



PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR MANEGMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AT AIRPORTS

INTRODUCTION

- Airports play a major role in the spread of transmissible disease.
- What airport can do to keep their staff and passengers safe from dangerous diseases.
- Air travel is regarded as a particularly conductive environment for airborne diseases or illnesses transmitted by physical contact.



INTRODUCTION

- High density airports visited by millions of passengers a day can accelerate the spread of infectious disease.
- ► Illnesses such as measles , TB and influenza ,transmitted by coughing ,sneezing or contact with contaminated surfaces pose a particular threat.



Global transmission

- ➤ Past international health crisis such as SARS outbreak 2003 which spread to 37 countries and caused about 1000 deaths.
- ➤ H1N1 virus in 2009 which killed about 300.000 people worldwide, show just how quickly such afflictions can spread if they are not quickly contained.
- ➤ About 4.1 billion passengers flew around the world ,with that number forecast to double next 15 years.

Global transmission

- Airports are unique because there is mixing of people from around the world with different population immunity and endemic diseases.
- Due to globalization, growing populations and the increased accessibility and ubiquity of air travel, airports now need to have strong prevention mechanism in place and solid response plane in the event of pandemic.

WHICH SYSTEM IN PLACE

QUARANTINE SYSTEM IS IN PLACE,

responsibl for health controls at airports.

The presence of quarantine at points of entry (PoE) is to provide and ensure maximum control against the spread of diseases & epidemics, and to prevent leaks of epidemic diseases from entering the country through the international traffic (people, cargo,



goods Ftc.)

WHY POE ARE IMPORTANT

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- Surveillance, forecasting and response to public health emergencies.
- Working on ensuring the development of core capacity in designated points of entry at the Arab Republic of Egypt.





In Egypt we have a total of 38 Points of Entry, from which only 18 PoE are designated according to the core capacity requirements, according to the IHR annex 1-b.

Airports: (8)

There are eight (8) designated Airports in Egypt:

Cairo Airport, Sharm El-Sheikh Airport, Hurghada Airport, Borg El-Arab Airport, Asyut Airport, Suhag Airport, Luxor Airport & Aswan Airport.



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Seaports: (8)

There are eight (8) designated Seaports in Egypt:

Suez Seaport, Alexandria Seaport, Port-Saeed Seaport, Nuweiba Seaport, Dameyatta Seaport, Safaga Seaport, Hurghada Seaport & East High Dam Nile port.



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Ground Crossings: (2)

Al-Salloum Ground Crossing & Kostol Ground Crossing.



CORE CAPABILITIES AT THE DESIGNATED PORTS OF ENTRY

- Man Power
- **Buildings.**
- Quarantine Units.
- > Clinics.
- Devices and Equipment.
- Means of transport (Cars & Boats).
- Training Centers.

Physicians

Pharmacists

Sanitary Officers

IT & Medical
Statisticians

Nurses

Administration

Health Observers

etc.,

CORE CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

PoE Capacity requirements for responding to potential PHEIC

(emergency)

a

Public Health Emergency Contingency plan:

coordinator, contact points for relevant PoE, PH & other agencies

Provide access to required equipment, personnel with protection gear for transfer of travellers with infection/ contamination b

Provide assessment & care for affected travellers, animals: arrangements with medical, veterinary facilities for isolation, treatment & other services



Provide space, separate from other travellers to interview suspect or affected persons



d

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To apply entry/exit control for departing & arriving passengers e

Provide for assessment, quarantine of suspect or affected travellers

To apply recommended measures, disinsect, disinfect, decontaminate, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels etc

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CORE CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

DESIGNATION OF POINTS OF ENTRY

- States Parties shall designate Airports and Ports for developing capacities – Annex 1b
- States Parties where justified for PH reasons, may designate ground crossings for developing capacities
- Annex 1b, taking into consideration volume and frequency of international traffic and public health risks of the areas in which international traffic originates.

CORE CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

DESIGNATION OF POINTS OF ENTRY

- States Parties sharing common borders should consider:
- Bilateral and multilateral agreements
- Joint designation of adjacent ground crossing for capacities – Annex 1b.
- Identify competent authority for each designated point of entry.

ROLE OF QUARANTINE AUTHORITIES

- be responsible for monitoring baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels and human remains departing and arriving from affected areas, so that they are maintained in such a condition that they are free of sources of infection or contamination, including vectors and reservoirs.
- ensure, as far as practicable, that facilities used by travellers at points of entry are maintained in a sanitary condition and are kept free of sources of infection or contamination, including vectors and reservoirs.

ROLE OF QUARANTINE AUTHORITIES

- be responsible for the supervision of any deratting, disinfection, disinsection or decontamination of baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels and human remains or sanitary measures for persons, as appropriate under these Regulations.
- advise conveyance operators, as far in advance as possible, of their intent to apply control measures to a conveyance, and shall provide, where available, written information concerning the methods to be employed.

ROLE OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

- be responsible for the supervision of the removal and safe disposal of any contaminated water or food, human or animal dejecta, wastewater and any other contaminated matter from a conveyance.
- take all practicable measures consistent with these Regulations to monitor and control the discharge by ships of sewage, refuse, ballast water and other potentially disease-causing matter which might contaminate the waters of a port, river, canal, strait, lake or other international waterway.

ROLE OF COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

- be responsible for supervision of service providers for services concerning travellers, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels and human remains at points of entry, including the conduct of inspections and medical examinations as necessary.
- have effective contingency arrangements to deal with an unexpected public health event.
- communicate with the National IHR Focal Point on the relevant public health measures taken pursuant to these Regulations.

ROLE OF QUARANTINE AUTHORITIES

- ➡ Health measures recommended by WHO for travellers, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels and human remains arriving from an affected area may be reapplied on arrival, if there are verifiable indications and/or evidence that the measures applied on departure from the affected area were unsuccessful.
- Disinsection, deratting, disinfection, decontamination and other sanitary procedures shall be carried out so as to avoid injury and as far as possible discomfort to persons, or damage to the environment in a way which impacts on public health, or damage to baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and postal parcels.

PERFORMING FULL SCALE EXERCISE TO RESPOND TO PUBLIC HEALTH EVENT PHEIC

IN COLLABORATION WITH: WHO, MOHP AND MOCA,

MOI AND EGYPT AIR



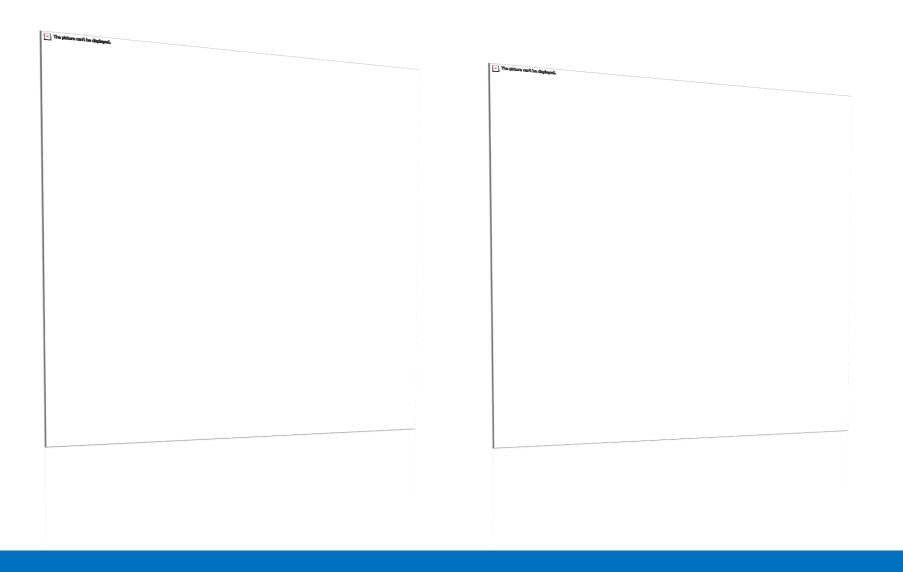
BUILDINGS



ISOLATION UNITS



MEDICAL CLINICS



DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT



CARS AND BOATS





VECTOR CONTROL AND SURVILLANCE AT POE





YOU CAN FIND ME AT EGYPTIANQUARANTINE@MOHP.GOV.EG