European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Protecting the health in Europe for everyone

Andrea Ammon, Director ECDC
Annual Exchange of Views in ENVI Committee
3 February 2020, European Parliament, Brussels
Remember 2003

SARS Coronavirus

(cc) milolovitch69, via flickr.com
(cc) Chris & Lara Pawluk, via flickr.com
(cc) Jason.Tabarias, via flickr.com
The birth of ECDC
Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
Preparing for the unknown...
Support to the EU Commission and EU Member States

- Monitoring and assessing the situation
  - Daily updates, maps and tables
  - Risk assessments with options for response
  - Evidence-based and independent scientific guidance
- Material for Member States
- Support preparedness
  - Laboratory capacity
  - Hospital preparedness
Geographical distribution of confirmed 2019-nCoV cases
31 December 2019 - 03 February 2020

As of 3 February 2020: 17383 laboratory-confirmed cases globally incl. 23 confirmed cases in EU and UK
Daily situation updates on dedicated ECDC webpage

Situation update 3 February 2020, 9:00 CET

- 17,853 lab-confirmed cases of novel coronavirus
- 352 deaths outside China (Philippines)
- 25 cases reported in Europe

Geographical distribution of 2019-nCoV cases worldwide
Situation update, map and case count

Cases of 2019-nCoV in the EU/EEA and the UK
Situation update and case count

Facts
Facts, disease background and Q&A

Case definition and European surveillance
Case definition

Daily updates on social media for the general public

Pneumonia cases associated with a novel coronavirus

30 Dec. 2019
03 Feb. 2020

- Asia
- Australia
- Europe (FR, DE, IT, UK, ES, SE, RU)
- N. America (US & CA)

17,383 cases
362 fatalities

China & the Philippines

Find our latest Risk Assessment on our website:
bit.ly/nCoV2019

Read more on situation update, epidemiological curve and global distribution:
bit.ly/GEOonCoV2019

See our Q&A about the 2019-nCoV infections:
bit.ly/QandAnCoV2019

https://twitter.com/ECDC_Outbreaks/status/1221763522419400704/photo/1
Travel advice: outbreak of a novel coronavirus 2019-nCoV

Travellers FROM China

If you recently returned from a stay in China, and suddenly develop cough, sore throat or shortness of breath, within 14 days since your return:

1. Stay home and call XXXX for advice, mentioning that you were in XX, China.

2. Seek medical advice from your primary care provider; make sure to mention that you were in xx, China.

3. Go to XXXX health facility for advice and care; make sure to mention that you were in xx, China.

Travellers TO China

Avoid contact with sick people, in particular those with a cough.

Avoid visiting markets and places where live or dead animals are handled.

Wash your hands with soap and water OR use an alcohol based disinfectant solution before eating, after using the toilet and after any contact with animals.

Avoid contact with animals, their excretions or droppings.

What is the novel Coronavirus?

An outbreak of a new coronavirus is currently ongoing in China. The virus can cause symptoms such as cough, fever and shortness of breath. In a limited number of cases it has led to more severe infections, even death.

How does the virus spread?

You can get the infection through close contact with a person who has symptoms from the virus (mostly cough).
ECDC material to support to EU/EEA Member States

Production of:
- Rapid Risk Assessments – latest published on 31 January 2020
- Case definitions, contact tracing guidelines and technical documents
- Infection prevention and control for the care of patients with 2019-nCoV
- Dedicated website with daily epidemiological updates
- Laboratory guidance for reporting on novel coronavirus
- Template leaflets for national authorities to translate and customise:
  • For travellers
  • For healthcare workers

- Support to Member States reporting to TESSy and to the EWRS
- Assessment of the laboratory capacity and the preparedness in the EU/EEA Member States
Working with European and international partners
In conclusion: ECDC Risk assessment, 31 January 2020

- the potential impact of 2019-nCoV outbreaks is high;
- the likelihood of infection for EU/EEA citizens residing in or visiting Hubei province is estimated to be high;
- the likelihood of infection for EU/EEA citizens in other Chinese provinces is moderate and will increase;
- there is a moderate-to-high likelihood of additional imported cases in the EU/EEA;
- the likelihood of observing further limited human-to-human transmission within the EU/EEA is estimated as very low to low if cases are detected early and appropriate infection prevention and control (IPC) practices are implemented, particularly in healthcare settings in EU/EEA countries;
• assuming that cases in the EU/EEA are detected in a timely manner and that rigorous IPC measures are applied, the likelihood of sustained human-to-human transmission within the EU/EEA is currently very low to low;

• the late detection of an imported case in an EU/EEA country without the application of appropriate infection prevention and control measures would result in the high likelihood of human-to-human transmission, therefore in such a scenario the risk of secondary transmission in the community setting is estimated to be high.
Measles cases in the EU/EEA, Jan 2009 - Dec 2019 (n=154 890)

Source: TESSy, data extracted on 29 January 2020
Vaccine scheduler

Information on the national vaccination schedules in the EU/EEA countries can be found here

Check the schedule

EU Vaccination Portal

Human papillomavirus (HPV)
Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is a viral infection that is transmitted by direct contact, usually sexual, with...

Influenza
Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by infection with an influenza virus. In Europe, influenza...

Measles
Measles is a highly contagious viral disease that can be contracted at any age, and that can spread widely.

The main purpose of this website is to provide accurate, objective, up-to-date evidence on vaccines and vaccination. It also provides an overview of the mechanisms in place in the European Union (EU) to ensure that available vaccines conform to the highest standards of safety and effectiveness.

This website is an initiative of the European Union and was developed following the Council Recommendation on Strengthened Cooperation against Vaccine-preventable diseases.
Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is one of the most important infectious disease threats today.
671 689 infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria, 63% were healthcare-associated infections

33 110 attributable deaths

170 DALYs* per 100 000 population,

- 75% due to healthcare-associated infections
- 70% due to 4 top-ranking antibiotic-resistant bacteria
- 39% due to carbapenem- and/or colistin resistance

Ebola outbreak in Democratic Republic of Congo

With DG ECHO
Deployment of ECDC Experts
Some ECDC outputs in 2019

23 Rapid Risk Assessments published on ECDC website
58 Technical reports and guidance documents
10 Written parliamentary questions (ECDC support to EC)
24 External requests from EC, EU agencies, and MS to produce an output with scientific content addressed in 2019
86 Scientific articles published in peer-reviewed journals

Training on Member States’ preparedness capacity and capabilities
Training activities for fellows in applied epidemiology and PH microbiology
Communication tool kits, awareness raising events, etc.
Areas of priority for ECDC in 2020

- Tackle antimicrobial resistance (support EU action plan)
- Implement Council Recommendation on Strengthened Cooperation against VPD/ establish and coordinate EVIS
- Support Commission in addressing SDGs (HIV, Hep, TB)
- Explore the challenges and opportunities offered by new technologies (e-health)
- Foresight programme (focus on AMR and VPD)
- Support EU/MS cross-border health threat preparedness
- Enhance ECDC performance (Next generation)
Thank you very much for your attention!
Extra slides
ECDC mission & role

To identify, assess and communicate current and emerging threats to human health posed by infectious diseases.

Disease Surveillance & Epidemic intelligence

- Response support & Risk assessments
- Preparedness & capacity strengthening
- Scientific advice & guidance
- EU and external stakeholders & Country support
- Public health training
- Communication

Vaccine-preventable diseases and Immunisation

- Sexually transmitted infections, Blood-Borne Viruses and Tuberculosis
- Antimicrobial resistance and healthcare-associated infections
- Emerging, Food and vector-borne diseases

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EOC Response activities since ECDC’s establishment

ECDC teams deployed in the field since our establishment and technical and logistics support to PHE teams and PHE activities

**Missions**
- 2019-20, Ebola – DRC
- 2019, Cholera, Mozambique
- 2018, Ebola – DRC
- 2017, Plague – Madagascar
- 2016, Angola – Yellow fever
- 2014-15, Guinea – Ebola
- 2013, Madeira – Dengue
- 2010, Haiti – Cholera

**PHE**
- 2020, Novel Coronavirus – China, PHE level 1&2
- 2018, Ebola, PHE Level 1
- 2017, Plague – Madagascar
- 2016, Zika – PHE level 1
- 2014, Ebola – PHE level 1&2
- 2013, H7N9 Flu – PHE level 1
- 2011, E-coli – PHE level 1
- 2009, H1N1 Flu – PHE level 1&2
- 2007, Tuberculosis – PHE level 1
Daily threat monitoring

**Epidemic intelligence**
- Detecting, monitoring and **assessing threats**
- Collection, collation, validation and **analysis of information**

**Response support**
- **Risk assessments** with options for public health measures
- **Coordinate and support** the timely assessment of risks and response options
- Support to **national and international field response** through missions
**Policy context**

- **Council Recommendation on strengthened cooperation against vaccine-preventable diseases** (adopted 7 Dec. 2018)
  - Pillar I - Tackling vaccine hesitancy and improving VCR
  - Pillar II - Sustainable vaccination policies
  - Pillar III - EU coordination and contribution to global health

- **Commission Communication on strengthened cooperation against vaccine-preventable diseases** (published 28 April 2018)

- **European Parliament resolution on vaccine hesitancy and drop in vaccination rates in Europe** (adopted 19 April 2018)
ECDC contribution to reduce cancer through prevention of infectious diseases
Climate change and infectious diseases - European Environment and Epidemiology

ECDC developed the **E3 Network** to address the need for an integrated analysis of environmental and epidemiological data.

Vector-borne and food- and waterborne diseases are the two groups of communicable diseases that are most directly linked to climate change.

Climatic suitability of Dengue fever transmission
Since 2016, ECDC has reduced its electricity consumption by 70%.