Steering Committee 15-16 January 2019 - Hanoi

PREVALENCE OF LEPTOSPIROSIS AND THE ROLE OF CLIMATIC FACTORS AND AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN ITS CIRCULATION IN VIETNAM

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- 1. Describe epidemiological status of Leptospirosis in Vietnam
- 2. Define risk factors of Leptospirosis in varied social-economic and climate areas.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 1. To estimate the incidence of Leptospirosis in hospitalization patients in selected areas in Vietnam
- 2. To describe the main Leptospirosis serogroups circulating in human and animal
- 3. To identify the main risk factors associated to Leptospirosis transmission
- 4. To improve capacity in laboratory testing, clinical diagnosis and management of Leptospirosis for participating institutions i.e. hospitals, provincial preventive medicine center and NIHE.
- 5. To improve inter-sectoral collaboration between health, veterinary and environmental authorities

METHODOLOGY

#Objective 1&2. Hospital-based surveillance

- Selection criteria:
 - Populous and flooding
 - Located in different climate areas
- > 03 selected provinces:
 - Thai Binh
 - Ha Tinh
 - Can Tho



#Objective 1&2. Hospital-based surveillance



#Objective 1&2. Hospital-based surveillance



#Objective 1&2. Serology cross-sectional survey



#Objective 3. Community-based case – control study



#Objective 4. Improve capacity

Document development

Lab work practice

Training







#Objective 5. Strengthen collaboration cross sectors

Partnership Workshops



Working group meetings with animal health and climate sectors





FIELD ACTIVITIES



Activity Timeline



Preparation of Document

- 1. Patient enrollment flowchart
- 2. SOP for data collection
- 3. SOP for sample collection, storage and transportation
- 4. SOP for lab test
- 5. Monitoring guide

6. Weekly/monthly reporting flow

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HƯỚNG DĂN THU THẬP SỐ LIỆU

BỘ Y TẾ VIÊN VỀ SINH DỊCH TẾ TRUNG ƯƠNG

THỰC TRẠNG NHIễM LEPTOSPIROSIS TẠI VIỆT NAM, VAI TRÒ CỦA THỰC HÀNH NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ MỘT SÓ YẾU TỔ KHÍ HÀU ĐẾN TỶ LẼ NHIỀM

Preparation of Study site

Site visit:

- Briefing about the project
- Setting up study team in the field

At 12 hospitals and 3 PPMC







Preparation of Study site

Activities	Time
1 st National Stakeholder Meeting:	7 Aug.
03 Kick-off meetings in Thaibinh, Hatinh, Cantho	10 – 28 Sep.
 Training in: ✓ Data collection ✓ Leptospirosis clinical diagnosis and treatment ✓ ELISA IgM testing for Leptospira 	10 – 28 Sep.



Study subject enrollment



Patient enrollment flow at hospitals



Patient enrollment at OPD and IPD



2nd sample collection

Sample processing

Control selection and investigation

Reporting and monitoring

Distance monitoring

Reporting and monitoring

- **On-site monitoring:** Twice a week by PPMC, every month by NIHE
 - ➢ Review enrollment flow
 - Check criteria of patient enrolled
 - Check reporting, quality of data collection
 - ➤Refresh training

IMPROVE CAPACITY

≻<u>For NIHE:</u>

- Training in lab technique in New Caledonia
- Online training in using Kototoolbox by smartphone
- Consultation from external experts

≻For PPMC:

- Training in Leptospirosis diagnosis and treatment
- Training in ELISA technique for Leptospira

STRENGTHEN COLLABORATION CROSS SECTORS

 Group-work meeting with meteorological and One Health group

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Patient enrolled in the study

Percentage of 1st ELISA IgM positive

Percentage of 2nd samples taken and the controls investigated

Preliminary analysis - 174 subjects were entered

Provin	се	ELISA (-)	ELISA (+)
	n	31	18
	%	63.3%	36.7%
	n	19	18
	%	51.4%	48.6%
	n	46	42
	%	52.3%	47.7%
Total	n	96	78
ισιαι	%	55.2%	44.8%

Preliminary analysis - By gender

Preliminary analysis - By age

	Ν	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Positive cases	78	5.0	86.8	38.051
Negative cases	96	5.0	96.9	42.494

Preliminary analysis - By Occupation

Preliminary analysis – Onset symptoms

Preliminary analysis – Symptoms appearance

Preliminary analysis – Animals exposed

Preliminary analysis – Type of Animals exposed

Preliminary analysis – Activities within last 30 days

Modified Faine score _WHO

Part A: Clinical Data	Score		
Headache	2		
Fever	2	Presumptive diagnosi	
If fever, temperature 39°C or more	2	of leptospirosis is	
Conjunctival suffusion (bilateral)	4	made of:	
Meningism	4		
Muscle pain (especially calf muscle)	4		
Conjunctival suffusion+Meningism+Muscle pain	10	Part A or Part A & Par	
Jaundice	1	B score : 26 or more	
Albuminuria or nitrogen retention	2	Part A B C (Total) · 2	
Part B: Epidemiological Factors	Score	or more	
Rainfall	5		
Contact with contaminated environment	4	A score between 20 and 25 suggests	
Animal contact	1		
Part C: Bacteriological and Laboratory Findings		leptospirosis as a	
Isolation of Leptospira on culture	Diagnosis certain	possible diagnosis.	
Positive serology			
ELISA IgM positive*; SAT positive*; MAT single high titre* (Any one of the three tests should be scored)	15		
MAT rising titre (paired sera)	25		

A presumptive diagnosis of leptospirosis may be made if: (i) Score of Part

Faine score by scoring part

Faine score of Part A + B + C

Preliminary analysis – MAT result (60 samples)

DIFFICULTY AND CONSTRAINS

- Enrollment of patient at hospitals
- 2nd sample collection:
 - Number of patient coming back
 - Catching patient at household on time
- Control selection in community
- Sufficient sample size for case-control study
- Lab quality control

WHAT NEXT?

- Continue data collection at hospital and community
- Group work meetings with animal health group
- Organize animal serology survey
- Group work meetings with meteorological group
- Meeting with medical doctors to develop guideline for Leptospirosis management at hospital

