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**Infectious Disease Surveillance**

### Session 41

**Poster & Exhibition Hall** 12:45–14:15  
**Level 22** Thursday, June 14, 2012

#### 41.001 Activity of Tigecycline and comparators against aerobic intra-abdominal pathogens in Asia/Pacific: 2004–2011  
R. Badal¹, M. Hackel¹, S. Bouchillon¹, B. Johnson¹, D. Hoban¹, S. Hawser², M. Dowzicky³  
¹Schaumung, IL (USA), ²Epalinges (Switzerland), ³Collegeville, PA (USA)

#### 41.002 Development of lateral flow test for the fast identification of *Vibrio cholerae* O1  
E. Baranova  
Obolensk (Russian Federation)

#### 41.003 Factors related to the occurrence of poliomyelitis in Nepal  
A. Bhattachan¹, S. Jairenpituk¹, P. Satitvipawee¹, W. Schluter², T. Sedai³, S. Upreti³  
¹Bangkok (Thailand), ²Lalitpur (Nepal), ³Kathmandu (Nepal)

#### 41.004 Potential threat of asymptomatic Leishmania donovani infection in Nepal  
N. R. Bhattarai¹, B. Khanal¹, S. Rijal¹, J.-C. Dujardin²  
¹Dharan (Nepal), ²Antwerp (Belgium)

#### 41.005 The molecular epidemiology of varicella-zoster virus (VZV) in Czech Republic  
Hradec Kralove (Czech Republic)

#### 41.006 Transforming national human and veterinary disease surveillance systems from paper into integrated electronic form in the FSU countries  
A. Burdakov, A. Oukharov, T. Wahl  
Overland Park, KS (USA)

#### 41.007 Burden of dengue infection in children and adults of Bang Phae district, Ratchaburi province: The DVI project in Thailand  
P. Chanthavanich¹, C. Sirivichayakul¹, K. Limkittikul¹, A. Riewpaiboon¹, A. Sabchareon¹, J. Lim², B. Maskery², A. Amarasinghe², L. J. Da Silva²  
¹Bangkok (Thailand), ²Seoul (Korea, Republic of)

#### 41.008 Incidence of invasive Salmonella infections in Agogo, Ghana  
F. Marks¹, L. Cruz Espinoza¹, Y. Adu-Sarkodie¹, N. Sarpong², R. Krunkamp³, W. Loag¹, T. F. Wierzba¹, C. Meyer³, J. May³  
¹Seoul (Korea, Republic of), ²Kumasi (Ghana), ³Hamburg (Germany)

#### 41.009 Spatio-temporal dispersion of Aedes taeniorhynchus in Florida  
M. Falkner, K. J. Linthicum, S. C. Britch, L. Mao, A. Tatem  
Gainesville, FL (USA)

#### 41.010 Impact of immunization against hepatitis B virus in areas of high endemicity in Brazil  
G. Figueiredo¹, R. MOREIRA¹, M. R. Cardoso¹, L. Pereira², G. Coral³, A. Stein³, C. Braga³, U. Montarroyos³, R. Ximenes³  
¹São Paulo (Brazil), ²Recife (Brazil), ³Porto Alegre (Brazil)

#### 41.011 Epidemiology of human leptospirosis in Mayotte and identification of circulating Leptospira isolates  
T. Lernout¹, P. Bourhy², L. Collet³, A. Achirafi¹, C. Giry³, F. Petinelli³, M. Picardeau², L. Filleul³  
¹Mamoudzou (France), ²Paris (France), ³Saint Denis, Reunion (France)

#### 41.012 A measles case study in a traveller: An international challenge  
A. Fior¹, V. Moneti¹, I. Mendes², Y. Shigaeva³, S. Rodrigues³, E. Pinto¹, F. Borges³, K. Mansinho¹  
¹Lisbon (Portugal), ²Cascais (Portugal), ³Beja (Portugal)

#### 41.013 WHO polio laboratory network in Europe—safeguarding the frontiers using modern technology  
E. Gavrilin, A. Goel, R. Spataru, M. Mulders, R. Martin  
Copenhagen (Denmark)

#### 41.014 Early warning and epidemic intelligence in the Mediterranean region and Balkan countries: an EpiSouth network challenge  
F. Ait Belghti¹, C. Giese¹, P. Barboza¹, E. Anis², M. Bromberg¹, M. Bejaoui³, Z. Vratinca³, D. Lausevic³, N. Ramadani³, A. Kavalesthi³, A. Leventhal², S. Hussein³, R. S. Y. Al-Haddadin⁴, C. Gauci⁵, T. Melillo Fenech⁵, M. Ben Ghorbal¹, A. Ruegis⁶  
¹Saint Maurice (France), ²Jerusalem (Israel), ³Tel Hashomer (Israel), ⁴Tunis (Tunisia), ⁵Podgorica (Montenegro), ⁶Pristhina (Kosovo, Republic of), ⁷Amman (Jordan), ⁸Msida (Malta), ⁹Rabat (Morocco)
Early warning and Epidemic Intelligence in the Mediterranean region and Balkan countries: an EpiSouth network challenge


EpiSouth Network: The network is composed of 27 countries and 7 Working Programmes (WP).

Objective of the EpiSouth PLUS project:
- Enhance health security in the Mediterranean area and South-East Europe by enhancing and strengthening the preparedness to common health threats and bio-security risks at national and regional levels in the countries of the EpiSouth network.
- Epicbek (EI) and cross-border alerts.

EI Definition and Characteristics:
- EI aims to detect potential health risks for the EpiSouth countries population.
- In all countries devoted resources to public health are limited and duplication should be minimised as much as possible. The EI carried out by EpiSouth is initially based on the expertise developed since 2002, by the Institut de Veille Sanitaire (InVS).

EpiSouth Thematic Notes:
- Thematic Notes
- ad hoc

EpiSouth Early warning system:
- Mediterranean Alert Early warning system
- Secured web site (confidential)
- To share national alerts/confidential information
- Operational since November 09

EpiSouth support to major public health crisis:
- The Novel (A/H1N1) pandemic in 2009
  - Source of data: EpiSouth countries
  - Data collected:
    - Confirmed cases
    - Case definition and case management
    - Deaths / severe cases
    - Transmission, circulation intensity
    - Importation: local cases
  - Confirmed cases forwarded to ECDC (esp. Middle-East, North African region)
  - Descriptive analysis on a weekly basis
  - Information shared with the network:
    - Weekly bulletin (until the end)
  - 2011: 107 postings (51%)
  - 2010: 58 postings (51%)

EpiSouth network perspectives:
- Global crisis = Global response
- Common understanding and expectation from epidemic intelligence throughout the area
- Need to strengthen public health information sharing in the area

West Nile virus outbreaks in the Mediterranean area:
- 2010 WN epidemic
  - Unexpected high viral circulation
  - Surveillance systems have been strengthened in some countries
- 2009: 21 postings (19%)

EpiSouth tools: 3 different formats:
- The EpiSouth Weekly Epidemiological bulletin
- e-Web:
  - 136 geo. areas (01/06/2012)
  - 87 themes;
  - 754 events
- Geographical patterns of transmission
- Epidemiological changes
- Emerging phenomenon
- Lethality
- Mortality
- Morbidity
- Transmissibility / spread
- Knowledge of the causal agent
- Re-emergence of a previously controlled disease
- Surveillance systems have been strengthened in some countries
- Articulation and synergies with other WP especially WP4 laboratory

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