# Pandemic Planning: Focus on Emerging Pathogens

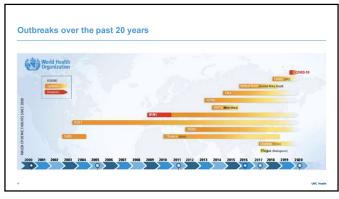


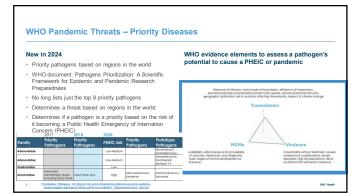
# Definitions

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- Emerging Disease: diseases that have newly appeared in the population, OR
  have existed but are rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range
- Re-emerging Disease: diseases that were once a major health problem, declined dramatically, but are again becoming health problems
- Endemic: a "long-term" problem, never significantly declining (e.g., pneumonia)
- · Epidemic: an increase in disease incidence over baseline
- Pandemic: Epidemic involving >2 continents (e.g., COVID-19, MPOX)

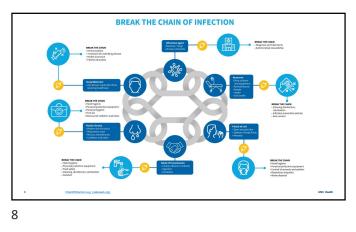
# Basic Concepts in Infectious Disease Emergence • Emergence of infectious disease is complex • Diseases are dynamic, changing • Diseases are dynamic, changing • Agents involved in new and reemerging infections cross taxonomic lines (e.g., bas and Ebola Virus Disease, fleas and plague) • Human behavior drives disease emergence • Social, economic, political, technologic, climatic, and environmental factors all shape disease patterns and influence emergence • unum 3 4

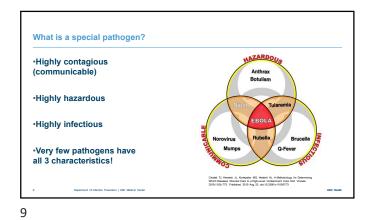


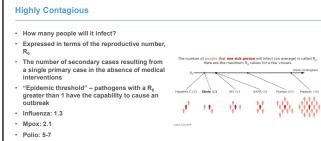








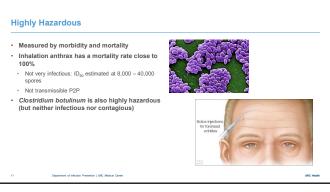






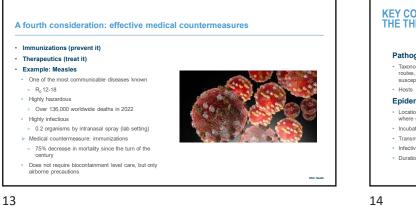
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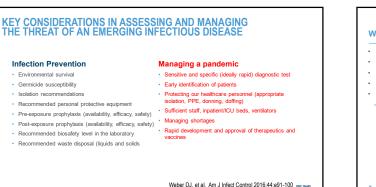


How much of the pathogen will it take to	<u></u>			
make someone sick?	Pathogen	Mechanism of PTP Spread	ID <sub>50</sub>	
<ul> <li>Usually measured by the infectious dose needed to infect 50% of a given population (ID<sub>50</sub>)</li> </ul>	Ebola	Blood & Body Fluids	1-10 aerosolized organisms	
<ul> <li>Lower number indicates greater infectious nature of a pathogen</li> </ul>	Marburg	Blood & Body Fluids	1-10 aerosolized organisms	
	Lassa	Blood & Body Fluids	1-10 aerosolized organisms	
SARS-CoV-2: estimated to be <100 viral particles	Lujo	Scant data; Presumably Blood & Body Fluids	No data	
	Junin	Blood & Body Fluids	No data	
Influenza A: >790 viral particles	Machupo	Blood & Body Fluids	No data	
RSV: 160-640 viral units	Guanarito	Scant data; Presumably Blood & Body Fluids	No data	
Norovirus: 10-18 viral particles	Sabia	No data	No data	
	CCHF	Blood & Body Fluids	No data	_
Shigella: 10-200 organisms	SARS	Respiratory Droplets; Possibly Droplet Nuclei	No data	
Mycobacterium tuberculosis: <10 bacilli	MERS	Respiratory Droplets; Possibly Droplet Nuclei	No data	
S. aureus: at least 100,000 organisms	H5N1 Influenza	Respiratory Droplets; Possibly Droplet Nuclei	1000 viral particles 2	





### KEY CONSIDERATIONS IN ASSESSING AND MANAGING THE THREAT OF AN EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASE Clinical Pathogen Taxonomy (provides clues regarding transmission routes, environmental stability, germicide Symptoms Signs susceptibility) · Risk factors for acquisition of infection Morbidity Epidemiology Mortality Locations of endemicity (i.e., locations in the world where sources or reservoirs reside) · Risk factors for morbidity and mortality · Diagnostic methods (sensitivity, specificity, biosafety) Incubation period · Therapy (availability, efficacy, safety) Transmission routes · Infectivity (i.e., communicability) · Duration of infectivity Weber DJ, et al. Am J Infect Control 2016:44:e91-100 unc ment 14



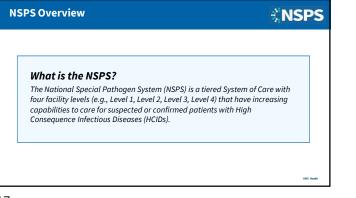
# What's Increasing Our Risk?

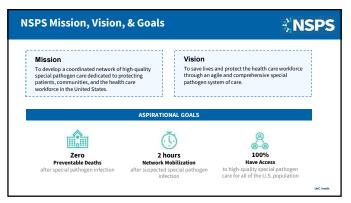
- More than 900 new viruses identified since 2009
- Human encroachment on natural habitats
- Climate change
- · Wet markets
- "Jump Zones"
- Areas with the greatest risk of viruses jumping from bats to humans
   WestAfrica: 1 in 5 people at risk; exploitation of natural
- resources • China & Laos: where COVID-19 began, and where scientists have found the closest relatives in wildlife to the virus responsible for the current pandemic
- responsible for the current pandemic
   India: Almost half a *billion* people live in fast-expanding jump zones, the most of any nation

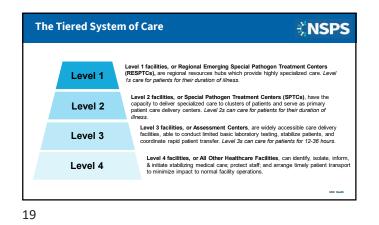
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Brazil: the most land at risk of any country

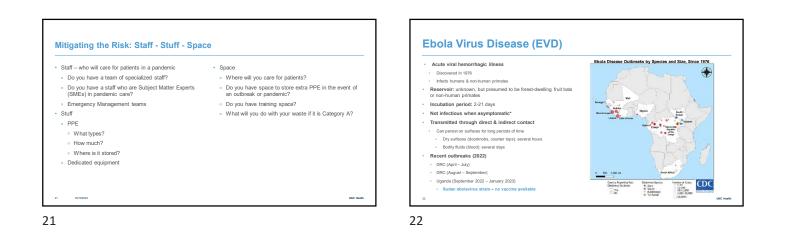
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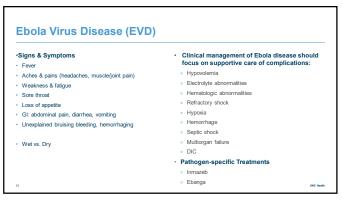


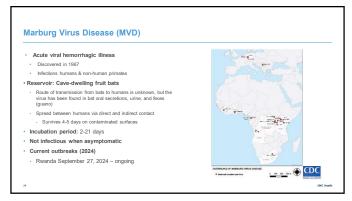




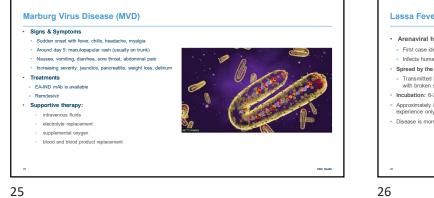
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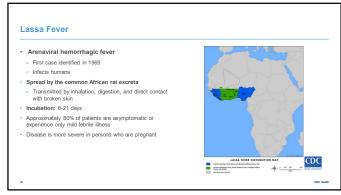


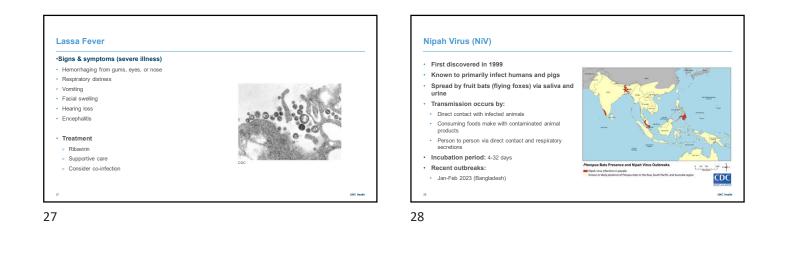


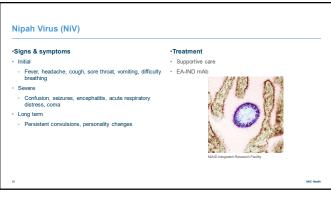


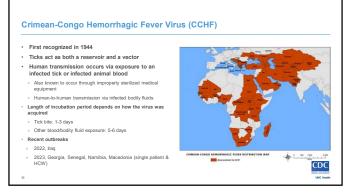




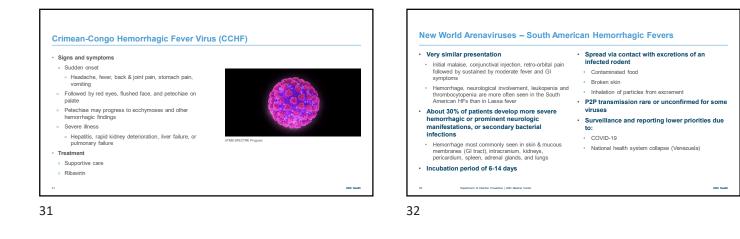


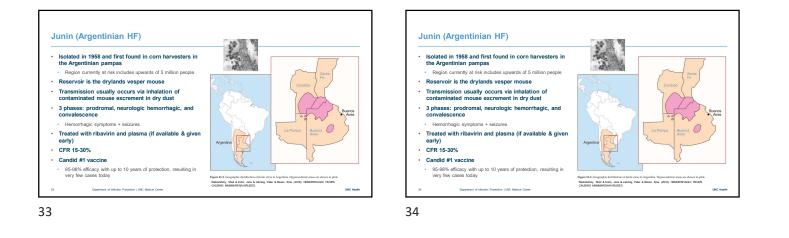




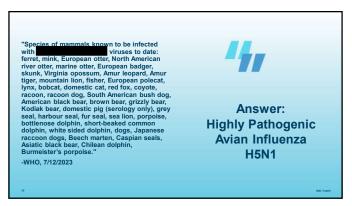


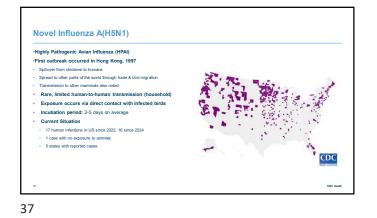


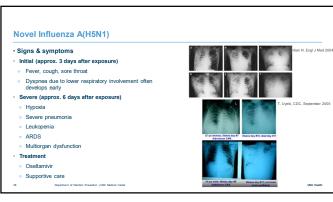


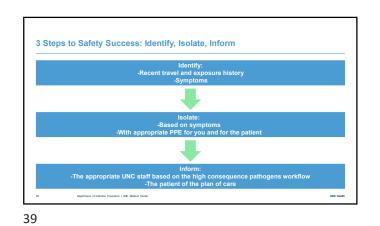




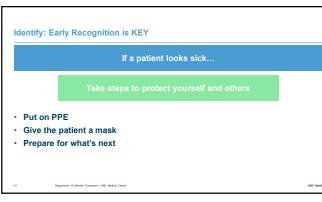
















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# Preventing future pandemics

- Identify threats early Identify, Isolate, Inform
- Combat mis- and disinformation
- · Engage the community this is where outbreaks begin and end
- Work with local partners on training and education for special pathogens
   Understand your PPE inventory and how it is tracked
- Understand your PPE inver 
   Is it real-time tracking?
- Is it real-time tracking?
   How often is the inventory updated?
- Does your organization have plans for a surge of patients?

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- Staffing plan
- Bed plan
- Outpatient clinic plan
- Waste management plan

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