



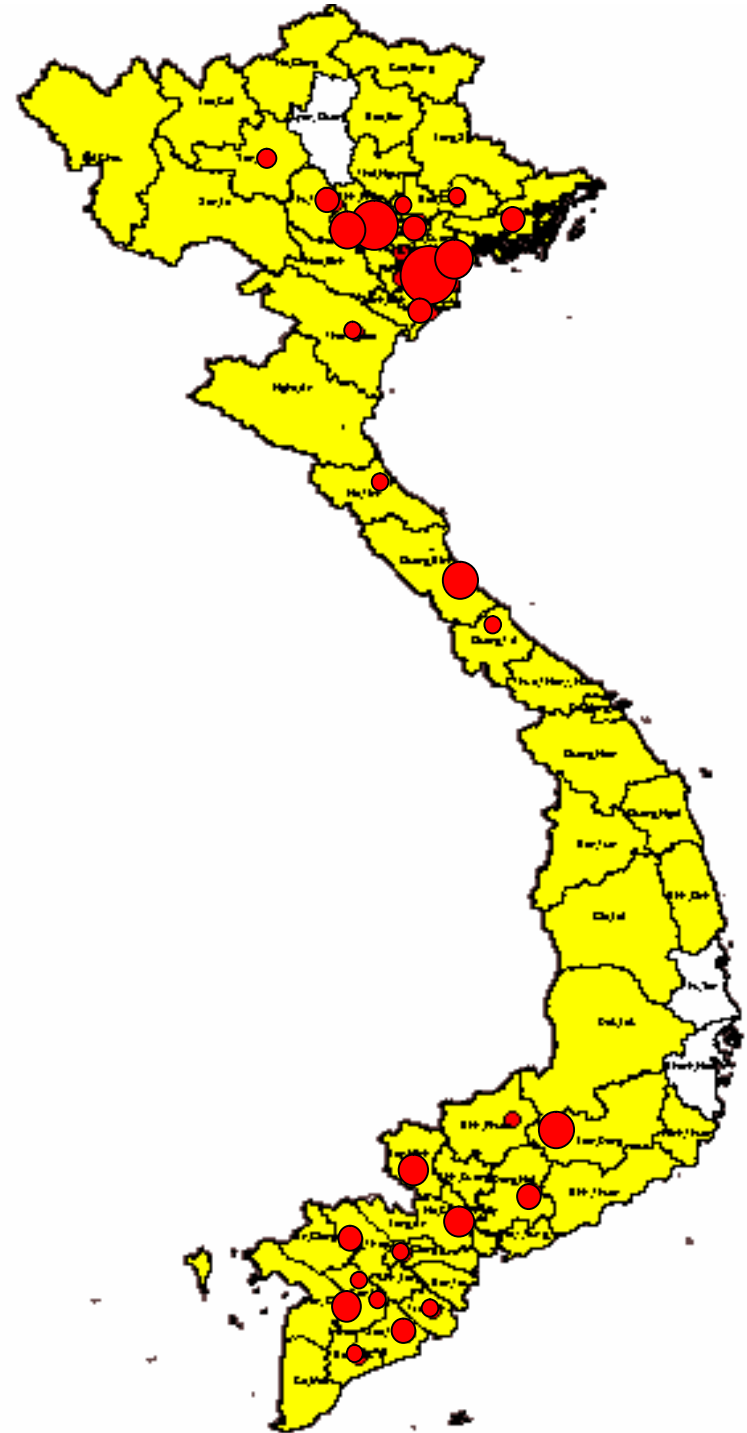
VIETNAM 'S RAPID RESPONSE TO POTENTIAL INFLUENZA: MAJOR ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Nguyen Tran Hien,
Director, National Institute of Hygiene and
Epidemiology (NIHE), Vietnam



AVIAN INFLUENZA SITUATION IN VIETNAM, DEC 2003 – DEC 2005

- 4 epidemic waves of avian influenza A/H5N1
- 61 provinces reported outbreaks in poultry; 45 million poultry killed among more than 250 millions poultry population
- 32 provinces have human cases; Total 93 cases, 42 deaths (CFR: 45%)



DETECTION AND REPORTING

1. **Detection of early sign of a potential pandemic influenza**
 - **Education of community about the disease**
 - **Inter-sectoral collaboration, especially between human and animal health**
 - **Develop national guidelines for early case detection, and taking and transportation of specimens**
 - **Train health workers about disease, and taking and transportation of specimens**
 - **Strengthen the testing capacity of Provincial centers for preventive medicine and NIHE/Pasteur Institutes: PCR and BSL-3 facilities**

DETECTION AND REPORTING

- Set up and train multidisciplinary mobile teams for early detection and rapid responses at all levels
- Set up the influenza like-illness surveillance system
- Quick reporting from local authorities to central level by fax or telephone
- Regularly reporting to WHO
- ✓ ***Lack of facilities for testing in the provinces: PCR equipment, rapid test-kits and mobile lab***
- ✓ ***Lack of standard protocol, equipment and training for mobile teams for early detection and rapid response of the potential pandemic***

ASSESSMENT AND DECISION MAKING

- 1. Develop influenza pandemic preparedness plan at all levels with the inter-sectoral involvement**
- 2. Regularly meeting of Inter-sectoral Steering Committees at MoH and at Government Office. High commitment and leadership of the government**
 - Making an internal decision to declare the state of emergency**
 - Activating national pandemic preparedness plan and emergency operating center**
- 3. Rapidly informing and communicating with the public through mass media, especially TV**

ASSESSMENT AND DECISION MAKING

4. Conduct exercises for early detection and rapid response to the pandemic for checking the mechanism of inter-sectoral collaboration and for mobilizing resources
 5. Working closely, informing and requesting WHO for external assistance for risk assessment
- ✓ ***Lack of skill for risk assessment***

MOBILIZING RESOURCES

- 1. Set up national and local human resources: multidisciplinary pandemic steering committees and response teams, clear responsibility of ministries.**
- 2. Request and work closely with international experts: WHO, FAO, US CDC, Japan, Canada....**
- 3. Mobilize financial resources from different sources: central and local government, international donors (WHO, FAO, ADP, USA, Japan, Canada, EU....), and the community**

MOBILIZING RESOURCES

4. Strengthen the capacity of health care system (intensive care equipment and PPE), plan for stockpile antiviral drugs (request WHO, international donors and Roche Company) development of H5N1 vaccines
5. Development of strategy for risk communication (media involvement): training journalist, regularly meetings, providing update information...
 - ✓ ***Lack of funding***
 - ✓ ***Lack of mechanism for international collaboration***

IMPLEMENTAION OF CONTAINEMENT MEASURES

- 1. Plan for mass prophylaxis with antiviral drugs for close contact and high risk persons (including importation, distribution and administration of antiviral drugs**
- 2. Plan to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (including quarantine, social contact and movement restriction, school closure,...)**
- 3. Set up mechanism for obtaining and coordinating support from international partners: MoH is coordinator**

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTAINMENT MEASURES

4. Set up national guidelines and system for clinical patient management, temporary on-site clinics...
5. Set up the mechanism and strengthen the risk communication and public awareness: Subcommittee for information
 - ✓ *Shortage of stockpile of antiviral drugs. How many capsules to be stockpiled?*
 - ✓ *Lack of skill health workers for using incentive care equipment*
 - ✓ *Lack of experiences of inter-sectoral collaboration in rapid responding to pandemic*

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. Develop plan for distribution and administration of antiviral and other needed supplies to provinces
 2. Plan for surveillance of resistance and adverse events of antiviral drugs
 3. Plan to study and monitor antiviral susceptibility and drug resistance
- ✓ *Lack of plan for evaluation of rapid response measurement*
 - ✓ *Capacity and resources for surveillance, research are still limited.*



Thank you!

Tranh màu dầu Việt Nam - VIETNAMESE OIL CANVAS