

# Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases: a key issue of governance for health



**World Health  
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR  
**Europe**



**Organisation  
mondiale de la Santé**

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**Europe**



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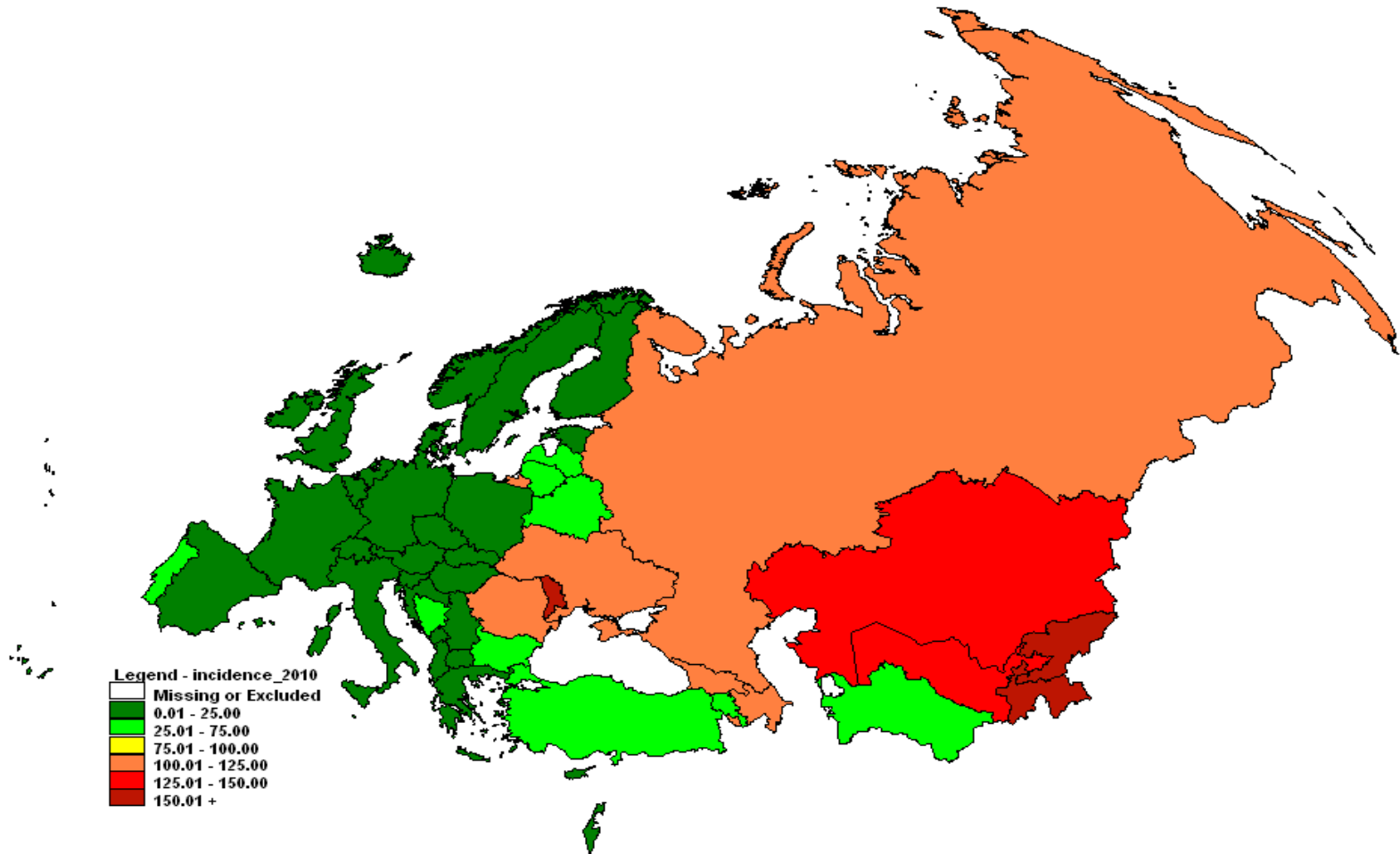
**Всемирная организация  
здравоохранения**

**Европейское** региональное бюро

Zsuzsanna Jakab  
WHO Regional Director  
for Europe

# **A rapidly changing world**

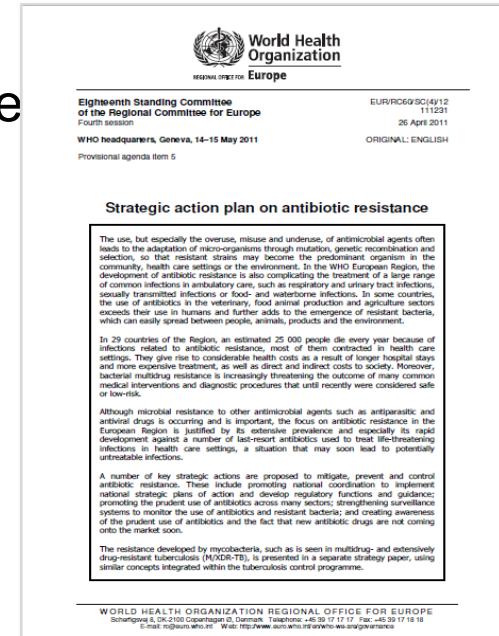
# Tuberculosis (TB) incidence (per 100 000 population) and case detection and treatment success rates (percentage), WHO European Region, 1990–2010



# WHO addresses antimicrobial resistance in the European Region

WHO European action plan, adopted by all 53 Member States, recognizes that:

- antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is neglected in many countries of the Region;
- there is no systematic AMR surveillance in a large part of the Region ;
- there is a need for intersectoral coordination;
- there is international spread of disease through travel and trade;
- there is a need to share international standards and data.

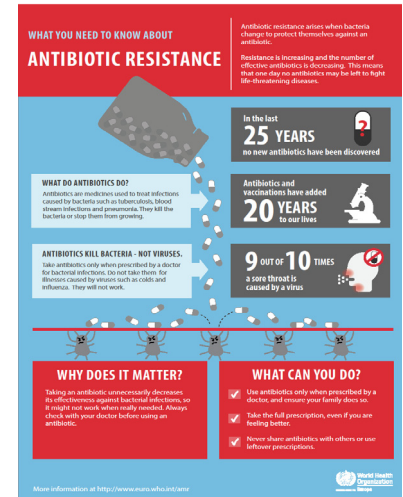


# Implementation of action plan

Specific focus on supporting non-European Union (EU) Member States in:

- intersectoral coordination (including One Health);
- developing national action plans;
- surveillance of antibiotic consumption and resistance; and
- awareness raising (including European Antimicrobial Awareness Day).

For example, through country assessments, national and subregional workshops, training, twinning and consultancies



# Progress of CAESAR network

(Central Asian and eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance)

- Network of national surveillance networks
- Compatible with EU surveillance
- In close collaboration with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)

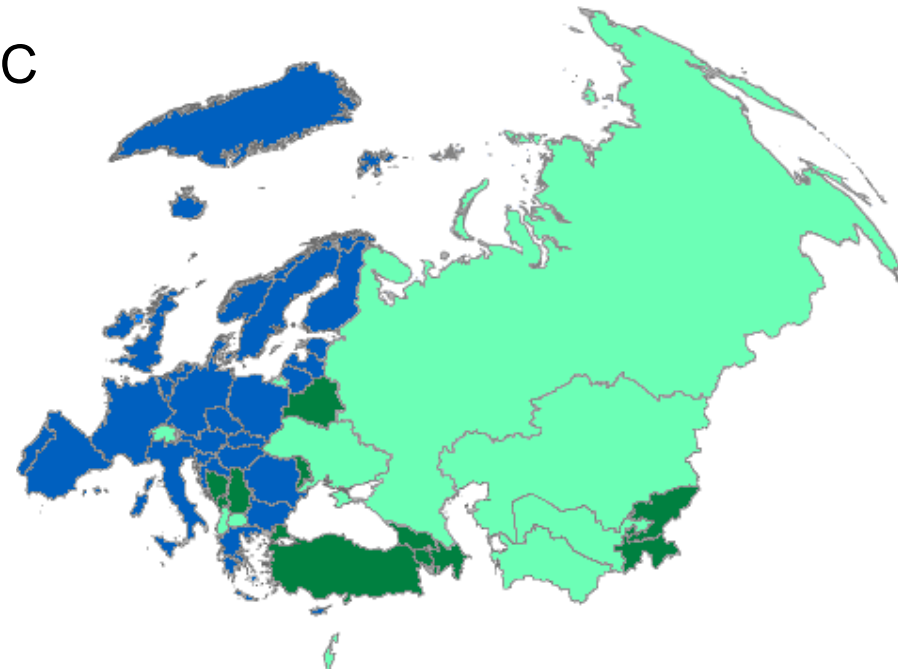
## Status:

- 12 countries engaged in activities
- 4 countries submit data to WHO

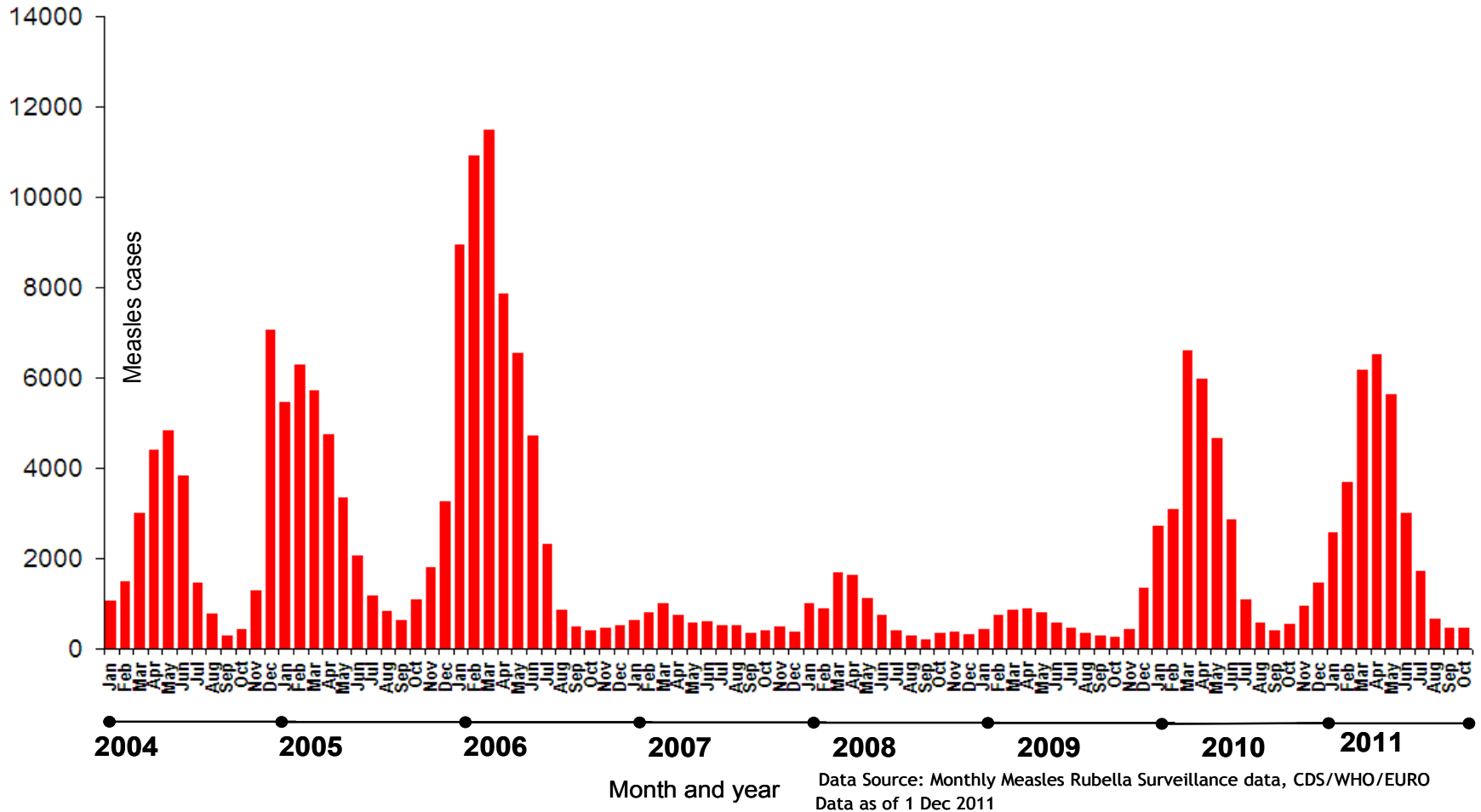


# WHO collects Region-wide data on antimicrobial use

- Technical support to analyze consumption data
- Compatible with EU surveillance
- In close collaboration with ECDC
- Status:
  - *Lancet* paper with data from 13 countries/regions
  - Countries follow up with action

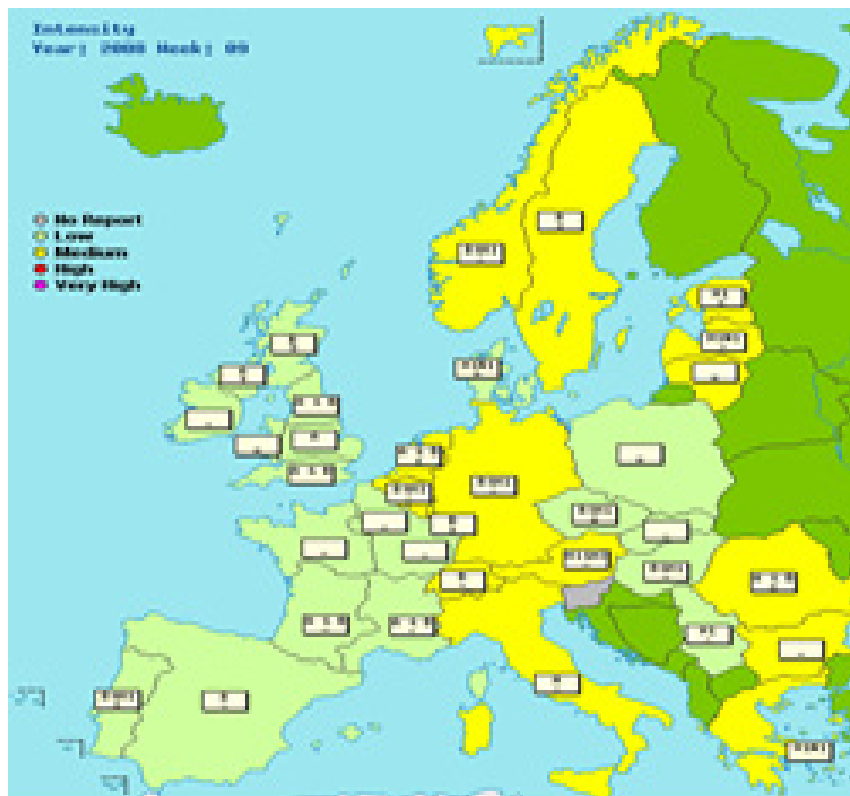


# Measles incidence in the WHO Region 2004–2011

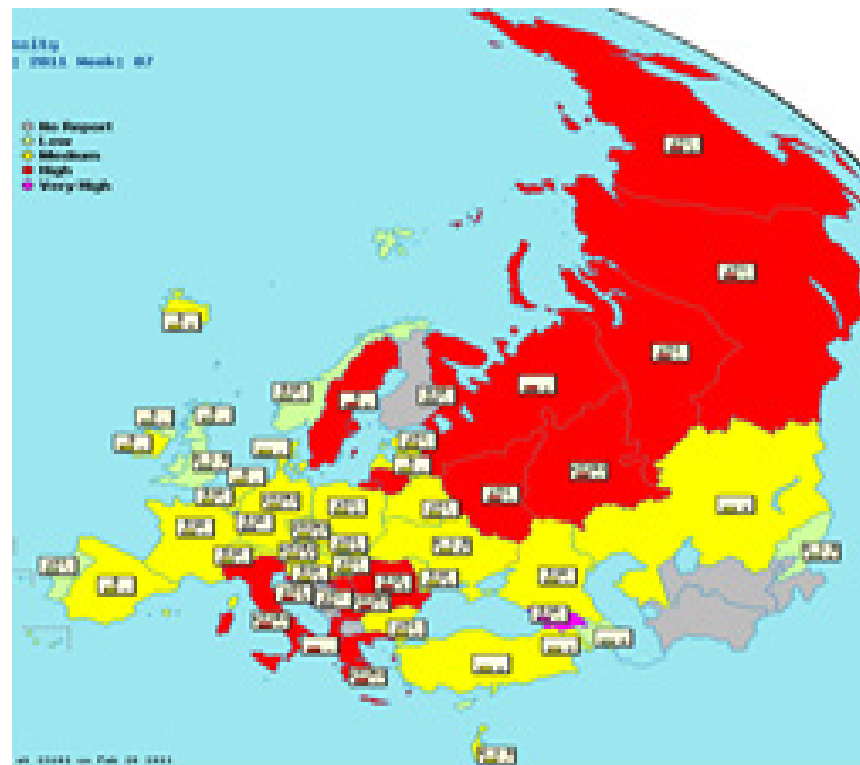




# Expansion of influenza surveillance from EU and European Economic Area countries to all 53 WHO European Member States



Before expansion



After expansion

Source: WHO/ Euroflu

# Health implication of migration: why important for the health sector?

- In a globalized world defined by profound **disparities**, skill shortages, demographic imbalances and climate change, as well as economic and political crises and natural and man-made disasters, **migration is omnipresent**
- Migration is also essential to compensating demographic trends and skill shortages and to assist home communities

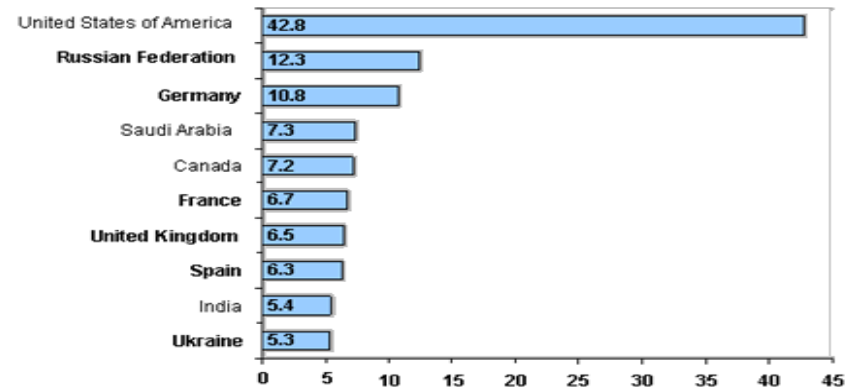
# The WHO European Region and migration

*53 Member States; 886 million people*

In the WHO European Region migrants represent 36% of the population: 77 million migrants



Six of the top 10 countries in the world with most immigrants are in the WHO European Region



High level of diversity in gross domestic product (GDP)/person/year (2009)

- Tajikistan: US\$1900 [rank 192]
- Luxembourg: US\$79 600 [rank 3]

# Ethical and public health aspects of migration



# Mandate, opportunities and legitimacy of action: WHO Constitution and World Health Assembly resolutions

- 2008: World Health Assembly resolution WHA61.17 on the health of migrants** pertains to migrant-sensitive health policies; equitable access to services; information systems to assess migrant health; best practices; building the capacity of health-service providers and professionals; intersectoral action
- 2009: World Health Assembly resolution WHA62.14 on reducing health inequities through action on the social determinants of health** notes the recommendations of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health
- 2010: World Health Assembly resolution WHA63.15 on monitoring the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** focuses on protecting the health of the most vulnerable by constantly monitoring progress towards achievement of the health-related MDGs
- 2010: global consultation on migrant health, Madrid, Spain** took stock of actions by Member States and stakeholders; reached consensus on priority areas and strategies; initiates an operational framework

# WHO project on the public health aspects of migration

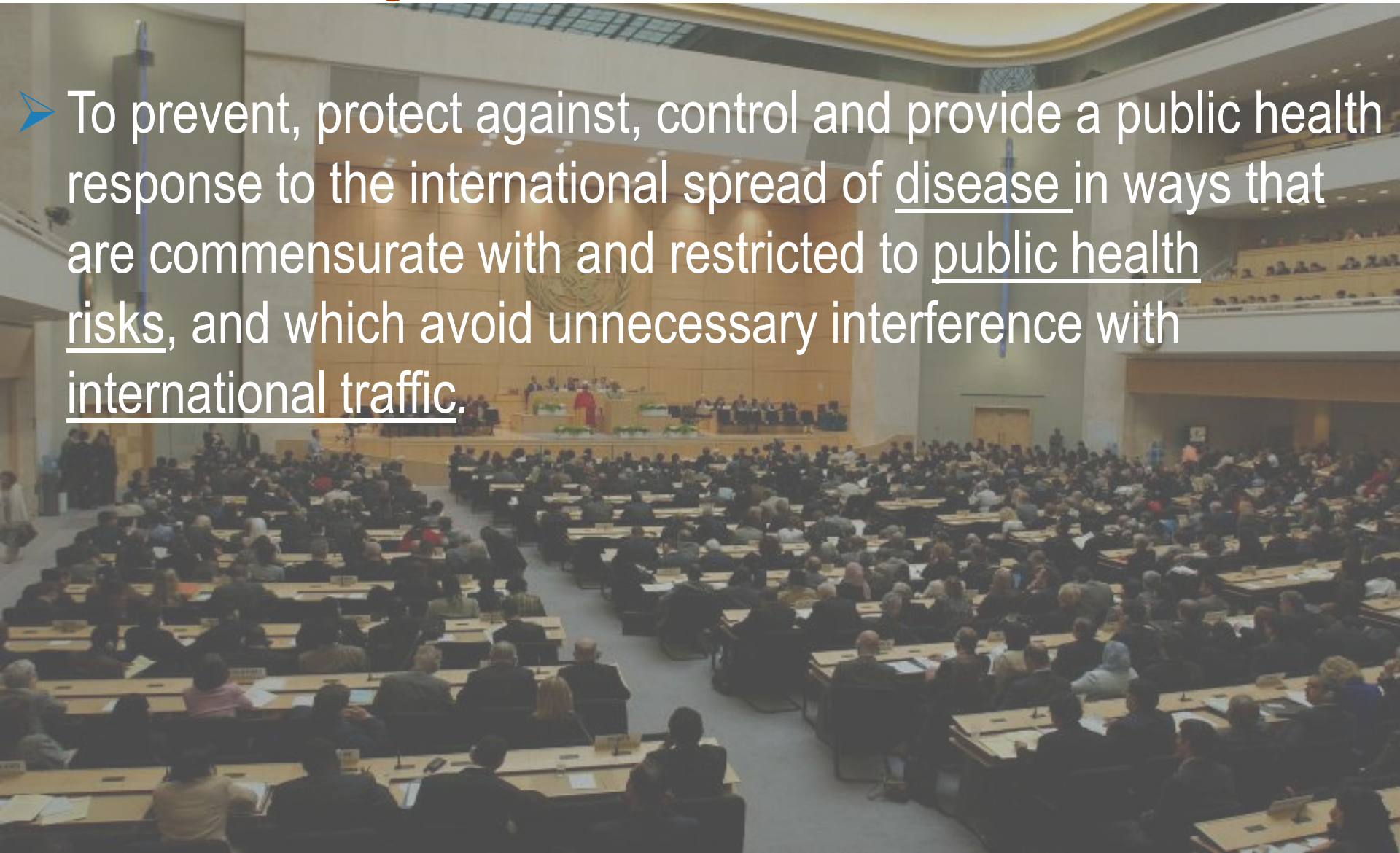
WHO and the National Operational Centre of the Ministry of Health of Greece are preparing to assess the health sector's capacity to manage a large influx of migrants.

Areas of technical collaboration:

- **health-system capacity for emergency preparedness and risk management** in case of a large influx of migrants
- **surveillance** of communicable and noncommunicable diseases among migrant populations during crises
- **equitable access to health services** for migrants
- strengthening the **health information system**

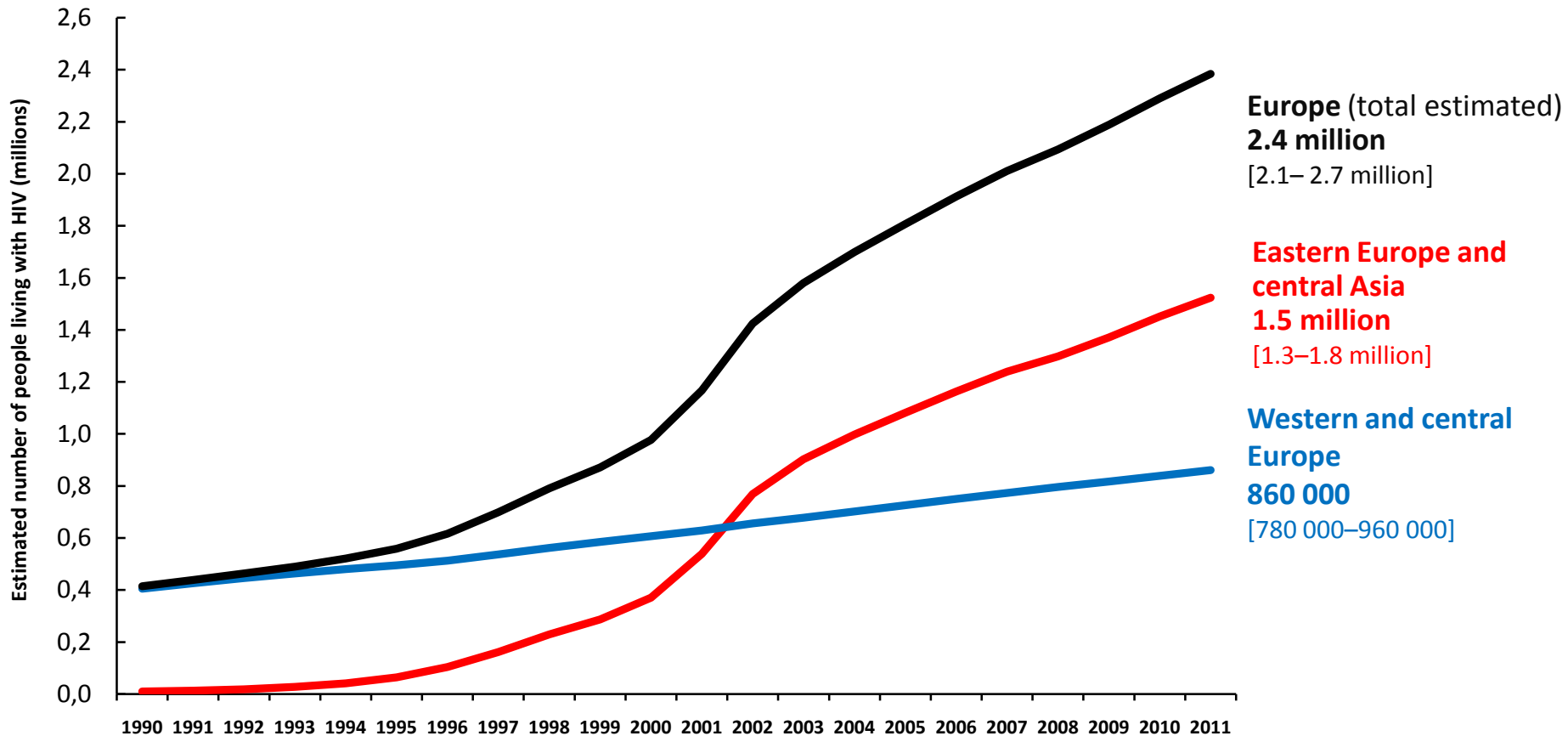
# In May 2005, the Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly adopted the revised International Health Regulations

➤ To prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic.



# People living with HIV: numbers fast growing in eastern Europe and central Asia

Estimated number of people living with HIV in Europe, 1990–2011

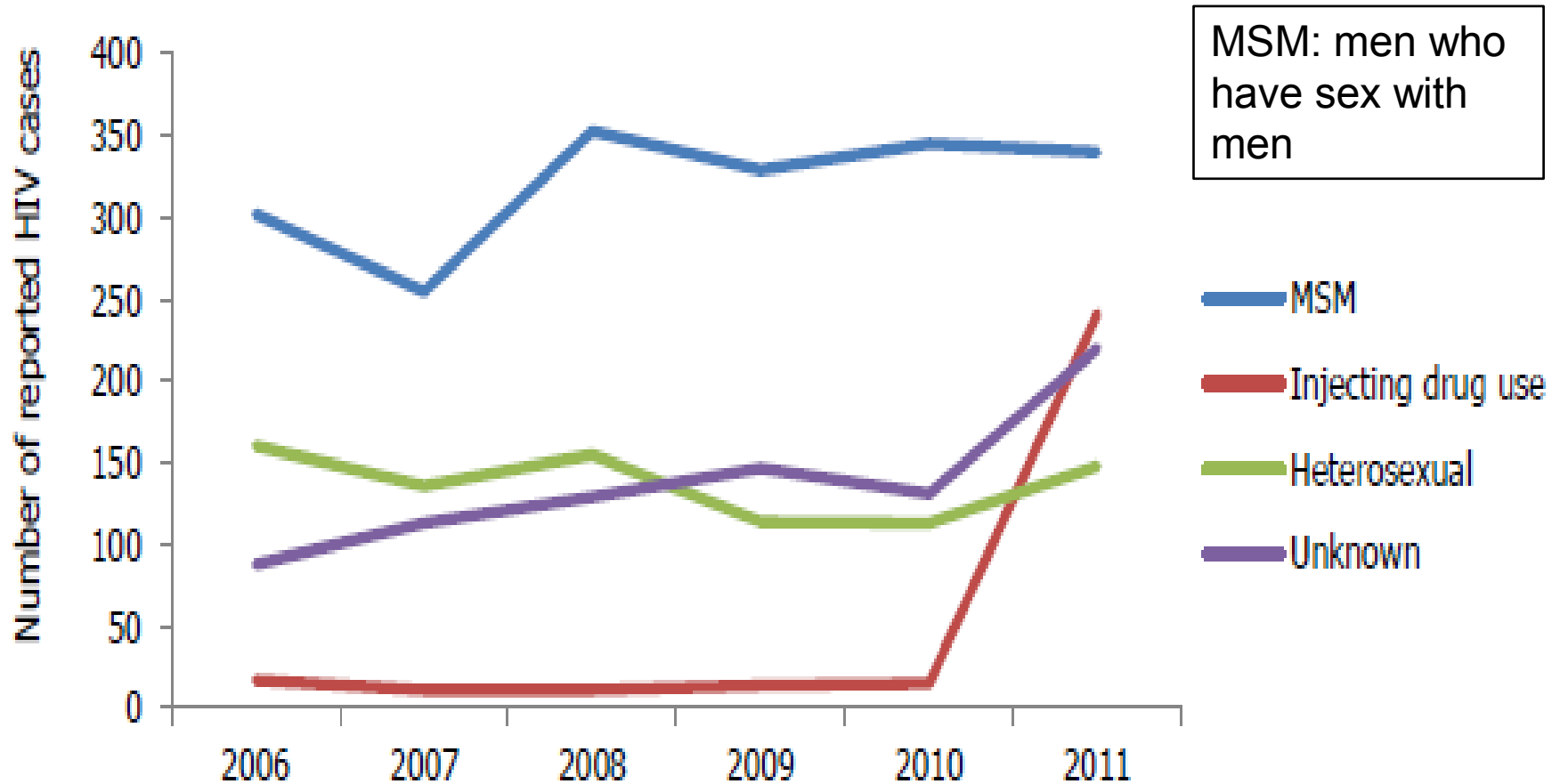




# Reducing HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users (IDUs): the greatest challenge

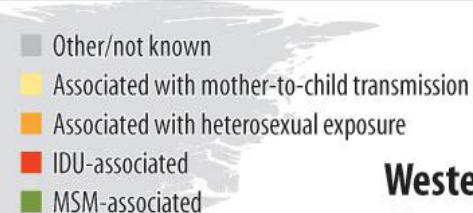


# HIV infections reported in Greece transmission group 2006-2011

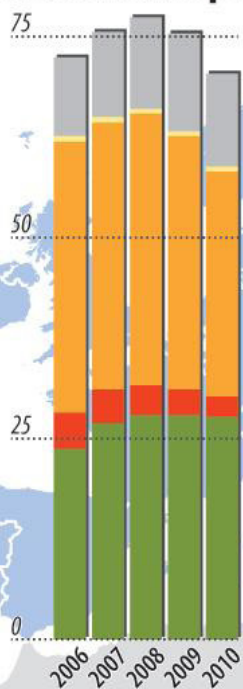


Source: Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity, Hellenic Centre for Disease Control & Prevention (KEELPNO). HIV/AIDS surveillance in Greece. Thessaloniki: KEELPNO; 2011.

# ANNUAL HIV CASE REPORTS PER MILLION POPULATION BY EUROPEAN REGION AND REPORTED EXPOSURE, 2006–2010



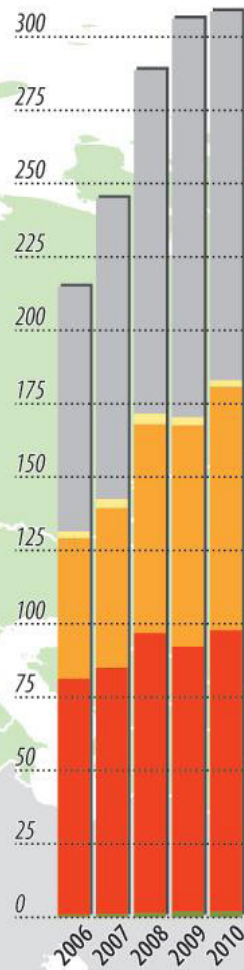
## Western Europe



## Central Europe



## Eastern Europe & Central Asia



Sources: ECDC/WHO European Office HIV Report 2011 and Russian AIDS Centre Report 2011.

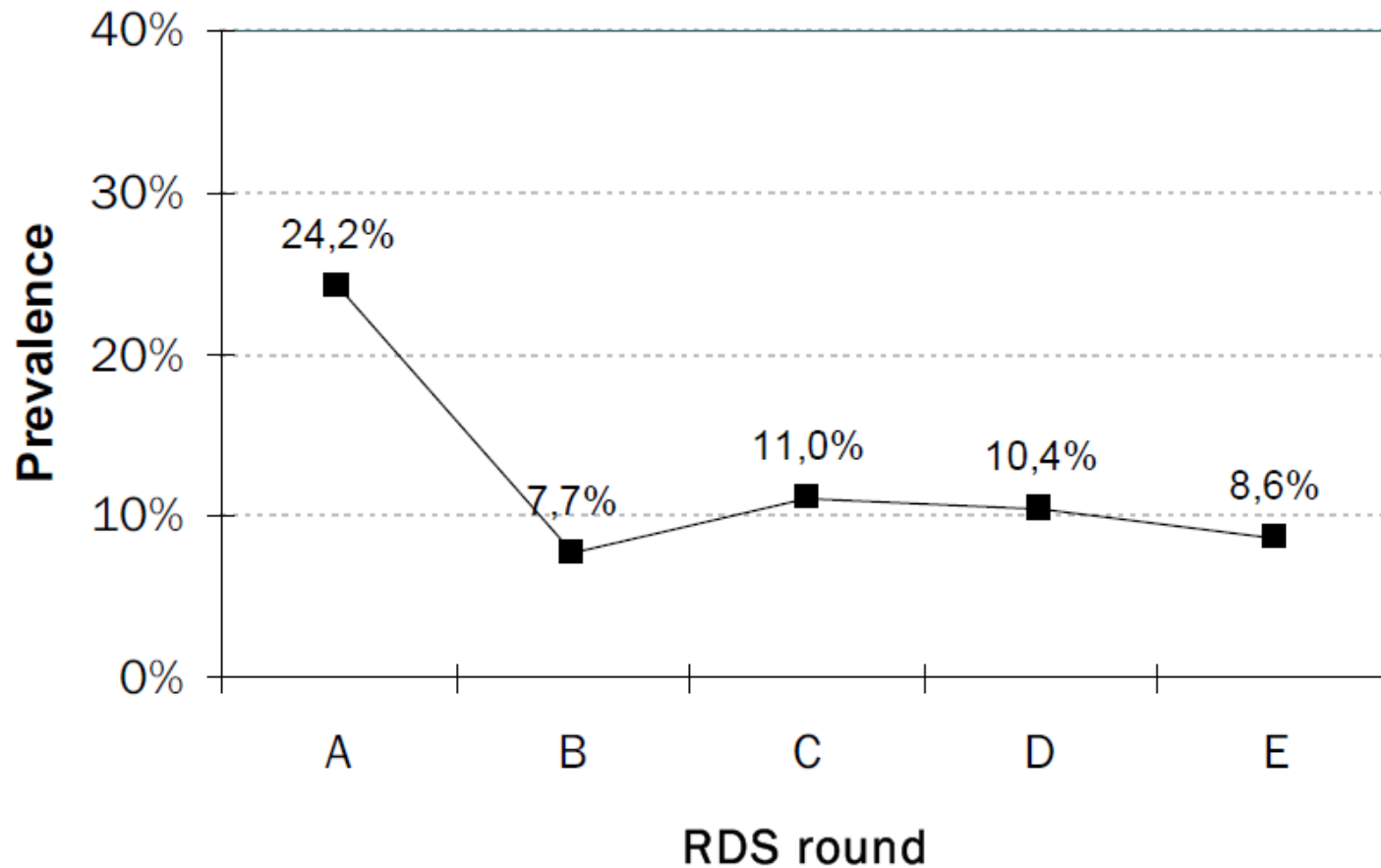
*'Other not known':* Between 2006 and 2010 there were 740 with other transmission risk, that is, either haemophilic/transfusion recipient or nosocomial infection. In the East, a large proportion of HIV case reports had no information on exposure type.

IBRD 39578 SEPTEMBER 2012

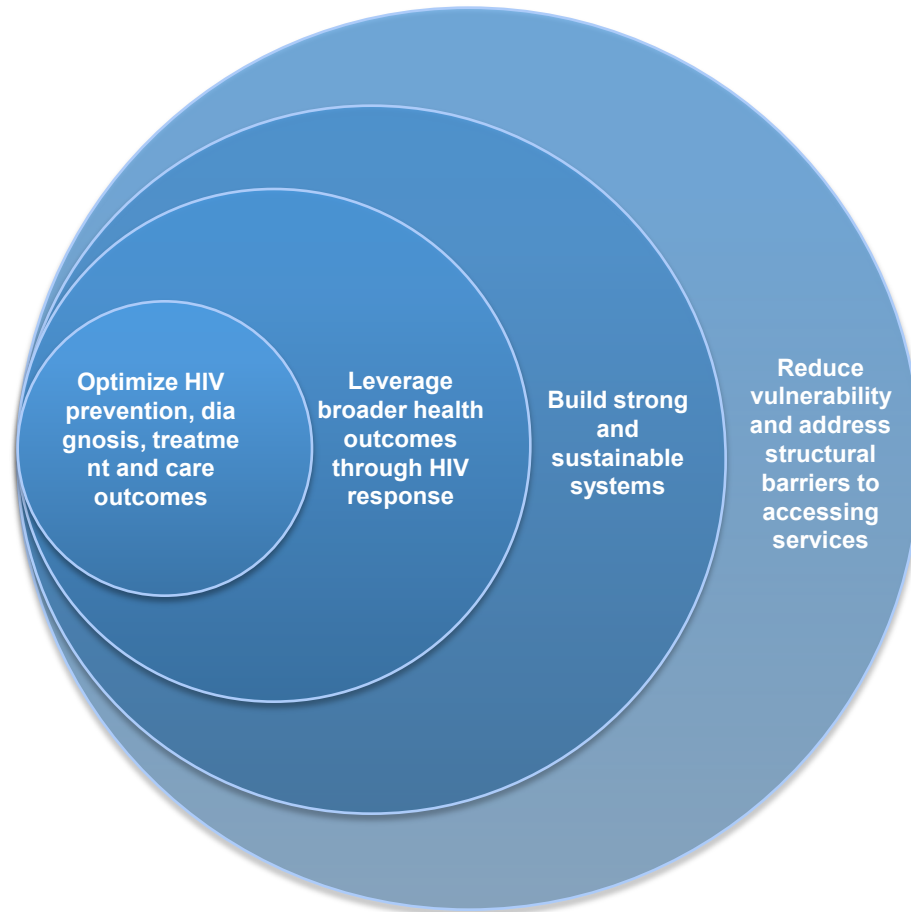
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# HIV prevalence in new injectors, Athens

IDUs, 2 years or less: proxy for incidence



# Four strategic directions of the European action plan for HIV/AIDS 2012-2015



*Optimize HIV prevention,  
diagnosis, treatment and  
care outcomes*

METADONO PROGRAMOS  
KABINETAS

METADONO KABINETO  
DARBO LAIKAS

7.00-18.00 val.

Petruška

12.00-13.00 val.

Kaštelėnė, akommodacija ir gydymas

8.00-17.00 val.

Čiurlionis darbu laikas

Atšaukimo galimybės pateiktos 1.20.12 val.

Photo: WHO/Piotr Malecki

*Leverage broader  
health outcomes  
through HIV responses*

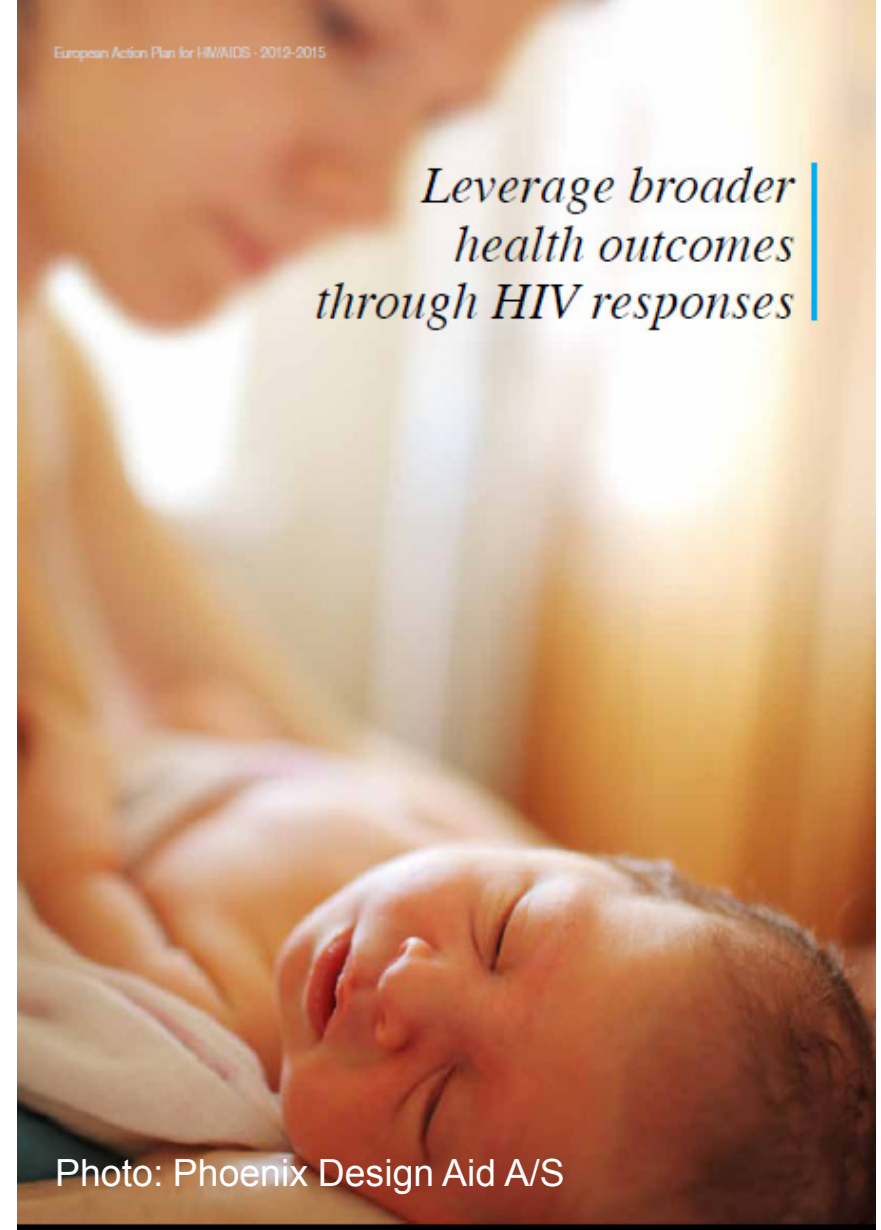


Photo: Phoenix Design Aid A/S

*Build strong and sustainable systems*



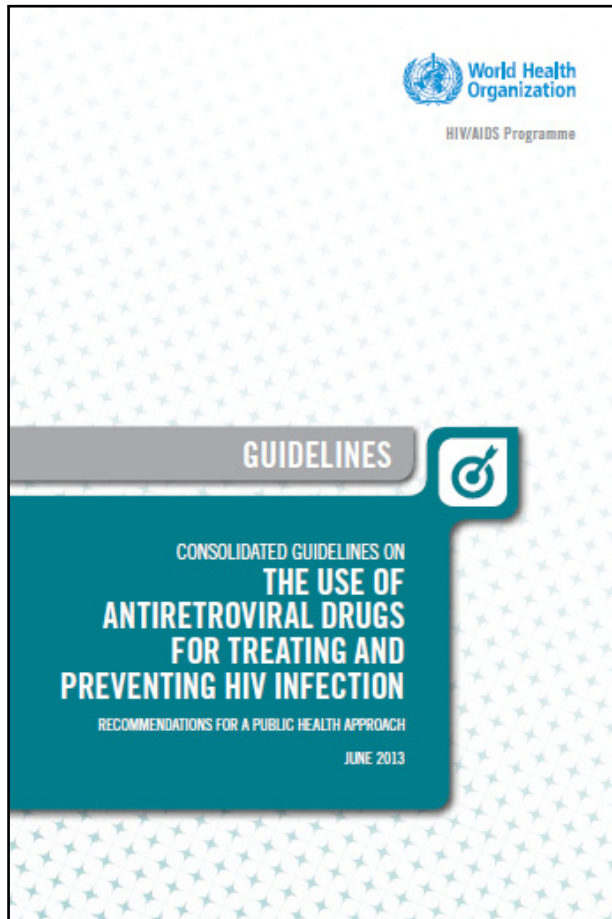
Photo: WHO/Piotr Malecki

*Reduce vulnerability and remove structural barriers to accessing services (addressing the social determinants of health)*



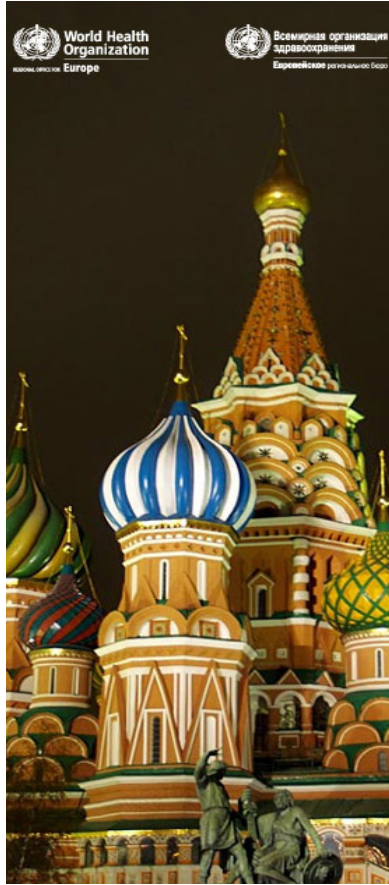
Photo: WHO/Piotr Malecki

# Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection





# Health systems and the right policies go hand in hand



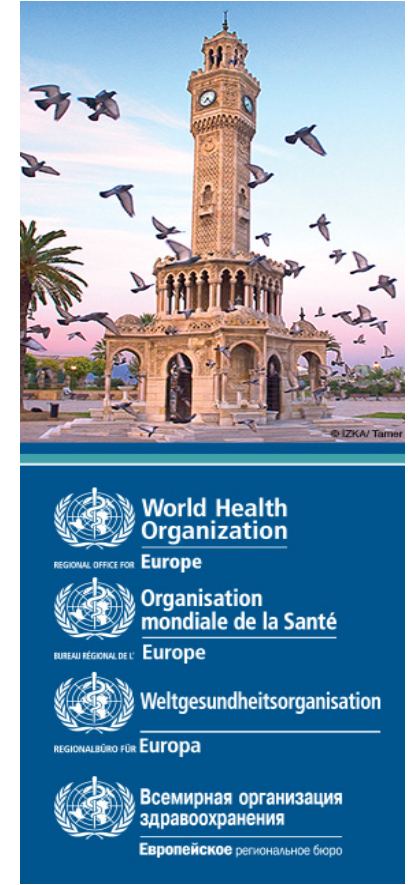
2010



2011



2012



2013

# What is Health 2020?

World Health Organization **Better Health for Europe HEALTH 2020**

Addressing global climate change  
Учет глобальных факторов

Tackling the challenge of chronic disease epidemics  
Борьба с эпидемией хронических заболеваний

Ensuring high-performance health systems  
Обеспечение высочайшей эффективности систем здравоохранения

Dealing with emerging and re-emerging diseases  
Преодоление чрезвычайных ситуаций

Solidarity  
Солидарность

The right to health  
Право на здоровье

Creating health-conducive conditions  
Создание условий для укрепления здоровья

Empowering care  
Расширение прав и возможностей пациентов

Health 2020 is a value-based, action-oriented policy framework, adaptable to different realities in the countries of the WHO European Region.

Health 2020 is addressed to ministries of health but also aims to engage ministers and policy-makers across government and stakeholders throughout society who can contribute to health and well-being.