



# ECDC main priorities and activities in 2015

ECDC Acting Director, Dr Andrea Ammon  
Annual exchange of views

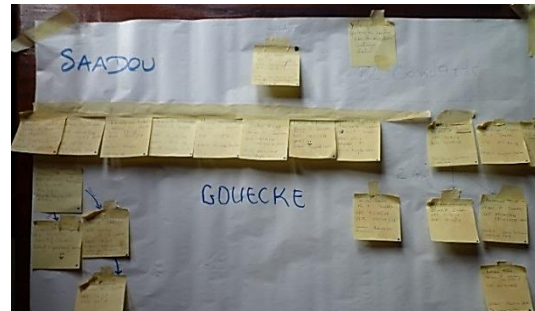
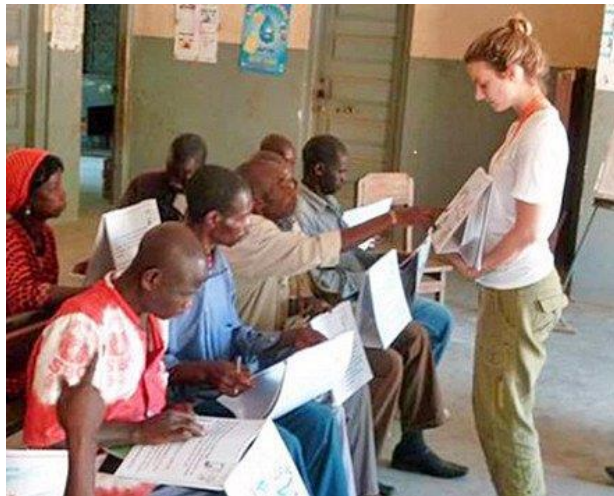
ENVI Committee, Brussels, 23 February 2016


# Ebola treatment centres, Guinea



# ECDC activities in West Africa

- Contact tracing and case finding
- Data management and reporting
- Training of MoH staff and other partners (e.g. red cross)
- Support to WHO central level: sitrep, data management, transmission chain
- Reactivation of alert and surveillance for other infectious diseases



  
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

**N'ZÉRÉKORÉ REGION - GUINEA**  
**EPI - PROFILE**

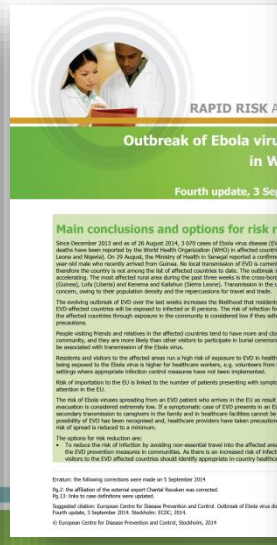
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# ECDC response activities to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa

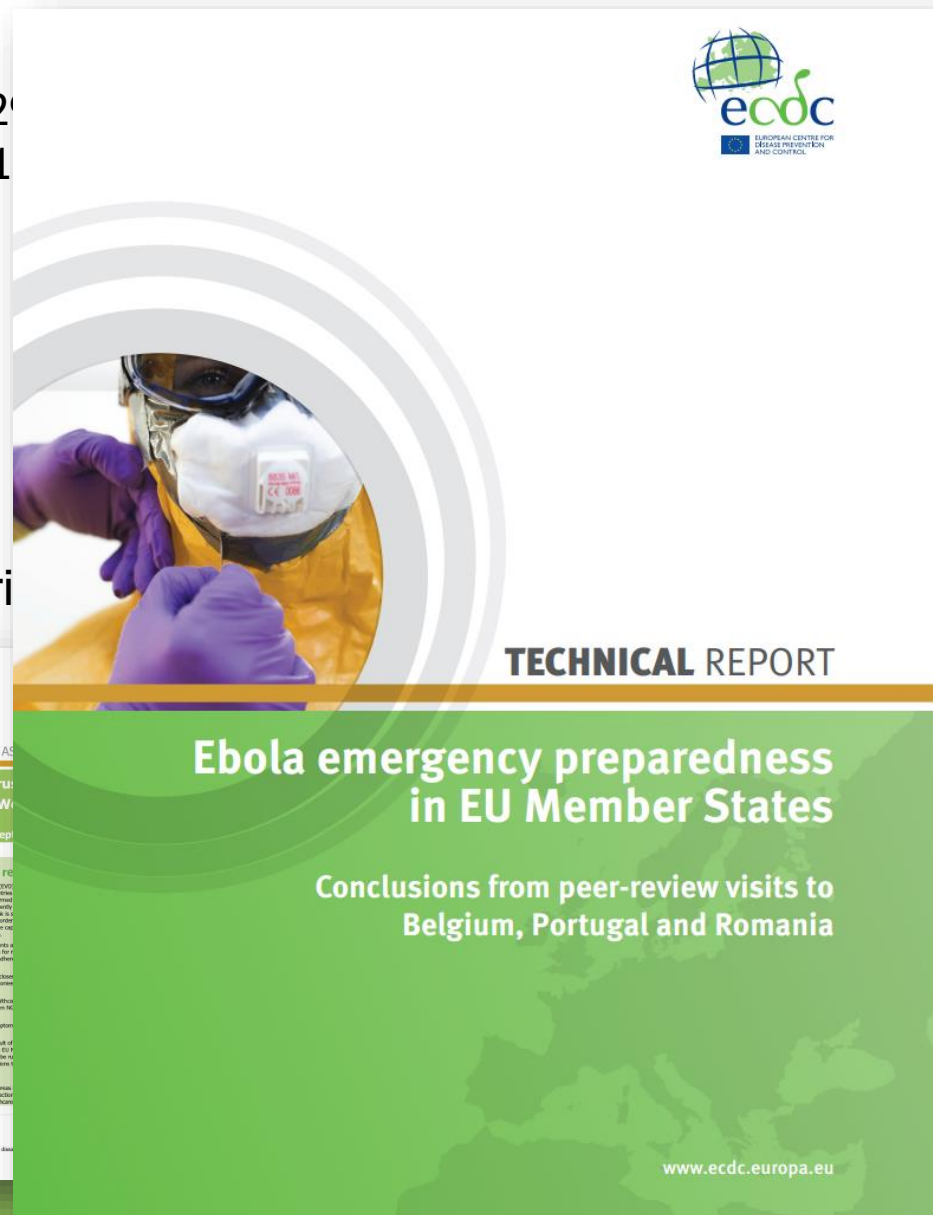
- 14 rapid risk assessments
  - 2014: 23 Mar, 8 Apr, 5 June, 1 Aug, 3/21
  - 2015: 4 Feb, 15 Apr, 11 May, 1 July 2015
- Epidemiological updates (weekly and links to the CDTR)
- Updated factsheets
- ECDC assessed Ebola preparedness in Belgium, Portugal and Romania
- Media and social media activities (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, infographics, pri



The screenshot shows the ECDC website interface. The main headline is "ECDC releases case definition for Ebola virus disease" dated 10 Sep 2014. The article text states: "A case definition for reporting cases of Ebola virus disease in the EU has been released by ECDC. The definition aims to clarify cases for epidemiological reporting and not to guide investigation or clinical management of cases." It also mentions that the definition is broad enough to apply to any case of EVD. The page includes navigation tabs for Health Topics, Publications, Data & Tools, Activities, About, and News & Media. There are also social media icons at the bottom.




The screenshot shows a "RAPID RISK ASSESSMENT" report titled "Outbreak of Ebola virus in West Africa". It is a "Fourth update, 3 Sep 2014". The main conclusions and options for risk reduction are summarized. The report notes that since December 2013 and as of 26 August 2014, 1,070 cases of Ebola virus disease (EVD) deaths have been reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) in affected countries (Guinea and Liberia). On 26 August, the Ministry of Health in Senegal reported a confirmed case. The risk of spread is considered low to medium, and the risk of infection is considered low. The report also mentions that the risk of infection is considered low if they adhere to precautions. The risk of infection is considered low if they adhere to precautions. The risk of infection is considered low if they adhere to precautions.



**TECHNICAL REPORT**

## Ebola emergency preparedness in EU Member States

### Conclusions from peer-review visits to Belgium, Portugal and Romania

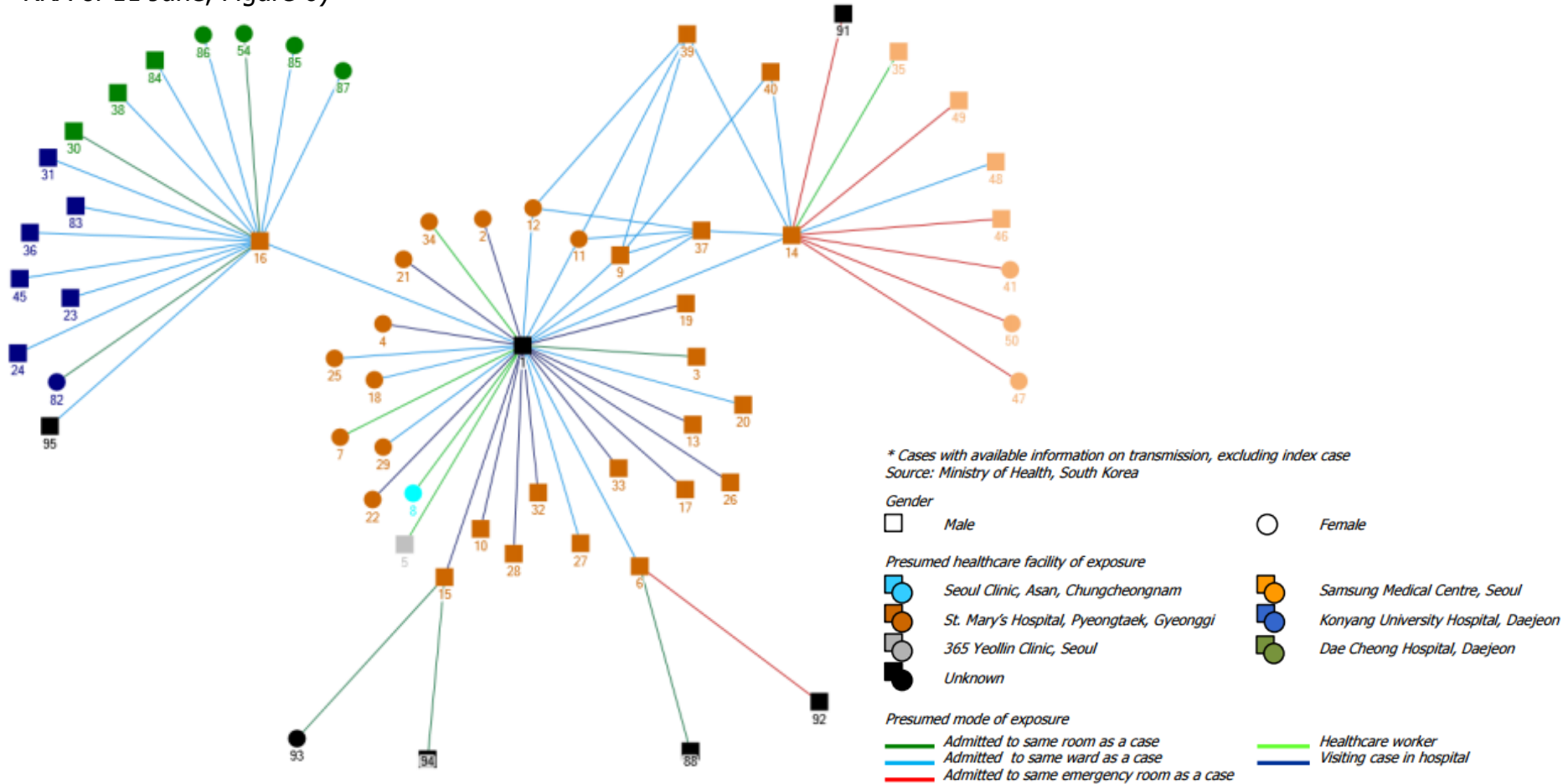


The cover features a photograph of a person in full personal protective equipment (PPE), including a yellow protective suit, purple gloves, and a white respirator mask with goggles. The person is working in a laboratory setting. The background is a light green and white circular pattern.

www.ecdc.europa.eu

# MERS CoV, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus

Transmission chain of 59 confirmed MERS-CoV cases in South Korea, reported between 20 May and 10 June 2015 (from RRA of 11 June, Figure 6)



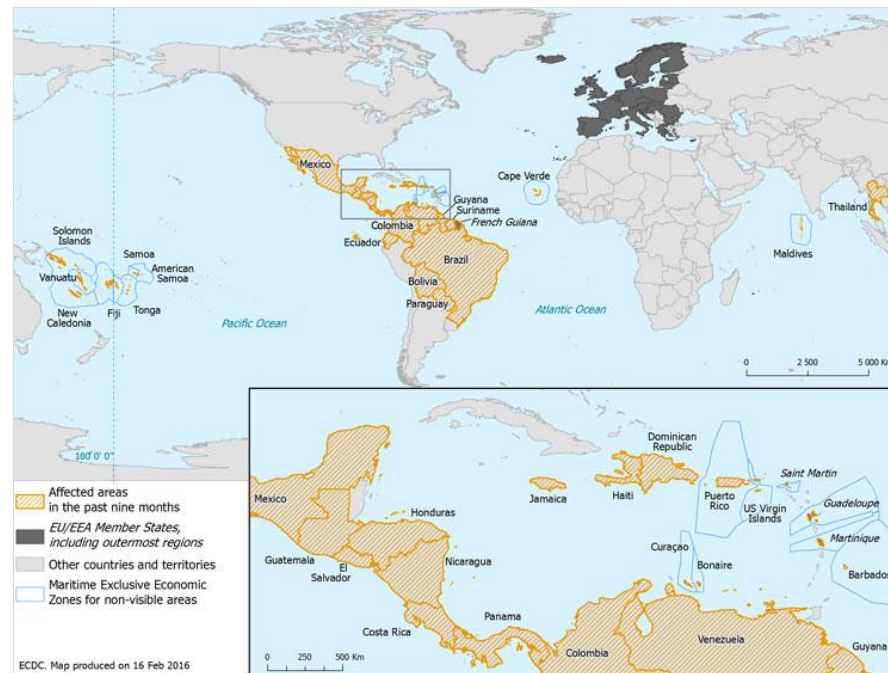
# Zika virus disease: current outbreak

Reported confirmed autochthonous cases of Zika virus infection

In the past two months



In the past nine months



# ECDC Zika virus response

## Supporting documents

- Rapid risk assessments
- Epidemiological updates
- Factsheets for health professionals



The website is part of the ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control) network. See entire ECDC network

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Health Topics | Publications | Data & Tools | Activities | About Us

You are here: Portal Home > English > Health Topics > Zika virus infection > Zika outbreak in the Americas and the Pacific

### Zika virus infection

#### Factsheet for health professionals

#### Zika outbreak in the Americas and the Pacific

An evolving outbreak of Zika virus infections is currently spreading in the Americas and the Pacific region.

Possible links between Zika virus infection and microcephaly have been under investigation since October 2015, when the Brazilian Ministry of Health reported an unusual increase in cases of microcephaly after Zika virus outbreak. French Polynesia reported an increase in cases of central nervous system malformations during 2014–2015 following the Zika virus infection. Investigations of a link between Zika virus infection and Guillain-Barré syndrome are also ongoing in affected countries.

On 1 February 2016 WHO declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) regarding clusters of microcephaly cases and neurological disorders in some areas affected by Zika virus.

ECDC is monitoring the situation and issues risk assessments and epidemiological updates.

#### Epidemiological situation

12 February 2016

Since last week, no new additional countries or territories have reported laboratory-confirmed autochthonous transmission.

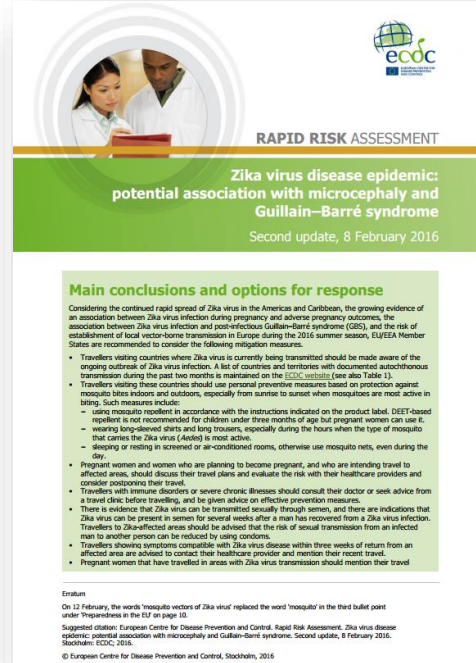
As of 12 February 2016, autochthonous cases of Zika virus infection have been reported from 31 countries or territories worldwide in the past two months and 36 countries or territories have reported autochthonous cases of Zika virus infection in the past nine months.

No autochthonous Zika virus transmission has been reported in the EU. ECDC has recorded imported cases in 14 EU/EEA countries and thirty EU/EEA countries have issued travel advice for people travelling to Zika-affected areas.

Read the weekly update

#### Latest threat report

Communicable disease threats report, 31 January - February 2016, week 5



ecdc

## RAPID RISK ASSESSMENT

### Zika virus disease epidemic: potential association with microcephaly and Guillain-Barré syndrome

Second update, 8 February 2016

#### Main conclusions and options for response

Considering the continued rapid spread of Zika virus in the Americas and Caribbean, the growing evidence of an association between Zika virus infection during pregnancy and adverse pregnancy outcomes, the association between Zika virus infection and non-infectious Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), and the risk of establishment of local vector-borne transmission in Europe during the 2016 summer season, EU/EEA Member States are recommended to consider the following mitigation measures.

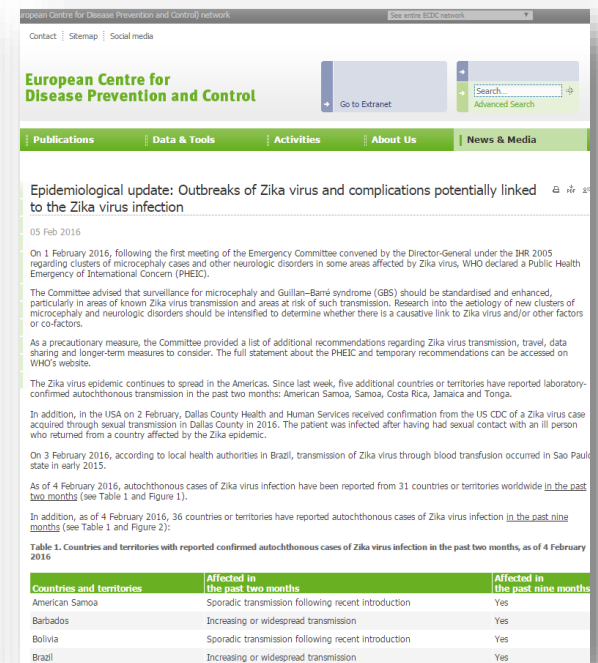
- Travellers visiting countries where Zika virus is currently being transmitted should be made aware of the ongoing outbreak of Zika virus infection. A list of countries and territories with documented autochthonous transmission during the past two months is maintained on the ECDC website (see also Table 1).
- Travellers visiting these countries should use personal preventive measures based on protection against mosquito bites indoors and outdoors, especially from sunrise to sunset when mosquitoes are most active in biting. Such measures include:
  - using mosquito repellent in accordance with the instructions indicated on the product label. DEET-based repellents is not recommended for children under three months of age but pregnant women can use it;
  - wearing long-sleeved shirts and long trousers, especially during the hours when the type of mosquito that carries the Zika virus (Aedes) is most active;
  - sleeping or resting in screened or air-conditioned rooms, otherwise use mosquito nets, even during the day.
- Pregnant women and women who are planning to become pregnant, and who are intending travel to affected areas, should discuss their travel plans and evaluate the risk with their healthcare providers and consider postponing their travel.
- Travellers with immune disorders or severe chronic illnesses should consult their doctor or seek advice from a travel clinic before travelling, and be given advice on effective prevention measures.
- There is evidence that Zika virus can be transmitted sexually through semen, and there are indications that Zika virus can be present in semen for several weeks after a man has recovered from a Zika virus infection. Travellers to Zika-affected areas should be advised that the risk of sexual transmission from an infected man to another person can be reduced by using condoms.
- Travellers showing symptoms compatible with Zika virus disease within three weeks of return from an affected area are advised to contact their healthcare provider and mention their recent travel.
- Pregnant women that have travelled in areas with Zika virus transmission should mention their travel.

Enrich

On 12 February, the word 'mosquito vectors of Zika virus' replaced the word 'mosquito' in the third bullet point under 'Preparedness in the EU' on page 10.

Suggested citation: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Rapid Risk Assessment. Zika virus disease epidemic: potential association with microcephaly and Guillain-Barré syndrome. Second update, 8 February 2016. Stockholm: ECDC, 2016.

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### Epidemiological update: Outbreaks of Zika virus and complications potentially linked to the Zika virus infection

05 Feb 2016

On 1 February 2016, following the first meeting of the Emergency Committee convened by the Director-General under the IHR 2005 regarding clusters of microcephaly cases and other neurologic disorders in some areas affected by Zika virus, WHO declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

The Committee advised that surveillance for microcephaly and Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) should be standardised and enhanced, particularly in areas of known Zika virus transmission and areas at risk of such transmission. Research into the aetiology of new clusters of microcephaly and neurologic disorders should be intensified to determine whether there is a causative link to Zika virus and/or other co-factors.

As a precautionary measure, the Committee provided a list of additional recommendations regarding Zika virus transmission, travel, data sharing and longer-term measures to consider. The full statement about the PHEIC and temporary recommendations can be accessed on WHO's website.

The Zika virus epidemic continues to spread in the Americas. Since last week, five additional countries or territories have reported laboratory-confirmed autochthonous transmission in the past two months: American Samoa, Samoa, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Tonga.

In addition, in the USA on 2 February, Dallas County Health and Human Services received confirmation from the US CDC of a Zika virus case acquired through sexual transmission in Dallas County in 2016. The patient was infected after having had sexual contact with an ill person who returned from a country affected by the Zika epidemic.

On 3 February 2016, according to local health authorities in Brazil, transmission of Zika virus through blood transfusion occurred in Sao Paulo state in early 2015.

As of 4 February 2016, autochthonous cases of Zika virus infection have been reported from 31 countries or territories worldwide in the past two months (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

In addition, as of 4 February 2016, 36 countries or territories have reported autochthonous cases of Zika virus infection in the past nine months (see Table 1 and Figure 2):

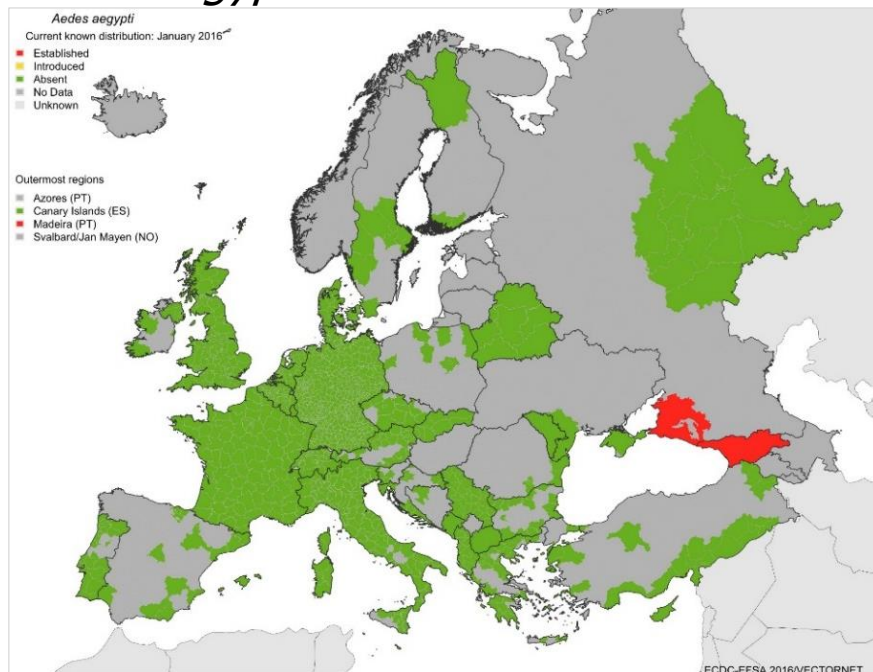
Table 1. Countries and territories with reported confirmed autochthonous cases of Zika virus infection in the past two months, as of 4 February 2016

Countries and territories	Affected in the past two months	Affected in the past nine months
American Samoa	Sporadic transmission following recent introduction	Yes
Barbados	Increasing or widespread transmission	Yes
Bolivia	Sporadic transmission following recent introduction	Yes
Brazil	Increasing or widespread transmission	Yes

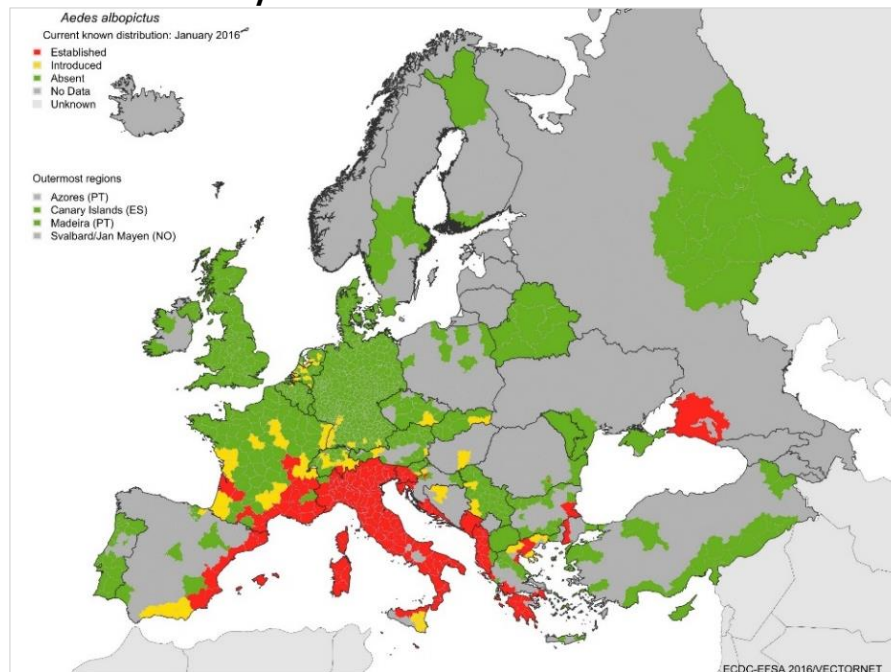
# Aedes mosquitoes in Europe

## Aedes mosquitoes distribution as of January 2016

### *Aedes aegyptus*



### *Aedes albopictus*



Established

Introduced

Absent

No data/unknown

Map updates available from:

[http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/activities/diseaseprogrammes/emerging\\_and\\_vector\\_borne\\_diseases/Pages/VBORNET.aspx](http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/activities/diseaseprogrammes/emerging_and_vector_borne_diseases/Pages/VBORNET.aspx)



# EU enlargement countries: assessing public health capacities

## European Union (EU)

28 Member States

## EEA/EFTA

EEA: EU Member States plus Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein

EFTA: Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Switzerland

## EU candidate countries

Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey

## Potential candidate countries

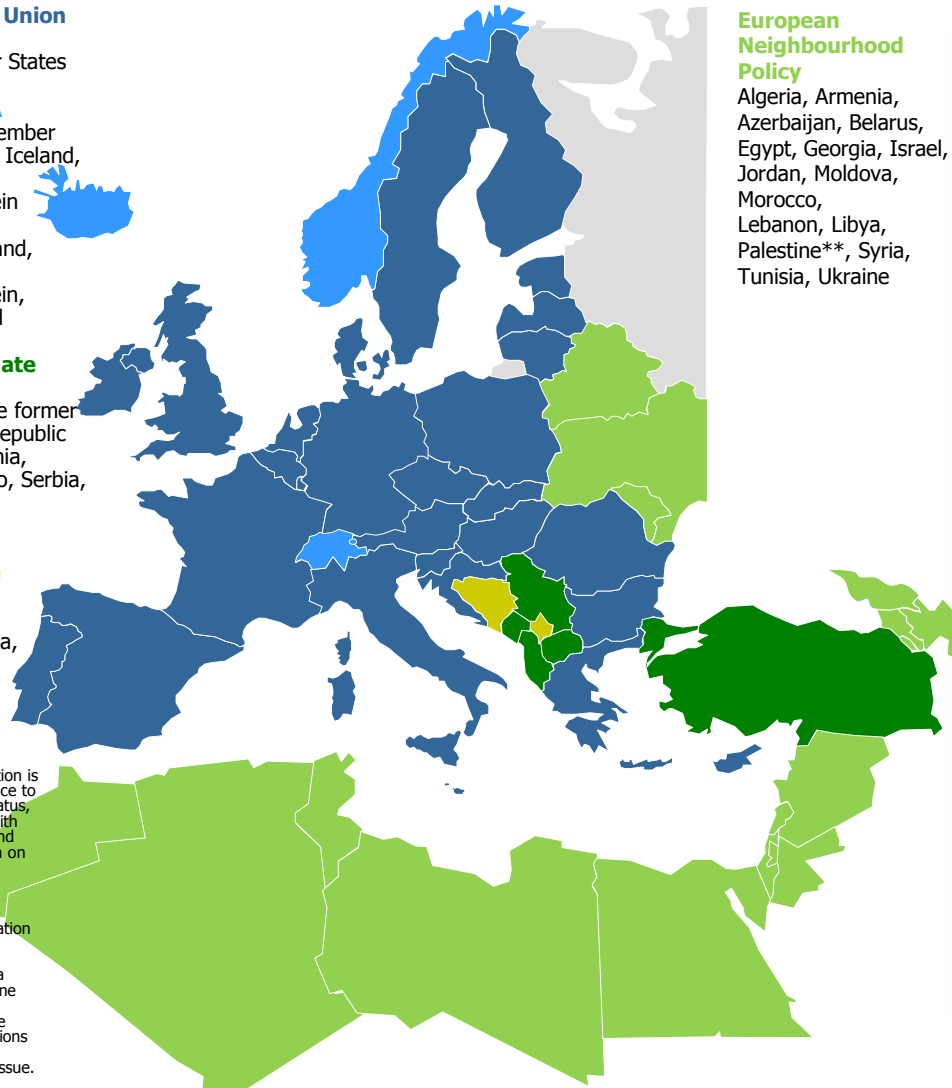
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo\*

## European Neighbourhood Policy

Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Moldova, Morocco, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine\*\*, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine

\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

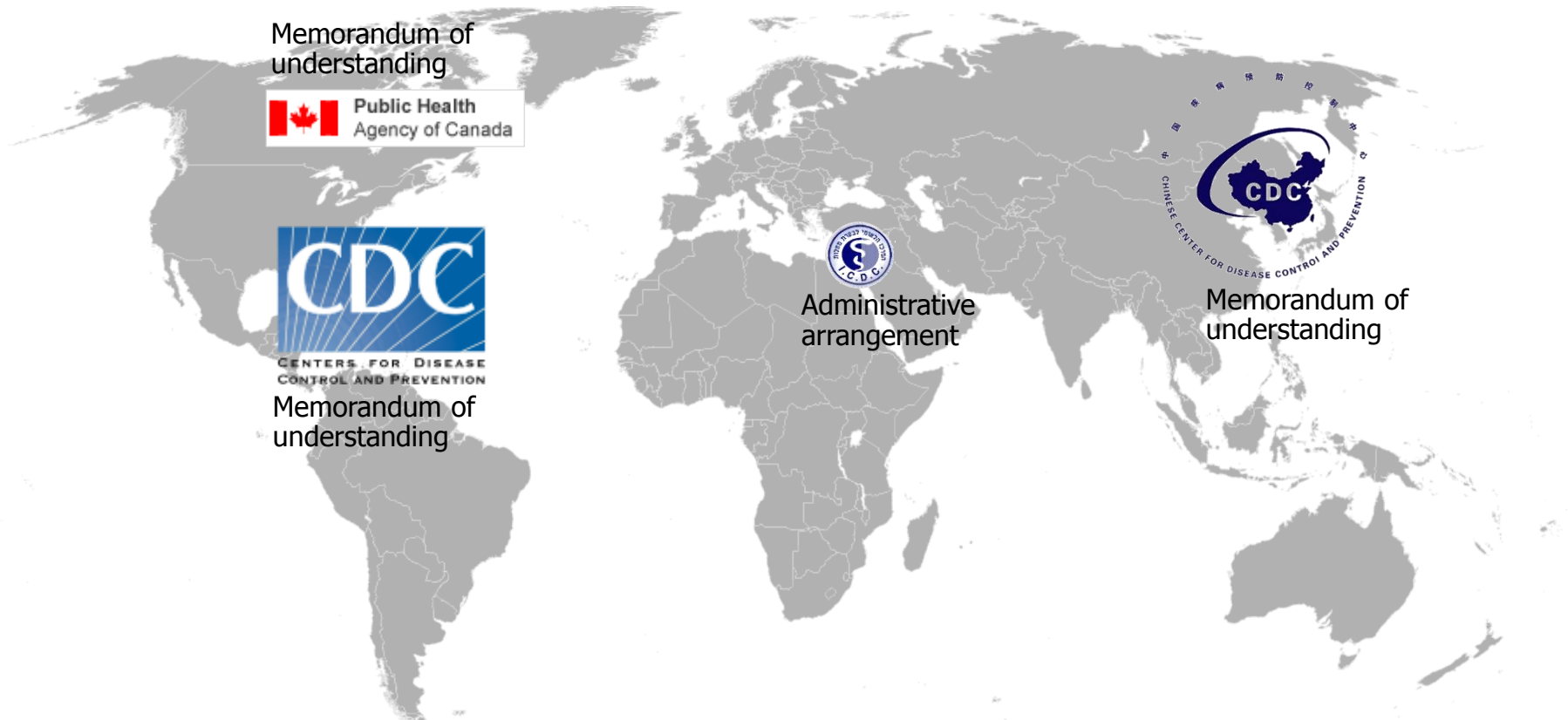
\*\* This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.



# ECDC partnerships outside the EU

## Partnerships with non-EU CDCs

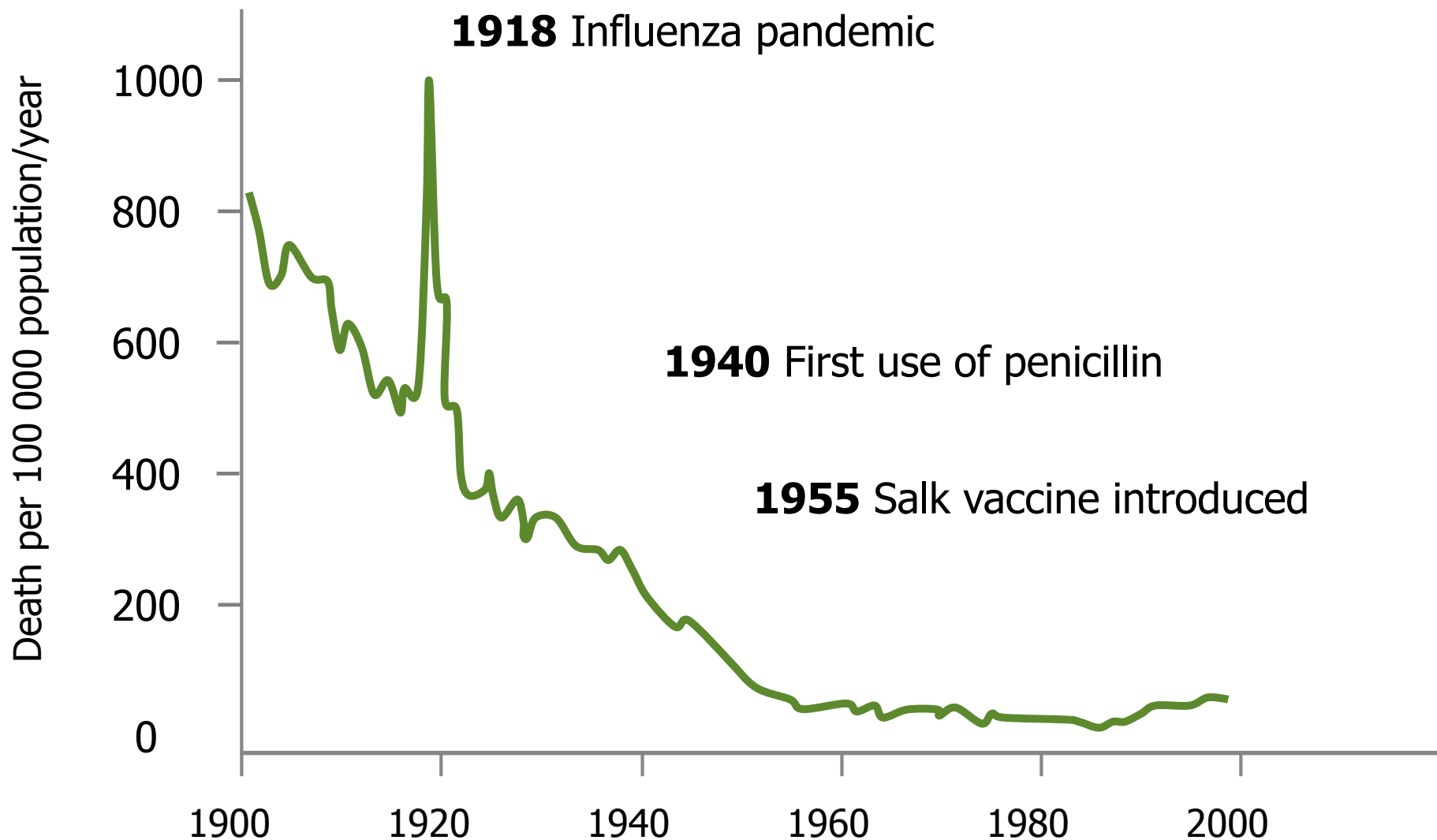
- Develop close partnerships with the main centres for disease prevention and control across the globe
- EU technical reference points on issues related to communicable diseases for international and multinational organisations and public health stakeholders involved in global health



# Migrant health



# Human mortality, United States, 1900–2000



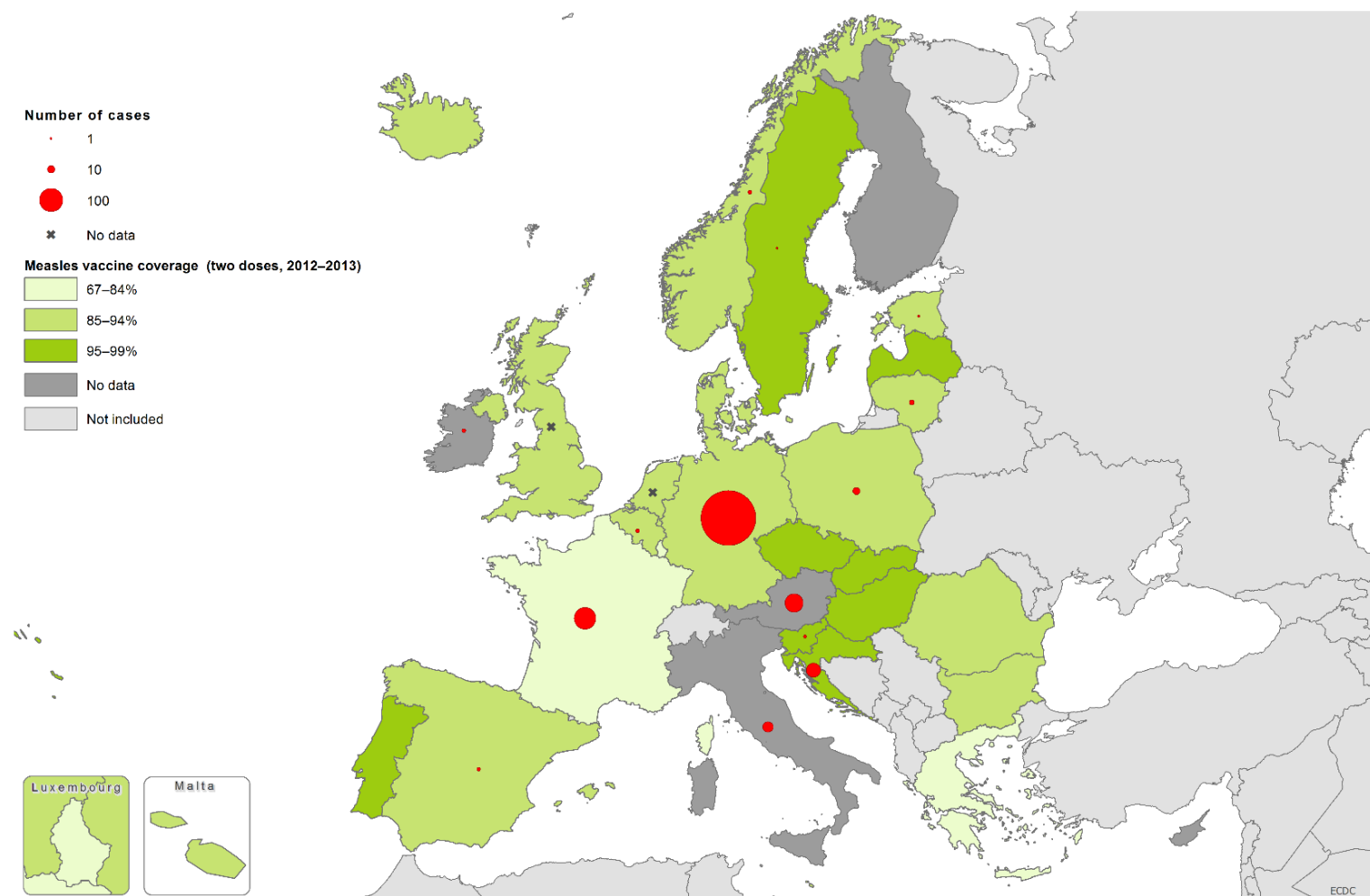
# EAAD EU-level launch event 16 November

- Over 100 participants: mainly EU health stakeholders, journalists and institutional partners
- Coupled with EC media seminar
- Many journalists from all Member States
- Several stakeholders made a pledge to tackle AMR



# Vaccination policy in Europe is *not* achieving its public health goals

Example: elimination of measles in Europe by 2010, 2015, 2020 (?!)



# Finding a new home for ECDC: What happened in 2015

**Mar 2015**  
Launch of  
first procedure

**May 2015**  
Cancellation due to  
'lack of competition'

**Aug 2015**  
Launch of  
second procedure

**Oct 2015**  
Invitation  
to negotiations

**Dec 2015**  
Invitation to  
final tender

First  
negotiated  
procedure

(Planning new  
procedure)

Evaluation of  
initial tenders

Negotiations

Evaluation  
of final  
tenders

## Planning for 2016

**Jan 2016**  
Selection of  
successful tender

**Feb 2016**  
Questionnaire  
sent to MB

**Mar 2016**  
Questionnaire  
sent to EP and Council

**Jun-Jul 2016**  
EP and Council  
approval

**End Jul 2016**  
Communication  
current landlord

**Dec 2016**  
Preparations  
until Feb 2018

Draft building  
Questionnaire

Management  
Board approval

European  
Parliament and  
Council  
approval

Contract  
signature

Interior design  
and  
installations



**Thank you!**





**EXTRA SLIDE**

# Promoting public health through all media channels

EU\_Health @EU\_Health · 22 Apr 2015  
 European Immunization Week: new data & tools from @ECDC\_EU to support #vaccination bit.ly/1DIwBXM #EIW2015

Integrated public health campaigns



## TB notifications

In 2013, 64 844 TB cases were notified in the EU/EEA.  
 The notification rate was 12.7 per 100 000 population.

Figure 1: TB notification rate per 100 000 population by country, EU/EEA, 2013

< 5 per 100 000

Infographics

In-depth disease surveillance. Cooperation with partner organisations

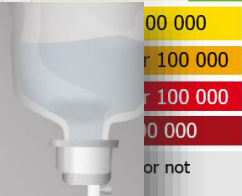
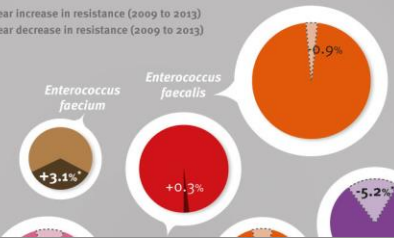


## Antimicrobial resistance in Europe

Each year, 30 EU/EEA countries report data on antimicrobial resistance to the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net), hosted at ECDC.

- Aminopenicillins
- Aminoglycosides
- Carbapenems
- Ceftazidime
- Fluoroquinolones
- Meticillin
- Third-generation cephalosporins
- Vancomycin
- Combined resistance to fluoroquinolones, third-generation cephalosporins and aminoglycosides

- Five-year increase in resistance (2009 to 2013)
- Five-year decrease in resistance (2009 to 2013)



## European Immunization Week, World TB Day, European Antibiotic Awareness Day, World AIDS Day

ECDC spreads its public health messages through comprehensive health communication campaigns. ECDC's integrated approach uses a number of channels: social media, software tools, media contacts, print publications and focal points in Member States. Messages feature concise text and high-end visuals.



## SURVEILLANCE REPORT

## HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe

2014