ICAO and management of communicable disease

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Plan

- Pandemic planning in aviation
 - Chicago Convention
- Central role of WHO
- Communication
 - UN
 - Pilot/Air Traffic
- ICAO provisions
- Airport screening
- (ICAO declaration)

Article 14, Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention – 1944)

 'Each contracting State agrees to take effective measures to prevent the spread by means of air navigation of cholera, typhus (epidemic), smallpox, yellow fever, plague, and such other communicable diseases as the contracting States shall from time to time decide to designate....'



2003: SARS



2005 - Avian influenza



2009

Influenza A(H1N1)



Central role of WHO

Wednesday 24 June

- 55,867 laboratory confirmed cases, 238 deaths
- 6-9 months for virus to spread
- Only 2 months into the initial phase
- May become more severe



Timeline of influenza A(H1N1) cases Laboratory confirmed cases and deaths As reported to WHO

27 April 2009: 4 countries, reporting 73 cases





Pandemic alert phase 5

(phase - signifies spread of disease, not severity)

- Phase 5
 - The same identified virus has caused sustained community level outbreaks in at least two countries in one WHO region
- Phase 6
 -community level outbreaks in at least one other country in another region

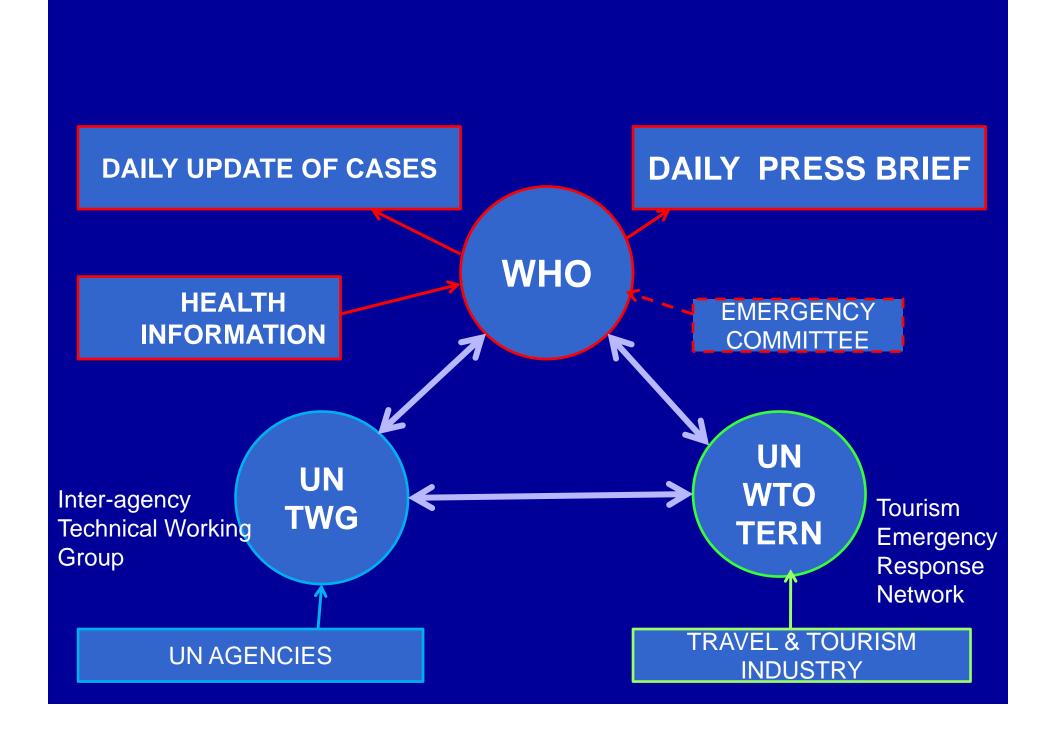
World Health Organization

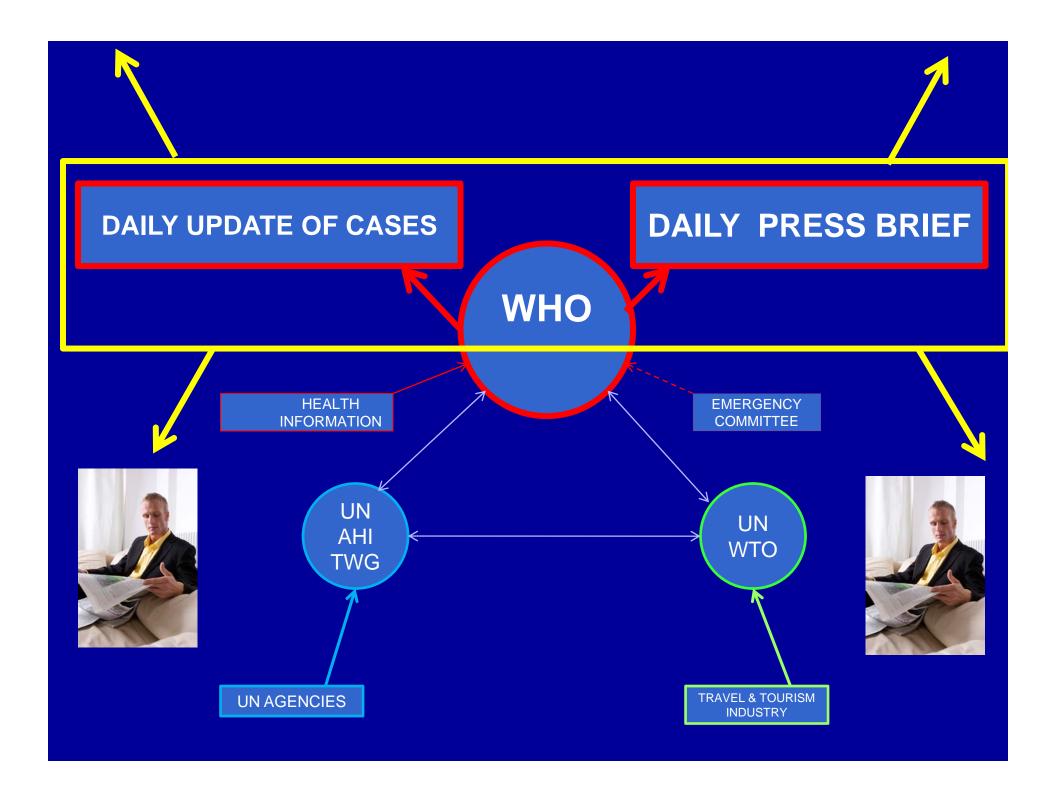
- No travel restrictions advised
 - Disease has already spread
 - Screening unlikely to have any significant effect
- At present, illness is mild in most cases
 - but about half of deaths occur in otherwise healthy young individuals
- Can be treated by oseltamivir (Tamiflu)

World Health Organization

- Simple, practical measures:
 - Frequent handwashing (sanitizer if handwashing not possible)
 - Social distancing/<u>illness</u> distancing
 - Do not travel/go to work with flu-like symptoms
 - Returning travellers who fall ill seek medical care
 - Cough etiquette (use a tissue, dispose of tissue, wash hands)

Communication





Main role of ICAO

- Implementation of appropriate, harmonized preparedness plans by stakeholders in the aviation sector
- Support WHO in implementation of health measures in aviation

Aviation related actions

Guide to hygiene and Sanitation in aviation

Case management of Influenza A(H1N1) in air transport

WHO global Preparedness

IHR 2005

ICAO State Guidelines

preparedness planning

Airports Council International airport guidelines International Air
Transport Association
airline guidelines

Changes to ICAO provisions

2007

- States to have a pandemic preparedness plan for aviation integrated into national plan
- Cabin crew advice on how to identify a suspected case (changes to aircraft general declaration)
- Passenger locator card for contact tracing agreed by WHO (collaboration with IATA)

2009

- 'Universal precaution kit' for managing on board communicable disease (Annex 6)
- Pilot in command to notify air traffic control of a suspected case (PANS-ATM)
- Public health emergencies included in air traffic (Annex 11) and aerodrome (Annex 14) contingency plans

Identification of case of communicable disease by cabin crew

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Signed, if required, with time and dateCrewmember concerned	_
I declare that all statements and particulars contained in this General Declaration, presented with this General Declaration, are complete, exact and true to the best of my continued have continued on the flight.	

Fever (38°C/100°F or greater) plus one or more of the following signs or symptoms:

- Appearing obviously unwell
- Persistent coughing
- Impaired breathing
- Persistent diarrhoea
- Persistent vomiting
- Skin rash
- Bruising or bleeding without previous injury
- Confusion of recent onset

On board medical supplies

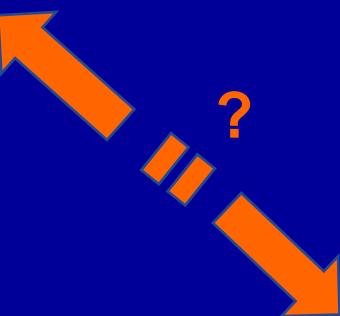
- Inclusion of a 'universal precaution kit'
 - Managing on board communicable disease event
 - Personal protective equipment
 - Absorbent powder
 - Germicidal disinfectant
 - Biohazard disposal bag etc.
- Inclusion of thermometer in first aid kit

Procedures for Air Navigation Services – Air Traffic Management (PANS-ATM)

 procedure for utilising Air Traffic Control for notifying destination of communicable disease

CURRENT SITUATION: AIRLINE NOTIFICATION OF EVENT





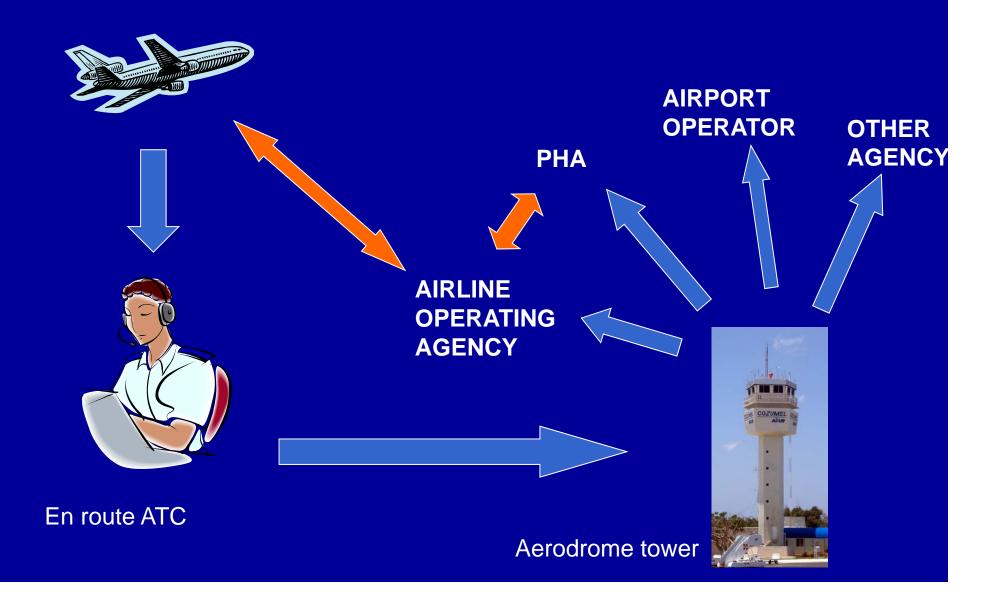
AIRLINE OPERATING AGENCY

PHA





ATC NOTIFICATION OF EVENT



Public Health Passenger Locator Card

	ovide will assist the public health auticable disease. The information coils. 2. Date of arrival DD MM YYYY Give	Organization or when public health authorities suspect the thorities to manage the public health event by enabling them ected will be held by the public health authorities in accordance with 3. Seat Number where you actually sat on the aircraf
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Junuy	ZIP7 Postal Code	relephone Number (including country code) or mobile phone number
		se of emergency or to provide critical health information to you.
Please provide the name of a close personal contact or a work cont a. Name	acc This must NOT be you.	
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b. Telephone Number		
ountry code Area Code Phone Number	E-mail address	
reet Name and Number	City	State/Province
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Are you traveling with anyone else? YES/NO Circ	cle appropriate response If so, who?	(name of Individual(s) or Group)

For contact tracing of travellers who have been in contact with a suspected or known cases of H1N1 – on WHO/ICAO/IATA wesbite

Use in conjunction with health declaration card (IATA website)

Airport screening

- Health declaration card
- Temperature
 - Infra-red imaging
 - Temperature probe
- Screening not recommended by WHO for H1N1
 - But could be regarded as disease surveillance tool
 - Advice not clear: left to national decision
- Over 100 States have implemented some form of screening
- Not likely to be too disruptive
 - Significant disruption under IHR = delay of >24 hours

Health declaration card

PUBLIC HEALTH - PASSENGER HEALTH DECLARATION CARD					
Public Health Passenger Health Declaration Card to be completed when requested by destination public health authorities. This part of the form contains the information that is not captured by the Passenger Locator Card on the reverse of this form. The information is intended to be held by the public health authorities in accordance with applicable law and to be used only for public health purposes.					
Passenger Information					
Sex Birth Date Male Female DD MM YYYY					
Public Health Questions					
a. Have you had a fever or chills in the last 24 hours? b. Do you have a cough or difficulty breathing of recent onset? c. Do you have a sore throat, runny nose, headache or body aches? d. Have you vomited or had diarrhoea in the last 24 hours? e. In the last 10 days, have you been near or spent time with someone who had a fever and cough, or was a known case of influenza? f. Do you have a chronic disease or condition?	Yes No Yas No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No				
List all the countries where you have been (including where you live) in the last 10 days: List in order with most recent country first (where you boarded) 1.	S book daysland				
The first part of this form "Public Health - Passenger Locator Card" has remained unchanged. This part of the form has been developed for the Influenza A (H1N1) outbreak only and will be revised afterwards.					

- Developed by IATA to assist harmonization
- Specifically for use in H1N1

Temperature screening



- Identifies travellers with fever
- Possible to be infectious without fever
- Not all H1N1 cases have a fever
- •? Deterrent effect to travellers

Screening - summary

- May identify some travellers at risk
- Not likely to have any significant effect on preventing spread of H1N1
- May have a reassuring effect the government is 'doing something'
- May deter unwell potential travellers from travelling
- For consideration by governments but not currently recommended by WHO
- Implemented in a non-standardised way

Key messages

- Simple preventative measures are effective handwashing, cough etiquette, illness distancing
- Risk of developing a serious illness is low:
 - and can be treated with oseltamivir (Tamiflu)
- International communication between main players is goodlessons have been learned from SARS
- Communication between public health and aviation sector at national level is vital – could be improved
- ICAO in collaboration with its partners has developed guidance material for aviation preparedness-widely available
- Evolution of H1N1 cannot be predicted likely to last 1-2 years

Future

- Screening research as to why States have adopted (WHO/CDC collaborative project)
 - How efficient has it been?
- CASPCA developed as a joint ICAO/WHO project
- Major ICAO/WHO conference on preparedness planning - 2010

"Plan for the worst, hope for the best"

Useful websites

ICAO

http://www.icao.int/icao/en/med/guidelines.htm

WHO

http://www.who.int/ihr/travel/A(H1N1)_air_transport_guidance.pdf http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/hygiene/ships/guide_hygiene e_sanitation_aviation_3_edition.pdf

United Nations

http://www.un-influenza.org/

UN World Tourism Organization

http://www.sos.travel/

 US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention http://www.cdc.gov/

International Air Transport Association

http://www.iata.org/index.htm

Airports Council International

http://www.airports.org/cda/aci_common/display/main/aci_content07.jsp?zn=aci&cp=1_665_2_

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