Questionnaire about Institutions partners

SECTION 1

Official name 1
1 Provide the name of the organization such as the Ministry of Health or Public Health Institute to which your unit belongs.

Unit 2
2 Department/Unit within the institutions involved in the Network, in charge of the surveillance of communicable diseases (especially in early warning and response system, vaccine preventable diseases and zoonotic infections).

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Communicable Disease Epidemiology Unit (CDEU)

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SECTION 2
Mandate as described in the regulation enacting your organization
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

The mandate defines the main functions of an organization and derives from outside and above an organization.

SECTION 3

Describe your unit position within the organizational chart (organigram) of the larger institution you belong to
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

An organizational chart for a whole organization shows the units who make up such organization and the relationships between them. Relationships refer to authority and communication lines.

Upload a file for further informations:

SECTION 4

Describe your unit's organizational chart (organigram)
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

An organizational chart for a unit shows the managers and main professional roles who make up such unit and the relationships between them.

SECTION 5

Illustrate the main roles and activities carried out by your organization in the field of infectious diseases prevention and control, specifically in the following areas:

a) Surveillance of infectious diseases
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

Surveillance of infectious diseases is responsibility of the Italian Ministry of Health. The Unit is in charge of setting up experimental surveillance systems, such as the network of sentinel paediatricians (SPES) and the network of microbiological laboratories (MICRONET); evaluation of existing surveillance systems; collaboration with national, regional and local authorities in the management and analysis of existing data. At present the Unit coordinates several surveillance systems with national coverage and international relevance (flu; verotoxin−producing enterobacteria, salmonellosis and other enteropathogens; legionellosis; bacterial meningitis and other invasive bacterial diseases by meningococcus, haemophilus influenzae and pneumococcus; child vaccine preventable diseases; antimicrobial resistance). The Unit is also engaged in international activities, promoted by the European Commission (e.g. EUVAC.NET and the surveillance networks as EWGLI, EARSS, Enternet, IBIS, etc.) and by the World Health Organization, and manages a research site in Uganda. The Unit leads the EpiSouth−EpiMed project which involves some 23 EU and non−EU Countries of the Mediterranean Basin in a network aimed at improving communicable diseases surveillance, communication and training across the countries of the Mediterranean and the Balkans.

b) Epidemic Intelligence
A maximum of 200 words is allowed


The Epidemic Intelligence (EI) is a responsibility of the Ministry of Health. The Unit supports EI through its special surveillance systems and specific projects.
c) Monitoring of services delivery, including immunization of migrant populations
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

The Unit organises "ad hoc" surveys and studies to support the monitoring of services delivery (i.e. lab, diagnostic capacities, vaccine strategies etc). The Unit supports the monitoring of services delivery also through information and data produced with the management of special surveillance systems and through evaluation of vaccine programmes. In 2008 a study on vaccination coverage in ROM population living in urban permanent camps in Rome will be performed. The Unit leads the Venice Project, whose aim is to encourage collection and dissemination of knowledge and best practice relating to vaccination and to further develop collaboration and partnership between member states.

d) Zoonosis
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

The Unit supports specific activities/projects in coordination with other Dept. of ISS (i.e. Food Safety and Veterinary Public Health), with external Veterinary Public Health Institutes and with the Ministry of Health.

e) Diagnostic services
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

f) Emergency preparedness
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

The Unit supports the Italian Ministry of Health and International Organisations in the preparation of Emergency Plans. Recently Emergency Plans were prepared for chikungunya, influenza, SARS and bioterrorism threats.

g) Training and education
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

The Unit is involved in the European training programme for field epidemiology (EPIET) and provides staff for courses in infectious disease epidemiology and vaccinology, mostly targeted to Italian National Health Service staff. The Unit also supports the Italian Field Epidemiology Training Programme (PROFEA).

h) Research
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

Studies on the frequency of some infectious diseases and their determinants, through descriptive and analytical epidemiology (main topics are pertussis, measles, mumps, rubella, varicella, pneumococcal diseases, meningococcal diseases, legionellosis, malaria and HIV preventive interventions in sub-Saharan Africa). Mathematical models on the spread of some infectious diseases to assess the impact of preventive interventions (e.g. varicella, pertussis, influenza, chikungunya), to improve public health policy in Europe (Polymod project) and to estimate the prevalence of HIV infection in the general population of sub-Saharan Africa.

SECTION 6
Describe the alert procedure adopted by your organization and the conditions to which applies paying special attention to infectious diseases.
A maximum of 200 words is allowed

SECTION 7
Provide a brief account of your unit’s professional staff mix
7 The categories are mutually exclusive: please, assign only one profile to each unit’s professional staff.

Staff mix | Senior | Junior | Total
---|---|---|---

The Unit supports field investigations on outbreaks, upon request by the National Health Service or International Organizations. Monitoring of health threats is done through special and routinary surveillance systems.
### SECTION 8

Describe the content of and time span covered by the databases related to infectious diseases your organization manages. Please select the number of databases you want to describe, insert their descriptions, and leave the drop-down menu with the number of databases you have compiled.

**Number of databases:** 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data−base</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Time span</th>
<th>Brief description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPES</td>
<td>Cases Incidence/diseases by months and by italian regions</td>
<td>2000−on going</td>
<td>Sentinel surveillance network based on trends estim. for measles, rubella, varicella, bacterial meningitis, mumps, based on pediatriacians <a href="http://www.spes.iss.it/">www.spes.iss.it/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles and Rubella (congenital and in pregnancy)</td>
<td>Cases incidence</td>
<td>2007−on going</td>
<td>Individual cases are reported by the Regions to CDEU by e−mail or fax <a href="http://www.simi.iss.it/meningite_batterica.htm">www.simi.iss.it/meningite_batterica.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial meningitis</td>
<td>Cases incidence</td>
<td>1994−on going</td>
<td>Hospitals send special notification of confirmed cases to the MoH and CDEU <a href="http://www.simi.iss.it/meningite_batterica.htm">www.simi.iss.it/meningite_batterica.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influnet: Italian surveillance Influenza Network</td>
<td>Cases incidence (clinical cases confirmed by positive specimen)</td>
<td>1999−on going</td>
<td>Surveillance system for influenza in Italy, based on epidemiological and virological data. The epidemiological system is based on a network of sentinel general practitioners (about 600) throughout Italy, reporting cases of influenza−like illness. <a href="http://www.iss.it/iflu/">www.iss.it/iflu/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legionella Infections Register</td>
<td>Cases incidence</td>
<td>1983−on going</td>
<td>Individual cases notified by the Hospitals and local health units to CDEU <a href="http://www.iss.it/regi/cont.php?id=30b">www.iss.it/regi/cont.php?id=30b</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enternet−Italy</td>
<td>Number and type of isolates identified by the national reference laboratories</td>
<td>1980−on going</td>
<td>Laboratory based surveillance of salmonellosis and verocytotoxin producing Escherichia coli (VTEC) O157, including antimicrobial resistance. All the italian regions are represented in the Network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AR−ISS: Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System
Data on antimicrobial resistance for S. aureus, S.pn., Ent. faec., E. coli, et al. 2001−on going

Micronet
Data on infectious diseases, pathogens and antimicrobial resistance from microbiology Lab 2004−on going

SIMI: Surveillance of infectious diseases
Data on frequency of statutory notifiable infectious diseases in Italy 1994−on going

Causes of Mortality in Italy
Monthly Mortality data for pneumonia, influenza and all causes 1968−on going

SECTION 9

Exemplify the main publications produced by your organization during the last three years.
Please select the number of publications you want to describe, insert their descriptions, and leave the drop−down menu with the number of publications you have compiled.

Number of newsletters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Frequency (Yearly, monthly, etc.)</th>
<th>Web link (if available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epicentro</td>
<td>weekly</td>
<td><a href="http://www.epicentro.iss.it/">www.epicentro.iss.it/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of bulletins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Frequency (Yearly, monthly, etc.)</th>
<th>Web link (if available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EpiSouth</td>
<td>quarterly</td>
<td><a href="https://www.episouth.org/project_outputs.html">https://www.episouth.org/project_outputs.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Frequency (Yearly, monthly, etc.)</th>
<th>Web link (if available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rizzo C., Di Bartolo L., Santantonio M., Coscia M.F., Monno R., De Vito D., et al. Epidemiological and virological investigation of a Norovirus outbreak in a resort in Puglia,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Italy.


Number of research: 5

Title

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Frequency (Yearly, monthly, etc.)</th>
<th>Web link (if available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabiani M., Nattabi B., Pierotti C., Ciantia F., Opio A., Musinguzi J., et Declìch S. HIV–1 prevalence and factors associated with infection in the conflict affected region of north Uganda.</td>
<td>Conflict and Health 2007;1(3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Others: 5

Title

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Frequency (Yearly, monthly, etc.)</th>
<th>Web link (if available)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seyler T., Rizzo C., Finarelli A.C., Po C., Alessio P., Sambri V., et al. Autochthonous Chikungunya virus transmission may have occurred in Bologna, Italy, during the summer 2007 outbreak.</td>
<td>Eurosuroveillance 2008;13(3).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidemiological consultation team. Results from the integrated surveillance system for the 2006 winter olympic and paralympic games in Italy.</td>
<td>Eurosuroveillance 2006;11(8).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D’Ancona F., Alfonsi V., Caporali M.G., Ranghiasci A., Ciofi degli Atti M.L. Pneumococcal conjugate, meningococcal C and varicella vaccination in Italy. Eurosurveillance 2007;12(2)


Pebody R.G., Hellenbrand W., D’Ancona F., Ruutu P. Pneumococcal disease surveillance in Europe. Eurosurveillance 2006;11(9)

### SECTION 10

Identify your main collaborating partners in each area.

Number of partners: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Surveillance of inf.diseases</th>
<th>Epidemic Intelligence</th>
<th>Monitoring of s. delivery</th>
<th>Zoonosis</th>
<th>Diagnostic Services</th>
<th>Emergency preparedness</th>
<th>Training and education</th>
<th>Research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian Ministry of Health</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC/ECDC</td>
<td>Internat.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Regions</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>Internat.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Istituto Superiore di Sanità

Department of Haematology, Oncology and Molecular Medicine
Department of Therapeutic Research and Medicines Evaluation
National Transplant Centre
National Centre for Food Quality and Risk Assessment
Research Centre for the Evaluation of Immunological Products
National Centre for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion
National Centre of Chemical Products
National AIDS Centre
National Blood Centre

Communicable Diseases Epidemiology Unit (CDEU)
Clinical Epidemiology and Guidelines
Statistics Office
Pharmacoepidemiology
Population Health and Health Determinants
Genetic Epidemiology
Mental Health
Training and Communication

Epidemiology of Cerebro and Cardiovascular Disease
Cancer Epidemiology
Woman, Child and Adolescent Health