



Friday Health Talks
(8th January 2021)

Roles of EWARS in Disasters

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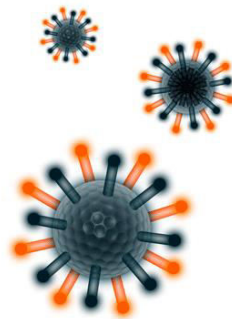


Early Warning, Alert and Response System

(E W A R S)

Why is EWARS important?

Emergencies: Natural disasters, Man-made disasters, Social conflicts, Armed conflicts, etc.





Cyclone Nargis (2008)



Tarlay Earthquake (2011)



Mingalar Taung Nyunt Blast (2011)



Shwebo Earthquake (2012)

Nationwide Flood (2015)



Chauk Earthquake (2016)



Nant San Fire (2016)



Htein Bin Damp Fire (2018)

Flood (2018)



Flood due to spill way destruction of Swar Dam (2018)



Why is EWARS important?

During or after the disasters and emergencies,

- **Collapsed health system:** Disease control activities and Public health services including **communicable disease surveillance system**
- **Health staff: victims of the disasters**
- The existing routine disease surveillance system may be **underperforming, disrupted or non-existent**

**A system should be in place
to rapidly detect and timely response
the potential communicable disease outbreaks
in emergencies and disasters.**

It is EWARS!

What is EWARS?

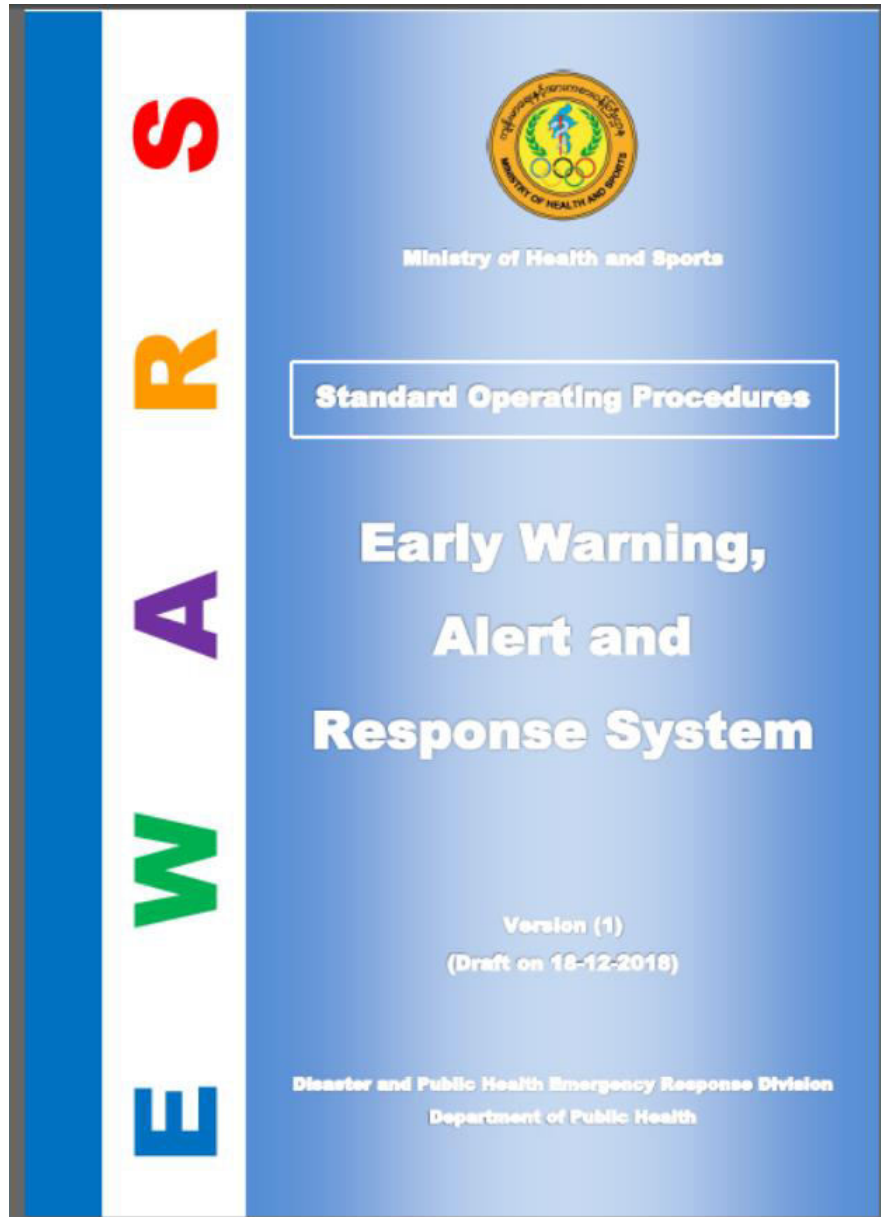
Disease surveillance system in **Syndromic** approach

Early rapid detection and **prompt response** are key

Case definitions – Sensitivity **High**

EWARS is **an adjunct**, **not a substitute**
for the national disease surveillance system.

Government system + **NGOs/ INGOs, Private sector,**
Health Cluster partners, Non-health sector



List of Syndromes

1. Acute bloody diarrhea
2. Acute watery diarrhea with severe dehydration *
3. Acute watery diarrhea with mild/moderate dehydration
4. Acute jaundice syndrome
5. Influenza Like Illness
6. Acute Flaccid Paralysis *
7. Suspected Meningitis *
8. Fever with rash *
9. Confirmed malaria
10. Neonatal tetanus
11. Acute encephalitis syndrome
12. Probable diphtheria *
13. Unusual cluster of health event *
14. Unexplained deaths *
15. Unexplained fever

Reference

Outbreak surveillance and response in humanitarian emergencies

WHO guidelines for EWARN implementation
Geneva, 2012

DISEASE CONTROL IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES



When will EWARS be conducted?

- During or after an disaster or emergency, Department of Public Health (DPHERD & CEU), State/ Regional Health Department and District/ Township Health Department will define the EWARS reporting sites.
- They can increase the number of EWARS reporting sites and can also remove the sites when emergency situation is over.
- Any NGOs/ INGOs, Private sector, Health Cluster partners working in the EWARS reporting sites has to conduct EWARS reporting.

How to report in EWARS?

- EWARS reporting form
 - no. of cases & no. of deaths
 - Gender (male / female)
 - < 5 yrs & ≥ 5 yrs
- Epidemiology week
- Record in a patient register, and transfer to **summary tally sheets**

EWARS Daily Report Form
Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health and Sports, Myanmar

Reporting Organization		Reporting Date		(/ /) dd mm yyyy			
Name of Reporter		Job Title					
State/ Region		Township					
Name of Location		Type of Location		<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> School <input type="checkbox"/> Monastery <input type="checkbox"/> IDP Camp <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Ward Other:			

no.	DISEASE	Code	Cases				Deaths				
			Male		Female		Male		Female		
			<5	≥5	<5	≥5	<5	≥5	<5	≥5	
1.	Acute bloody diarrhea	ABD									
2.	Acute watery diarrhea with severe dehydration*	AWD -SD									
3.	Acute watery diarrhea with mild/ moderate dehydration	AWD -MD									
4.	Acute Jaundice Syndrome	AJS									
5.	Influenza like illness	ILI									
6.	Acute flaccid paralysis*	AFP									
7.	Suspected Meningitis*	MEN									
8.	Fever with rash*	FWR									
9.	Confirmed malaria	CM									
10.	Neonatal tetanus	NNT									
11.	Acute encephalitis syndrome	AES									
12.	Probable diphtheria*	PD									
13.	Unusual cluster of health events*	UCE									
14.	Unexplained deaths*	UED									
15.	Unexplained fever	UEF									
16.	Total new cases	C									
17.	Total referral patients	R									

Please explain any unusual cluster of health event, or unexplained deaths or unexplained fever. Please explain syndromes of patients referred

Please note:

- Immediately notifiable diseases shown in "*" should be reported immediately.
- HOTLINE CONTACT : PHONE ----- SHOC room/ State/Regional Public Health Department
- Report new cases only. Write "0" (zero) if no case has been reported for any of the above listed diseases. Do not leave any space blank.

Health Facility:		Signature	
Focal surveillance Officer:			
Ph:			

How to report in EWARS?

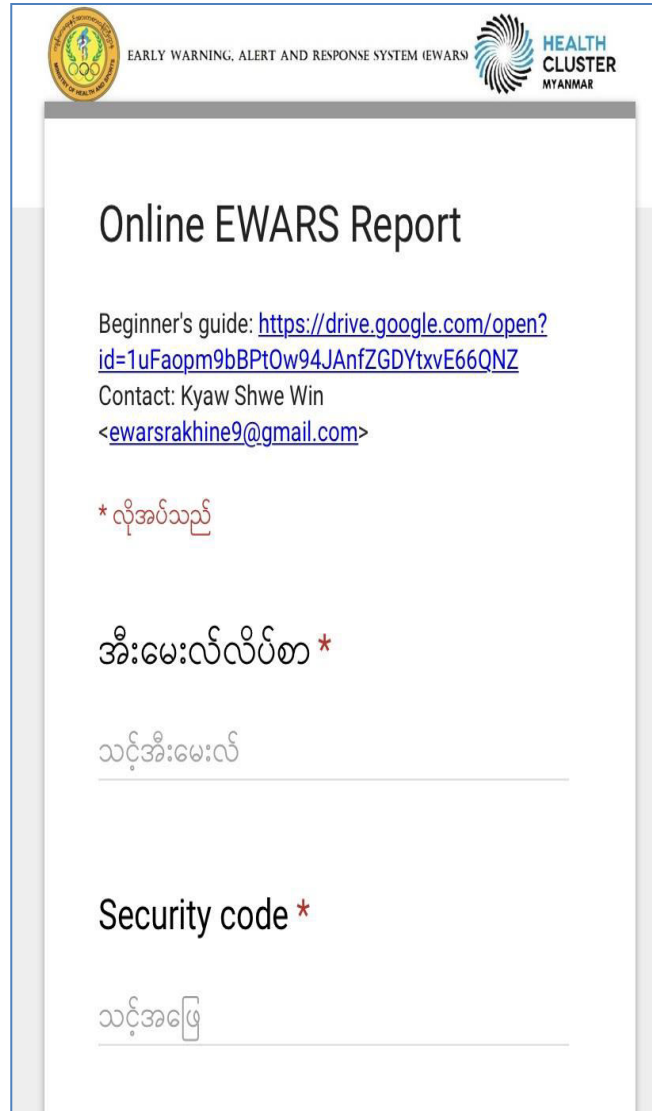
- Frequency of reporting
 - Immediate
 - Daily
 - Weekly
- Should report **quickest means possible**
 - Paper-based
 - Electronic (Web-based)
- **Zero reporting** is important for confusion of equating “no report” with “no cases”.

Online EWARS Reporting & Real time Dashboard

- Data Entry with Google Form
- Database
- Real time dashboard
 - Tables
 - Graphs
 - Maps

Online EWARS Reporting & Real time Dashboard

Data Entry with Google Form



Online EWARS Report

Beginner's guide: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uFaopm9bBPtOw94JAnfZGDYtxvE66QNZ>

Contact: Kyaw Shwe Win
<ewarsrakhine9@gmail.com>

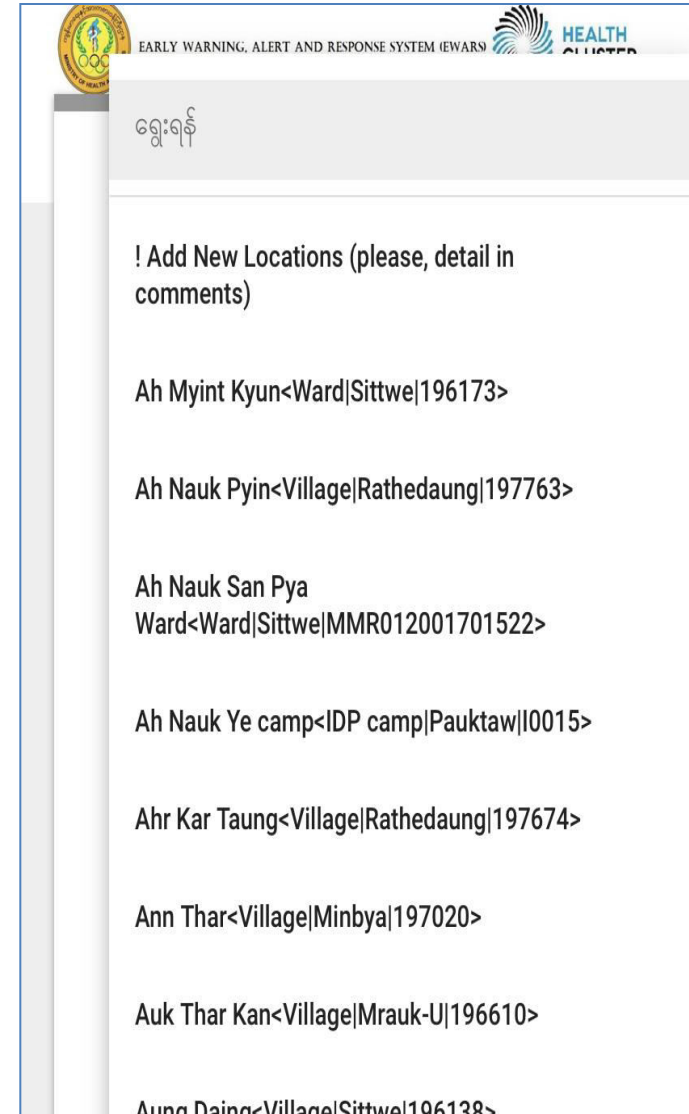
* လိုအပ်သည်

အီးမေးလ်လိပ်စာ *

သင့်အီးမေးလ်

Security code *

သင့်အဖြေ



မြူးရန်

! Add New Locations (please, detail in comments)

Ah Myint Kyun<Ward|Sittwe|196173>

Ah Nauk Pyin<Village|Rathedaung|197763>

Ah Nauk San Pya
Ward<Ward|Sittwe|MMR012001701522>

Ah Nauk Ye camp<IDP camp|Pauktaw|I0015>

Ahr Kar Taung<Village|Rathedaung|197674>

Ann Thar<Village|Minbya|197020>

Auk Thar Kan<Village|Mrauk-U|196610>

Aung Dain<Village|Sittwe|196138>

Online EWARS Reporting & Real time Dashboard

Real time dashboard

2.1 Rakhine EWARS report



Share



Rakhine State EWARS report

Please kindly select reported period (default is last 30 days):

Dec 10, 2020 - Jan 8, 2021



⊕ Township	Organizations	Locations	Reports	Consultations	Notified cases	AWD cases	ILI cases
Sittwe	6	32	160	4,908	1	77	205
Maungdaw	4	22	46	1,656	0	40	181
Myebon	1	1	13	9	0	2	8
Buthidaung	4	11	25	297	1	2	1
Pauktaw	1	4	27	1,576	2	33	0
Rathedaung	3	8	20	264	0	0	0
Mrauk-U	2	6	7	162	0	3	0
null	1	0	1	35	0	2	0
Kyauktaw	1	1	1	37	0	1	0
Grand total	9	85	300	8,944	4	160	395

Township

Location type

Location

Year

Month

Epi week

Online EWARS Reporting & Real time Dashboard

Real time dashboard

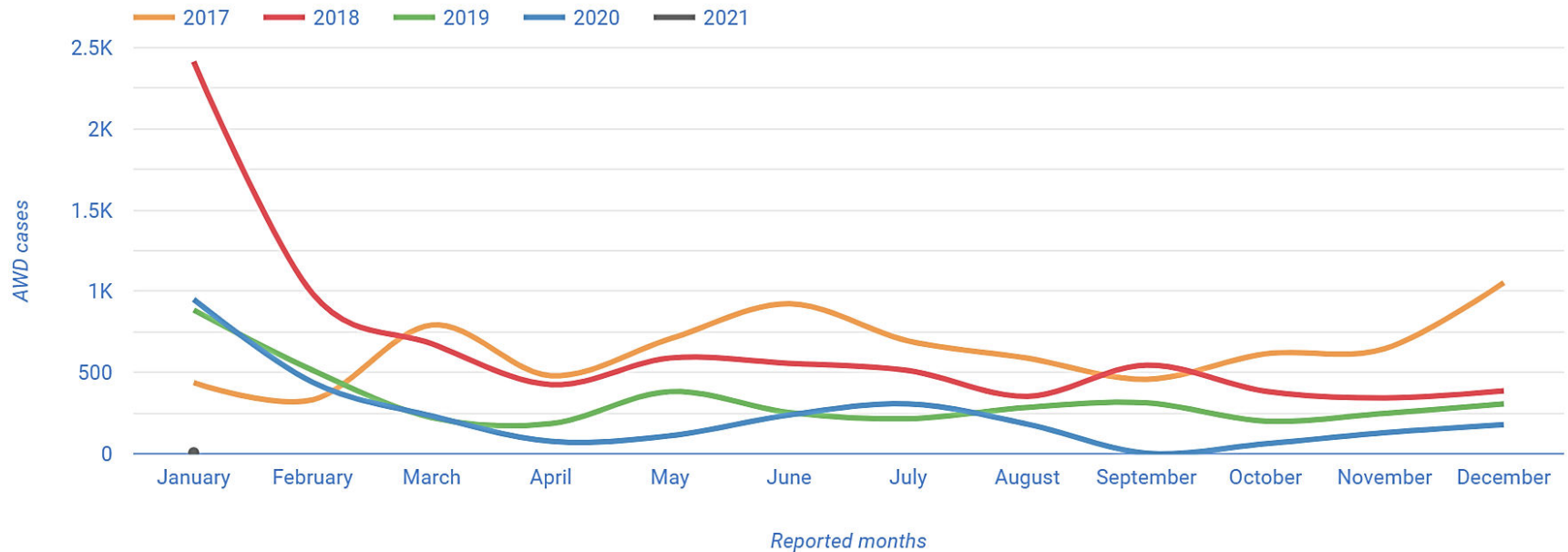
2.1 Rakhine EWARS report



Share



Total number of AWD cases, Rakhine State EWARS data (service utilization)



Online EWARS Reporting & Real time Dashboard

Real time dashboard

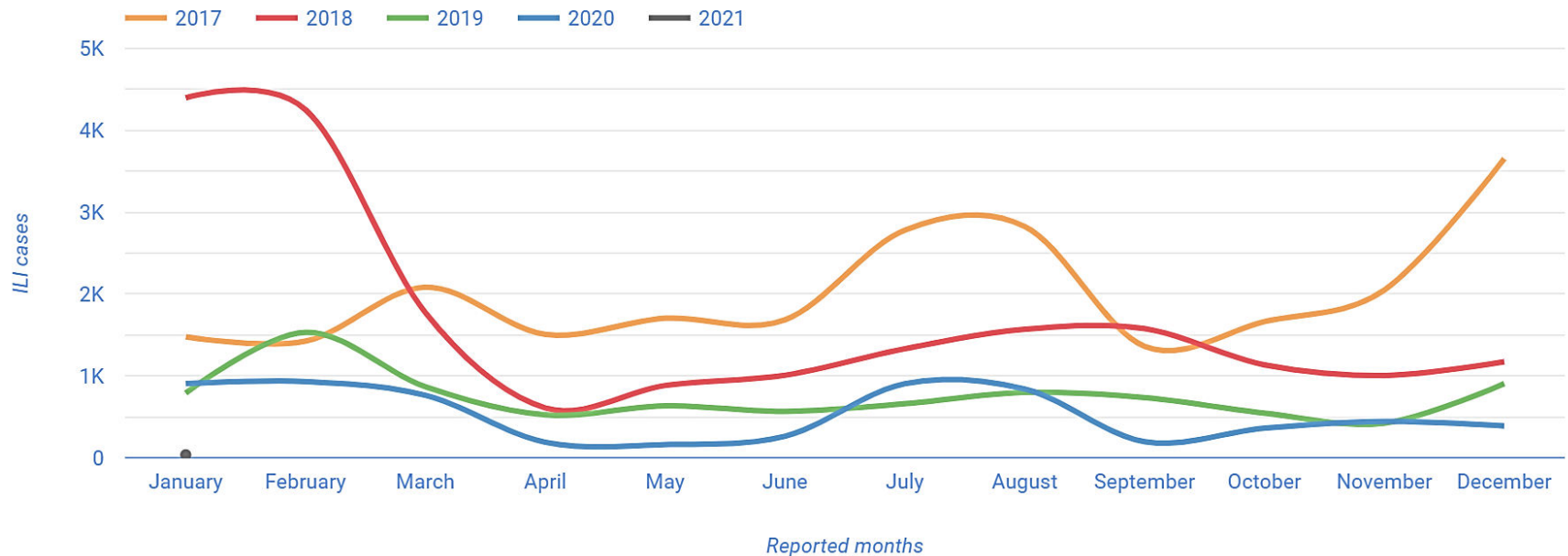
2.1 Rakhine EWARS report



Share



Total number of ILI cases, Rakhine State EWARS data (service utilization)



Alert Verification & Response

- once **an alert** has been received by the EWARS focal point (Special Disease Control Unit) or higher levels, **a systematic verification process starting at the field level** would be initiated **within 24 hours**.
- **On-site investigation and control measures** should begin **as soon as an alert** detected by EWARS has been **verified**.
- The outbreak response have to **follow the guidelines developed by CEU**.

Background of EWARS Establishment in Myanmar

- After the social disaster in 2012 in Rakhine State, in collaboration with the health cluster partners, EWARS was activated by MoH.
- Since then, EWARS has been being implemented as a pilot by mobile health teams in their provision of emergency health care to the displaced population in Rakhine State.
- With the assistance of the WHO, MoHS is strengthening EWARS to detect and respond efficiently and effectively the communicable disease outbreaks in conflict or disaster-affected population.

Background of EWARS Establishment in Myanmar

- With the purpose of enhancing EWARS, EWARS database, Standard Operating Procedures, case definitions and reporting forms were developed by Central Epidemiology Unit (CEU).
- EWARS orientation session was conducted in Naypyidaw on 7 May 2016.
- EWARS training was then conducted in Sittwe on 8 July 2016.

Strengthening of EWARS

- The **Central level review meeting on EWARS** was held in Nay Pyi Taw on 18th December 2018 to finalize the EWARS guidelines and to assess the implementation status.



Strengthening of EWARS

- **State level review meeting on EWARS** was held with IPs in Sittwe on 11th February 2019.



Strengthening of EWARS

- **EWARS trainings** were then conducted in **(7) townships of Rakhine State** from 13th to 19th February 2019.



- **Maungdaw**
- **Buthidaung**
- **Rathaedaung**
- **Kyauktaw**
- **Ponnakyun**
- **Mrauk-U**
- **Myaebon**

Rollout of EWARS to other conflict-affected areas

- The first prioritized areas before rolling EWARS out nationwide are conflict-affected States such as Kachin, Shan and Kayin States.
- Training on EWARS was conducted in Nay Pyi Taw on 15th March 2019.
- Participants were representatives from Kachin, Shan and Kayin State Health Departments and some TMOs and SMO from those States.

Rollout of EWARS to other conflict-affected areas

- Training on EWARS was conducted in Myitkyina Township of Kachin State on 1-11-2019.
- Participants were representatives from Township Health Departments, Kachin State Health Department and NGOs / INGOs in Kachin State.



All national public health surveillance systems should have an EWARN component to rapidly detect and control disease outbreaks.

Thank you

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