





Mobile Technologies: New tools to improve diseases surveillance and reporting

Julio Pinto

Animal Health Officer

FAO





THE CONTEXT

- Lack of sensitivity of surveillance programs
- Lack of timely reporting of disease events
- Undereporting
- Emerging diseases and further spread of endemic
- Proliferation of mobile technologies and access in remote places





SMS Gateway-Bangladesh

- Syndromic surveillance for poultry diseases
- Detection of HPAI in 260/487 subdistricts
- FAO project was funded by USAID
- SMS messages
- Since October 2008, 80% of outbreaks detected through SMS Gateway
- Linked to action : detection to desinfection (4.8 days v/s 1.5 days)





D indicates the number of birds reported dead at the time of the SMS

DLS T 4000 D 26 S 34 C -

Tells the mobile service provider to redirect the SMS to FAO's server

T indicates the Total number of birds in the poultry farm

S indicates the number of birds still sick in the poultry farm at the time of the SMS In the first SMS, the alphabet here indicates the kind of farm, with B for Backyard and C for Commercial. In the second SMS, it would be either N (No danger) or S (Suspicion of H5N1 HPAI)

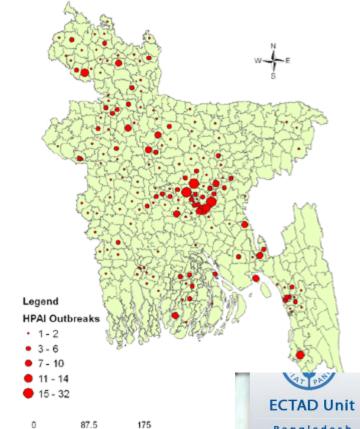








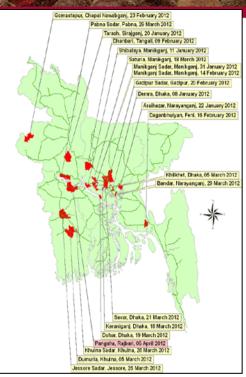




260 out of 487 sub-districts.

- 780 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW)
- 88 Veterinary Surgeons
- 260 Upazilla Livestock Officers









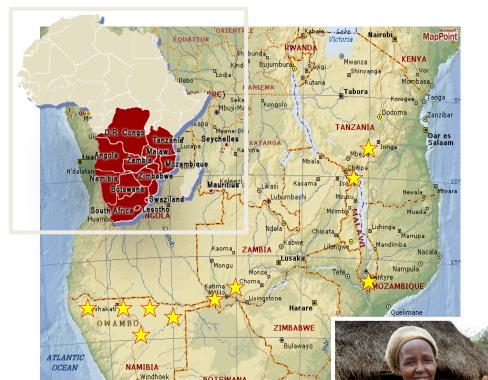






DPT Pilot Studies

GREAT



- SADC countries
- •Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania
- Livestock Committee SADC recommended its application by member states (15)
- •Project supported by African Development Bank to implement the technology.





Pietersburg





Digital Pen Technology

- 2006 in Southern Africa
- Digital pen that transmitt data through blue tooth technology to a central database.
- A paper form (disease surveillance form) whit a special dot pattern to capture instructions in prescribed areas
- Data is transmitted via GPRS/EDGE/3G
- A server which host the data
- Data quality ckeck (editing, validation and confirmation)
- Priority diseases for SADC/LIMS (FMD, RVF)



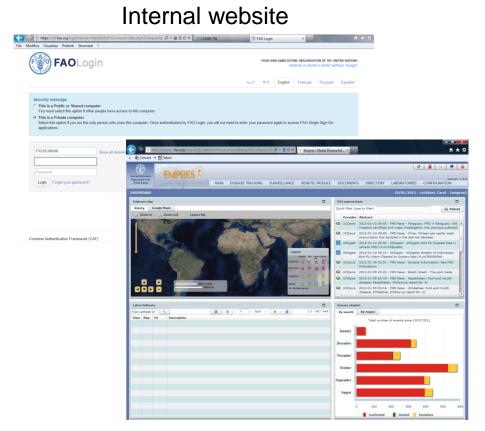


FAO's Global Disease Information System (EMPRES-i)

Public website (English, French, Spanish)



http://empres-i.fao.org



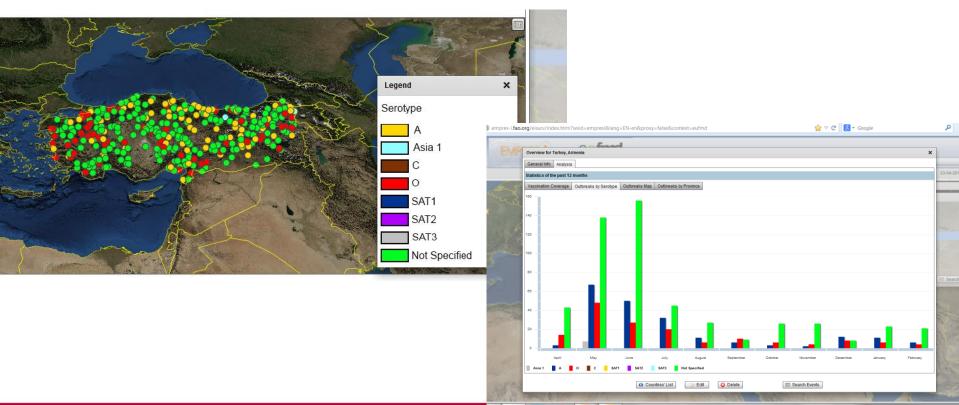
http://empres-i.fao.org/empres-i3g/





FMD West Eurasia Database

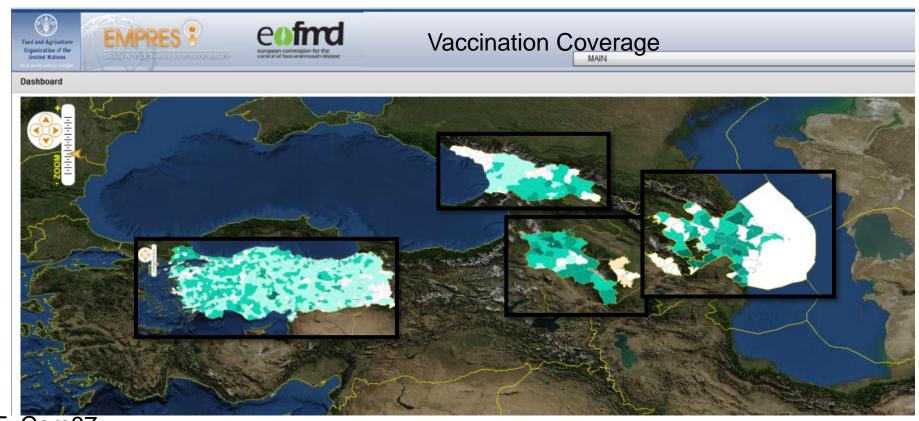
- Secure website, password protected
- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey: outbreak and vaccination data input monthly







- Automated analysis: charts and maps
- Summarized data can be seen by all countries (maps)





EMPRES-i Event Mobile Application (EMA)

EMPRES-i EMA allows:

- To enter epidemiological data from the field,.
- To visualize on a <u>map</u> the location of previous outbreaks available in the EMPRES-i database which occurred close to the geographical location of the user ("Near me").
- To access from the mobile to epidemiological information of an outbreak
- To generate early warning notifications at national/regional level through e-mail notifications.



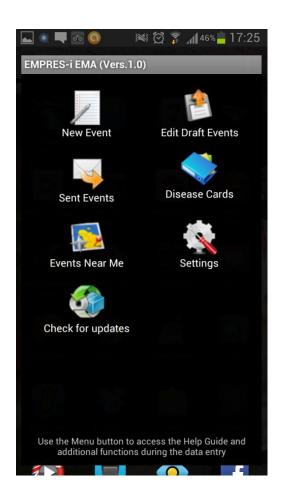


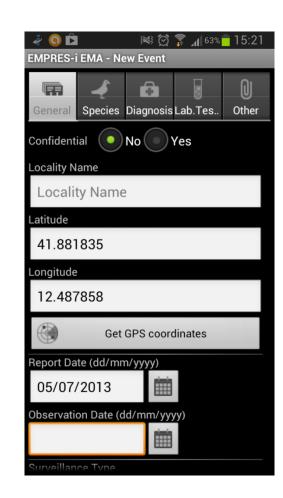
EMPRES-i - workflow

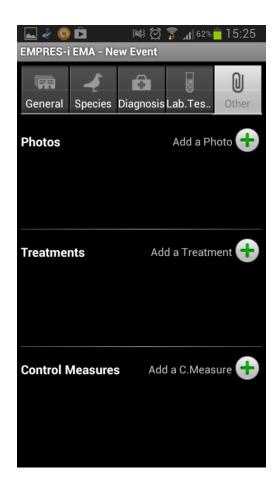




EMA-i for Android



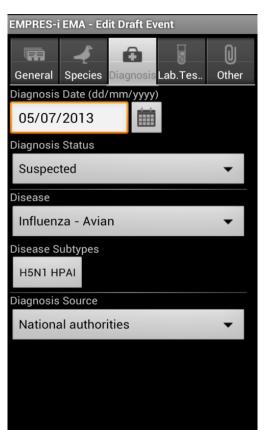


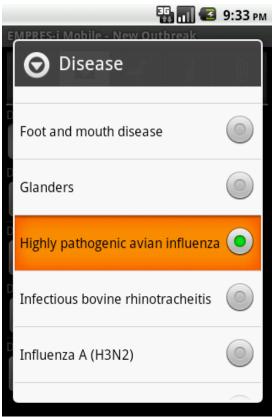






EMA-i for Android





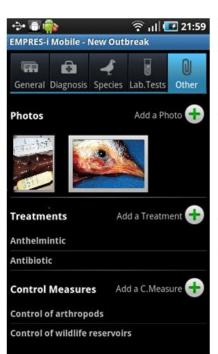




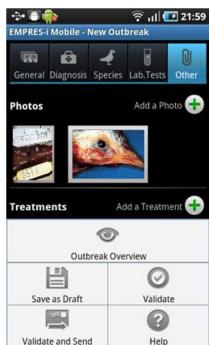


EMA-i for Android

To attach one or more photos (clinical signs, lesions etc..), when collecting and sending information for an outbreak.







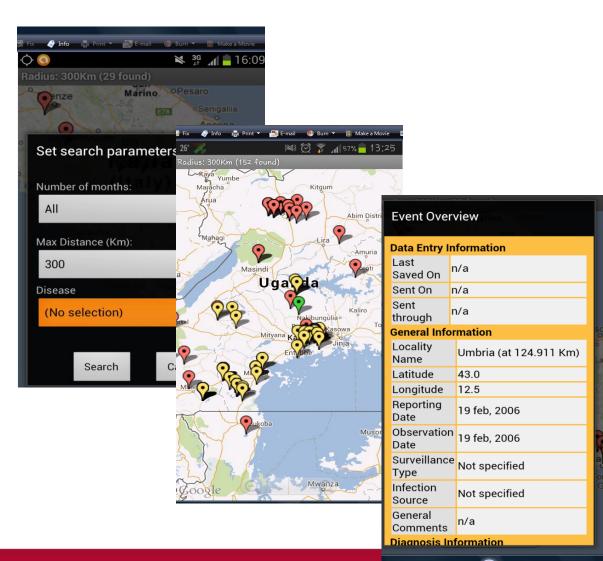
Additional information and Photos





EMA-i - Event Near Me function

- To visualize on a Map geo referenced data (markers) of outbreaks available in the database
- <u>Selection criteria</u>: time, distance, disease
- Details of an outbreak are also available under a <u>"Report Format"</u>





How to pilot EMPRES-i – EMA

Essential requirements:

- ✓ Assessment of national needs for disease surveillance and reporting;
- ✓ Agreement on data property between national authorities and FAO;
- ✓ Set-up a workflow;
- ✓ Equipment: Smartphones, Computers;
- ✓ Internet: Operator;
- ✓ Training
- ✓ User guidelines;
- ✓ Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs);
- ✓ FAO assistance at national level (procurement, logistic...);





EMPRES-i – EMA: a pilot activity in Uganda One Health Project (OSRO/GLO/104/IRE)

Background:

- Follow-up activity of the national workshop on information systems and innovative tools for disease surveillance and reporting held in Entebbe on 25 January 2013.
- Part of the Disease intelligence component of the One Health Project (OSRO/GLO/104/IRE) which consist in developing tools to improve disease surveillance, reporting and risk management at the human/animal/ecosystem interface.

Objective:

To strengthen the existing disease reporting system in Uganda







EMA-i pilot in Uganda

Time period:

- January 2013 July 2013: <u>Preparation</u> of the pilot (Districts, Guidelines, SOPs, Procurement, Training material...)
- July 2013 December 2013: <u>Implementation</u> of the pilot in Uganda (Delivery of equipment, Training)

Key players:

- National Animal Disease Diagnostics and Epidemiology Center (NADDEC) (5) .
- District Veterinary Officers (10)
- Chief Veterinary Officers





Workflow

Automatic E-mail

Others users

FINAL REPORT

Decision Makers (CVO)

Automatic E-mail

DVOs (10)

Automatic E-mail

VALIDATION of REPORTS

MAAIF/NADDEC

EMPRES-i platform - PC

REPORTS (DRAFT)

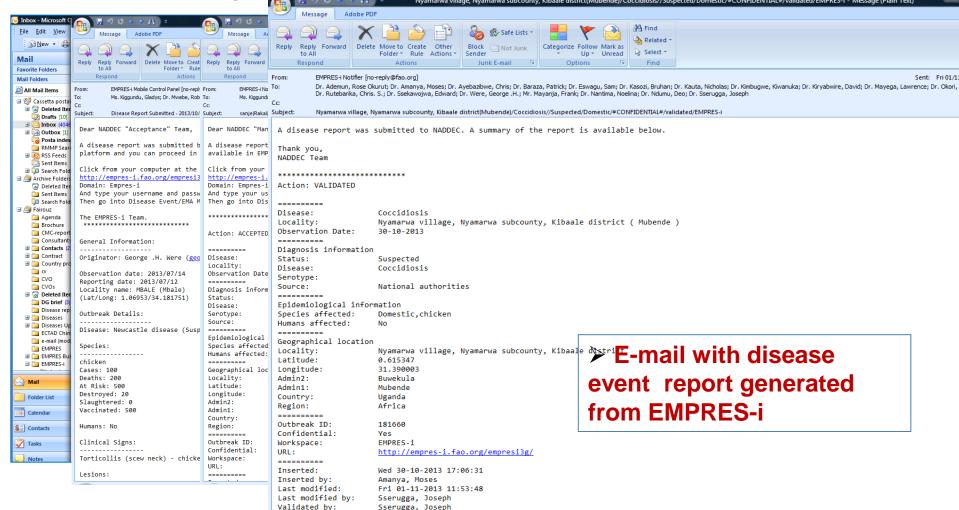
Officers (DVOs)

Smartphone -EMA





EMPRES-i_FMA - F-mail Nyamarwa village, Nyamarwa subcounty, Kibaale district(Mubende)/Coccidiosis//Suspected/Domestic/#CONFIDENTIAL#/validated/EMPRES-i - Message (Plain Text)



Validation date:

Fri 01-11-2013 0:00:00

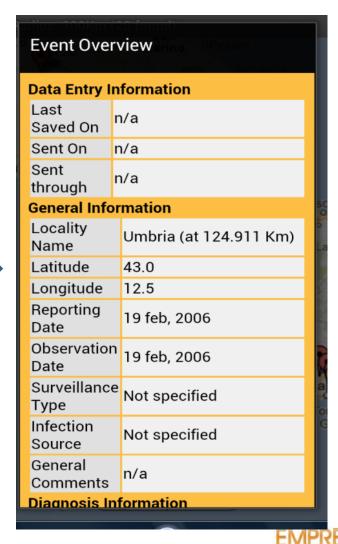
event report generated from EMPRES-i





EMPRES-i EMA – Mapping/Near me



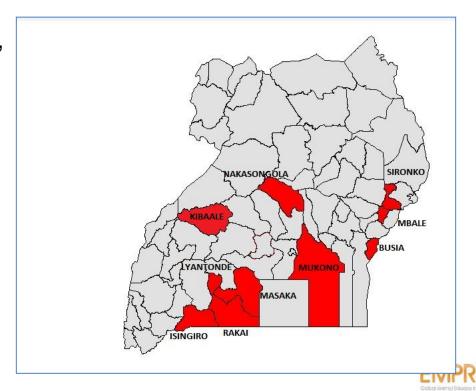




EMA-i: a pilot activity in Uganda

EMPRES-i EMA pilot in 10/112 districts:

Nakasongola, Mbale, Rakai, Sironko, Busia, Lyantonde, Isingiro, Masaka, Mukono, Mityana, Kibaale.





Training

- In Kampala:
- NADDEC
- DVOs
- CVO
- > In Entebbe:
- NADDEC









Diseases to be reported from the field ...it is a country selection, the list is flexible!!

- ✓ Foot and Mouth Disease
- ✓ African Swine Fever
- ✓ Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia
- ✓ Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
- ✓ Lumpy Skin Disease
- ✓ New Castle Disease
- ✓ Anthrax
- ✓ Rabies
- ✓ Brucellosis
- ✓ East Coast Fever
- ✓ Anaplasmosis
- ✓ Babesiosis
- ✓ Heartwater
- ✓ Gumboro
- ✓ Trypanosomiasis
- ✓ Black quarter

Other ...







Challenges

- Assessment of the tool
- Ownership of data, validation and use of the data to support official reporting to regional systems/OIE
- Sustainability/investment
- Purposes/quality of data collected
- Linkages with action (Lab.diagnosis) and disease control
- Structured v/s unstructured data collection
- Analysis of data and epidemiological understanding of disease emergence and spread for action
- Incentives for reporting