

Internationale Informationsdienste Reise- und Tropenmedizin

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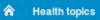












Data

Media centre

Publications

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About WHO

Search

Influenza

Influenza

70 years of influenza control

- Surveillance and monitoring
- GISRS and laboratory

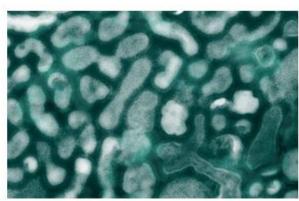
FluNet

National Influenza Centres

WHO Collaborating Centres for influenza and Essential Regulatory Laboratories

WHO H5 Reference Laboratories

Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS)



Courtesy of WHO Collaborating Center for Studies on the Ecology of Influenza in Animals, Memphis, USA

Global influenza virological surveillance has been conducted through WHO's Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS) for over half a century.

Formerly known as the Global Influenza Surveillance Network (GISN), the new name came into effect following the adoption of the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) Framework in May 2011.

- · WHO GISRS monitors the evolution of influenza viruses and provides recommendations in areas including laboratory diagnostics, vaccines, antiviral susceptibility and risk assessment.
- · WHO GISRS also serves as a global alert mechanism for the emergence of influenza viruses with pandemic potential.

The Global Influenza Hospital Surveillance Network (GIHSN): a new platform to describe the epidemiology of severe influenza

Joan Puig-Barberà, ^a Anita Tormos, ^a Svetlana Trushakova, ^b Anna Sominina, ^c Maria Pisareva, ^c Meral A Ciblak, ^d Selim Badur, ^d Hongjie Yu, ^e Benjamin J Cowling, ^f Elena Burtseva, ^b and on behalf of the GIHSN Group*

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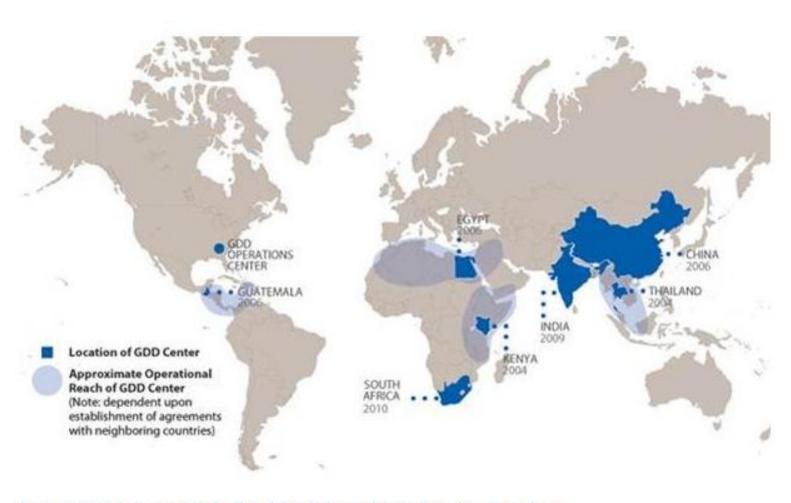
Abstract Go to: ♥

Background

Influenza is a global public health problem. However, severe influenza only recently has been addressed in routine surveillance.

Objectives

The Global Influenza Hospital Surveillance Network (GIHSN) was established to study the epidemiology of severe influenza in consecutive seasons in different countries. Our objective is to describe the GIHSN approach and methods.



http://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/gdder/gdd/regionalcenters.htm

Five Core Activities of the GDD:(22)

Outbreak Response: create a highly functional surveillance system in which outbreak investigations and responses are rapid, and interventions successfully confine and control the health event

Surveillance: strengthen surveillance systems, especially in areas lacking adequate resources, to ensure timely identification, assessment, and ongoing observation of potential public health threats

Pathogen Discovery: identify new and potentially threatening pathogens with cutting edge technology and research that prevents their spread and negative global impact

Training: the training of human resources to ensure that those involved in the GDD are proficient in field epidemiology and best practices in laboratory maintenance and management

Networking: grow and reinforce the system of surveillance and response by encouraging collaboration between agencies and governments and the pooling of resources

With the partnership between the WHO, the CDC, and other global health agencies, surveillance systems can be improved upon to support global health security.

Revision of the IHR (2005)

According to the WHO, the International Health Regulations (IHR) are an "international legal instrument that is binding on 194 countries across the globe", and their purpose is "to help the international community prevent and respond to acute public health risks that have the potential to cross borders and threaten people worldwide". (6) The IHR are trying to prevent widespread health catastrophes that could emerge from infectious disease, chemical, or nuclear origins. (7) The IHR were revised in 2005 (and became active in 2007), and these revisions gave countries more responsibility for keeping track of and reporting any disease that had the potential to spread globally and damage the world's health and economy. (8) The revised IHR called for the enhancement of public health surveillance in each country, as well as increased international cooperation to make global public health responses more timely and effective. (9) The WHO, with other partner agencies like the CDC's Global Disease Detection Program, is working alongside countries to help them to develop culturally appropriate surveillance systems, and to gather the resources necessary to follow IHR guidelines. (10) The goal is to create a more integrated global system in which information about potential public health emergencies is more easily passed between regions. Increased connection and standardization of the global health surveillance system will improve the ability of countries to identify, investigate, report, and respond to public health threats as a global unit. (11)



International Society of Travel Medicine

Promoting healthy travel worldwide

Established 199

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Home Login Join About Activities Resources Groups & Committees ISTM Foundation

GEOSENTINEL HOME	
OBJECTIVES	14
SURVEILLANCE STRATEGY	1
GEOSENTINEL ALERTS	
PROJECT STAFF	*
CANTRAVNET	
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Home > GeoSentinel

GeoSentinel



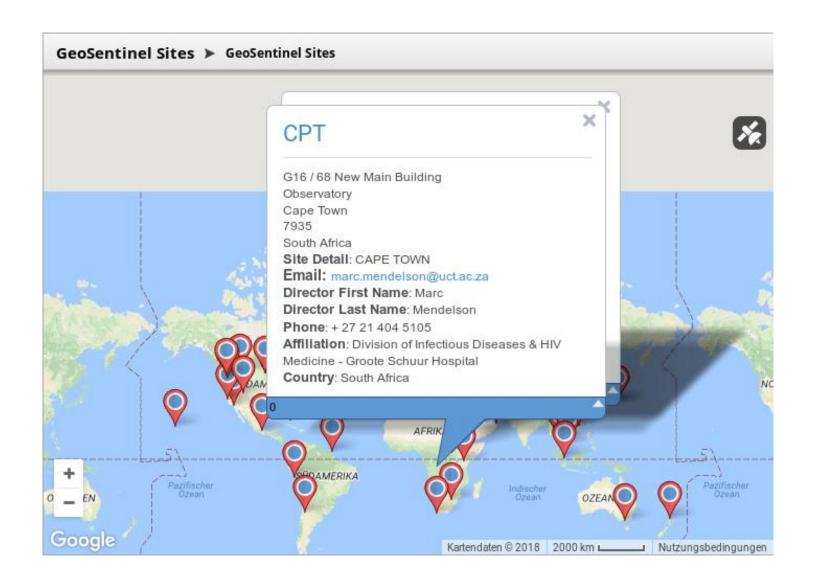
GeoSentinel is a worldwide communication and data collection network for the surveillance of travel-related morbidity. It was initiated in 1995 by the International Society of Travel Medicine (ISTM) with support from the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as a network of ISTM member travel/tropical medicine clinics. GeoSentinel is based on the concept that these clinics are ideally situated to effectively detect geographic and temporal trends in morbidity among travelers, immigrants and refugees.

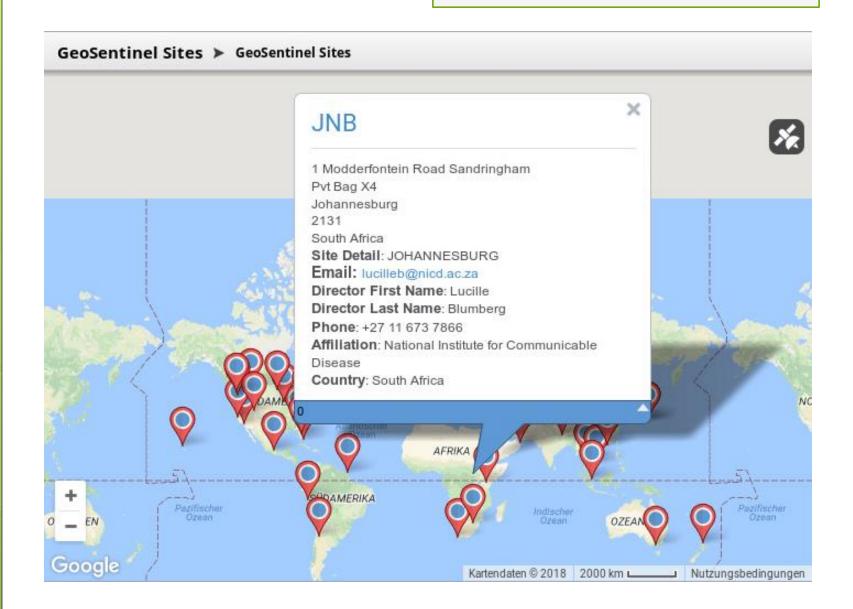
See What GeoSentinel Has Published:

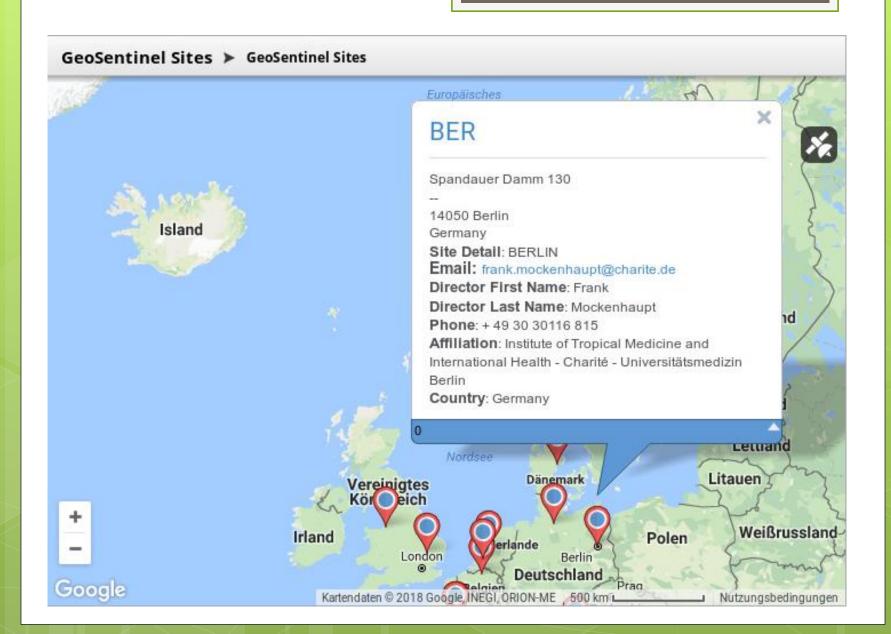
- Bibliography
- GeoSentinel Alerts

GeoSentinel Surveillance Sites

GeoSentinel Sites participate in surveillance and monitoring of all travel related illnesses seen in their clinics. Aggregation of this data across the network of 60 globally dispersed medicine clinics on all continents allows linking of final diagnoses in migrating populations with similar geographic exposures. In addition to formal surveillance, GeoSentinel sites also participate in enhanced surveillance and networking with public health partners.







GeoSentinel Sites ➤ GeoSentinel Sites HAM Bernhard Nocht Strasse 74 D-20359 Hamburg Germany Site Detail: HAMBURG Island Email: s.jordan@uke.de Director First Name: Sabine Director Last Name: Jordan Phone: +49 40 428180 Finnland Affiliation: University Medical Centre Hamburg Eppendorf, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine, Bernhard-Nocht-Kilinik Estland Lettland Nordsee Dänemark Litauen Vereinigtes Weißrussland Irland Polen erlande Berlin London Deutschland Google Kartendaten @ 2018 Google, INEGI, ORION-ME , 500 km L Nutzungsbedingungen

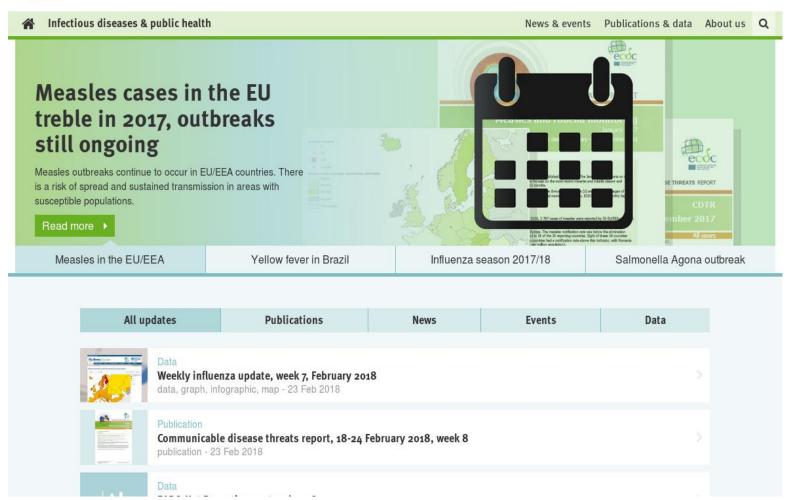






European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

An agency of the European Union





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CDC A-Z INDEX >

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Flu can be serious. Protect yourself



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National ALS Biorepository

Researchers from around the world



I am CDC - Meet Neil

Meet people who work 24/7 to defend



Welcome to the South African Society of Travel Medicine (SASTM) website.

The SASTM's Mission is to guide the profession in all aspects relating to the practice of travel medicine, liaise with the travel industry, consult with relevant authorities, advise the public and collaborate nationally and internationally on all aspects relating to Travel Medicine. *Click here to learn more*.

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16 May 2018

Bytes Conference Centre, Midrand

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