

MANAGING OF EMERGING AGENTS EPIDEMIC

CHIKUNGUNYA

Multi-Country Workshop on Increasing Blood Availability
and Providing the Highest Donor and Patient Safety in
Transfusion Therapy in Emergency Special
Circumstances_7-9 July 2014

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CHIKUNGUNYA PREVENTIVE STRATEGY

- ◆ A crisis management team (CMT) « Cellule d'Aide à la Décision (CAD) for SoHo » is dedicated to give recommendation about measures to be implemented in case of arbovirus epidemiological alert.
- ◆ This CMT is inter-institutional:
 - National Blood Services (EFS, CTSA) and National Agency for organs, tissues (ABM)
 - French Institute for public health surveillance (InVS)
 - Competent Authority (ANSM), Haemovigilance regional network (CRH)
 - MoH (DGS)
 - National reference laboratories (CNR)
- ◆ Chikungunya epidemiological alerts are managed according to interministry

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR BLOOD TRANSFUSION, BLOOD COMPONENTS AND TRANSPLANT

- ◆ The estimates of the mean risk of viremic donations were aimed at identifying a specific risk threshold, below which the local epidemiological scenario could be regarded as equivalent to that of other TTIs for which the donated SoHO was tested at that moment.
- ◆ The assessment of the magnitude of the above risk was deemed necessary to decide when SoHO collection in the affected areas could be restarted

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR TRANSPLANT

- ◆ Deceased donors: research of travel history and serology + NAT testing of donor. Follow up of engrafted patient.
- ◆ Live donors: research of a travel history and transplant collection postponed for 28 days following the date of return from Caribbean areas and French Guiana can wait for transplant for that period. If not testing of donor

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR BLOOD TRANSFUSION AND BLOOD COMPONENTS

- ◆ Precautionary measures, after risk assessment phase, adopted starting from the phase of the epidemic:
 - Chikungunya NAT testing for all donations in collected in French Caribbean departments
 - RBCs quarantine for 3 days. RBCs are released after post-donation (PDI) feed back of no symptoms from blood donors and chikungunya NAT negative. **The efficacy of the PDI is possible due to the pourcentage of asymptomatic form of Chikungunya: 15%**
 - Pathogen inactivation of platelets concentrates
 - FFP, separated from whole blood collected in French Caribbean departments, are not used neither in transfusion therapy nor for fractionation

KEY ELEMENTS (1)

New emerging pathogens may be a threat to public health, not only because of their **impact on the population**, but also because they may have a potential to threaten blood safety and to be a challenge to the maintenance of the blood inventory and to the comprehensive management of a local and national blood system.

The **communication strategy** (medias) to the general population, about the level of overall risk vs precautionary measures for transfusion and transplantation, is **essential** to contain the movement of panic

KEY ELEMENTS (2)

Vector-borne infectious diseases pose considerable problems for public health authorities once an outbreak has commenced because the major environmental measures used to reduce sources of mosquito breeding may not be fully implemented within the timescale of an outbreak.

Good **routine and emergency programmes** of vector surveillance and control are needed for a country to be able to mitigate the effects of an outbreak.

KEY ELEMENTS (3)

Reliable and tested mechanisms of blood component supply are necessary for a national blood system to sustain the impact of an outbreak on the blood inventory

Risk assessment may be necessary to allow a dynamic sight of the risk (especially during the decreasing phase of the epidemic) and a retrospective weekly estimate of its highest levels

It can also provide the right order of magnitude of the risk and be a precious tool for risk management, giving useful information for decision making about when precautionary measures should be reduced or interrupted.

KEY ELEMENTS (4)

A quick alert system is fundamental, at the local, national, European, international level, when ever emerging pathogens have a significant potential to threaten blood safety and the blood inventory.

Prompt and efficient co-operation among involved local, national, European and international healthcare institutions/services is of paramount importance and it must include blood, organs and tissues authorities.

It seems necessary to have Common understanding and definitions

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THANK YOU

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