



Current and future threats for Europe

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ECDC response activities to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa

- 14 rapid **risk assessments**
- Epidemiological updates (weekly and links to the CDTR)
- Updated factsheets
- ECDC assessed Ebola preparedness in Belgium, Portugal and Romania
- Media and social media activities
- Deployment in Guinea





RAPID RISK



TECHNICAL REPORT

Ebola emergency preparedness in EU Member States

Conclusions from peer-review visits to Belgium, Portugal and Romania

www.ecdc.europa.eu

Ebola research gaps



- **No antiviral drugs or vaccines** for treatment or prevention of Ebola authorised as of September 2016
- Why no vaccines licensed?
- No specific treatment (some use of convalescent sera)
- Operations research programmes in resource-limited setting (e.g. WGS to investigate transmission chains in real time)
- Presence of virus in sperm known but role in sexual transmission not recognized in previous emergences
- PPE performance / ease of use
- Social science / resistance of community (learn from vaccine hesitancy?)

Zika: *Aedes* mosquitoes in Europe



Aedes mosquitoes distribution as of January 2016



Map updates available from:

http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/activities/diseaseprogrammes/emerging_and_vector_borne_diseases/Pages/VBORNET.aspx

Zika research gaps



- No antiviral drugs or vaccines for treatment or prevention of Zika virus infections currently authorised and available
- Criteria for interpreting of diagnostic tests needed (serology: cross reactions, impact of vaccination – when available; PCR ≠ detecting replicating virus)
- Mosquito control: effectiveness of different methods
- Point-of-care tests for frontline providers for accurate diagnoses

West Nile Fever





MERS CoV: Distribution of confirmed cases (by place of probable infection as of 13 October 2015 (n=1 616)



MERS coronavirus in South Korea

Transmission chain of 59 confirmed MERS-CoV cases in South Korea, reported between 20 May and 10 June 2015





Research gaps



 Operations research for early stages of transmission: why nosocomial transmissions still occurs despite all measures and awareness?

Multidrug-resistant TB, EU/EEA, 2014





Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. TB surveillance and monitoring in Europe, 2016.

* DST – drug susceptibility results reported for at least isoniazid and rifampicin 10

Research gaps in TB



• MDR TB: Shorter and easier treatment. Tx for those in contact with MDR TB cases and are infected

Latent TB infection:

- tests to identify who will develop active TB
- A short treatment for LTBI to prevent who will development of active TB
- Screening test: easy, non invasive with high sensitivity to identify those with active or latent TB
- A better vaccine
- Knowledge of interventions for vulnerable populations
- Bio markers: for screening/diagnosis and following Tx to see whether it is working if it can be shortened

Vaccine effectiveness 2014-2015 for seasonal influenza vaccines in EU/EEA*



No heterogeneity $I^2 >= 50.0\%$ or p<0.05; based on crude country-specific VE.

* 1-stage pooled estimate adjusted for age (RCS for A(H1N1) and B; age group for A(H3N2)), onset date (RCS), chronic condition, sex.

*Data developed in multi-country study conducted by the I-MOVE network

Influenza vaccines: Pandemrix and narcolepsy



Country	Age in years	Study design	Definition of onset	Follow-up period	Risk RR/OR	95% CI
Finland	4-19	Cohort	1 st contact to HC	1 Jan 2009 – 15 Aug 2010	12.7	6.1 – 30.8
France	<19 ≥19	Case- control	Date for referral to MSLT	1 April 2009 – 30 April, 2011	5.1 3.9	2.11 – 2.3 1.4 – 11.0
Ireland	5-19	Cohort	1 st contact to HC	1 Apr 2009 - 31 Dec 2010	13.0	4.6 – 34.7
Norway	4-19	Cohort	Date of EDS recorded by patient/family	1 Oct 2009 – 30 June 2010	14.5*	Not reported
Sweden	≤19 21-30 31+	Cohort Cohort Cohort	Date of diagnosis G47.4	1 Oct 2009 – 31 Dec 2010 1 Oct 2009 – 31 Dec 2011	4.06 2.18 1.58	2.87 – 5.58 1.00-4.75 0.68-3.44
United Kingdom	4-19	Case- Cohort SCCS	Date of EDS recorded by GP	6 months post- vaccination	16.2 9.9	3.1 – 84.5 2.1 – 47.9

*Reported as at least 10-fold increase in final scientific publication

AMR: Spread of carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (CPE) in the EU/EEA: assessment by national experts

No case reported

Regional spread

Interregional spread

Endemic situation

Not participating

or not reporting

Sporadic occurrence





Source: Albiger B, et al. Eurosurveillance 2015; 20(45) (12 November 2015).

AMR: Reporting of *mcr-1* gene (colistin resistance) in samples from animal, food, environmental and human origin (as of 13 June 2016)





Source: ECDC, 13 June 2016 [adapted from : Skov RL & Monnet DL. Eurosurveillance 2016;21(9)].

AMR: Outbreak of pandrug-resistant VIM-1 *Providencia stuartii*, Sept.-Nov. 2011



Source: Douka E, et al. Int J Antimicrob Agents 2015;48:533-6.

Vaccine hesitancy: Vaccination policy in Europe is <u>not</u> achieving its public health goal

elimination of measles in Europe by 2010, 2015, 2020 (?!)



Source: TESSy data on measles cases reported **<u>1 January – 30 April 2015</u>**; Measles vaccine coverage (two doses, 2012 – 2013)

ECDC – Improving and protecting public health in Europe





Thank you for your kind attention