Preparedness plan against Chikungunya and dengue dissemination in mainland France Public Health perspective

V Bornet annual meeting, Riga 7-9 May 2012

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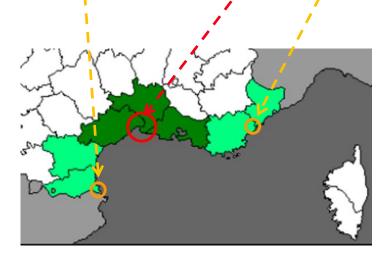


The French preparedness plans against vector-borne diseases



West Nile

- Vector present since decades ;
- 1963:1st documented outbreak in Camargue;
- 2003: human and equine cases in Var;
- 2004: plan against West Nile virus;
- 2006: equine cases in Pyrénées Orientales.



Chikungunya and dengue (Aedes albopictus)

- 1999: Nationwide surveillance of *Ae. albopictus* in storage sites of imported used tires (MoH);

- 2004: *Ae. albopictus* is established in Alpes Maritimes, then expands along the Mediterranean coast;
- 2006: La Réunion Chikungunya outbreak;
- 2006: Plan against chikungunya and dengue dissemination.



A common framework for vector-borne diseases preparedness plans

- Partners involved:
 - Ministries (health, environment, agriculture), public health agencies (epidemiology, health education and health promotion), entomologists, virologists;
 - Local health authorities, local authorities...
- Plan structure:
 - Definition of risk levels;
 - Description of surveillance : human and vector;
 - Description of actions according to the risk level : vector control; strengthened surveillance, information, communication to professionals and the public, safety of blood products ...



Chikungunya and dengue preparedness plan - Risk levels (2006-2007)

Defined mainly according to entomological expertise

• Albopictus 0

- 0.a: No Aedes albopictus
- 0.b: Aedes albopictus sporadically detected

Albopictus 1

- Aedes albopictus established and active

Albopictus 2

 Aedes albopictus established and active and autochthonous Chikungunya or Dengue human cases



In 2007, Ae. Albopictus spreads in France and a Chikungunya outbreak occurs in Italy







In 2008, as a consequence, addition of levels of risk

- Albopictus 3 : Ae. albopictus established and active and one cluster of autochthonous human cases
- Albopictus 4 : *Ae. albopictus* established and several clusters of autochthonous human cases
- Albopictus 5 : Ae. albopictus established and active and an outbreak
 - 5 a: Diffuse distribution of autochthonous human cases without identified cluster
 - 5 b: Outbreak in a large zone with a high attack rate, beyond the surveillance capabilities used at the previous levels



Human surveillance - Objectives

- To detect rapidly imported cases in order to avoid an autochthonous transmission;
- To detect an autochthonous transmission in order to contain it and limit its extension through vector control measures;
- To detect the development of an outbreak;
- To assess the trends of imported and autochthonous cases at national, regional and local level.

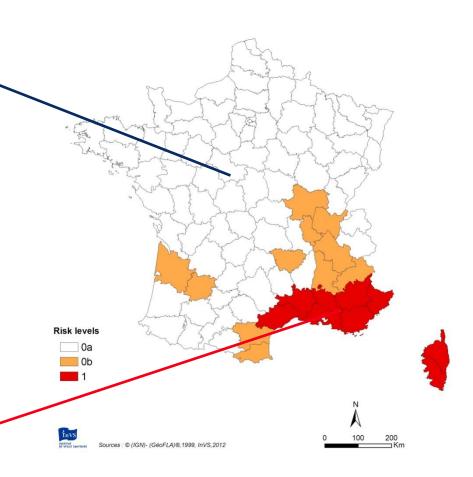


Human surveillance

Nationwide: Based on notification of confirmed cases and a laboratory network



In the presence of *Ae. Albopictus* (level 1 and above) and from 1st May to 30th November: Immediate reporting of suspected cases





Human surveillance – case definition

	Dengue	Chikungunya
Suspected case	Fever >38°5 of sudden onset , with at least one of the following signs: headache, arthralgia, myalgia, pack pain, retro-orbital or ocular pain; not explained by other infectious condition	Fever> 38°5 C of sudden onset and incapacitating arthralgia not explained by other infectious conditions.
Confirmed case	Suspected case plus anti-dengue IgM +, or RT-PCR +, or dengue virus culture +	Suspected case plus anti chikungunya IgM +, or RT-PCR +, or chikungunya virus culture +
Imported case	Travel to a transmission area during the 2 weeks before the onset of symptoms	Travel to a transmission area during the 2 weeks before the onset of symptoms



Results of the human surveillance

Dengue notified cases, France,

2006* - 2011

Chikungunya notified cases, France*, 2006** – 2011

May-November

December-April

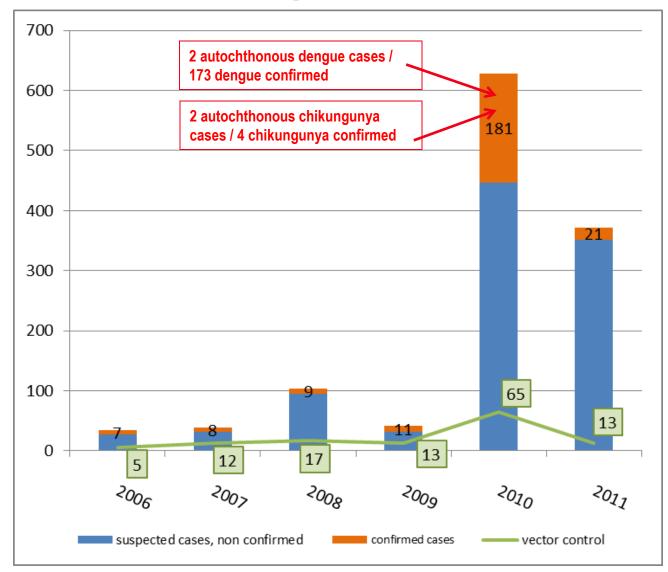
Nombre de cas N cases Mai-Novembre ET zone Ae, albopictus Hors saison-hors zone Ae. albopictus Hors saison-hors zone

*la Réunion : notification since 2008; **July December 2006

* July - December 2006

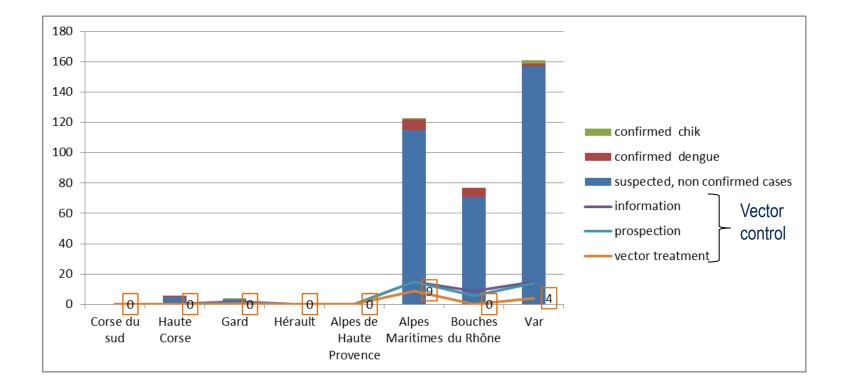


Chikungunya en dengue surveillance in Aedes albopictus level 1 areas. 2006-2011



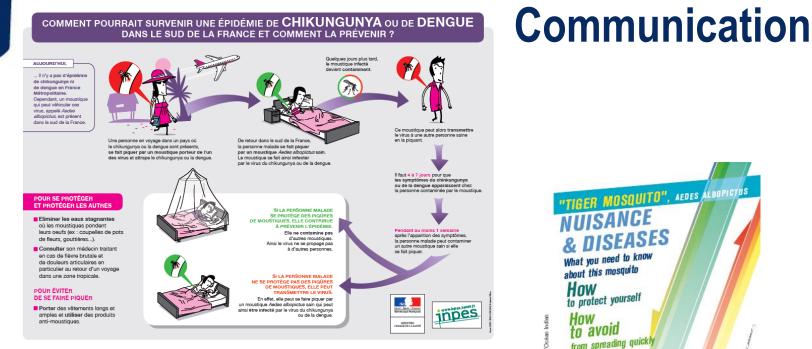


Chikungunya en dengue surveillance in Aedes albopictus level 1 areas 2011 : week 18 – week 48



Risk leve 0a 00







npes institut nationa de prévention et d'éducation pour la santé

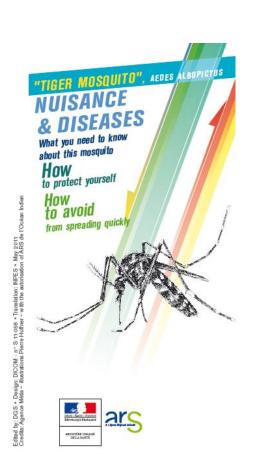
Document à destination des professionnels de santé

Dengue et chikungunya 😼

Point sur les connaissances et la conduite à tenir

Comment se fait la transmission de ces arboviroses?

Les virus de la dengue et du chikungunya sont transmis d'Homme à Homme par l'intermédiaire des moustiques Aedes albopictus et Aedes aegypti. Ces moustiques sont implantés dans les départements d'Outre-Mer. Seul Aedes albopictus est introduit dans certains départements du sud de la France où sa zone d'implantation est en expansion croissante.





What do health decision makers expect from entomologists?

Assess the risk

- Contribute to the definition of risk levels when setting up the preparedness plans;
- Describe the level of risk at present;
- Anticipate/predict the dynamics of the vector
 « when will an area move from level 0b to level 1? »;
- Describe the ability of the vector for autochthonous transmission of the disease.

Guide prevention and control measures

- Which vector control methods and when? Efficacy and toxicity
- Assess the results

• Participate in the communication to professionnals and the public

