



**PMAC** | PRINCE MAHIDOL  
AWARD CONFERENCE **2018**



## **PARALLEL SESSION 1.1**

**LESSONS LEARNED IN MANAGING EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EID)**



## | BACKGROUND

Several outbreaks since 2000 have shaped the way in which we prepare for and respond to infectious diseases outbreaks. The emergence of SARS CoV in the first years of this century was a wakeup call to the global health community followed by H5N1 avian influenza outbreaks and the first influenza pandemic in the 21st century. The renewed IHR (2005) marked a major change in the approach to global health security, going beyond specific diseases to apply to all health risks, irrespective of their origin or source.

## | OBJECTIVES

To present and discuss the management of a selection of recent crisis in different settings and draw lessons for the future. The session will tackle what works, what doesn't work from the political, public health, social and economic perspectives.

The following events will be discussed:

- **Ebola** : management of local and extended outbreaks: comparison of local outbreaks (DRC Uganda) and the epidemic in West Africa (2014-2015) with a particular emphasis on :
  - Community engagement and the socio-cultural aspects of outbreak response;
  - Cross-border collaboration between neighboring countries (surveillance, contact tracing, case management);
  - The role of international assistance;
  - Clinical management and vaccine.
- **MERS**: limiting spread example of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea and Thailand, managing the regional and global aspects of MERS-CoV, with a particular emphasis on:
  - Monitoring the health of international travelers and migrant workers;
  - Hospital preparedness
- **Zika and yellow fever** : managing vector borne outbreaks and emerging infectious diseases in Brazil / Angola (Yellow fever) and mitigating the risk of international spread (example of Portugal), with a particular emphasis on:
  - Controlling vectors and other environmental factors;
  - Vaccination and other preventive measures;
  - Effective communication to address public fear and potential panic.
- Also **potentially discussed** : From SARS to influenza A(H7N9); lessons learned in China, with a particular emphasis on:
  - Addressing the human-animal interface and cross-sectoral collaboration;
  - Resolving conflicting interests between the commercial and public health sectors
  - Strengthening preparedness based on experience of past outbreaks

Keywords: Ebola, Zika, MERS, Influenza, contact tracing, clinical management, migrations.



Panelist / Panelist

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Tanarak Plipat, M.D., Ph.D. is serving as the Deputy Director of the Department of Disease Control (DDC), Ministry of Public Health, Kingdom of Thailand (MOPH/Thailand). Dr. Tanarak, received a doctor in Medicine from Prince Songkla University, Thailand, a Master in Public Health from Mahidol University, Thailand and Ph.D. in Epidemiology from UCLA, USA. He is a graduate of the Field Epidemiology Training Programme, Thailand. Dr. Plipat started his medical career as the general physician at Krabi provincial health office in 1991. He served as Medical Epidemiologist for HIV/AIDS surveillance section, Bureau of Epidemiology (2000-2010), a chief of the national HIV/TB/STI surveillance unit (2003-2009) and a director of Bureau of Knowledge Management, Department of Disease Control (2006-2010). From March 2010-December 2013, served as Thai Co-Director of Thailand MOPH-U.S. CDC Collaboration (TUC). He worked as the Director of Bureau of Epidemiology, DDC between December 2013 and February 2017 and he has been promoted to be a deputy director of the Department of Disease Control in February 2017. From 2001 to present, he has served on numerous national committees for MOPH/Thailand, including recently serving as member on Committee for Clinical Study of Pandemic Influenza Cases and Deaths, and the National Strategic Advisory Committee of Experts on Pandemic Influenza. He was appointed a chair of a committee to draft a Department of Disease Control's research strategic plan in 2003 and a chair to draft the Department's strategic plan in 2004 and again in 2017. He has a record of publications regarding important public health issues in Hepatitis, measles and HIV/AIDS situation in Thailand. He has experience working in the field of surveillance and outbreak investigation. As a director of Bureau of Epidemiology, he initiated a laboratory-based surveillance system for priority syndromes in Thailand, supported the initiation of public health laboratory network and supported the use of laboratory evidence to support an outbreak investigation.