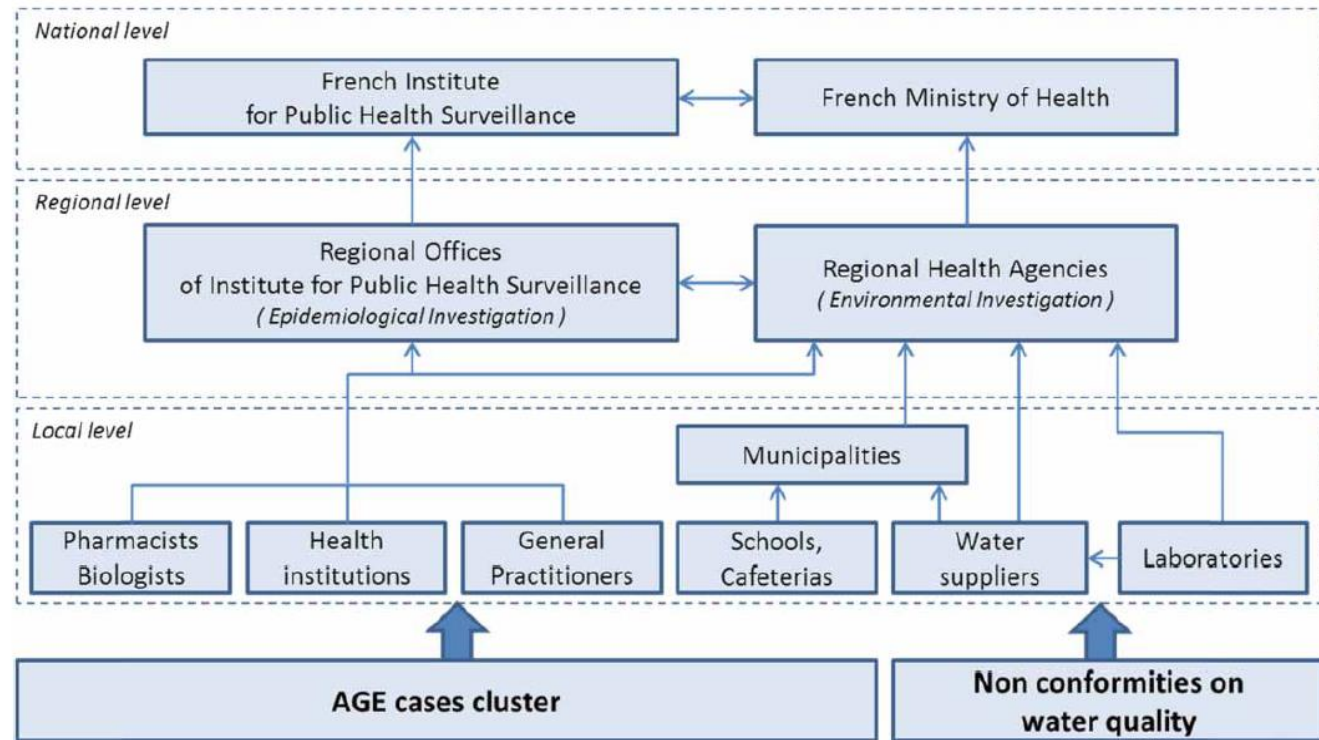
- Link each surveillance outcome to a surveillance objective.
- **Select one surveillance outcome:**
 1. Agree the case definition
 2. Identify the sources of data for the outcome
 3. Define the core dataset and reporting frequency
 4. Consider the strengths and limitations of your system
- Use the template tables in the participant guide (Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11) and PowerPoint



Exercise 5: Develop a methodology for collecting, managing and analysing the surveillance data

30 minutes

- Develop diagram describing the system
- Plans to disseminate results in surveillance bulletin
- Present surveillance protocol to group (**10 minutes**)



Rambaud et al. (2016): Automated detection of case clusters of waterborne acute gastroenteritis from health insurance data – pilot study in three French districts. Journal of Water & Health, <https://doi.org/10.2166/wh.2015.135>

Group presentations (1 hour)

