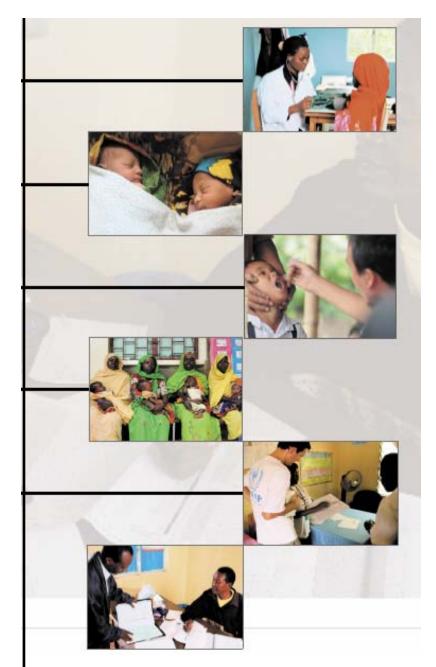
## Health Information System (HIS)

Module 3 - Outbreak Alert and Response



Using Information to Protect Refugee Health



### Learning Objectives

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

- Know the function of the HIS in outbreak alert
- Understand how to collect and use early warning data
- Interpret the data and apply it to public health practice



### >1 What are the tools used for data collection?

- Primary Tools
  - Daily Tally Sheet
  - OPD Register
  - Outbreak Alert Form
  - Weekly + Monthly Morbidity Report
- Secondary Tools
  - Patient Records



## >2 Who is responsible for collecting the data?

- Clinical Officers in each camp should take responsibility for monitoring thresholds each day
- Clinical Officer in-charge is responsible for compiling and monitoring thresholds within Weekly Morbidity Report



## >3 What data should be collected and how?

- Daily Tally Sheet:
  - Diseases with outbreak potential marked with single asterisk
  - Each has corresponding alert threshold:
    - 1. On reverse of tally sheet
    - 2. On reverse of weekly form
    - 3. In case definitions



### Diseases of outbreak potential in the HIS

- 1. \* Malaria
- 8. \* Watery diarrhoea (and Suspected cholera)
- 9. \* Bloody diarrhoea
- 12. \* Polio
- 13. \* Measles
- 14. \* Meningitis



#### Alert threshold

- Defined number of cases of disease which, if exceeded, should lead to immediate action being taken
- This is the basis on which the decision to report an outbreak is made



### Weekly Alert Thresholds

#### Weekly Alert Thresholds for each Health Facility:

Malaria	1.5 times the baseline*
Watery Diarrhoea	1.5 times the baseline*
Suspected Cholera	1 case
Bloody Diarrhoea	5 cases
Acute Flaccid Paralysis / Polio	1 case
Measles	1 case
Meningitis	5 cases or 1.5 times the baseline*

\* Baseline = average weekly number of cases of the disease calculated over the past 3 weeks

#### If weekly thresholds are exceeded:

- 1. Report to clinic supervisor
- 2. Complete Outbreak Alert Form



### Case Definitions

#### 12. \* Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) / Polio

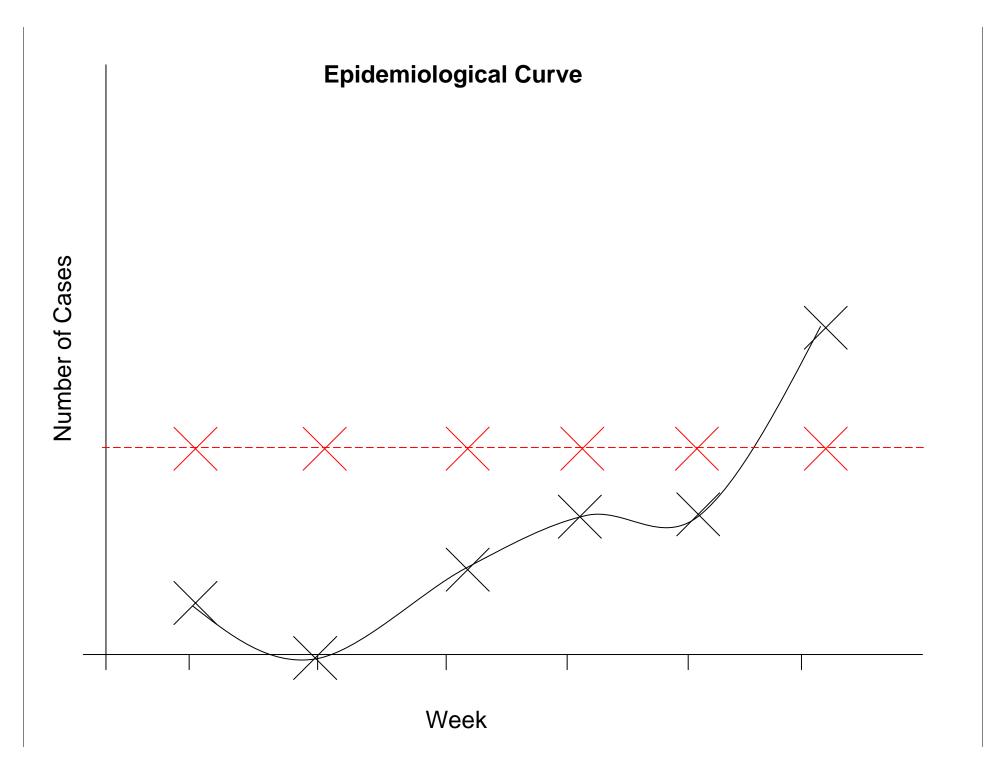
Classification	Source			
Suspected case	who			
Weekly Alert Threshold				
1 case				
Case Definition Acute flaccid paralysis in a child syndrome <b>or</b> any paralytic illnes age in whom the clinician suspe	s in a person of any age or			

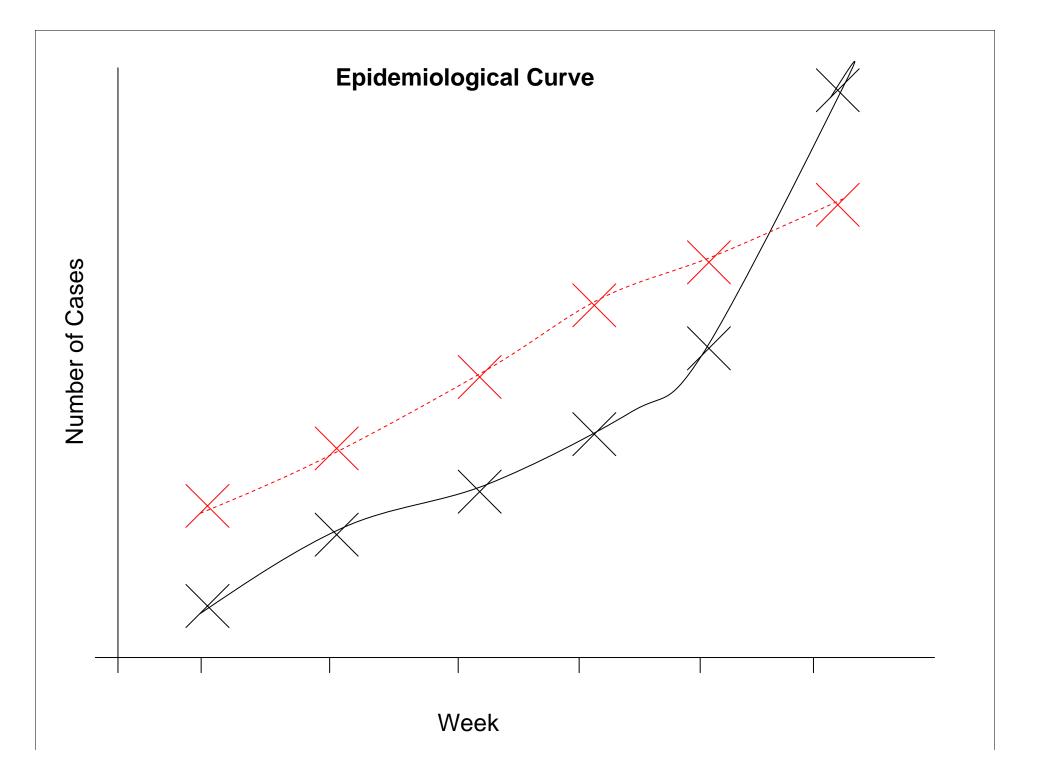


#### Alert Thresholds

- Apply Alert Thresholds at the end of each day/week in each health facility
- Use graphs to promote timely and predictable intervention
- System should also include zero reporting





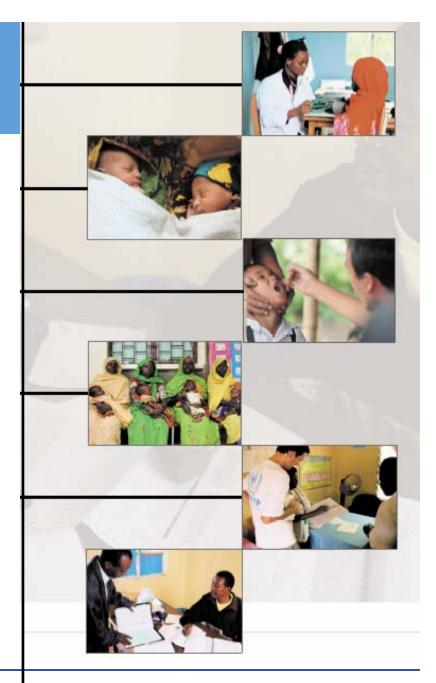


### Exercise Work

# Health Information System (HIS)

Module 3: Part 2 – Outbreak Alert and Response

**Question 4** 





## >3 What data should be collected and how?

#### Outbreak form

- Includes each of the diseases of outbreak potential in HIS
- To be completed if alert thresholds exceeded in any one health facility in any one week
- Contains information for active tracing of suspected cases
- Obtained from Daily OPD Register:
  - Complete line-listing of case-based data
  - Permits analysis of at risk groups / areas; number of lab confirmed cases; case fatality rates etc...



#### Health Information System

Name of Organisation \_\_\_\_\_

3.0 Outbreak Alert Form

Name of Camp & Unit Date

\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_

#### Name of reporting officer:

Suspected Disease / Syndrome (Tick ONE box only)	Symptoms and Signs (You can tick several boxes)
<ul> <li>(IICR ONE box only)</li> <li>Malaria</li> <li>Watery diarrhoea</li> <li>Cholera</li> <li>Bloody diarrhoea</li> <li>Polio (Acute Flaccid Paralysis)</li> <li>Measles</li> <li>Meningitis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Vatery or loose stool</li> <li>Visible blood in stool</li> <li>Acute paralysis or weakness</li> <li>Fever</li> <li>Rash</li> <li>Cough</li> <li>Vomiting</li> <li>Neck stiffness</li> <li>Other (describe):</li> </ul>
Total number of cases reported (refer to weekly thresholds):	

#### Line listing (continue on separate sheet)

Serial No.	Age	Sex (M / F)	Address	Date of onset	Lab. specimen taken (Y / N)	Treatment given	Outcome (I / R / D)*	Final Classification (S / C)**
9 Y								
* Outco	I = curr	ently ill overing or 1	recovered		S :	assification: = suspected cas = confirmed ca.		

R = recovering or recovered D = died

#### Essential epidemiological capabilities

- **Timeliness / completeness** of reporting
- Proportion of reported cases / outbreaks that are investigated
- Proportion of investigated cases / outbreaks that are followed with a response

## 100% of outbreak alerts to be followed by timely and complete response



## >4 How and when should the data be reported?

- Number of outbreaks reported (and investigated) should be entered into Weekly Morbidity Report
- Include any narrative reports from Outbreak Investigation

#### 3.3 Outbreak Alert and Response

Ν	Number of outbreaks reported	
Ν	Number of reported outbreaks investigated within 48 hours	



## >5 How should the data be interpreted and used?

Not to be discussed in detail here, but includes:

- Investigation
  - Application of active case finding techniques
  - Outbreak team convened to understand determinants of disease outbreak
- Confirmation
- Control

