



Disclosures

Research support/ speaker fees

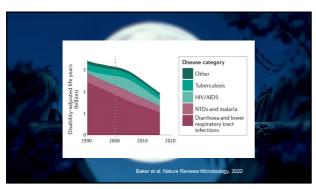
- Takeda
- Bavarian Nordic
- Valneva

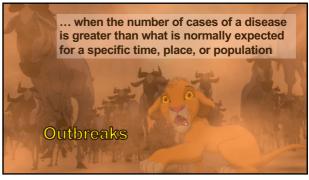
Content

- What is an outbreak?
- Distribution of EID events
- Zoonoses
- Investigating outbreaks
- Outbreak control strategies
- The Future

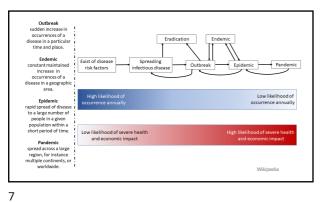


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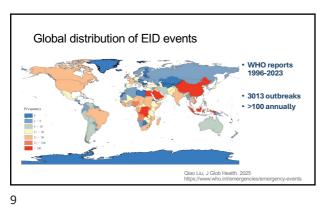


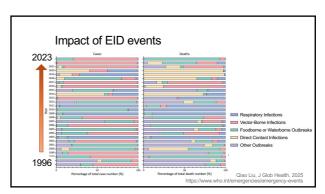


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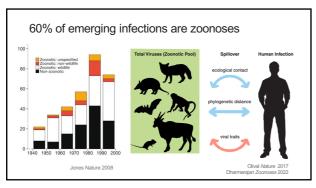


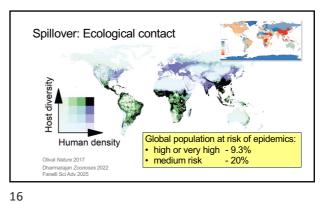
Impac	t of E	∃ID e	vent	S					
Outbreaks' name	Reported	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Outbreaks' name	Reported	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
Respiratory infections					Direct contact infections				
Influenza	771	3285450	577523	17.58	Ebola	342	226 701	142813	63.00
MERS-CoV	305	6418	1793	27.94	Lassa fever	44	8934	1617	18.10
SARS	123	306203	22928	7.49	Marburg virus	28	795	611	76.86
Measles	43	755799	2110	0.28	Monkeypox	26	23062	840	3.64
nCoV	24	327	147	44.95	Anthrax	18	932	42	4.51
Vector-borne infections					Other outbreaks				
Yellow fever	164	779323	3434	0.44	Meningitis	178	609772	60 299	9.89
Dengue	73	12977361	12327	0.09	Haemorrhagic fever	68	8095	5151	63.63
Zika	47	317	0	0.00	Unknown	23	16678	1182	7.09
Rift Valley fever	38	7315	1959	26.78	Acute hepatitis	18	16952	338	1.99
Plague	36	10492	1004	9.57	Encephalitis	12	4250	763	17.95
Foodborne or wate	erborne inf	ections							
Cholera	289	4904288	149 988	3.06					
Poliovirus	112	5569	91	1.63					
Diarrhoea†	13	246 619	504	0.20					
Enterovirus	13	2056	260	12.65					
Legionellosis	12	2189	63	2.88					
_					Oigo Liu	I Clob Ho	ealth, 2025		

Global outbreak landscape 2025 (Oct. 10) • 102 disease outbreaks with human transmission • 66 countries: • sub-Saharan Africa (33 countries) Western Hemisphere (15)
 East Asia and the Pacific (7) South and Central Asia (6)
 Near East (Middle East and North Africa (5). • 20 different infectious diseases: including avian influenza (HSN1), chikungunya, cholera, Ebola, Marburg, measles, mpox, Nipah, Rift Valley fever, yellow fever, and Zika

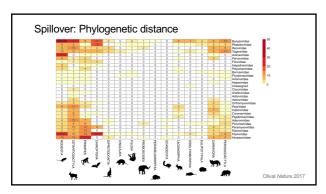
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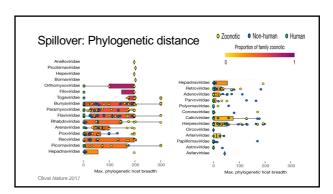
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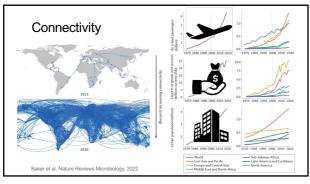


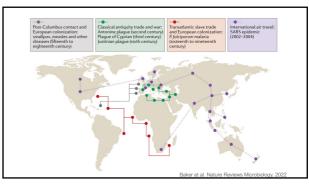
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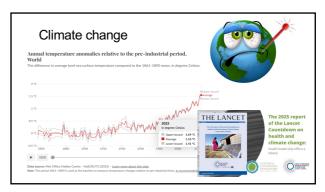




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Severe acute respiratory syndrome (2002-2003)

| Control of Contro



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Outbreak investigation - purpose

Identifying and eliminating the source of infection

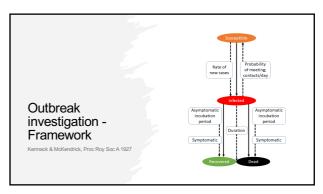
Lessons for future outbreaks

Evaluate control strategies

Learn about new or reemerging diseases

Teach (and learn) epidemiology

Address public concern about the outbreak

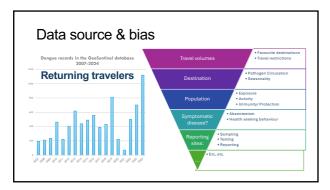


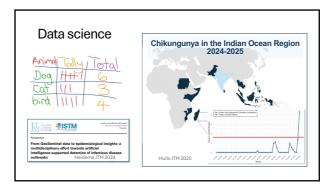
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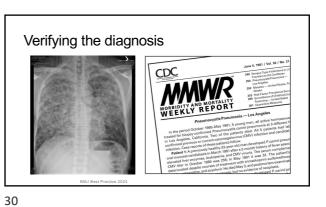


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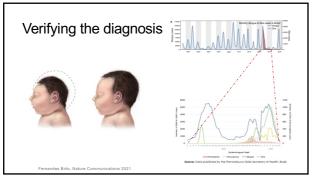








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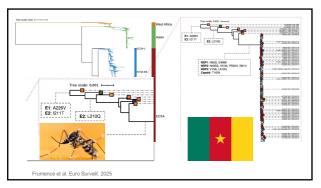


Laboratory confirmation > definite diagnosis

• Identification
• requires 'direct' diagnostics
• Guides testing
• Incubation period
• Timing of exposure
• Once a pathogen is identified >

"fingerprinting"
• verify that all cases are related to the outbreak

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Creating a case definition

1. Clinical criteria (signs & symptoms)

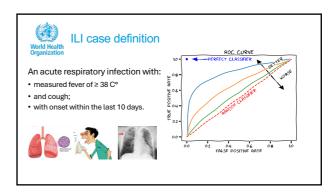
Suspected

2. Person, place and time

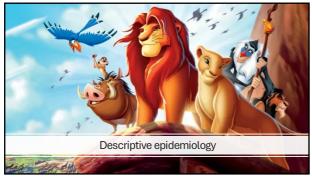
Probable

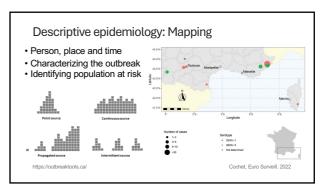
3. Laboratory test

Proven

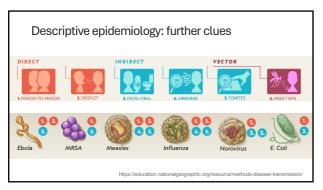


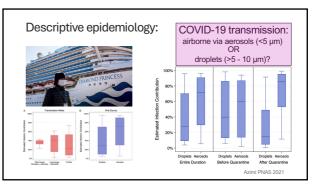
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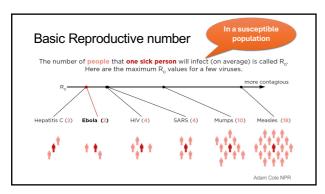


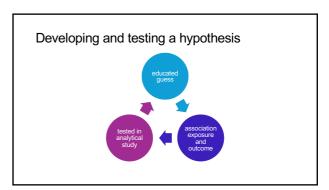


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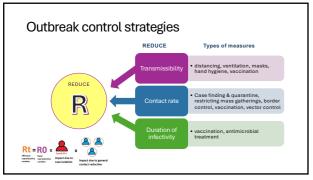








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Outbreak communication

Disseminate factual and science-based information.

Counter misinformation and myths.
Encourage preventive measures

Improve patient outcomes by ensuring people understand:
symptoms, treatments, and recovery expectations.

Reduce anxiety and fear by providing reassurance and clear guidance.

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