



INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

A United Nations Specialized Agency

CAPSCA

**Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of
Public Health Events in Civil Aviation**

www.CAPSCA.org

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND AVIATION



- **CAPSCA**
 - Purpose
 - Challenges
 - Achievements
 - Summary



Purpose of CAPSCA



- Assist WHO with implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) in the aviation sector (airports and airlines) by:
 - Promoting inter-sectoral communication and collaboration
 - Ensuring the aviation sector is ready to respond to a public health event
 - Provision of core capacities at airports designated as PoEs

Rationale?



- Diseases are rapidly spread by air transport and affect populations in other States
- Travellers (passengers and crew) can become infected by other travellers
- Absence of safety critical personnel e.g. during a pandemic, increases flight safety risk
- Public health events severely:
 - Affect aviation and economies relying it
 - Affect aviation efficiency
 - May affect the ability for biological samples to be transported, or for medical personnel to enter/exit affected area

Challenges (1)



- Aviation has specific characteristics
 - Deadline driven: take off/landing slots; connections; *en route* airway space
 - Delays extremely costly
 - Highly regulated: ICAO provides overarching regulations – implemented by national civil aviation authorities
 - Particular vocabulary: sometimes with different meanings from IHR e.g.
 - “certification”: WHO certification that airports meet the IHR (not a licence given by a CAA to an aerodrome);
 - “isolation” an individual with a known illness is isolated from other people (not a remote parking position)

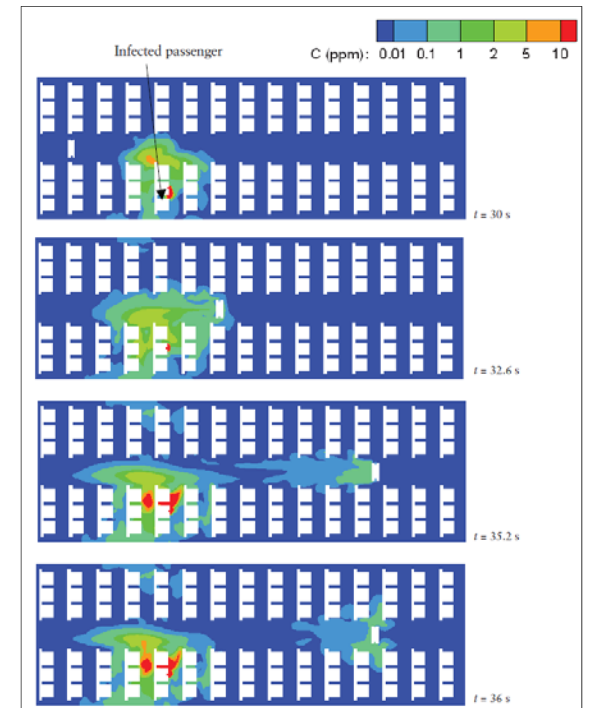
Challenges (2)



- **Aviation personnel are:**
 - Focused primarily on *prevention of accidents*, and
 - Personnel *not generally knowledgeable about public health*
- **Public health personnel are:**
 - Focused *primarily on non-transport related health issues*
 - Personnel *not generally knowledgeable about aviation*
- **And so.....**

***Preparedness planning in aviation
can fall into a gap between both sectors***

Some aviation-related health issues



Bennett, JS – NIOSH, 2009

Public Health Events

Affecting aviation since 2003



- **2003:** Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- **2009:** Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1) “Swine flu”
- **2011:** Fukushima nuclear accident
- **Ongoing diseases that could affect aviation:**
 - **2005:** Influenza A (H5N1) “Avian flu”
 - **2012:** Middle East Respiratory Syndrome
 - **2013:** Influenza A (H7N9)

Action taken by ICAO, in collaboration with WHO HQ



- **Requirements amended in ICAO documentation**
 - Annex 6- *Operations* (carriage of Universal Precaution Kit for cabin crew to manage a public health event on board)
 - Annex 9 – *Facilitation* (communication procedures/identification of an infectious traveller when on board. Also see IHR, Annex 9)
 - Annex 11 – *Air Traffic Services* (emergency plan for a public health event)
 - *Procedures for Air Navigation Services-Air Traffic Management (communication procedures)*
 - Annex 14 – *Aerodromes* (emergency plan for a public health event).
 - **Each aerodrome has an *Aerodrome Emergency Plan* – the airport public health emergency plan should be part of this, developed between the aerodrome and public health authorities**
 - Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (including transport of radioactive individuals e.g. for treatment)
 - **May 2013:** Questions on public health preparedness planning included in ICAO audit programme

Revised version of Appendix 13 was incorporated into Annex 9 by Amendment 23,



APPENDIX 13. PUBLIC HEALTH PASSENGER LOCATOR FORM

Public Health Passenger Locator Form. To protect your health, public health officers need you to complete this form whenever they suspect a communicable disease on board a flight. Your information will help public health officers to contact you if you were exposed to a communicable disease. It is important to fill out this form completely and accurately. **Your information is intended to be held in accordance with applicable laws and used only for public health purposes.** Thank you for helping us to protect your health.

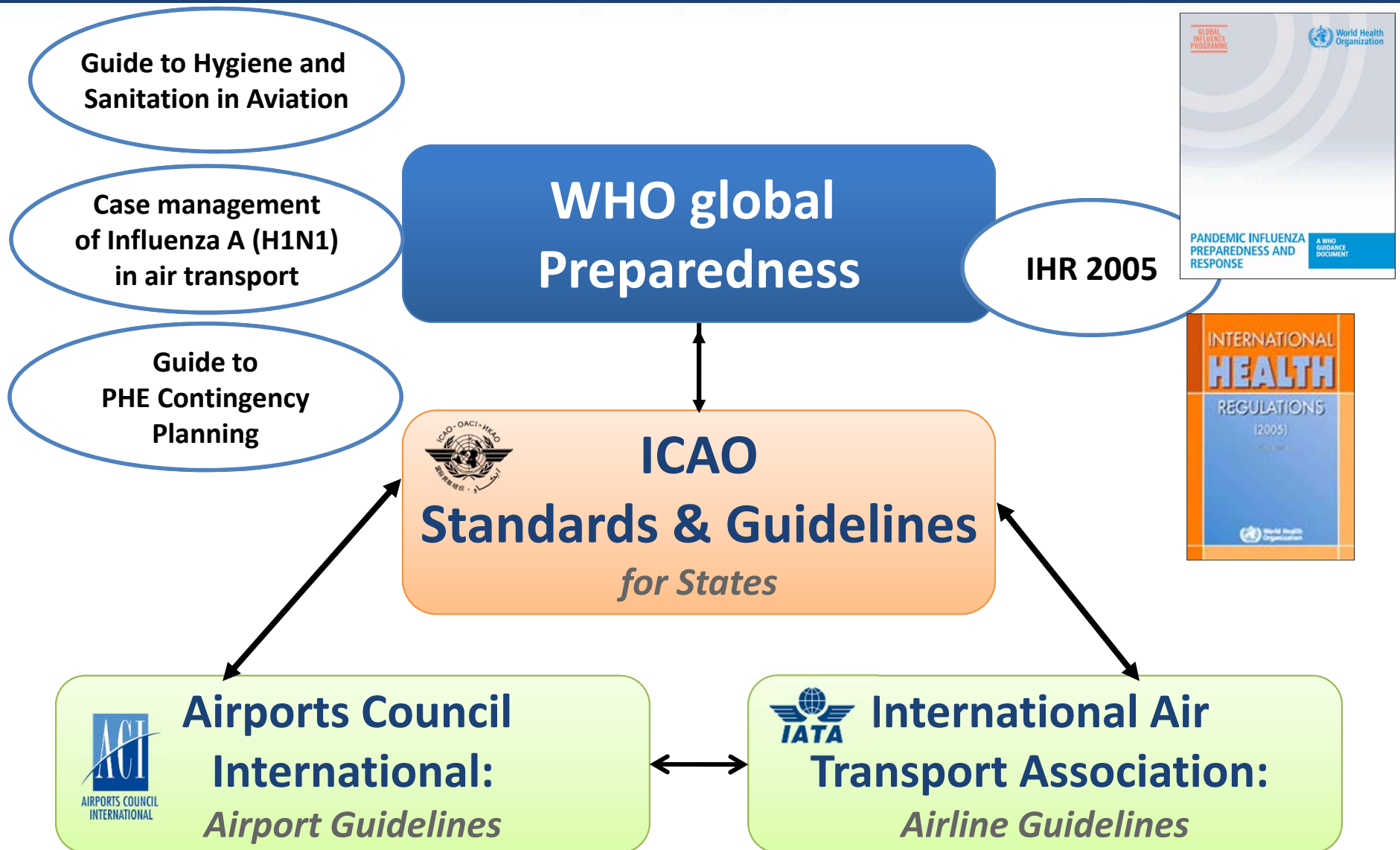
One form should be completed by an adult member of each family. Print in capital (UPPERCASE) letters. Leave blank boxes for spaces.

FLIGHT INFORMATION			
1. Airline name	2. Flight number	3. Seat number	4. Date of arrival (yyymmdd)
			2 0
PERSONAL INFORMATION			
5. Last (Family) Name	6. First (Given) Name	7. Middle Initial	8. Your sex
			Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
PHONE NUMBER(S) where you can be reached if needed. Include country code and city code.			
9. Mobile	10. Business		
11. Home	12. Other		
13. Email address			
PERMANENT ADDRESS			
14. Number and street (Separate number and street with blank box)			15. Apartment number
16. City		17. State/Province	
18. Country		19. ZIP/Postal Code	
TEMPORARY ADDRESS: If you are a visitor, write only the first place where you will be staying.			
20. Hotel name (if any)		21. Number and street (Separate number and street with blank box)	
22. Apartment number			
23. City		24. State/Province	
25. Country		26. ZIP/Postal Code	
EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION of someone who can reach you during the next 30 days			
27. Last (Family) Name		28. First (Given) Name	
29. City			
30. Country		31. Email	
32. Mobile phone		33. Other phone	
34. TRAVEL COMPANIONS — FAMILY: Only include age if younger than 19 years			
Last (Family) Name			
First (Given) Name		Seat number	Age <19
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			
(4)			
35. TRAVEL COMPANIONS — NON-FAMILY: Also include name of group (if any)			
Last (Family) Name			
First (Given) Name		Group (tour team, business, other)	
(1)			
(2)			

Note — The Public Health Passenger Locator Form can be downloaded at <http://www.icao.int/safctv/aviation-medicine/Pages/guidelines.aspx> or <http://www.capsca.org/CAPSCARefs.html#EvalForms>

— END —

CAPSCA ensures guidelines are *harmonized*



NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASE, OR OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH RISK, ON BOARD AN AIRCRAFT (PANS-ATM ICAO Doc 4444)



ICAO Aircraft General Declaration
- Declaration of Health (signs/symptoms)
(ICAO Annex 9, Appendix 1 & IHR (2005) Annex 9)

- Airport Operator
- **Public Health Authority**
- Other agency(ies)

- Aircraft Callsign (ID)
- Dep. Aerodrome
- Dest. Aerodrome
- Est. Time Arrival
- Number of persons on board
- Number of suspect cases
- Nature of public health risk

- Airport Operator
- **Public Health Authority**
- Other agency(ies)

Aircraft Operator
(or handling agency) at destination aerodrome incl. ground-based medical services provider (if available)

Via local procedure (Aerodrome Emergency Plan)



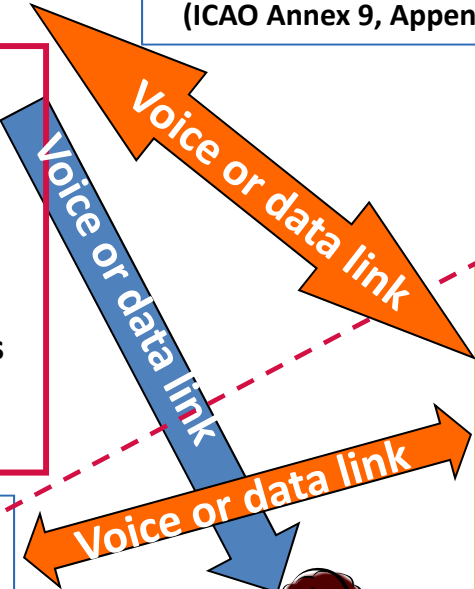
Voice or data link e.g. AFTN*

Destination Aerodrome Air Traffic Services

Air Traffic Controller

Via local procedure (Aerodrome Emergency Plan)

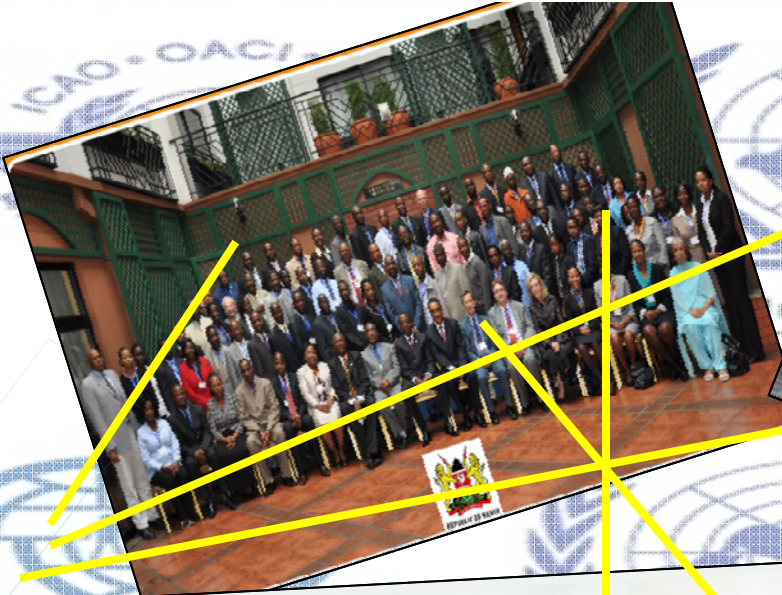
Departure Aerodrome Air Traffic Services



CAPSCA Achievements



- CAPSCA regional projects joined by **100 Member States & Territories**
- Annual regional multi-sector CAPSCA meeting
- **Airport Assistance Visits** to individual States/international airports completed in **54 States/Territories**
 - Many Assistance Visits undertaken with a public health officer as well as an aviation specialist (the aim is for all AVs to be undertaken with both an aviation and public health specialist)
- **Training** for 20 Technical Advisors, provided for CAPSCA Assistance Visits by States
- The **CAPSCA** web site (www.capsca.org)
- **Expanding CAPSCA's scope** beyond communicable disease (subject to future funding)...



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16-17 DE MAYO DE 2011

