

Learning Objectives

Public Health Response Containment Strategies

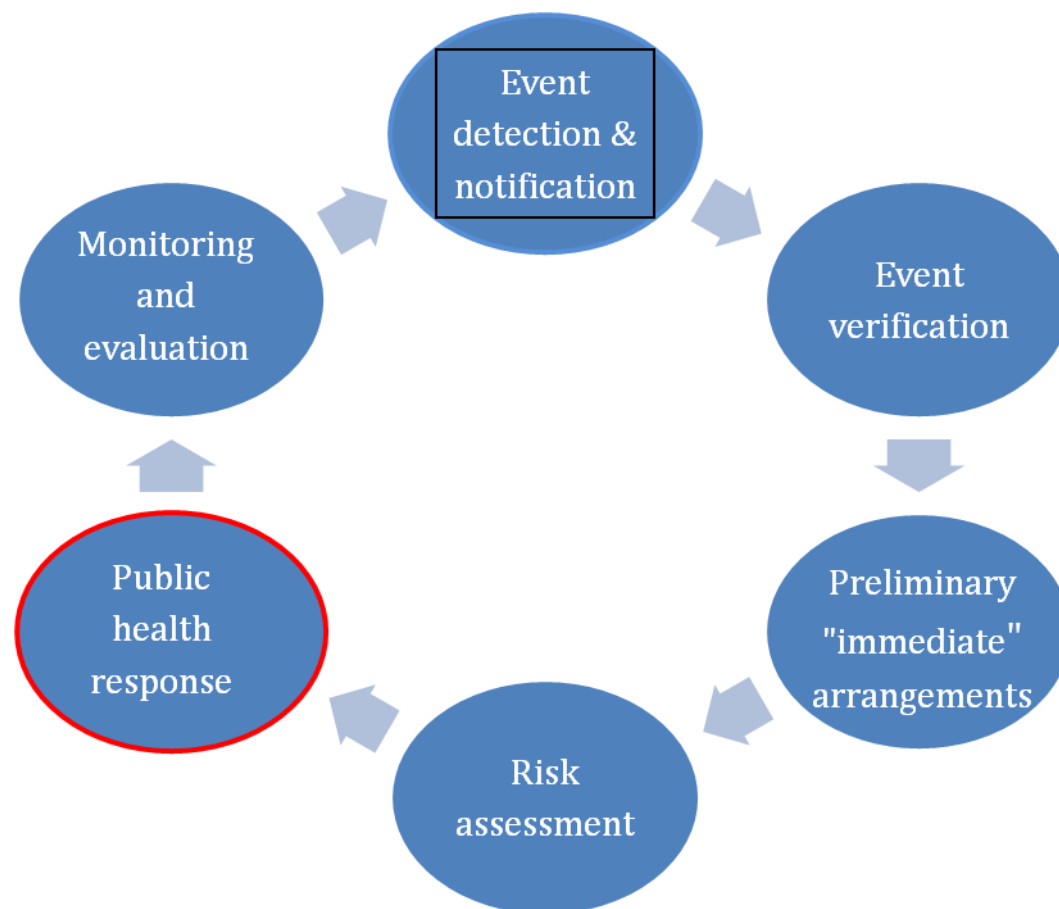
At the end of the session participants will be able to:

- Describe how the risk assessment and the corresponding containment strategies are key to responding to public health events
- Identify why the legal requirements and socioeconomic impact are important in considering containment strategies
- Explain the need for consideration of events of unknown etiology such as chemical and radiological hazards



**World Health
Organization**

Public Health Response Containment Strategies



Public Health Response Containment Strategies

During air transport, initial containment at the source may be suboptimal and difficult to assess because of the rapid escalation of the event and difficulty in obtaining information from other countries about local conditions or airline passengers.

This section covers a wide range of public health containment measures that may be applied as part of a response to a public health event.



Public Health Measures

Travel Advisories/Health Awareness

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Travel advisories/health alert notices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel health alerts should be used as a risk communication strategy and updated as necessary. Travel advisories to 'affected regions' should be used cautiously due to potential socioeconomic impacts. 	WHO should announce or support travel advisory based on scientific evidence.
Social mobilization	Social mobilization should be implemented as part of the public health response to increase awareness of the disease in local populations.	Cultural barriers and fear may be addressed using social mobilization approaches.

Public Health Measures

Airport Sanitation

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Airport hygiene		
Sanitation	Maintain routine sanitation at all times and be prepared for enhanced sanitation during the event.	IHR core capacities.



Public Health Measures

Sanitation on Board Aircraft

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
On board infection control (refer to chapter 6.1.1)	To be implemented when a potential communicable disease or public health event is identified.	WHO/ICAO/IATA guidance for basic infection control. (18) This document may be updated, as required, during an emerging public health event, identified pandemic or PHEIC.



Public Health Measures

Vector Control

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Airport hygiene		
Vector control	Maintain the vector control programme at all times. Be sure the surrounding environment is included.	IHR core capacities.

Public Health Measures Cargo and Baggage

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Cargo and Baggage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May implement special handling of baggage or cargo arriving from affected regions. This includes fumigation, decontamination and even destruction• Unless there is a risk for a particular disease, there is no requirement for baggage handlers to adopt different procedures or use additional PPE. (Unless affected traveller's baggage is visibly soiled)	Potential for chemical or radiological hazards in the cargo or freight cannot be underestimated.

Public Health Measures Entry and Exit Screening

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Border controls	Routine surveillance is to be maintained by competent authorities.	IHR core capacity.
Exit screening	May be recommended in countries affected by the public health event.	Exit screening should include both primary and secondary screening at all international PoE.
Entry screening	May be introduced based on suboptimal exit screening from affected areas, geographically limited regions or where internal surveillance capacity is limited.	Planning for entry screening should take resource implications and effectiveness into consideration.

Public Health Measures

Vaccination or other Prophylaxis

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Border controls	Routine surveillance is to be maintained by competent authorities.	IHR core capacity.
Documentation for prophylaxis	State Parties may require proof of vaccination for yellow fever	

Public Health Measures Screening and Surveillance

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Border controls	Routine surveillance is to be maintained by competent authorities.	IHR core capacity.
Syndromic surveillance	May be used on a routine basis to identify individual cases or an emerging public health event.	Health Part of Aircraft General Declaration
Screening technologies	Use of screening technologies, including temperature measurement, may be implemented during a global or regional event.	The natural history of the disease should be considered when determining potential efficacy (i.e. is fever present?)
Enhanced surveillance	May be introduced during mass gatherings or a pandemic/global health event. This may include monitoring school and workplace absenteeism, health centre utilization and sentinel surveillance.	Resource implications for reporting and data analysis.

Public Health Measures

Public Health Declarations

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Border controls	Routine surveillance is to be maintained by competent authorities.	IHR core capacity.
Public health declarations for travellers	Health declarations may be introduced at entry or exit to encourage individual passengers to self-declare illness or exposure. This information is used in association with health and medical assessments.	Data management for handling, storage and final disposition of forms with regard to privacy requirements.
Health and medical assessments	May be included in exit, entry or syndromic screening and may be augmented during the public health event.	Consider the resource requirements for health and medical assessments

Public Health Measures

Public Health Risk and Medical Assessments

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Border controls	Routine surveillance is to be maintained by competent authorities.	IHR core capacity.
Health and medical assessments	May be included in exit, entry or syndromic screening and may be augmented during the public health event.	Consider the resource requirements for health and medical assessments

Public Health Measures

Isolation

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Quarantine and isolation	Voluntary or compulsory quarantine and isolation may be introduced in response to a serious public health event.	Consider the legal authority requirements. What resources are available for monitoring compliance?
Social distancing	May be introduced during the early phases of a pandemic or emergency response plan. May include school closures, closure of public spaces and public events.	What are the national or regional pandemic plans? Ensure the plans include risk communication to the public.

Public Health Measures

Quarantine

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Quarantine and isolation	Voluntary or compulsory quarantine and isolation may be introduced in response to a serious public health event.	<p>Consider the legal authority requirements.</p> <p>What resources are available for monitoring compliance?</p>
Social distancing	May be introduced during the early phases of a pandemic or emergency response plan. May include school closures, closure of public spaces and public events.	What are the national or regional pandemic plans? Ensure the plans include risk communication to the public.

Public Health Measures

Contact Tracing

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Contact tracing/investigation	Introduced following traveller exposure to an identified infectious disease or other event.	Contact investigation to be targeted for effective resource utilization. See EDCCD for specific infectious diseases algorithms (6).



Public Health Measures If Significant Interference with International Traffic

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
IHR Article 43 – Additional Health Measures	In response to specific public health risks or public health emergencies of international concern, which achieve the same or greater level of health protection than WHO recommendations.	Such measures shall not be more restrictive of international traffic and not more invasive or intrusive to persons than reasonably available alternatives that would achieve the appropriate level of health protection.



Public Health Measures

Events Related to Risks in the Environment

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Waste Management and sanitation on board aircraft	To be implemented when a potential communicable disease or public health event is identified or concern about introduction of animal or plant diseases.	Insanitary conditions

Public Health Measures

Events of Unknown Etiology (including chemical and radiological hazards)

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Chemical or Radiological Hazard Management	To be implemented by competent parties	Other agencies roles



Public Health Measures Animals

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Assessment of Potentially Affected Animals	To be used only in the event of a PHEIC (IHR Annex 1B(2b))	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dedicated responsible authority- Welfare of the animal



Public Health Measures Human Remains

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
On board infection control of Human Remains	<p>IATA Guidelines for death on board and transporting human remains.</p> <p>State Parties may have specific requirements if the person has died of an infectious disease. If not carrier should follow the guidelines found in the IATA Airport Handling Manual (80)</p>	<p>If chemical or radiological exposure is suspected port health should be consulted</p>



Public Health Measures

Transport of Infectious Substances

Public health measure	When to use	Other considerations
Specimens of human and animal origin that are likely to be infectious should be packaged and transported in such a way as to protect those engaged in transportation, from the risk of infection	WHO publishes guidance on regulations for the transport of infectious substances and updates it every two years.	Countries may have their own TDG legislation