GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA
Linking Public Health with Law and Multisectoral Rapid Response Action Package

Leading countries: Republic of Korea, Peru

Contributing countries: Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Portugal, United Kingdom
Outline

1. Action Package Membership & Governance
2. Highlights from the Annual Plan
5. Collaboration and coordination among Action Packages in Korea
Latest membership list

• Leading countries: Republic of Korea, Peru
• Contributing countries: Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Portugal, United Kingdom
• Supporting Agencies: WHO, FAO, OIE, INTERPOL, FBI
• Any updates to your Action Package governance (e.g., secretariat function, subgroups): None
Key elements of 2016 annual plan

- Peru hosts a GHSA Americas meeting in Lima in December 2016.
- Respond 2 AP: a table top exercise or a demo of bioterrorism response during this meeting.
- To schedule an actual exercise or simulation workshop for the first quarter of 2017 also in Peru or ROK.
Best practice: the ROK-US Joint Able Response Exercise since 2011

- An international exercise with multisectoral support against biothreats.
- Helpful in responding public health crisis such as MERS outbreak in Korea, 2015
ROK established a brand-new EOC in KCDC in 2016 against any emerging infectious disease outbreak

- 24-hour duty officers monitoring any infectious disease with support of Division of Risk Assessment in KCDC
- To prevent an avoidable event, detect an event earlier, and respond an event rapidly, do rapid risk assessment and disseminate it to relative agencies on a daily & weekly basis.
Multisectoral Coordination in ROK: Rapid Risk Assessment

- Risk assessment undertaken in the initial stage* for the potential impact of an event by assessing the likelihood that the event will worsen and the impact if it does.
  *usually within 24 to 48 hours

- Risk = likelihood * impact
  = probability of transmission * severity of disease

- Risk analysis = risk assessment + risk management + risk communication
Multisectoral Coordination in ROK: risk assessment of events

- Basis for risk communication
- Basis for risk management
  - Appropriate use of resources
  - Level of countermeasures (cost vs potential impact averted)
- Basis for decision to notify
- Guides information gathering
Multisectoral Coordination in ROK: Application of risk assessment

- Basis for risk communication
- Basis for risk management
  - Appropriate use of resources
  - Level of countermeasures (cost vs potential impact averted)
- Basis for decision to notify
- Guides information gathering
Multisectoral Coordination in ROK: Aggressive Information Sharing

• Two Regular Reports
  – Daily infectious disease trend report
  – Weekly risk assessment and evaluation

• Recipients
  – (Daily) President Office, Prime Minister office; Ministries of Public Safety & Security, Foreign Affairs, National Defense, Agriculture, Environments; National Intelligence Service, National Police Agency, KFDA
  – (Weekly) Korean Medical Association, Korean Hospital Association, Provincial health authorities
Daily Infectious Disease Trends

- (Influenza / Europe / ECDC) Seasonal peak in 8th week
  - 5 countries: high activity in 33 countries, with 43% increasing to 47%
- (Norovirus / B / ECDC) Additional cases reported (Mar 7)
  - 3.2% daily increase (13% to 15%)
  - 0% increase in countries under surveillance

- Domestic
  - No significant increase

- International
  - (A. aegypti / New Zealand / Promo) Imported A. aegypti larvae found at airport
    - Auckland: increased mosquito activity
      - Mosquito activity at airport
      - Continuous monitoring
  - (Dengue / World / ECDC) Continuing epidemic in many countries
    - Countries: 10,355 cases in 48-49 weeks
      - Malaysia: 16,214-218, 23 cases
      - Mexico: 162,151-10,000,000
      - Brazil: 1,161,100,000
      - Philippines: 3,500,000
      - Colombia: 16,214,100
      - Peru: 16,214,100
      - Portugal: 16,214,100
      - India: 16,214,100
      - China: 16,214,100
      - Indonesia: 16,214,100
      - Vietnam: 16,214,100
      - Thailand: 16,214,100
      - Philippines: 16,214,100
      - Malaysia: 16,214,100
      - Korea: 16,214,100
제4차 주간(16.1.15.~1.21.) 감염병 위기분석 및 평가

(김영권 관련 분, 2016.1.22. 기준)

- 주간 검역과 위기분석 및 평가는 선제적 방역조치를 위해 필수적으로 요구되는 정보로, 현장 방역기관과 공중
  보건과에서 정기적으로 이용하는 보고요청사항으로부터 유동적 수요로 전환되어야 한다.
- 최근 1주 기간 2016.1.15.~2016.1.21.에 집계된 가로 총작 및 분석적 결과 요약
- 감염병 합병증 및 치료 방법을 통해 재난대응 제도를 변화 가능하며 감염병 동정

주간 종합 위기분석

1. 국내 주요 발생 감염병

- (금융시스템 감염병) 노로바이러스는 재생성 유형으로 등장할 때마다 감염된 사람에게 보고되고 있으며 금융시스템
  사내의 감염병과 시계도 가장 많이 감염(금융시스템사내용 노로바이러스 암호)가 되는 데 유행경로가 되고 있고, 노로바이러스의 주요 발생이 증가하고 있다.

2. 저출산과의 위기구조

- (재생성 월요병) 재생성 월요병의 재생성 월요병은 매우 유전적 유전체로 재생성 월요병의 위기구조를 억제하는 역할을 한다.

3. 주요 발생 감염병

- (노로바이러스 감염병) 재생성 월요병은 재생성 월요병의 재생성 월요병으로서 발생한 경우에 재생성 월요병의 위기구조를 억제하는 역할을 한다.

논리적 유형

- (노로바이러스 건강세균) 재생성 월요병은 재생성 월요병의 위기구조를 억제하는 역할을 한다.

- (노로바이러스 건강세균) 재생성 월요병은 재생성 월요병의 위기구조를 억제하는 역할을 한다.

- (노로바이러스 건강세균) 재생성 월요병은 재생성 월요병의 위기구조를 억제하는 역할을 한다.

- (노로바이러스 건강세균) 재생성 월요병은 재생성 월요병의 위기구조를 억제하는 역할을 한다.
Norovirus increasing, rotavirus decreasing
Influenza
Acute viral respiratory infection
Acute bacterial respiratory infection
Zika virus infection
Lessons Learned from Aggressive Info Sharing

• An information with a risk assessment works!
  – Information widely used: country-specific travelers info (Foreign Affairs)
    • Issued Zika alert to travelers visiting Miami-Dade county in USA by mobile phone message
  – Basis for research and jurisdiction
    • “brain-eating Ameba” for KNIH research, “pet turtle infection” for jurisdiction between M. Environments & Agriculture
  – Coordinating agencies (President Office, Prime Minister Office, Min. of public safety and security) are ready to initiate a “suitable-level” warning.
Lessons Learned from Aggressive Information Sharing

• Your name and phone number are already identified for a prompt communication
  – eg. During Russian anthrax outbreak in August, MND(natural or artificial), M. Agriculture (import of meat of reindeer?), M. Environments (possibility in deer in Korea) called KCDC’s division of risk assessment deputy scientific director.
Duty of Division of Risk Assessment in KCDC

• Rapid risk assessment for any possible international/domestic infectious diseases on a daily, weekly, monthly basis
• Baseline risk assessment conducted for all 80 National Notifiable Diseases in Korea
• Formal Risk Assessment
  – MERS outbreak 2015 in Korea
• IHR & GHSA
  – Remember the full name is Division of Risk Assessment & International Cooperation
In a nutshell

- Actual coordination and collaboration among GHSA Action Packages of EOC, Multisectoral Rapid Response, Biosafety/Biosecurity, National laboratory, Surveillance, Reporting, Immunization, Zoonosis in the Republic of Korea
  - Done with re-organization of KCDC in 2016 after MERS outbreak 2015 in Korea, and physical existence of EOC and a risk assessment played a key role in multisectoral collaboration
Another point

• Risk communication matters
  – Though an evidence-based risk assessment is “low”, mass media-influenced general public’s awareness is “high”
    • “brain-eating” ameba
  – Division of Risk Communication established in EOC
    • Director: former journalist, Deputy Director: MD (preventive medicine major)
    • Very helpful in allowing mass media to give a scientific information to the public
    • We assess the risk, and they talk it with media.
Thank You