

Haiti Epidemic Advisory System (HEAS) Updated 2145 GMT, 28 JAN 2010

Disease	Warning Status	Expected Risk Trend		
		30-Day	60-Day	90-Day
Diarrheal Illness	WATCH	△	▲	▲
Pandemic H1N1 Influenza	-	△	▲	▲
Dengue	-		△	▲
Anthrax	-			△

Op Notes

Diarrheal illness. Current reports indicate an active trend of increasing incidence in the IDP camps. Periodic rainfall predicted this week, with sustained rains in the PAP area anticipated beginning in March. Precipitation may further compromise indigenous water sources and exacerbate what limited sanitation is available.

Pandemic H1N1. With the coming rains in March to encourage crowding in IDP camps, the potential for outbreaks is moderate. No evidence of pandemic vaccine deployment campaigns by responding agencies in Haiti. Potential to see serious pediatric illness requiring pediatric intensive care and ventilatory capabilities.

Anthrax. Extremely difficult to assess actual risk under present conditions. Prudence suggests a conservative, vigilant, and proactive posture. Prior post detailed risk factors for Artibonite Valley, which historically has seen a peak of human cases in the May-June time frame.

Dengue. Risk for outbreaks is moderate with the coming sustained rains in March. Vector breeding sites will increase, as will the potential for dengue transmission. Heaviest transmission typically seen in the later half of the year. We have not seen plans yet for mosquito nets provided to IDP camps.

Operational Definitions

Warning. Indication of increasing incidence of an infectious disruptor agent, with alignment of optimized conditions to support transmission.

Watch. Indication of increasing incidence of an infectious disruptor agent, without alignment of optimized conditions to support transmission.

Advisory. Presence of an infectious disruptor agent reported.

Infectious disruptor agent. An infectious disease capable of triggering crisis or disaster conditions

The Global Institute for Disruptive Events (GIDE)
POC: James Wilson, M.D.
jim.wilson@gifde.org

Infectious disease crisis: time-sensitive, non-routine organization-level decisions that may affect a local community's activities of daily living. It is more common such decision-making falls within the roles and responsibility of a public health institution than a public or private hospital or individual healthcare provider. This becomes a community level decision-making activity in countries where there is no public health capacity.

Infectious disease disaster: when crisis mode decision making by public health officials or institution fails to control the situation, either from an informational or response perspective and substantial social disruption associated with features of *community disintegration* occurs as a result. The term "community disintegration" refers to the dissolution of a community as a social unit. This is classically exemplified by the evacuation of a village due to an uncontrolled epidemic. Ebola is the archetype disruptor capable of generating this kind of social response in undeveloped areas of Africa.

Report Feeds

Web

http://biosurveillance.typepad.com/haiti_operational_biosurv/

RSS/Atom

http://biosurveillance.typepad.com/haiti_operational_biosurv/rss.xml

http://biosurveillance.typepad.com/haiti_operational_biosurv/atom.xml

Twitter

<http://twitter.com/biosurveillance>