



Insight no 8

APRIL–JUNE 2009

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ECDC participates in Europe Day at Stockholm's Kulturhuset

On 9 May, ECDC celebrated Europe Day by joining in the celebrations at Kulturhuset in downtown Stockholm. Europe Day was organised together with the European Commission, the European Parliament in Sweden, and the Swedish government, to name only a few. Several seminars on different EU-related topics took place during the day.

A panel discussion on the topic 'Is the EU prepared for tomorrow's crisis?' brought together professor Johan Giesecke, head of ECDC's Scientific Advice Unit and chief scientist, Cecilia Malmström, Swedish minister for EU affairs, and researcher Malena Britz from the Swedish National Defence College.

The event was organised by the Swedish Prime Minister's Office.

ECDC also hosted an information stand and received a large number of visitors who were interested in learning more about the Centre's activities. ECDC experts had the opportunity to explain how ECDC works and how it makes a difference in keeping Europe healthy.

ECDC's Europe Day at Kulturhuset marks the first in a series of events that ECDC will be hosting in order to increase awareness of its many activities in Sweden.

Watch the video at www.ecdc.europa.eu

Every hour 55 people are diagnosed with TB in Europe, new report says

According to newly published data, 477 327 tuberculosis (TB) cases were reported in Europe in 2007. This is the equivalent of 55 new cases of TB diagnosed every hour. Worryingly, about 43 600 of the new TB cases were thought to be multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB), which tend to emerge in locations with poorly managed TB control programmes. TB control programmes in Europe struggling to halt and reverse the epidemic, achieved only a 73% treatment success rate among new cases. These new data were released on World Tuberculosis Day 2009 by ECDC and the WHO Regional Office for Europe in their first joint Tuberculosis Surveillance Report. In addition to the surveillance report, detailed data and an analysis of the TB situation in each Member State were made available on the ECDC and WHO/EURO web sites.

In order to build the commitment needed to address TB problems in countries with high burdens of MDR-TB and extensively drug-resistant (XDR)-TB, WHO, together with the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, held a ministerial meeting in Beijing, China, from 1 to 3 April 2009. ECDC Director Zsuzsanna Jakab moderated a ministerial panel tackling 'What is essential in the health systems for effective prevention of M/XDR TB?'

During the Beijing meeting, ministries of health from around the world discussed ways of achieving better and more rapid diagnosis, strengthening laboratory networks, and properly managing first- and second-line drugs.

Watch the video on TB at www.ecdc.europa.eu

Editorial by Director Zsuzsanna Jakab



Working with the EU Health Presidency

The Presidency of the Council of the European Union rotates every six months between EU Member States. The Presidency influences the direction of EU policy during its term as it organises and chairs all meetings of the Council. The successful organisation of an EU Presidency is a formidable challenge for any Member State, large or small. Since its establishment in 2005, ECDC has worked closely with all Member States – particularly with the EU Health Presidency – in the areas of its mandate under the ECDC Founding Regulation. Six months is a relatively short time to move things ahead, and since 2007, three successive Presidencies have worked together on a common programme.

In the past, ECDC has worked closely with the EU Health Presidencies of the UK, Luxembourg, Austria, and Finland on pandemic preparedness planning and influenza. ECDC also worked in partnership with the German and Portuguese Presidencies on the EU Action Plan on Tuberculosis, and more recently with the Presidencies of Slovenia, France, the Czech Republic, and Sweden on antimicrobial resistance and health-care-associated infections.

Interacting with the Member States is essential to ECDC's mission and mandate. Contributing to their activities and working closely with them in partnership is a fundamental principle of ECDC's approach. Equally, ECDC could not achieve its mission without the interest, support and input from governments, health

ministries, national public health institutes, and colleagues at the national level. Over the past four years, these key principles proved to be highly inspirational for my work and the entire ECDC team.

The fact that our host country, Sweden, holds the EU Presidency during the second half of 2009 has a particular significance for ECDC in that a number of high-profile meetings and events will be held in Sweden. If you are in Sweden for an EU Presidency meeting, please do not hesitate to visit ECDC. We would be honoured and more than happy to receive and welcome you here at ECDC. Let us all work together towards a successful Swedish EU Health Presidency!

Stockholm-based ambassadors visit ECDC

On 12 March 2009, a delegation of Stockholm-based ambassadors paid a visit to ECDC and toured its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). Delegates from 22 embassies, including France, Canada, the United Kingdom, Austria, Cyprus, Hungary, Ireland, Germany, Russia, and Turkey met with ECDC Director Zsuzsanna Jakab and the heads of ECDC's technical units. During the afternoon, the unit heads briefed the delegates on ECDC's various activities in the field of public health.



ESCAIDE 2009 – Deadline for final abstract: 3 July 2009



Stockholm, 26–28 October 2009

From 26 to 28 October, the 'European Scientific Conference on Applied Infectious Disease Epidemiology' (ESCAIDE 2009) will be held in Stockholm. Since 24 April, ESCAIDE's organisers have been accepting abstracts in the area of applied public health research, outbreak investigations, and evaluation of public

health surveillance. Submissions in applied epidemiology or public health practice that link research findings to public health action are also appreciated. The conference, which will cover a wide range of topics related to applied infectious disease epidemiology, is sponsored by ECDC and jointly organised by ECDC,

EPIET (European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology), EAN (EPIET Alumni Network), and TEPHINET EUROPE (Training Programs in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network).

Read more at www.escaide.eu

A leading role for ECDC in supporting the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In March 2009, a joint ECDC/WHO group of experts travelled to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, supporting national authorities in the handling of an outbreak of mumps. ECDC led this first joint outbreak mission, supported by two EPIET fellows and a colleague from the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The team was hosted at the WHO Country Office in Skopje. The preliminary results of the mission were presented to the Ministry of Health on 27 March, and the final report is expected to become available on 27 April. The outbreak, which is responsible for 10 000 cases of mumps over the past year, is still ongoing although it seems to be contained to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. ECDC has started to work closely with the three candidate countries of Croatia, Turkey, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2008.

'The microbial threat to patient safety in Europe' Czech Presidency conference, Prague, 16 April 2009

On 16 April, ECDC Director Zsuzsanna Jakab addressed a meeting hosted by the Czech EU Presidency on 'The microbial threat to patient safety in Europe'. Ms Jakab stressed that the frequency and the way we use antibiotics is the most important single determinant of antibiotic resistance and that infection control is paramount for the prevention and control of healthcare-associated infections and the spread of resistant micro-organisms.

In support of the Commission and the Member States, ECDC is offering to strengthen surveillance of healthcare-associated infections and to prepare guidance for prevention and control of healthcare-associated infections, as well as providing country support. Furthermore, through the European Antibiotic Awareness Day, ECDC is contributing to national awareness raising about the threat to public health posed by antibiotic resistance and the importance of rational antibiotic use.

EPIET fellowship selection day

From 11 to 14 May 2009, ECDC hosted the third round of face-to-face interviews for the EPIET fellowships. The EPIET selection committee invited 36 candidates to continue on this stage, after having received individual recommendations from the candidate's home countries.

For this final round, the selection committee first interviewed and then ranked all candidates. As a second step, the host institutions presented their activities in an information market and interviewed the candidates. After the interviews, both parties put forward their preferences.

Fellows are selected in part to match the stated needs of the host institutions. The selection committee therefore met with representatives of the host institutions and the programme coordinators in order to finalise institutional placement, based on the aforementioned candidate rankings. The final fellowship matches were sent to ECDC's director for confirmation.

Justin McCracken, Chief Executive of the UK Health Protection Agency, visits ECDC



On 26 February 2009, Justin McCracken, Chief Executive of the UK Health Protection Agency, paid a visit to ECDC. He met with ECDC Director Zsuzsanna Jakab as well as the heads of ECDC's technical units and also toured the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). The Health Protection Agency closely collaborates with ECDC on a number of projects, including the Public Health Event Exercises where its expertise is highly appreciated.

Climate change and communicable diseases

ECDC is cooperating with the Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in setting up a workshop for the Swedish EU presidency entitled 'Zoonoses and climate change – challenges and opportunities for the cooperation between human and veterinary public health'. The workshop will be held in Jönköping, 2–3 July 2009. Johan Giesecke, ECDC's chief scientist, will present preliminary data on the impact of climate change on food- and water-borne diseases. The Jönköping workshop will also discuss plans for the European Environment and Epidemiology Network, which aims to integrate and synthesise environmental and epidemiologic information, enabling disease surveillance systems to incorporate and analyse environmental precursors to disease outbreaks. This approach will prepare public health experts to meet the challenges of our time.

ECDC involved in the Health Security Committee Communicators' Network

From 23 to 27 March, ECDC took an active part in the inaugural meeting of the Health Security Committee Communicators' Network. The meeting brought together several senior communication officials from the Member States. The schedule for this meeting provided sufficient time to have conversations on practical details of how cooperation and coordination can take place. The willingness and enthusiasm from participants to cooperate via the network was great. The Communicators' Network was established by the Health Security Committee in November 2008. ECDC is on the Steering Committee of this DG SANCO-led network. The UK Health Protection Agency, as a contractor for DG SANCO, is playing a strategically important role in developing the network.



Programme presentation: Vaccine-preventable disease programme

Eliminating and controlling infectious diseases through vaccination

Nowadays vaccination and immunisation procedures to prevent communicable diseases are commonplace in Europe. Some diseases have already been eliminated by rigorous vaccination campaigns, while others are hoped to be eliminated soon, such as measles and congenital rubella. Yet challenges remain, e.g. the maintenance of high vaccination coverage for diseases that are becoming increasingly rare in the EU as well as the implementation of effective vaccination strategies with the use of newly developed vaccines.

Set up in 2006 and coordinated by Pierluigi Lopalco, the programme on vaccine-preventable diseases (VPD) covers 14 diseases preventable by vaccination¹ and also keeps an eye on general vaccination issues.

The programme's long-term objective is the control and elimination of VPD in the EU. It

aims to provide Member States with information and support in the following areas:

- coordination of scientific working groups on specific topics related to immunisation and VPD, with a particular focus on vaccines newly available on the market in order to support policy makers in their decisions;
- identification and assessment of threats posed by VPD or adverse events following vaccination;
- use of surveillance data to monitor VPD trends and circulating strains;
- promotion of standardisation and quality assurance of laboratory methods, including molecular typing and serological studies;
- coordination of the EU Invasive Bacterial Infections Surveillance Network (EU-IBI Surveillance Network);
- close collaboration with the European Vaccine Preventable Disease Network (EUVACNET) and the Diphtheria Surveillance Network (DIPNET);
- developing projects through the Vaccine European New Integrated Collaboration Effort (VENICE II); and

- immunisation/laboratory standards training to improve professionalism in the field of VPD in the EU.

The programme's activities are developed in collaboration with the international key stakeholders and immunisation experts in the EU.

Since November 2008, the VPD programme has been receiving support by the European Vaccination Scientific Consultation Group (EVAG), an independent group of experts that contributes to the quality of the programme by advising ECDC's chief scientist on all scientific matters regarding vaccines and immunisation.

Networking Europe

In October 2007, coordination of the European Invasive Bacterial Infections Surveillance Network (EUIBIS) was transferred to ECDC. Current surveillance activities focus on monitoring trends of *Neisseria meningitidis* and *Haemophilus influenzae* in the EU and improving laboratory capacities in the Member States by organising external quality assurance schemes (EQAs) and offering training courses. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* surveillance will be added soon.

¹ Diphtheria, human papilloma virus (HPV) infections, measles, mumps, pertussis, poliomyelitis, rabies, rotavirus infection, rubella, tetanus, varicella, and invasive bacterial infections due to *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

ECDC provides funding for EUVAC.NET, a European surveillance network for vaccine-preventable diseases (VPD). Since its establishment in 1999, EUVAC.NET has been focusing primarily on measles and rubella surveillance, supporting Member States and WHO in their goal of eliminating measles in Europe. The network covers the EU Member States as well as Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Launched in 2006, the DIPNET network brings together EU Member States, Turkey and collaborating countries outside of Europe in a global dedicated surveillance network for diphtheria and related infections. In liaison with ECDC, DIPNET assesses public health surveillance for diphtheria in all EU Member States and associated countries.

ECDC has been funding the Vaccine European New Integrated Collaboration Effort (VENICE) network since October 2009. VENICE, which covers the EU Member States, Iceland and Norway, represents a first step in promoting and sharing knowledge and best practices in vaccination among European countries.

In January 2008, the VPD team launched the VAESCO project, a network of vaccine safety professionals aiming to collaboratively optimise vaccine safety monitoring in Europe. One goal of the new network is to develop guidelines for harmonising vaccine safety monitoring and causality assessment in Europe and to develop protocols for evaluating current practices and standards. Phase two of the VAESCO project will be launched in June 2009.



From left to right: Ida Czumbel, Paula Vasconcelos, Pierluigi Lopalco, Lucia Pastore Celentano, Anna Jansson, Helena de Carvalho Gomes, Andrea Würz, Kari Johansen

Special focus of the ECDC 2009 Annual Epidemiological Report

VPD will be the focus of a special chapter in ECDC's 2009 Annual Epidemiological Report. After a definition of vaccination concepts, the chapter outlines the vaccination programmes in the EU and gives an overview of the epidemiology of VPD in the EU. It also covers the surveillance aspects of VPD in the EU and concludes with a description of current and future challenges. The 2009 Annual Epidemiological report will be released this summer.

EUROVACCINE webcast, November 2009

EUROVACCINE is an environmentally friendly and industry-independent one-day conference

on developments in the field of vaccines and immunisation and their relevance for public health. A live webcast of the conference's scientific sessions will allow about 1 000 participants to virtually attend the conference. Scientific contributions will be accepted in the form of short presentations (PowerPoint slides), video clips, or other electronic formats. A specific 'poster session' will present all contributions online and allow participants to discuss them directly with their authors.

Contact the VPD programme: vaccine@ecdc.europa.eu
Register as an expert for this group of diseases at www.ecdc.europa.eu

Advisory Forum

The Advisory Forum advises the Director of the Centre on the quality of the scientific work undertaken by ECDC. It is composed of senior representatives of national public health institutes and agencies, nominated by the Member States on the basis of their scientific competence, and a public health official from the Commission. The European scientific associations and civil society groups also send observers to the Advisory Forum. The ECDC Director invites WHO to attend the meetings to ensure synergy in the work of both institutions. In addition to supporting ECDC's scientific work, the Advisory Forum is also a mechanism for exchanging information, pooling health knowledge, and furthering public health cooperation. The Advisory Forum meets at least four times a year.

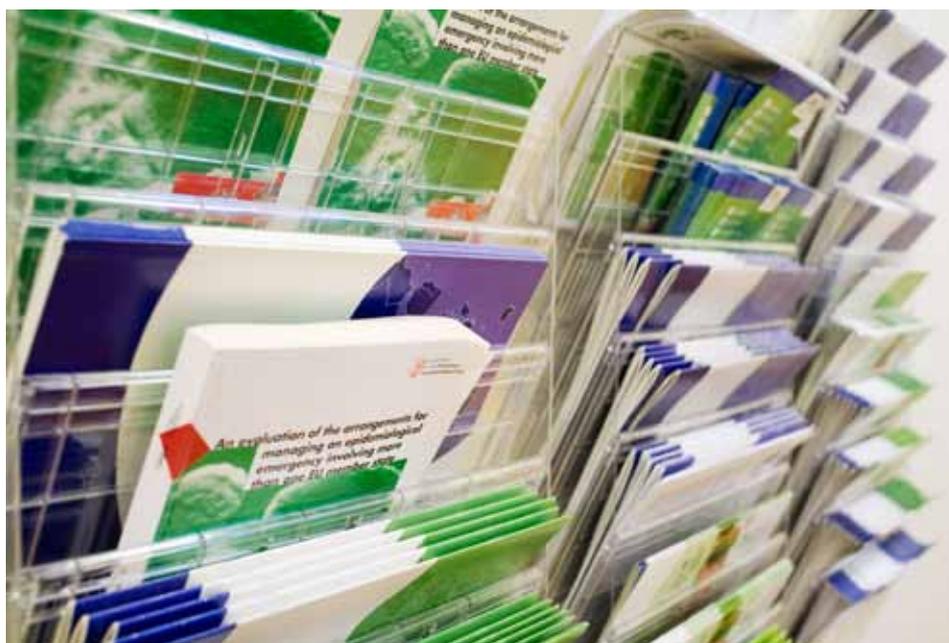
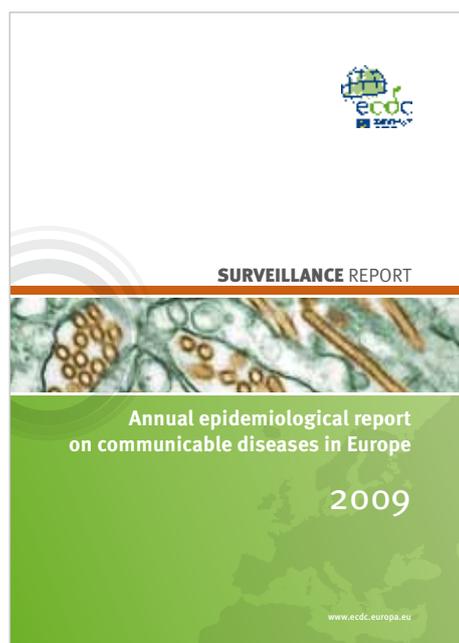
According to Article 18 of the Founding Regulation, the Advisory Forum shall be composed of members from technically competent bodies in the Member States which undertake tasks similar to those of the Centre, on the



Advisory Forum meeting

basis of one representative designated by each Member State recognised for his/her scientific competence, as well as three non-voting members nominated by the Commission, representing interested parties at European

level, such as non-governmental organisations representing patients, professional bodies or academia. Representatives may be replaced by alternates, appointed at the same time.



The story behind the ECDC Annual Epidemiological Report

The moment we publish our Annual Epidemiological Report on communicable diseases in Europe, we start preparing the next edition. The process starts with a review of the page layout, together with ECDC's chief scientist and the coordinators of the disease-specific programmes. Once the design and layout adjustment are made, we try to come up with a suggestion for the special-focus chapter, discuss it with our chief scientist and pass it on to ECDC's Advisory Forum for further deliberation. For the 2009 report, we have chosen vaccine-preventable diseases as our focus. In the year before, our special focus was on healthcare-associated infections.

Experts that perform data uploads and IT experts from EU and EEA/EFTA countries all have received specific training in using TESSy, ECDC's surveillance database. For the upcoming report, data submission to TESSy had to be completed by 31 January 2009. Once the data upload was finished, the validation process started. In many cases, the Member States take care of validation issues and error checking on their own, but the TESSy helpdesk and the Surveillance Unit's epidemiologists provide further support when required. Compared to previous years, the 2009 data upload and validation process went much faster and smoother, as several technical issues were resolved before the data upload started. ECDC wishes to acknowledge the dedication and quality of the work of their colleagues all over Europe. Creating the Annual Epidemiological Report would not be possible without their support and input.

Once the data cleaning and validation is completed, the disease-specific programmes are

ECDC's Annual Epidemiological Report in short

ECDC's report on the status of communicable diseases in the EU and EEA/EFTA countries is published annually. Our aim is to give epidemiologists, clinicians, scientists and policy-makers the best available data and analysis on which to base public-health decisions, enhancing their plans and programmes for tackling communicable diseases. Every three years, ECDC releases a comprehensive report covering the areas under ECDC surveillance in greater depth. Annual editions of the report contain annual data on diseases in the form of standard tables and graphs with limited commentary.

provided with the latest figures in their field of expertise, and disease experts begin drafting their texts on specific diseases. A small editorial team, made up of members of both Surveillance and Health Communication Units, collects the drafts, checks the data analysis and edits the text. The edited draft is sent back to the disease-specific programmes for approval. The chief scientist reviews the epidemiological chapter, which may be revised as necessary. He also writes the summary and conclusions.

In addition to the special chapter and the epidemiological chapters, the Annual Epidemiological Report also includes a chapter on the disease threats monitored in the EU. The Preparedness and Response Unit is responsible for developing this section.

Once the three chapters are finalised, the drafts are sent to the Member States where Chief Medical Officers, Competent Bodies, or Advisory Forum members verify the validity of the analysis and the conclusions. The text is revised where necessary. At this point, editors in the Health Communication Unit carry out

final editorial checks before sending the text and graphs to ECDC's team of designers for the final page layout. All figures are redrawn in a consistent style that meets ECDC's visual guidelines. The 2009 report is expected to be released online in June.

The process of harmonising the data variables, codes and coding practices in TESSy has been instrumental in reducing the many different designs and methods that dominate national surveillance databases. However, several issues affecting the comparability of the data remain, for example differences with mandatory versus voluntary systems for the same disease, sentinel versus national surveillance, or a clinical or laboratory-based approach. These issues can only be dealt with over time and in stages, as the surveillance systems in the Member States will only gradually start using similar reporting standards.

ECDC's annual epidemiological reports are available from www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/Publications/AER_report.aspx

ECDC strongly involved in monitoring of Dublin Declaration

ECDC has been taking a growing responsibility in the monitoring of the Dublin Declaration. On 16 and 17 June, ECDC is hosting a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) workshop where representatives from EU Member States and countries of the WHO European Region will gather. The workshop aims at raising awareness of the commitments made in the Declaration. Another goal of the meeting is to increase the monitoring and evaluation

capacity in the Region and to enable Member States to submit data in conjunction with the current monitoring activities. Signed in 2004, the 'Dublin Declaration on Partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia' specifies 33 actions in five thematic areas. In 2007, the Commission asked ECDC to develop a framework to monitor the Declaration on a more systematic basis.

ECDC assesses the impact of social determinants and the economic crisis on communicable disease spread in the EU



ECDC met with representatives from the 'Association for protection rights of citizens in Hristo Botev neighbourhood' in Sofia. From left to right: Boris Georgiev (chairman), Svetla Tsolova (ECDC), Jan Semenza (ECDC), Jonathan Suk (ECDC), Guido Büscher (ECDC), and Nikola Georgiev (secretary).

In March, ECDC organised a workshop on the impacts of social determinants and the current financial crisis on communicable disease spread within the EU. ECDC has recently documented that a range of vulnerable groups in every European Member State suffer disproportionately from infectious diseases. Meanwhile, the current economic crisis has the potential to exacerbate these health discrepancies and widen socioeconomic gaps.

Experts at this workshop, which took place in Sofia, Bulgaria, drew upon the recent final report from the WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of

Health when discussing intervention strategies, best practices and research needs relevant to the issue. Discussion and sharing experiences informed the ECDC contribution to a DG SANCO Consultation Paper entitled 'EU Action to Reduce Health Inequalities'. ECDC is committed to continuing its work on socioeconomic determinants and communicable diseases.

Read more: www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/files/pdf/Publications/Social_determinants_Sofia_2009.pdf

Semenza JC, Giesecke J. Intervening to reduce inequalities in infections in Europe. *Am J Public Health*. (2008);98(5):787-92.

ECDC tackles West Nile fever



Aedes albopictus, a vector of West Nile virus

On 21 and 22 April, a multidisciplinary expert consultation group reviewed current knowledge on West Nile virus infections in the EU. The experts looked at disease epidemiology and evaluated the surveillance and control of the vector. The meeting also tried to identify Europe's needs in regard to its preparedness for potential outbreaks. Since 1996, there have been repeated reports of West

Nile virus in horses and birds as well as some sporadic human cases in EU countries. Between August and September 2008, several human cases were reported in Romania (2), Italy (3), and Hungary (14), which prompted ECDC to conduct its first West Nile virus threat assessment for the EU.

Listen to the experts at www.ecdc.europa.eu

Workshop on grading of evidence in public health/infectious diseases



On 23 and 24 April, ECDC held a workshop entitled 'Grading of evidence in public health/communicable diseases'. The aim was to start discussing a system that facilitates the production and communication of transparent and reliable scientific guidance in the field of public health and infectious diseases. The optimal system should ideally meet the needs of the European Community as a whole and should therefore be developed in close collaboration

with ECDC's Competent Bodies in the Member States. Building on initial work coordinated by Germany's Robert Koch Institute, participants had the opportunity to test some grading systems under the supervision of world-renowned experts during a practical exercise on a real-life example in the field of public health and communicable diseases. The GRADE and SIGN systems were selected as examples of grading systems.

New publications

ECDC maps tiger mosquito spread in Europe

A newly released ECDC technical report on *Aedes albopictus* (May 2009) suggests that the temperate strains of *Aedes albopictus* (also known as the 'Asian tiger mosquito') that caused an outbreak of chikungunya fever in Italy in 2007 are here to stay — and likely to spread. In addition, new mosquito populations may become established in other parts of Europe. The distribution maps developed for ECDC show the areas where the tiger mosquito is currently established, while the risk maps show which areas may be suitable for the mosquito's establishment. This information is particularly helpful to entomologists and public health experts who want to ensure preparedness for mosquito-borne diseases and work on better surveillance of the disease vector in areas identified to be at risk.

Meeting report: Technical meeting on hepatitis A outbreak response

All over the world, hepatitis A remains endemic. As global travel intensifies, we will see more non-immune populations in the EU becoming infected. Thus, effective outbreak control measures, combined with a preventive approach, are important when reducing the possible impact of sporadic outbreaks in the EU.

During a meeting in Riga, Latvia, in November 2008, scientists from several EU countries discussed various technical aspects of hepatitis A, such as control options for outbreak situations and vaccination strategies. Participants were particularly interested in identifying the relative effectiveness of different vaccination strategies in controlling outbreaks. Another topic that met with high interest was the cost-effectiveness of vaccination options compared to general measures.

Training strategy for intervention epidemiology in the European Union – Third ECDC consultation with the Member States on 27 October 2008

This document reviews and updates the implementation of the ECDC training strategy in intervention epidemiology. ECDC's training strategy aims at strengthening the EU's capacity in response to epidemics and recommends that collaboration with international counterparts should be improved. The document discusses ECDC's past training activities, the training work plan for 2009, specific training needs of Member States, and the new EPIET training site forum.

Meeting report: Consultation on Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) prevention and control

This report is the result of a multidisciplinary consultation of CCHF experts, held at ECDC on 19 September 2008. Their mission was to update the main epidemiological, microbiological, and clinical characteristics of CCHF, to review the areas at risk for introduction and spread of CCHF within Europe, and to identify appropriate preparedness interventions on the European level.

For more information: publications@ecdc.europa.eu

ISSN 1830-7965



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Upcoming events:

2–3.06.2009

Annual influenza contact point meeting, Stockholm, ECDC

16–17.06.2009

Dublin Declaration monitoring and evaluation (M&E) workshop, Stockholm, ECDC

24–25.06.2009

16th Management Board Meeting, Warsaw, Poland

23–25.06.2009

ECDC media seminar on margins of Management Board meeting, Warsaw, Poland

28.06.2009

Launch of the chlamydia guidance at the ISSTDR conference, London

30.06–1.07.2009

Commission meeting on TB, Luxembourg

2–3.07.2009

EU conference on zoonoses and climate change, Jönköping

23–24.07.2009

Workshop on seasonal influenza, Stockholm, ECDC

16.09.2009

Start of the EPIET cohort #15 fellowship (2009–2011), Stockholm, ECDC

17.09.2009

Swedish EU presidency conference on antibiotics

22–23.09.2009

19th Advisory Forum meeting, Stockholm, ECDC

1–2.10.2009

5th NMFP meeting, Stockholm, ECDC

12–14.10.2009

2009 ECDC Competent Bodies meeting, Uppsala, Sweden

26–28.10.2009

ESCAIDE 2009 conference, Stockholm

5–6.11.2009

17th Management Board meeting, Stockholm, ECDC

18.11.2009

2nd European Antibiotic Awareness Day, Europe-wide

24–25.11.2009

Influenza working groups — virological meeting, Stockholm, ECDC

1.12.2009

ECDC marks World Aids Day

3–4.12.2009

Swedish Presidency/ECDC Joint Pandemic Preparedness Workshop, Stockholm

8–9.12.2009

20th Advisory Forum Meeting, Stockholm, ECDC

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