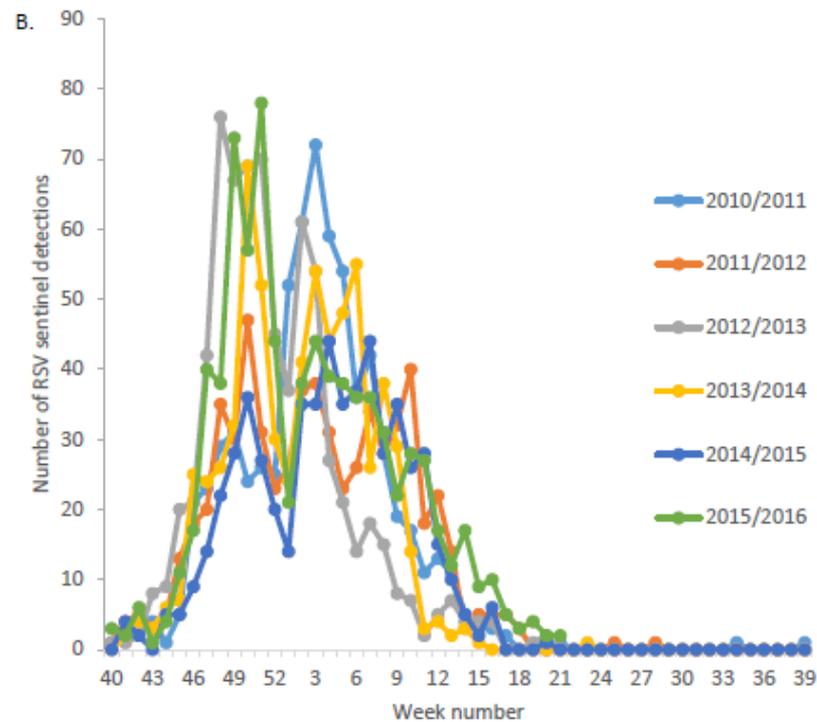
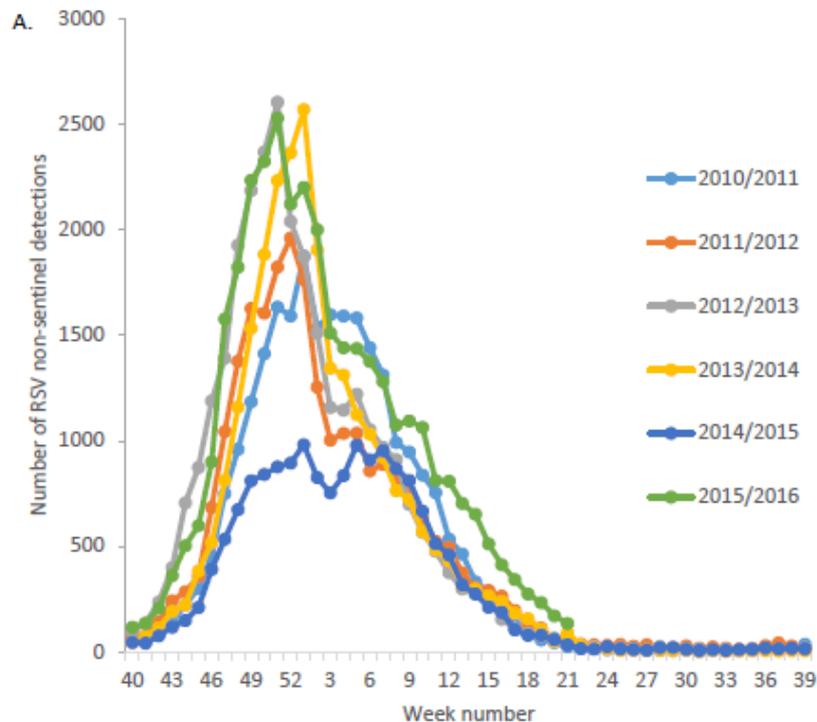




RSV Surveillance strategy for EU

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WHO RSV Surveillance Pilot mid-term review, PAHO/Washington (VTC)

Existing data collection of lab (+) RSV from EU/EEA countries complements influenza surveillance



Objectives of RSV surveillance and public health benefits

Objectives of RSV surveillance	Public health benefit
 <p>Measure the impact of RSV vaccination.</p>	<p>Evaluate the impact of the vaccine in EU/EEA countries after the vaccination programme is introduced. Better prioritise and target prevention efforts.</p>
 <p>Determine the seasonality of RSV and monitor trends of RSV detections within and across RSV seasons and impact of vaccination programmes per age/target group.</p>	<p>Determine the timing and trends of RSV epidemics in each EU/EEA country to inform the timing of prevention and treatment. Differentiate RSV from influenza epidemics.</p>
 <p>Track the prevalence of the two RSV types and the genetic diversity among circulating strains.</p>	<p>Inform the selection of vaccine strains to optimise vaccine effectiveness.</p>
 <p>Support the estimation of healthcare burden of RSV infection in the different age and target groups*</p>	<p>Provide data for assessment of morbidity and mortality, direct and indirect costs for the community and healthcare system, as well as the impact and value of vaccination.</p>
 <p>Contribute to the overall understanding of the role of RSV in respiratory disease*</p>	<p>To provide data for differentiation of RSV from other respiratory pathogens in surveillance and in assessment of burden of disease.</p>

Potential options for RSV surveillance

1. RSV reporting through the existing influenza-like illness (ILI)/acute respiratory infection (ARI) surveillance systems
2. Enhance the existing ARI surveillance system
3. Use existing hospital surveillance system for severe acute respiratory infection
4. Use existing intensive care unit (ICU) surveillance system for influenza
5. New enhanced sentinel paediatric hospital surveillance network
6. National registry-based retrieval and reporting of laboratory confirmations

Considerations for developing EU level surveillance

- No European Commission decisions for reporting/ notifying RSV
- The European Surveillance System (TESSy) already collects some RSV-related data to differentiate the RSV detections from influenza through influenza surveillance activities
- Limited appetite in EUMS to establish new surveillance systems

Support from ECDCs advisory forum for RSV surveillance

Support for ECDC moving forward with developing RSV surveillance with the following comments:

- Current influenza surveillance should not be disrupted
- Surveillance for RSV should be integrated with other diseases
- Use of existing surveillance structures would be beneficial
- Beneficial to include RSV surveillance in the routine systems rather than creating an enhanced system
- To consider wider than pathogen-specific surveillance for respiratory disease
- Options are not mutually exclusive
- RSV should be brought to discussion about inclusion to list of reportable diseases at EU level

Potential next steps

- Identify additional resources
- Working group to refine the options for surveillance
- Discussion on RSV surveillance data collection and outputs
- Develop guidance for national surveillance
- Needs for European RSV surveillance pilot clarified
- Collaboration with RESCEU surveillance work
- Survey on RSV surveillance capacities, e.g. for hospital-based surveillance

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Thank you!