

# **PUBLIC HEALTH and RISK ASSESSMENT**

## **Health Threats Unit- C 3**

# **ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE RELATED TO HEALTH THREATS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

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**TREATY OF AMSTERDAM  
AMENDING THE TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION,  
THE TREATIES ESTABLISHING THE EUROPEAN  
COMMUNITIES AND RELATED ACTS**

***Official Journal C 340, 10 November 1997***

**ART.152**

**A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of **all Community policies** and activities.**

## TREATY OF AMSTERDAM

### ART.152



The Community shall complement the Member States' action in reducing drugs-related health damage, including information and prevention.

2. The Community shall encourage **cooperation** between the Member States in the areas referred to in this Article and, if necessary, lend **support to their action.**

## TREATY OF AMSTERDAM

### ART.152

Community action, which **shall complement national policies**, shall be directed towards improving public health, **preventing human illness and diseases, and obviating sources of danger to human health.**

Such action shall cover the fight against the major health scourges, by promoting research into their causes, their **transmission** and their prevention, as well as health information and education.

**DECISION No 2119/98/EC** OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 24.09.1998 setting up **a network** for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases in the Community;

**NETWORK COMMITTEE OF THE DECISION 2119/98 (art.7)**

in the case of decisions, concerning the measures to be taken, which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission, the Network Committee delivers the **opinion** by the majority laid down in Article 148(2) of the Treaty

## **DECISION No 2119/98/EC (art.1&4)**

### **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF CD**

authorities/ structures competent at national level charged with collecting information relating to the epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases,

### **EARLY WARNING AND RESPONSE SYSTEM**

competent public health authorities in each Member State responsible for determining the measures which may be required to protect public health.

## **DECISION No 2119/98/EC**

**MEMBER STATES shall:**

- designate the structures and/or authorities and notify the Commission and the other Member States
- consult each other in liaison with the Commission with a view to coordinating their efforts for the prevention and control of communicable diseases.
- inform the other Member States and the Commission on the nature and scope of measures to be adopted,
- foster cooperation with non-member countries and international organisations competent in the field

**COMMISSION DECISION** of 22.12.1999 on the **early warning and response system** for the prevention and control of communicable diseases under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (**2000/57/EC**);

The structures and/or authorities of each Member State shall collect and exchange all necessary information on the events defined in Annex I, by using the national surveillance system, the epidemiological surveillance component of the Community network (*ESCON*) or **any other Community collection system.**



## **COMMISSION DECISION (2000/57/EC);**

### *ANNEX I* - events to be reported

1. Outbreaks extending to more than one MS.
2. Spatial or temporal clustering of similar type cases if there is a risk of propagation between MS.
3. Spatial or temporal clustering of similar type cases outside the Community, if there is a risk of propagation to the UE
4. The appearance or resurgence of a communicable disease or an infectious agent which may require timely, coordinated Community action to contain it

## **COMMISSION DECISION (2000/57/EC);**

*ANNEX II* - sets out procedures for EWRS

Member States shall inform their counterparts in other MS and the Commission **without delay** on the nature and scope of the potential threat and the measures they intend to take

Level I – information exchange

Level II – potential threat

(verification, evaluation, deactivation)

Level III – definite threat

(coordination of measures, deactivation)

MS yearly report with analysis before 31 March

**COMMISSION DECISION** of 22.12.1999 on the communicable diseases to be **progressively** covered by the Community network under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (**2000/96/EC**);

- specifies **the list** of 39 communicable diseases and 2 special health issues to be placed progressively under EU-wide surveillance to monitor and track developments.
- Art. 5 gives the delegation for developing case definitions.

## **COMMISSION DECISION 2000/96/EC**

**the list** of notifiable diseases consists of **(44+2)**

1. Diseases preventable by vaccination
2. Sexually-transmitted diseases
3. Viral hepatitis
4. Food & water-borne, environmental origin dis.
5. Other diseases
  - 5.1. *Diseases transmitted by non-conventional agents*
  - 5.2. *Air-borne diseases*
  - 5.3. *Zoonoses*
  - 5.4. *Serious imported diseases*
6. Special Health Issues
  - 6.1. *Nosocomial infections*
  - 6.2. *Antimicrobial resistance*

**COMMISSION DECISION** of 19 March 2002 laying down **case definitions** for reporting communicable diseases to the Community network under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (**2002/253/EC**);

case definitions intend for **uniform** reporting and **comparability** of the data from different MSs, on three levels of confirmation:

- confirmed case: verified by laboratory analysis,
- probable case: clear clinical picture, or linked epidemiologically to a confirmed case,
- possible case: indicative clinical picture

**COMMISSION DECISION** of 17 July 2003 amending Decision No 2119/98/EC and Decision 2000/96/EC as regards communicable diseases listed in those decisions and amending Decision 2002/253/EC as regards the case definitions for communicable diseases **(2003/534/EC)**;

- expands the list of the diseases with 5 new items: Tetanus, Smallpox, Anthrax, Q-fever and Turalemia;
- review the case definition for Diphtheria in light of new scientific knowledge

**COMMISSION DECISION** of 17 July 2003 amending Decision 2000/96/EC as regards the operation of dedicated surveillance networks (**2003/542/EC**); and a corrigendum (*OJ L 213, 23/08/2003 P.0014 - 0014*)

- indicate 12 Dedicated Surveillance Networks,
- Member States shall specify contact points
- each DSN shall provide standardised operating procedures (**SOP**) addressing:
  - coordinating structure and decision-making process.
  - data management and protection,
  - proposal for public health action, infection control procedures, and laboratory procedures.

## COMMISSION DECISION 2003/542/EC DSN:

*Haemophilus influenza* B  
Influenza  
Measles  
Pertussis  
HIV-infection  
Enterohaemorrhagic *E. coli*  
Salmonellosis

Transmissible spongiform  
encephalopathies, variant  
Creutzfeldt-Jakob's  
  
Legionellosis  
Meningococcal disease  
Tuberculosis  
**Antimicrobial resistance**



**EP&EC DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC** of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC *covers:*

- monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents;
- monitoring of related antimicrobial resistance;
- epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks;
- exchange of information related to zoonoses and zoonotic agents.

## **EP&EC DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC** of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents...

- Monitoring shall take place at the stage of the food chain most appropriate to the zoonosis or zoonotic agent concerned, that is:
  - at the level of primary production; and/or
  - at other stages of the food chain, including in food and feed.
- The competent authority shall investigate food-borne outbreaks in cooperation with the authorities referred to in Article 1 of Decision No 2119/98/EC.

## **EP&EC DIRECTIVE 2003/99/EC** of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents...

### *ANNEXES:*

- I - List of zoonoses and zoonotic agents to be monitored
- II - Requirements for monitoring of antimicrobial resistance
- III - Coordinated monitoring programmes
- IV - Requirements for the reports to be submitted

## **COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION** of 15 November 2001 on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine **(2002/77/EC)**;

- requests MS to put in place specific strategies on prudent use of antimicrobial agents aiming to contain antimicrobial resistance.
- Member States should report to the Commission on the implementation of the Recommendation within 2 years of its adoption. (November 2005)

## European CD surveillance system today:

- **European Influenza Surveillance Scheme (EISS)**
- **EU Invasive Bacterial Infections Surveillance (EUIBIS)**
- **European Working Group for Legionella Infections (EWGLI)**
- **Euro CJD**
- **International surveillance network for the enteric infections (ENTER-NET)**
- **Basic surveillance Network (BSN - 28)**
- **Surveillance of tuberculosis in Europe (EUROTb)**
- **European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS (EuroHIV)**
- **Patient Safety (IPSE)**
- **European Surveillance of Sexually Transmitted Infections (ESSTI)**
- **Food-born Viral Infections (Divane-net)**
- **EURONET P4**
- **Surveillance Community Network for Vaccine Preventable Infectious Diseases (EUVAC.NET)**

## European CD surveillance system today:

- **Imported Viral Diseases (ENVID)**
- **European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS)**
- **Antimicrobial Susceptibility (EUCAST)**
- **Scientific Evaluation on the Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Human Therapy (ESAC)**
- **European Bulletin on Communicable Diseases (EUROSURVEILLANCE)**
- **Dissemination of Communicable Diseases in Northern Europe (EPINORTH)**
- **Training to Health Threats (ETHREAT)**
- **European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET)**
- **Integrated Collaboration on Vaccines (VENICE)**
- **Infectious Diseases Physicians Network (EUNID)**
- **Smallpox Diagnostics**

## European CD and health threats surveillance system:

- **European Diphtheria Surveillance Network (DIPNET)**
- **Ship Sanitation and CD Control on Cruise Ships and Ferries (SHIPSAN)**
- **Smallpox diagnostic capacity development (Smallpox)**
- **Development of Alerting System (ASHT)**
- **Int'l Network of National Public Health Institutes (INSIGHT)**
- **CD control in Southern Europe and Mediterranean Countries (EPISOUTH)**
- **Combating Flu, combined actions of industry and public sector (FLUSECURE)**
- **International Eqa Network for National Reference Laboratories (Eu-REQAS)**
- **European Hospital Infection Antimicrobial Resistance Typing Network (EHART Net)**
- **Pandemic Influenza Vaccine Coverage: goof vaccination practice (EPIVAC)**
- **Integrated Collaboration on Vaccines (VENICE)**
- **Antibiotic Strategies for Hospitals (ABS)**

## **REGULATION (EC) No 851/2004** OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 April 2004 establishing a European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

### Bodies of the ECDC:

- Management Board
- Director
- Advisory Forum



## TASKS of the ECDC:

- co-ordinate and link surveillance and response activities through the DSNs;
- pooling expertise, provide scientific advice, recommend control measures;
- operate EWRS, analyze the messages and provide risk assessment;
- allow quick mobilisation of intervention teams, enable a rapid and effective EU-wide response

**COMMUNICATION** of 28 November 2005 from the Commission to the Council, EP, EESC and CoR **on pandemic influenza preparedness and response** planning in the European Community

**COMMUNICATION** of 28 November 2005 from the Commission to the Council, EP, EESC and CoR **on strengthening coordination on generic preparedness planning** for public health emergencies at EU level

**COMMUNICATION** of 28 November 2005 from the Commission to the Council, EP, EESC and CoR **on pandemic influenza preparedness and response** planning in the European Community describes for each pandemic phase objectives, role and main tasks for Member States, Commission and Community agencies based on the key topics:

- planning and coordination
- monitoring and assessment
- prevention and containment
- health system response
- communication

## **COMMUNICATION** of 28 November 2005 from the Commission to the Council, EP, EESC and CoR **on strengthening coordination on generic preparedness planning** for public health emergencies at EU level

The goal is to assist Member States in developing national plans in various sectors, addressing different types of health threats, anticipated (such as pandemic influenza) or unexpected (SARS-like) and aims at improving the interoperability of such plans.

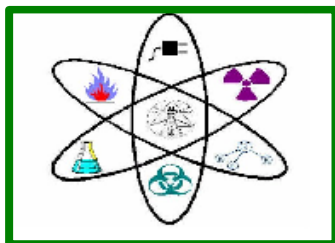
The key components of public health emergency plans are:

- information management and communication
- scientific advice
- liaison and command and control structures,
- preparedness of the health sector and
- preparedness in all other sectors and inter-sectorally.

## Warning Systems

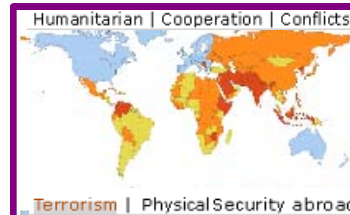
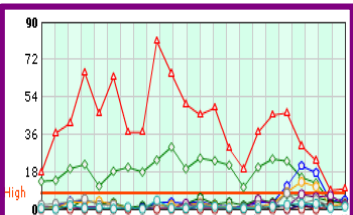


**RAS BICHAT**



**RAS CHEM**

## Scanning the Horizon



**MedISys**  
Medical Information System

**Tariqa:**

## Awareness tools



## Supporting tools



**Extranet-Archiving**



**Digital Mapping Archive**



**Member States &  
Ondutysupport**

Audioconferencing  
Videoconferencing  
DAKS  
Satellite phones



**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

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