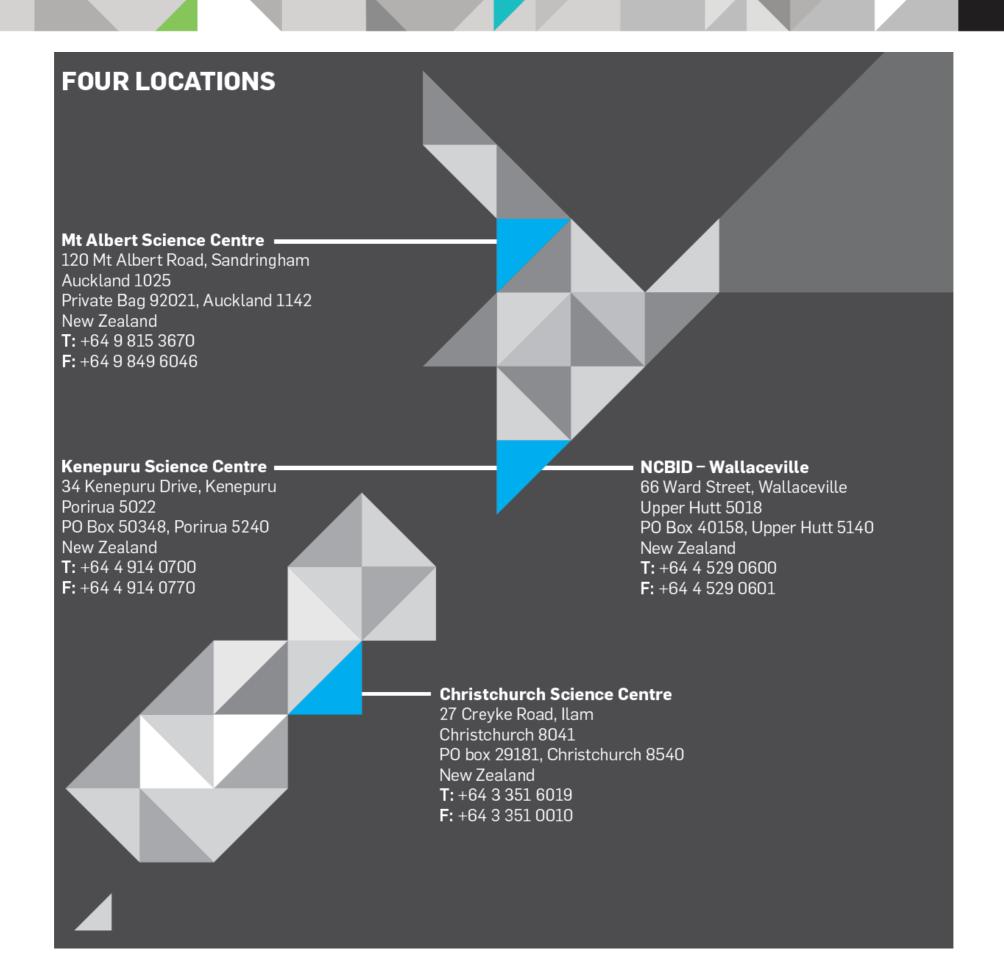
Responding to emerging infectious disease
The role of national public health and laboratory services

Virginia Hope 07 February 2017



EIDs in NZ



Salmonella DT160 2001

New Zealand Zika numbers balloon

2 June 2016

NZ-based mosquito could transmit Zika - researchers

23 July 2016

Risk of Zika infection low in New Zealand

19 August 2016



Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 and Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1) Co-infection, New Zealand, 2009

Matthew Peacey, Richard J. Hall, Stephanie Sonnberg, Mariette Ducatez, Shevaun Paine, Mackenzie Nicol, Jacqui C. Ralston, Don Bandaranayake, Virginia Hope, Richard J. Webby, and Sue Huang

Co-infection with seasonal influenza A (H1N1) and pandemic (H1N1) 2009 could result in reassortant viruses that may acquire new characteristics of transmission, virulence, and oseltamivir susceptibility. Results from oseltamivir-sensitivity testing on viral culture suggested the possibility of co-infections with oseltamivir-resistant (seasonal A [H1N1]) and -susceptible (pandemic [H1N1] 2009) viruses.

Ebola scare sparks Parliament lockdown 6:14 PM Tuesday Nov 11, 2014

Waikato Hospital close ward to stop spread of 'superbug'

Last updated 16:00, September 10 2015











One ward at the Waikato Hospital has been closed after a superbug infected three patients.

A Waikato person holidaying in Australia contracted a multi-drug resistant superbug and infected three other patients at Waikato Hospital in Hamilton.

There are now four patients that have tested positive for carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae (CRE), forcing the hospital to close one of its wards in the Older Persons and Rehabilitation building.

Enterobacteriaceae with acquired carbapenemases, 2015

The acquired or transferable (as opposed to chromosomally encoded) carbapenemases found in Enterobacteriaceae belong to three of the four major classes of β -lactamases: classes A, B and D.1 Class A acquired carbapenemases include the *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemases, the so-called KPCs. Class B metallo- β -lactamases (MBLs) include several types of acquired carbapenemases, the most common being the New Delhi metallo- β -lactamases (NDMs), and the IMP and VIM metallo- β -lactamases. Class D acquired carbapenemases in Enterobacteriaceae belong to the OXA-48 group of β -lactamases.

Anti-microbial resistance

Canterbury superbug patients a 'frightening sign'

CATE BROUGHTON Last updated 20:33, November 6 2015











30 people tested positive for CRE in NZ between 2009 and 2014

Confirmation three people have left Christchurch hospitals with a rare multi antibiotic-resistant bacteria was another sign of a growing world-wide problem, an antibiotics expert says.

Three people tested positive as potential carriers of Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) Canterbury District Health Board (CDHB) said on Friday.



MDRTB, XDRTB

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	5	1	3	12	13	43	48

Carbapenemase-producing enterobacteriaceae 2009-2016

ESR Services

Largest team of forensic, social, radiation and infectious diseases scientists and epidemiologists in New Zealand - around 400 employees



- Forensic Science
- Food Science
- Health Science
- Social Science
- Radiation Science
- Water Science
- Workplace drug testing

ESR – Health Science

ESR provides laboratory and epidemiological services and advice for the detection, identification and monitoring of bacteria and viruses that cause infectious disease and also collaborates on research projects with organisations in New Zealand and other countries.



- Disease and risk factor surveillance
- Bacteriology testing
- Virology testing
- Molecular microbiology
- NZ Culture Collection
- Outbreak investigation
- Communicable disease research



ESR – Food Science

ESR is the core food safety science provider to the Ministry for Primary Industries

- Food forensics
- Molecular typing
- Meat speciation for validation and authentication of foods
- Food virology
- Food chemistry
- Food microbiology
- Risk profiling
- Outbreak response



ESR – Water Science

ESR supports health authorities, local government and communities by supplying scientific advice and expertise on the management of drinking, recreational and wastewater.

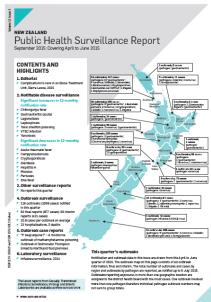


- Groundwater quality and monitoring
- Impacts of on-site waster water discharges
- Drinking-water investigation and analysis
- Sustainable biowaste solutions
- Faecal source tracking
- Environmental risk assessments and sanitary surveys





- Monitors the epidemiology of bacterial and viral pathogens and anti-microbial resistance
- Microbiological reference laboratory discovers and/or identifies new bacteria and viruses resistance/ resistomes
- Provides coordination and documentation for national outbreak
 - investigation for existing and emerging pathogens
- Provides aberrant infectious disease events reports
- Identifies, studies and monitors risk factors
- Undertakes reporting on emerging/re-emerging infectious diseases e.g. Zika, Ebola, Polio, measles
- Liaises and shares information with appropriate local and international laboratory and epidemiological organisations
- Supports government agency response to intentional events
- Provides advice on control measures



Notifiable Infectious Diseases Under the Health Act 1956

Section A – Infectious Diseases Notifiable to a Medical Officer of Health and Local Authority

Acute gastroenteritis **	Campylobacteriosis	
Cholera	Cryptosporidiosis	
Giardiasis	Hepatitis A	
Legionellosis	Listeriosis	
Meningoencephalitis – primary amoebic	Salmonellosis	
Shigellosis	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	
Yersiniosis		

Section B – Infectious Diseases Notifiable to Medical Officer of Health

Anthrax	Arboviral diseases		
Brucellosis	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) and other spongiform		
	encephalopathies		
Cronobacter species	Diphtheria		
Haemophilus influenzae b	Hepatitis B		
Hepatitis C	Hepatitis (viral) not otherwise specified		
Hydatid disease	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (including HPAI subtype H5N1)		
Invasive pneumococcal disease	Leprosy		
Leptospirosis	Malaria		
Measles	Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)		
Mumps	Neisseria meningitidis invasive disease		
Non-seasonal influenza (capable of being transmitted between human beings)	Pertussis		
Plague	Poliomyelitis		
Q fever	Rabies and other lyssaviruses		
Rheumatic fever	Rickettsial diseases		
Rubella	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)		
Tetanus	Tuberculosis (all forms)		
Verotoxin-producing or Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli Viral haemorrhagic fevers	Yellow fever		

Section C- Infectious Diseases Notifiable to Medical Officer of Health without Identifying Information of Patient or Deceased Person

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
Gonorrhoeal infection
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection
Syphilis

Diseases Notifiable to Medical Officer of Health (Other than Notifiable Infectious Diseases)

Notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health

Cysticercosis

Decompression sickness

Lead absorption equal to or in excess of 0.48μ mol/l (10μg/dl)***

Poisoning arising from chemical contamination of the environment

Taeniasis

Trichinosis

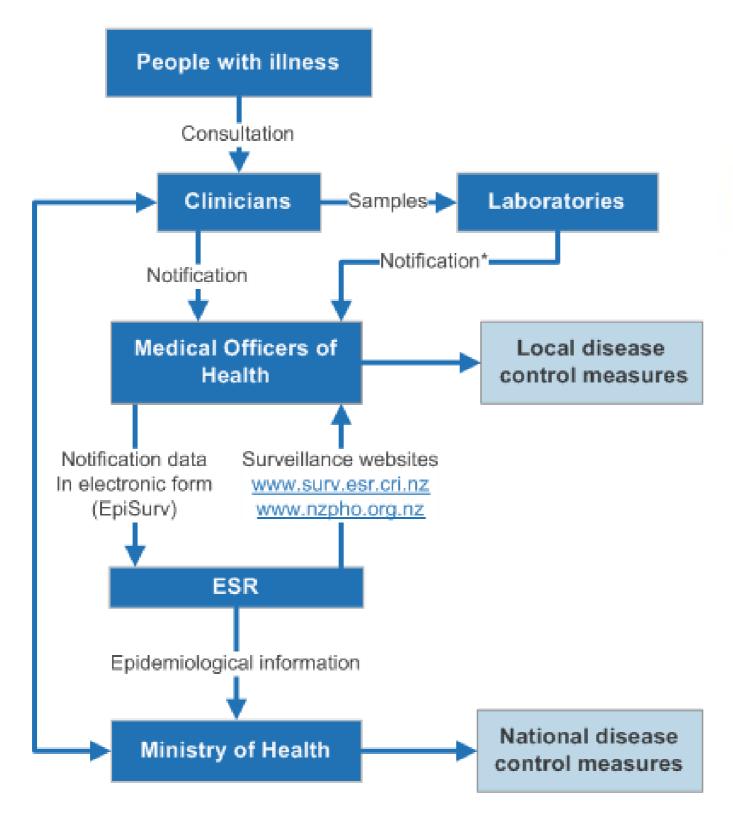
During times of increased incidence health practitioners may be requested to report, with informed consent, to their local medical officer of health cases of communicable diseases not on this list.

Not every case of acute gastroenteritis is necessarily notifiable, only those where there is a suspected common source or from a person in a high risk category (for example, a food handler, an early childhood service worker) or single cases of chemical, bacterial, or toxic food poisoning such as botulism, toxic shellfish poisoning (any type) and disease caused by verotoxin or Shiga toxin- producing *Escherichia coli*.

Where occupational exposure is suspected, please also notify the agency responsible for workplace health and safety through the notifiable occupational diseases system.



- National notifiable disease surveillance database is EpiSurv
- EpiSurv collates notifiable disease information on a real time basis from the public health services in NZ
- ESR operates the EpiSurv database on behalf of the Ministry of Health (MoH)





^{*} From 21 December 2007

Event identification and alerting

- Surveillance systems
 - ESR reference laboratories
 - New bacteria or virus
 - Rare serotype
 - Large cluster of one type of organism
 - Routine epidemiological surveillance
 - Public Health Unit staff, clinicians, others
 - Early Aberration
 Reporting System















Reference: ESR Guidelines for the investigation and control of disease outbreaks – page 5









Welcome	Friday 3rd July 2015
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Early Aberration Reporting System

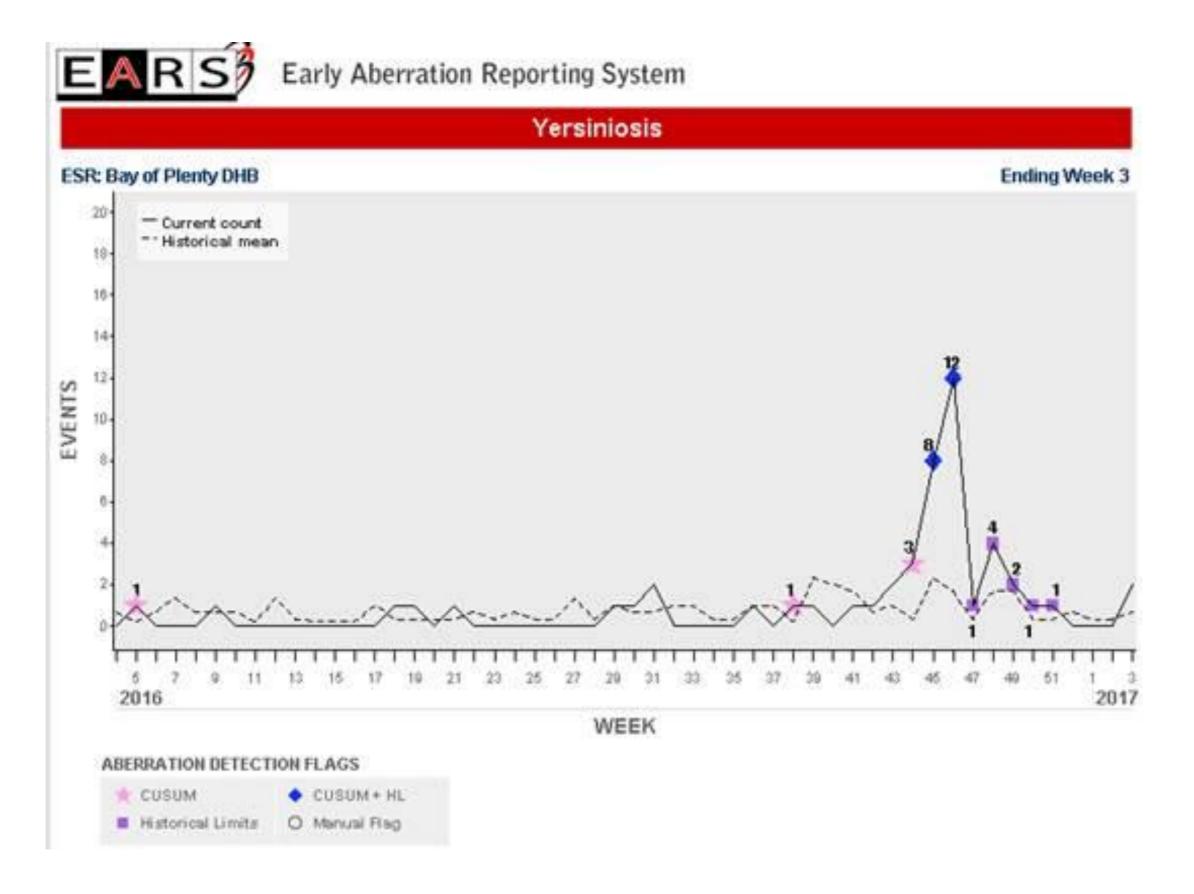
SITE CONTENTS

- ▶ Home
- Public Health Surveillance
- Surveillance Reports
- EpiSurv
- ▶ LabSurv
- Antimicrobial
 Resistance
- <u>Virological</u>
 <u>Surveillance</u>
- Enteric Reference Laboratory
- Environmental Health Indicators
- **EARS**
 - Notifiable disease analyses
 - Salmonella analyses
 - Background on EARS

Aberration Detection Reports						
by Week (Flagged Data Only)	by Disease (Flagged Data Only)	by DHB (Flagged Data Only)	Trend Graphs (All Data)			
<u>Disease</u>	Campylobacteriosis	New Zealand	Graphic Index - by DHB			
DHB	Cryptosporidiosis Dengue fever	Northland DHB Waitemata DHB	Graphic Index - by Disease			
	Gastroenteritis	Auckland DHB	<u>Disease</u>			
	Giardiasis Haemophilus influenzae	Counties Manukau DHB				
	type b	Waikato DHB				
	Hepatitis A Hepatitis B	Bay of Plenty DHB				
	Hepatitis C	Tairawhiti DHB				
	<u>Legionellosis</u> <u>Leptospirosis</u>	Taranaki DHB Hawke's Bay DHB				
	<u>Listeriosis</u>	Whanganui DHB				
	<u>Malaria</u>	MidCentral DHB				
	Measles Meningococcal disease	Hutt Valley DHB Capital and Coast				
	Mumps	DHB Wairarana DHB				
	Paratyphoid fever	Wairarapa DHB				

Nelson Marlborough

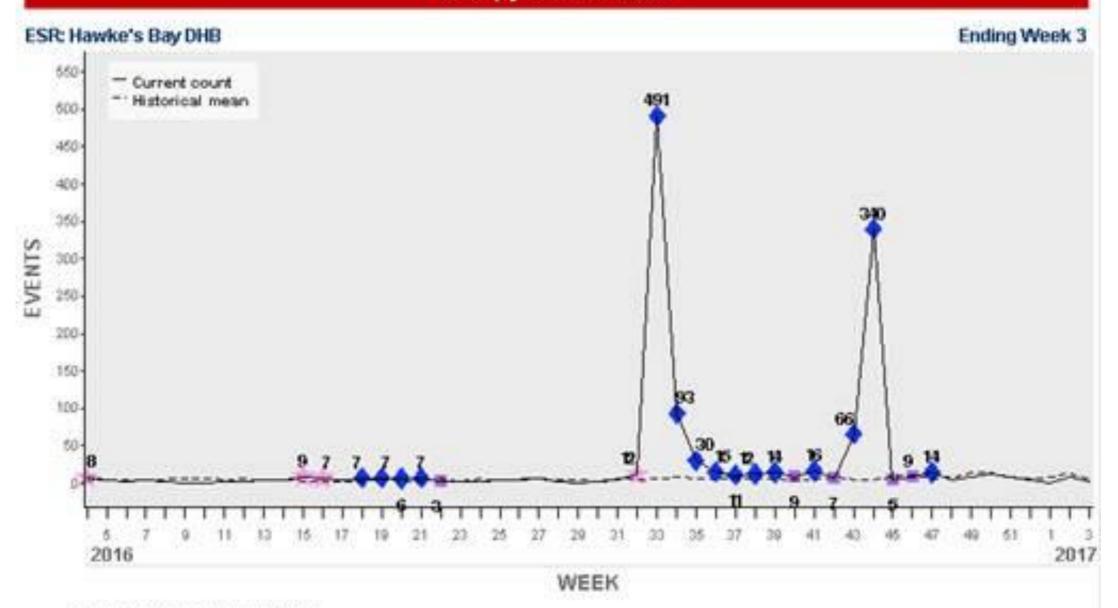
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Early Aberration Reporting System

Campylobacteriosis



ABERRATION DETECTION FLAGS

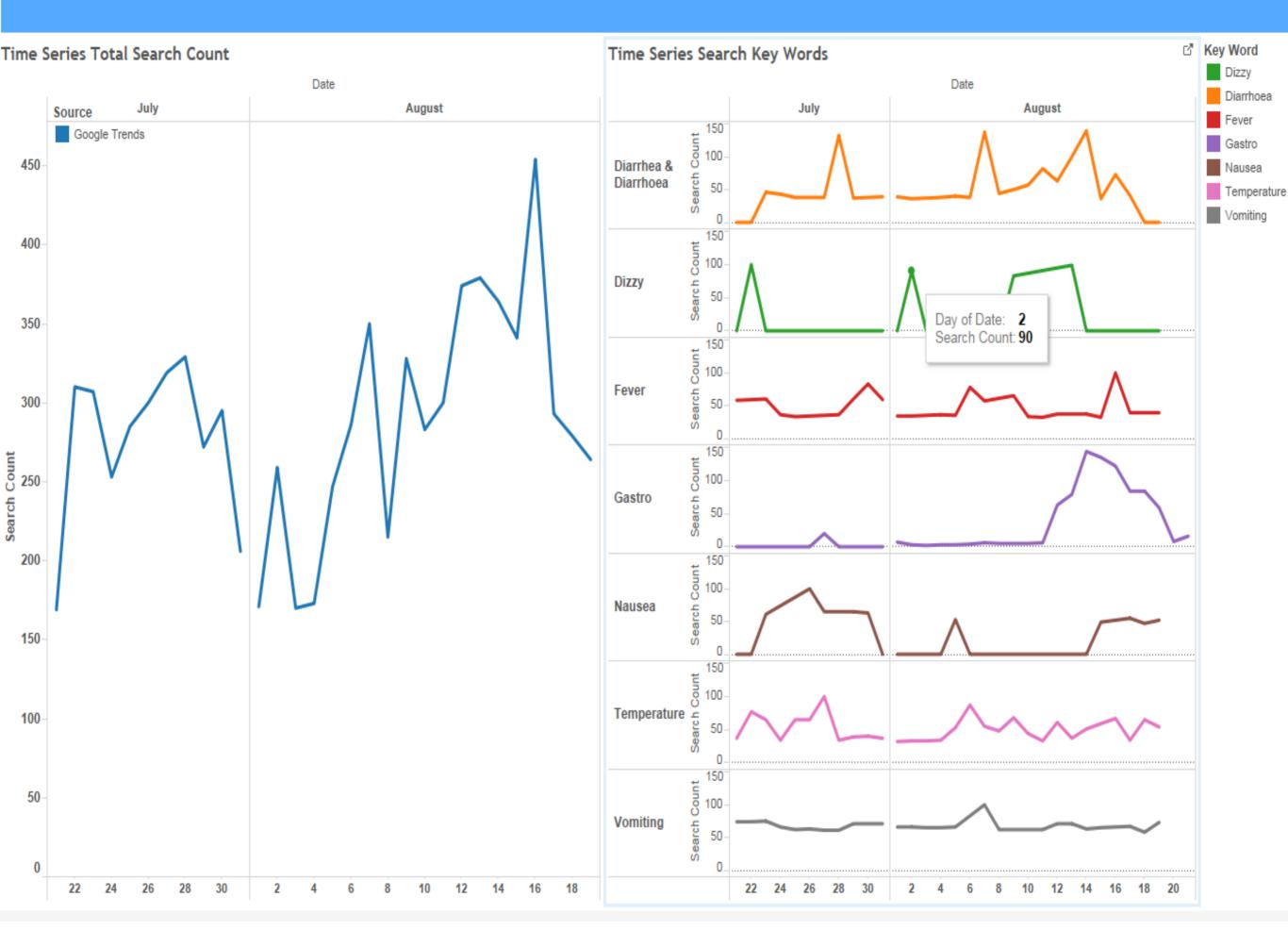


Hawke's Bay Region Google Trends Dashboard

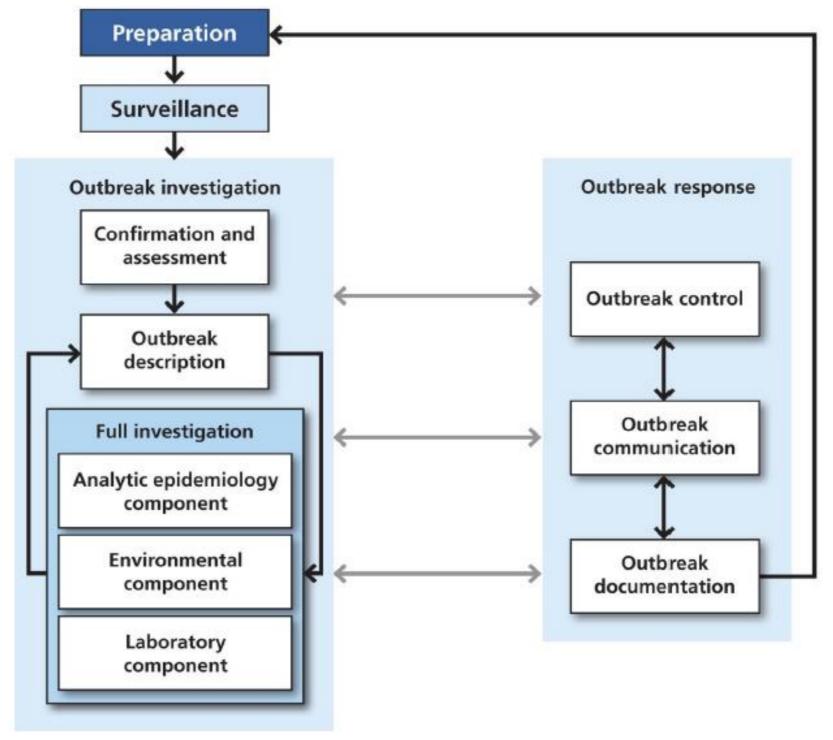
- Google Trends provides normalized data on geospatial and temporal patterns in search volumes for user-specified terms based on Google Search
- Collected Google Trends daily data for Hawke's Bay region for certain key words
- Time period of data collection -> 21st July to 21st August 2016
- Developed an interactive dashboard



Hawke's Bay Region Google Trends Dashboards (1-08-2016 to 21-08-2016)



Outbreak management framework



(Reference: ESR Guidelines for the investigation and control of disease outbreaks)

Epidemiological Skills Development Programme overview

ESR Epidemiological Skills Development Programme





Looking to the future

- Risk prediction and evaluation
 - Syndromic surveillance
 - Mining social media
- Successful collaborations across organisations and disciplines in the moment
 - Compatible and consistent systems and processes
 - Common definitions e.g. clinical microbiology laboratory case definitions (LCDs)
 - ▼ Enhanced communication pathways traditional and broader partners e.g. primary and intensive care

Acknowledgements

- Shevaun Paine, Senior Analyst
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- Helen Heffernan, Science Leader
- Robert Press, Strategic Account Manager

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