Cambodia laboratory framework alignment with APSED III and IHR (2005)

Natacha Milhano
Technical Officer Laboratory
WHO Health Emergency Programme

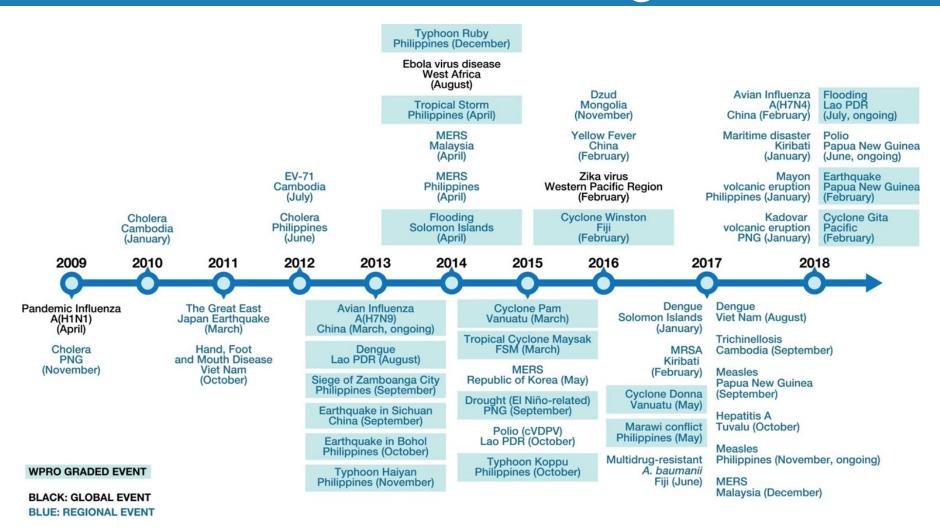
World Health Organization Country Office, Cambodia







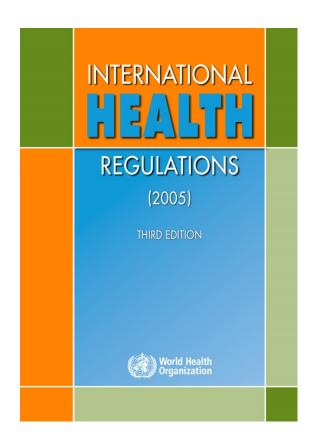
Western Pacific Region: outbreaks and emergencies





International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005)

- Globally-agreed legally binding framework for all countries to ensure global health security
- The IHR (2005) entered into force on 15 June 2007
- The joint commitment for shared responsibilities against disease spread, calling for:
 - National core capacity requirements for surveillance and response
 - Regional and international alert and response systems





Regional Action Framework to Advance IHR (2005)

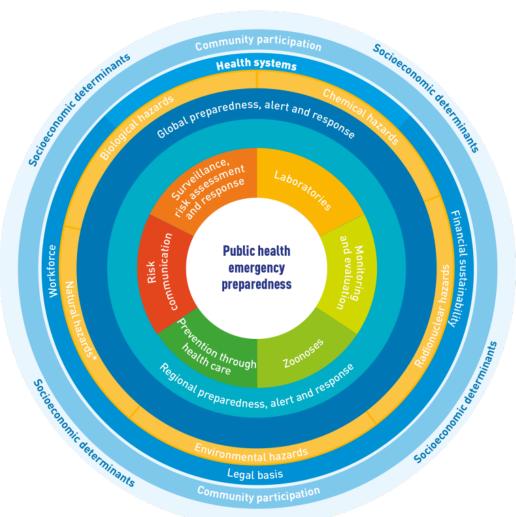
The Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases and Public Health Emergencies (APSED III)

- A framework for action in Asia Pacific to advance implementation of IHR for health security
- A common framework to prepare for and respond to all emerging diseases and public health emergencies
- Developed in 2005, updated in 2010 and 2016
- Guide development, update, and implementation of national action plans





The APSED approach



- STRENGTHEN the core –
 continuing investment in 8 focus
 areas for health security
- POSITION in new context –
 strengthening stakeholders'
 platform and fostering partnership
- BUILD resilience anchoring health security towards a resilient health system
- PROTECT health and well-being contributing to universal health coverage (UHC) and sustainable development goals (SDGs)





APSED II focus areas



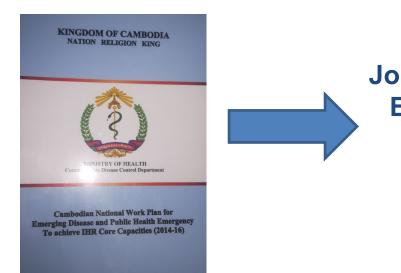
APSED III Focus Areas (FA)

- 1. Public Health Emergency Preparedness
- 2. Surveillance, Risk Assessment and Response
- 3. Laboratory
- 4. Zoonosis
- 5. Prevention through healthcare
- 6. Risk Communication
- 7. Regional Alert, Preparedness, and Response
- 8. Monitoring and Evaluation





National action plan











MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Communicable Disease Control Department

Cambodian National Work Plan for Emerging Diseases and Public Health Emergencies To Achieve IHR Core Capacities 2016-2020

Annual stakeholder meeting for IHR review and coordinated implementation plans





Joint External Evaluation tool

Prevent

- National Legislation, Policy and Financing
- 2. IHR Coordination, Communication and Advocacy
- 3. Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR)
- 4. Zoonotic Disease
- 5 Food Safety
- Biosafety and Biosecurity
- 7. Immunization

Detect

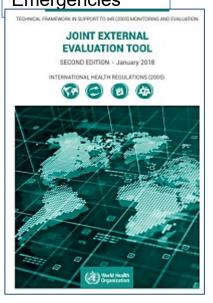
- National laboratory system
- 2. Real time surveillance
- 3. Reporting Workforce

Respond

- 1. Emergency Preparedness
- 2. Emergency Response Operation
- 3. Linking Public Health and Security Authorities
- 4. Medical
 Countermeasures and
 Personnel
 Deployment
- 5. Risk Communication

Other IHRrelated hazards and points of entry (PoE)

- 1. PoE
- 2. Chemical events
- 3. Radiation Emergencies



JEE Evaluation Findings

Indicators with scores

National laboratory system

	D.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases	4
1	D.1.2 Specimen referral and transport system	2
	D.1.3 Effective modern point-of-care and laboratory-based diagnostics	2
	D.1.4 Laboratory quality system	2

Priorities

- Invest in strengthening and maintaining laboratory fundamentals and laboratory quality management systems.
- Develop a mechanism for standardized procurement of equipment and supplies.
- Describe and test functionality of the specimen referral and transport system, and provide corrective actions.





JEE Evaluation Findings

Indicators with scores

Biosafety and biosecurity

P.6.1 Whole-of-government biosafety and biosecurity system is in place for human, animal and agriculture facilities	2
P.6.2 Biosafety and biosecurity training and practices	2

Priorities

- Develop and keep up-to-date a complete inventory of dangerous pathogens stored at facilities.
- Improve facilities to ensure physical containment of dangerous pathogens.
- Develop and roll out a national training curriculum for biosafety and biosecurity.
- Invest in maintenance and servicing of biosafety cabinets, including through training of staff locally.





Major achievements

- National Policy Laboratory for Medical Laboratory Services
- National strategy for Medical Laboratory Services 2015-2020
- National Medical Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines
- National Biosafety and Biosecurity Prakas
- National Biosafety Curriculum
- National standard operating procedure for specimen packaging and transportation
- Cambodia Laboratory Information System
- Cambodia Laboratory Quality Management System Checklist
- National laboratory procurement system



















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Fondation Merieux

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Institute Pasteur du Cambodge (IPC)

International Training and Education Center for Health (I-TECH)

Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

Sandia National Laboratories

Sihanouk Hospital Centre of Hope

University of Health Sciences (UHS)

US-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US-CDC)

U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit-2 (NAMRU-2)

National and provincial laboratories in Cambodia









