#### Unprecedented times: Communicable disease control in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century



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# This is a story in 3 parts

Everything old is new: the resurgence of the Great Imitator

Sharing the air: finding the vulnerable in a highly-vaccinated population

2020 vision: learnings from the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic

#### Overview

- Practical aspects of communicable disease control and outbreak management using recent examples
- Tried and true traditional measures
- Pandemic-accelerated innovations in outbreak control
- The context within which communicable disease control occurs
- Politics, economics, health, social determinants



## Syphilis

#### Everything old is new: the resurgence of the Great Imitator



Why do you need to know about syphilis? Syphilis is rising in many parts of the world

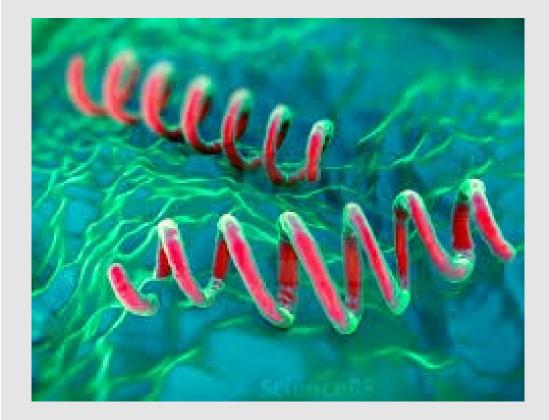
It is the Great Imitator – so can be missed

Test lesions: syphilis PCR (dry swab)

It can be treated: long-acting penicillin IMI

Rx to avoid long term sequelae or congenital syphilis (woman of reproductive age)

#### What is syphilis?



- Highly contagious sexually transmitted infection
- Treponema pallidum
- Painless\* sore on the genitals, rectum or oral cavity (chancre)
- Transmitted through direct contact
- Incubation period: 10 days to 3 months
- Infectious for up to 2 years after infection
- Re-infection can occur

#### **Stages of syphilis**



#### **Primary syphilis**

- 9-90 days, av
  30 days
- Chancre (ulcer) at site of sexual contact (can be oral)
- Uveitis, cranial nerve palsies
- Infectious

#### **Stages of syphilis**



#### Secondary/Early latent (Up to 2y)

- Flu-like illness/systemic symptoms
- Rashes (trunk, palm, soles), patchy alopecia
- Ophthalmic, neurological and oral presentations can occur
- Infectious

#### Stages of syphilis



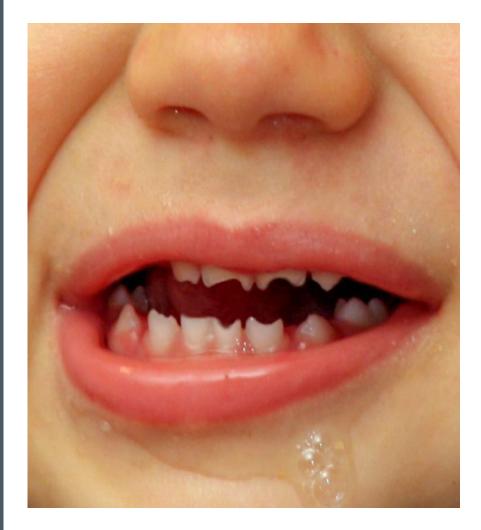
Gummatous Syphilide, with ulceration and necrosis of frontal bone (from Nature).

#### Tertiary syphilis (2y+)

- Non-infectious
- Can occur if person remains untreated (~1/3<sup>rd</sup> of cases)
- Neurosyphilis (dementia, psychiatric manifestations)
- Cardiac sequelae

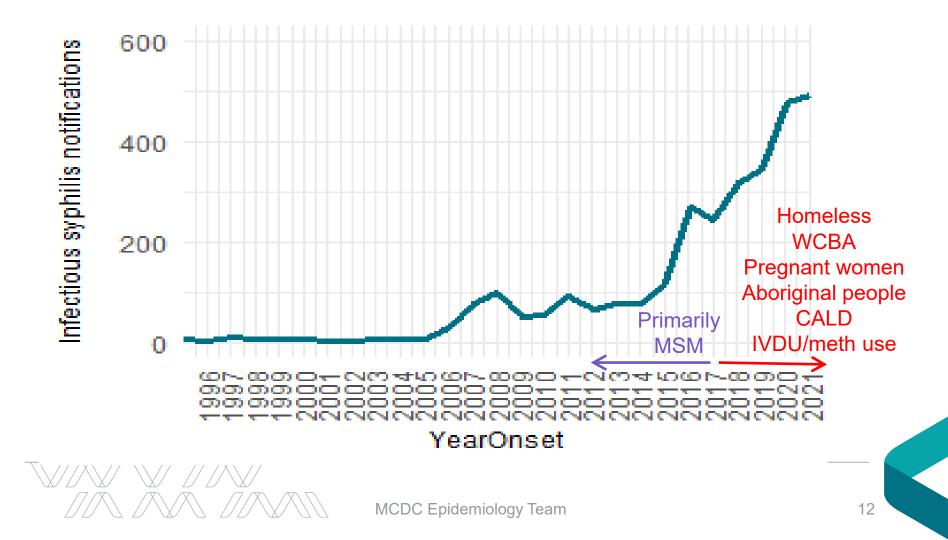
# Congenital syphilis

- At birth, hepatosplenomegaly, thrombocytopenia and anaemia, periostitis
- 'Snuffly', Failure to thrive
- Congenital anomalies including blindness, deafness, skeletal and dental abnormalities, neurodevelopmental delay

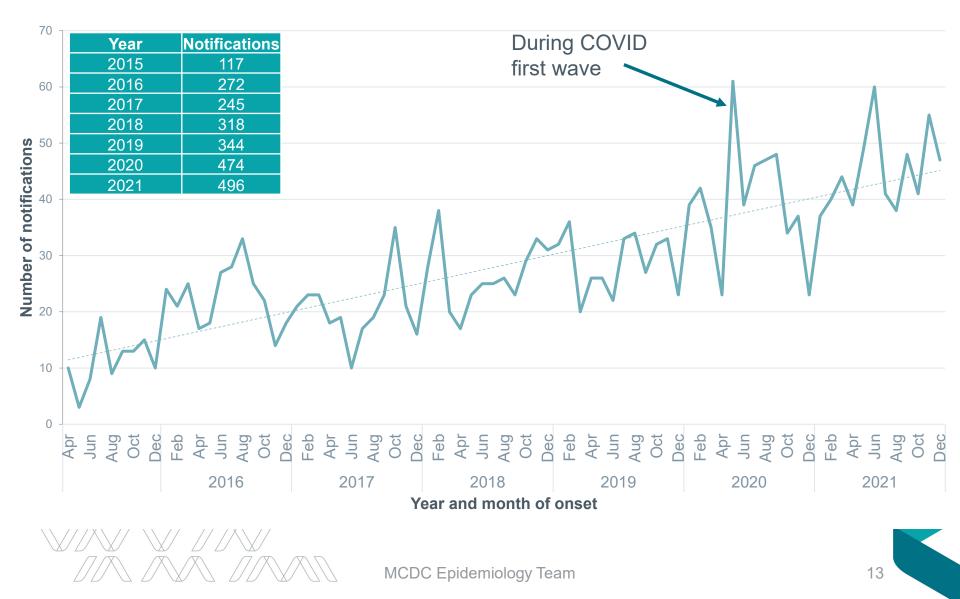


#### Epidemiology of syphilis in an Australian metropolitan setting

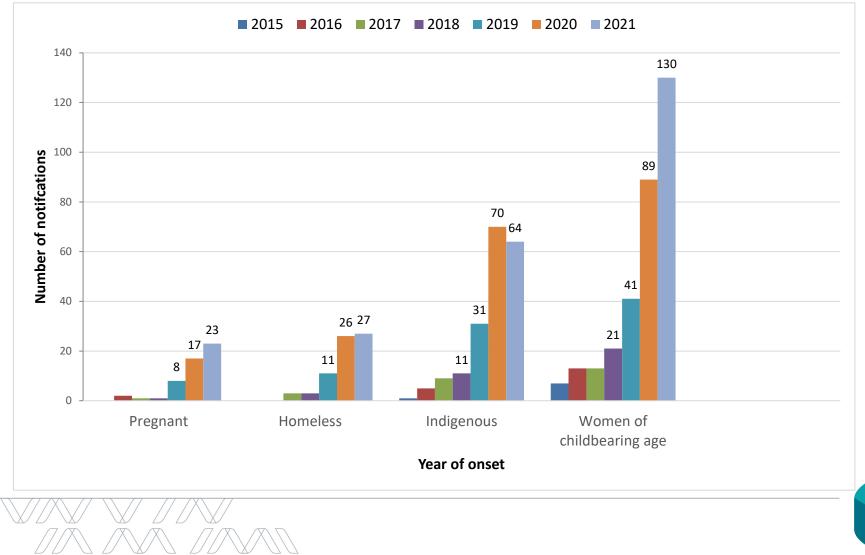
#### Infectious syphilis in Perth



#### Infectious syphilis by month, 2015 to 2021



### Key and at risk groups for infectious syphilis, 2015 - 2021



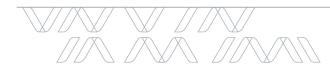
#### Syphilis outbreak in Perth declared by Chief Health Officer, 7/2020

#### Metropolitan Syphilis Outbreak Response Team (MSORT) started

#### 4 working groups

- Antenatal / Postnatal (3-point testing)
- Prevention, Education and Community Engagement
- Surveillance and Reporting
- STIGMA

Meetings for priority groups: pregnant women and homeless



#### PHU's action plan

- Workforce development
- Education
- Outreach (ACCHOs, Homeless Healthcare, Street Doctor, CALD organisations, DOJ, DOC, etc.)
- Collaboration with health services in primary and community health and hospitals
- Multidisciplinary: doctors, nurses, social workers, Aboriginal health professionals, allied health, health promotion
- Testing, treatment and contact tracing
- New syphilis electronic public health management system which also serves as a metro syphilis register 
   improved reporting

# Testing tips and interpreting syphilis serology

- Syphilis PCR: Swab lesions (add **syphilis**, HSV, HZV)
- Syphilis serology: Treponemal antibodies, Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR)
- Interpreting results depends on
  - Sexual history, symptoms and clinical signs AND
  - **Treponemal test** results (TPPA, TPHA, EIA, IgM and IgG, FTA Abs, point of care (POC) tests AND
  - RPR result (marker of activity, treatment response, re-infection) AND
  - Previous syphilis serology results (if available) AND
  - History of treatment (if available)
- RPR serofast state (persistent low titre)
- How to Interpret Syphilis Test Results in Australia (syphilisoutbreaktraining.com.au)

### **Case study**

#### Woman of childbearing age

#### Presented to GP

- Painful palatal ulceration
- Persistent (weeks)

#### GP referred patient to a specialist clinic

- Biopsy
- Results: spirochaetal organisms seen
- "in the correct clinical context Treponema pallidum could be considered and appropriate serology testing arranged"
- No syphilis serology taken



#### Three months later

- Patient presented to ED with an unrelated complaint
- ED consultant reviewed all recent results
- Contacted ID physician about the histopathology result

#### Syphilis serology ordered

- Infectious syphilis confirmed
- Treatment with benzathine penicillin 2.4MU IMI arranged

#### Issues

**Delayed diagnosis** 

#### **Delayed treatment**

#### Risks

- Pregnancy
- Long term health issues
- Infectious to other sexual contacts
- Delayed contact tracing

#### Syphilis can hide in plain sight



#### Summary

Syphilis is rising in many parts of the world

Social determinants matter

Outbreak response in a resource-limited setting

Outbreak control relies on micro (case and contacts) and macro aspects (stakeholder engagement, education, CHO support)

Innovations in outbreak control – electronic data collection – public health management, surveillance, monitoring risk groups, etc.

#### Measles

Sharing the air: Finding the vulnerable in a highly-vaccinated population PHOTO: Measles can be particularly severe in infants and beople with compromised immune systems. Centres for Disease Control)



# Why is measles important to diagnose rapidly?

It's highly communicable – spreads rapidly (R0 12-18)

Opportunity to prevent further cases if notified early (isolate, quarantine, MMR, NHIG – the original TTIQ)

#### It's serious

- 33% of cases were hospitalised (10-year review)
- Pneumonia was the most common complication
- Most hospitalisations in young-middle aged adults (20-44 years) and children <1 year</li>
- Large cohort inadequately protected (0 or 1 dose of measlescontaining vaccine only)

#### Vaccination schedule over time

- Single dose of funded measles vaccine
  - 1970-1972: Introduced in Aust (jurisdiction dependent), 12-23 months
- Addition of second dose to schedule
  - 1993/4: School-based catch up for 10-14yo
  - 1998: Change to 4-5yo w one-off catch up of 5-12yo
  - 2013: 18m (MMRV)
- Gaps
  - Anyone born since 1965 who has not had 2 doses of measlescontaining vaccine
  - Cohorts: 1965-1980 no or one dose only 1981-1998 one or two doses 1999-2018 immunisation rate ~90% at 5 years, 1 in 10 susceptible
  - Immunocompromised individuals, <1y, born overseas</li>

#### **Measles globally**

There have been recent large outbreaks worldwide

- NZ (~2000 cases in 2019)
- Throughout Europe (>70 deaths in 2017/18, >80k cases)
  - Where vaccine status was known, 93%-95% were unvaccinated (82%-87%) or under-vaccinated (1 MMR 8%-11%); Source: ECDC
- Large tracts of Asia (Vietnam, Philippines, Bali)
- Ongoing through Africa
- Resurgence in the Americas (Ex Venezuela, spot outbreaks in US)

With international travel resuming, incursions into Australia are likely

#### Perth measles outbreak fears after unvaccinated families exposed

Updated 21 Dec 2016, 2:12pm

Perth measles outbreak worsens as three more cases confirmed after visit by infected NZ tourist

By Alisha O'Flaherty Posted 3 Oct 2019, 4:03pm





Updated about 6 hours ago

ABC News Online 25/10/2019

#### Four backpackers visiting Perth have been diagnosed with measles. File image

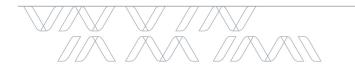
WA News

perthnow

PERTH 9-25°C 1

#### Measles outbreak: Cases confirmed among Northbridge backpackers

STAFF WRITERS, PerthNow July 21, 2016 7:14pm



#### Measles cases in babies alarm doctors

PHOTO: Authorities are urging West Australians to make sure their children are vaccinated for measles. (Reuters: Valentin Flauraud)

#### Cathy O'Leary, Medical Editor

() Saturday, 28 January 2017 12:31AM

# Outbreak scenario

#### Eve of a long weekend, Sept 2019

- Surprisingly, not too busy. In my handover to on-call Dr, I wrote, 'I hope it stays quiet for you.' Little did we know...
- Saturday
  - Meningococcal case
  - ?Measles (not)
- Sunday
  - ?Measles (confirmed prelim neg isolation lifted, but pos)
  - Measles (confirmed)
- Monday
  - ?Measles (confirmed)
  - ?Measles (confirmed)
  - Measles (confirmed)
  - ?Measles (confirmed)
  - ?Measles (not)



#### A week earlier...

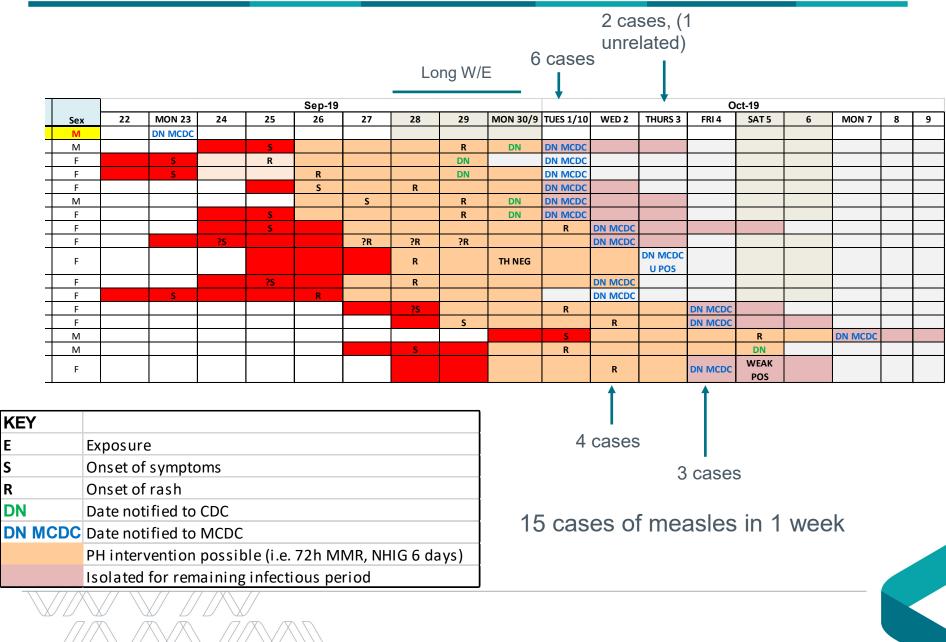
- Late Friday, CDC was informed by MOH NZ of a case of measles who had been in Perth while infectious (10/9 – 15/9)
- Saturday: WA DOH released a media statement about the measles case



#### What transpired...

- 16 secondary cases
  - 7 related to a sporting grand final (Exp: 14/9)
  - 6 from the suburb the index stayed in (10/9-15/9)
  - 2 related to his return travel to NZ (Exp: 15/9)
  - 1 case in a relative
- 6m-43y
  - Vaccination status: 3 too young, 9 unvaccinated at time of exposure, 2 had 1 MMR each, 2 unknown

#### Infectious period of secondary cases



#### Tertiary cases

- 6 tertiary cases from 4 secondary cases
  - 2 exposed in hospital (25/9), 1 had 1 MMR, other unknown
  - 3 from non-vaccinating families (with HH-like exposure)
  - 1 person exposed at a party, vaccination status unknown

#### **Tertiary cases: Infectious periods**

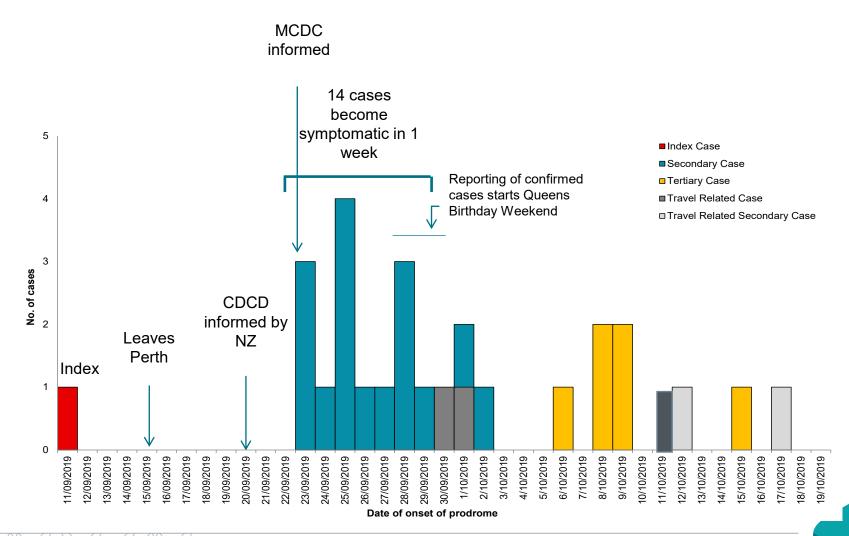
							Oct-19												
	Sex	FRI 4	SAT 5	6	MON 7	8	9	10	FRI 11	12	13	MON 14	15	16	17	18	SAT 19	20	
	М					R			DN MCDC										
	F						s			R		(DN)			ł				— FIFO
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KEY	
Ε	Exposure
S	Onset of symptoms
R	Onset of rash
DN	Date notified to CDC
<b>DN MCDC</b>	Date notified to MCDC
	PH intervention possible (i.e. 72h MMR, NHIG 6 days)
	Isolated for remaining infectious period

Concurrently, another 5 measles cases in Perth

Perhaps a taster for what was to come a few short months later...

#### **Measles epicurve**



#### **Outbreak response**

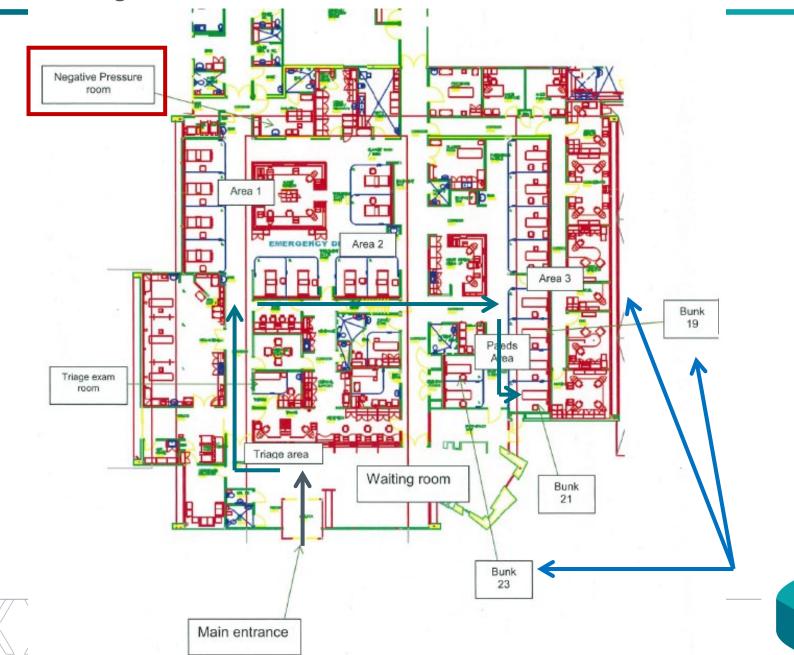
- Incident command
- Operations for metro cases (follow up: Calls, MMR, NHIG, info)
- Working with the laboratories, including results, domiciliary collections
- Liaison with workplaces, public places, airport, schools, CCCs
- Keeping Executive informed
- Hospitals/General Practice
- Communications/Media
- Logistics and surge capacity

#### Impacts

- '000s of contacts, MMR use, NHIG (high risk)
- Exposures in over 100 individual locations, incl:
  - 7 hospitals
  - 14 general practices: many frequented several times
  - Workplaces (incl. mine site and corrective services)
  - Schools, childcare centres
  - Perth Airport, multiple shopping centres, cafes
- Resources: public health, frontline clinical services, laboratory, comms/media
- Testing, notification, isolation, quarantining



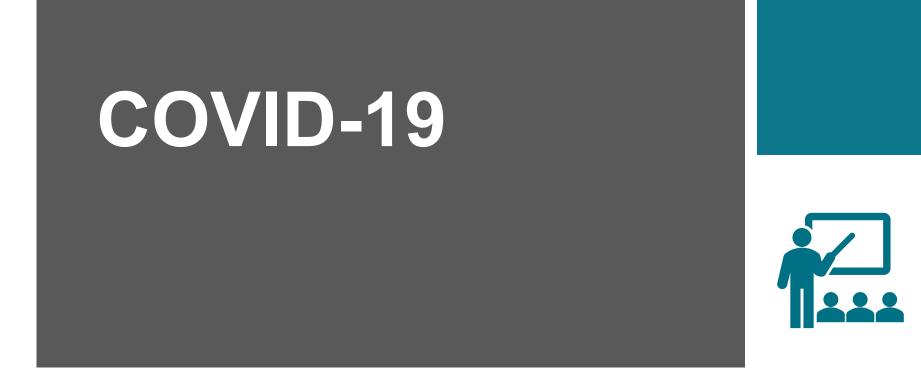
#### Sharing the air in a Metro ED. Floor Plan shown



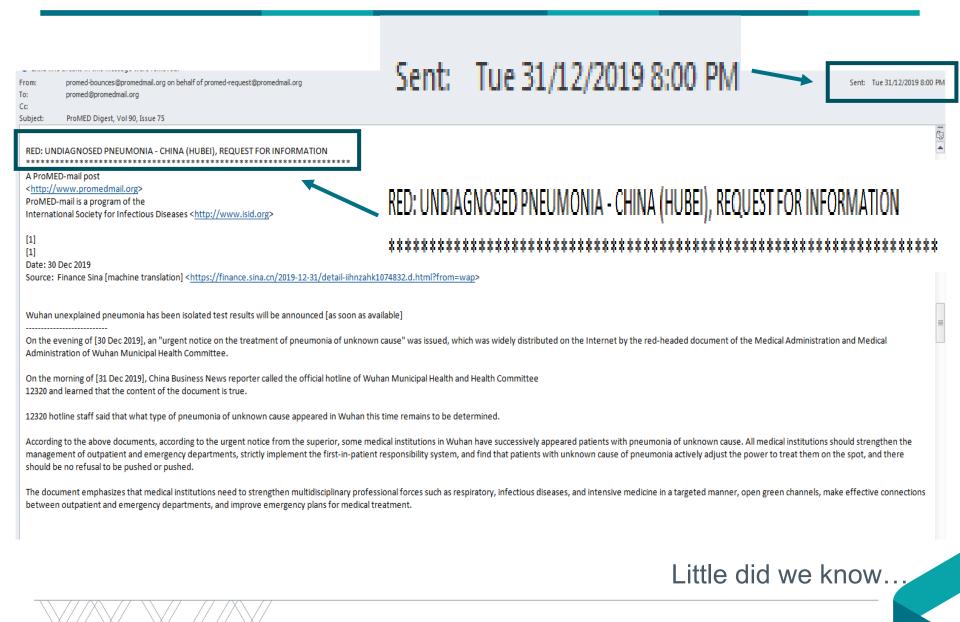
#### Summary



- Measles will make a return now that international borders have been relaxed
- The pandemic has adversely affected the delivery of immunisation programs in many countries, so incursions into Australia are to be expected
- Mitigate risk by encouraging inadequately vaccinated adults to seek a MMR vaccine prior to overseas travel
- Operationalising national guidelines for local conditions: established communications process with e.g. laboratories, ride share/taxis, airport, hospital EDs



## 2020 vision: learnings from the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic





## **Traditional measures**

- Surveillance
- Testing
- Contact tracing (pen, paper, phone & fax)
- Isolation and quarantine
- Vaccination
- Border control
- Physical distancing
- Restrictions activities and/or movement
- Density limits
- Widespread mask use

Commonly used in day-to-day communicable disease control

Infrequently used in day-to-day communicable disease control

#### Challenges



- Size of public health workforce/BCP
- Establishing new processes
  - Local Standard Operating
    Procedures
  - Case reporting & management
  - Contact tracing
  - Patient monitoring at home (lack of Telehealth, lack of home visiting services)
  - Testing / testing criteria (lagged)
  - Clearance
- Cases in persons of culturally-diverse backgrounds
- Purchasing and procurement (PPE, ventilators, etc.)
- Health—information sharing/Comms

#### **Innovation during a pandemic**

Contact tracing using electronic relational databases

Dashboards and monitoring

Streamlined electronic laboratory feeds

Monitoring immunisation coverage (AIR) Monitoring quarantine and isolation using G2G

QR codes (digital tracing, automated messaging)

## Transition to Telehealth

Managing COVID-19 at home (pulse oximetry)

#### **Innovation during a pandemic**

#### Testing

- Establish testing processes (incl. domiciliary) and real-time electronic reporting
- Rapid increase in testing capacity
- Rapid diagnostic testing: PCR, RAT
- Value of whole genome sequencing

#### Control: vaccines - mRNA vaccines

#### Advances in treatment

- Antivirals and monoclonal antibodies
- Proning in ICU

Understanding of airborne transmission

Inform ventilation of buildings to reduce risk

Use of modelling to inform public health settings during a pandemic

## Legislation

- Use of emergency management and public health acts
- Directions/Mandates:
  - Travel restrictions, public health and social measures (capacity limits, mask use), vaccination mandates (incl proof), testing, quarantine and isolation
- Emergency management acts
  - Generally designed for acute responses to disasters
  - Traditional PPRR model
  - Progression through phases more timely
- In WA, State of Emergency declaration signed 15 March 2020, and extended ever since

## **Equity and access**

- Matter at all times but especially in a pandemic
  - CALD and indigenous populations
  - Aged care
  - Vulnerable populations with underlying health conditions
  - Persons experiencing homelessness
  - Frontline workers
- Inequity demonstrated abroad and in Australia
  - COB overseas 6.8 deaths per 100 000 versus 2.3 deaths among Australian-born (ASR) [ME 29.3]
  - Lowest SEIFA quintile over 3 times more likely to die than highest quintile

<u>COVID-19 Mortality in Australia | Australian Bureau of Statistics</u> (abs.gov.au) Data to 31/01/2022



#### **COVID-19 lessons**

- Human health influences economic health
- Costs, benefits and unintended consequences need to be carefully assessed
- Importance of good leadership and multidisciplinary teams
- Effective communication strategy, experts, trust
- Building community support and purpose, concern for our community (social cohesion)
- Protocols needed but flexibility, rapidly changing circumstances (VOCs – omicron) require system agility

# Any questions?