



Special interest

News

Culture FETP

Network activities

Activities of each program

South America region complete FETP assessment in all programs

During February, REDSUR had been coordinating the realization of the assessment of Argentina's FETP. The program assessment are part of a TEPHINET strategy together with CDC to support the programs and as an objective to know the evolutionary process, organization and roles performed by the different actors related to PRESEC, identify strengths, areas to prioritize and provide recommendations based in international quality criteria and the program sustainability.

PRESEC started in 2001 as part of a project conduced and financed with resources from the World Bank through "VIGIA's Project" and as part of an agreement with Tucumán National University; in 2006, the Ministry of Health takes care of the program and assumes the one's cost, abreast, four provinces start the field epidemiology residency; from 2010 up to date, PRESEC is integrated as epidemiology basic residency to the national residency system financed by Argentina's Ministry of Health, with six trainees a year.

In the visit it was found that PRESEC has been constituted as a key element in response to the country's public health emergencies, there is leadership of the PRESEC graduates in the epidemiology management of Ministry of Health and in the provincial epidemiology management, as well as it has been a great contribution for the improvement of outbreaks and epidemics approach and development of health surveillance in the country.

The South American region complete the assessment in all programs of the region. It was already made in Colombia, Brazil, Peru and now Argentina.

All the programs in south America, at this moment have its diagnosis made, and not only the programs can prioritize its activities as also REDSUR will have conditions to identify actions which seek to support and strengthen common questions to all or the majority of the programs.

EPISUS organize its 5th scientific meeting



It's performed since this March 30th until April 1st the 5th EPISUS, sponsored by the Health vigilance Department of Brazil's Ministry of Health.

The meeting with the participation of trainees, graduates, professionals from other institutions and the Health Vigilance Department, as well as professors from prestigious higher education institutions of the country, with the opportunity to share the long-term projects' results and public health vigilance system's evaluations, carried out in 2010. This year, the event shall have Argentina, Colombia and

Mozambique FETP trainees, that will present their experiences in outbreak investigation. Besides it, there will be a session with the graduates from EPISUS that presented studies performed in their work activities after practicing. (Elá ella) formation of other 8 professionals selected by the 10th cohort (2011/2013) that join the 9 technicians from the 9th cohort (2010/2012) already in course, besides marking the ending of 14 trainees formation from the 8th cohort (2009/2011).

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VI Cohort of field epidemiology specialization program PREC - Peru



In the picture Dr. Luis Suarez Ognio Director of the DGE, with a group of students in the Puente Carrion site there were too many deaths from the epidemic of Peruvian wart at the time they built the Central Railroad.

In January 20th 2011 it was performed the public tender N°. 0011-2010-MINSA for the recruitment of academical leading service from the sixth cohort of the specialization program in field epidemiology – PREC VI, to the **Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos**, the contract between Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos and the Ministry of Health was ratified in January 31st. These dates mark an important milestone for the reset of the activities intended to graduate field epidemiology specialists that strengthen the national epidemiology network, later from a prolonged gap again it's resumed the PREC Peru program, during February and March PREC will be responsible for performing the previous preparations to the beginning of the program whose shall be performed since April of the present year.

The **Programa de Especialización en Epidemiología de Campo (PREC)**, is designed to develop in a period of 28 months, which exceptionally might expand in case of interruption of the academical activities for interventional reasons in face of situations of sanitary emergencies in public health, the same that are frequent in our country and which in case occurred the students under training would have a main role in the intervention and control of the same; at the end of the training it is expected that the country count with 20 new field epidemiology specialists that strengthen our network; in this opportunity, the training mode will be our exclusive dedication, for the one, students shall be evaluated for their sanitary authorities

who will present to their candidates with who will acquire compromise of giving the necessary facilities to the training and soon might have to submit to the selection process performed by the epidemiology general management and the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos.

Within the previous preparations, at the begining it is found the selection process of the new trainees for which the epidemiology general management and the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos are found preparing the criteria in face of what will be selected the same; given it is a strategical program for the national public health it is esencial that the trainees find themselves insert working inside the Red Nacional de Epidemiología (RENACE), on the other hand the country's mapping locating the human resources with epidemiology training will be another criterion to consider so that this professional distribution can be done as most equivalent as possible.

One of the biggest concerns that the general management has is to guarantee the program's sustainability at the time and to avoid the begining gaps of new cohorts, for which it has been working in the mechanisms to guarantee the permanent formation of epidemiology specialists. The expectation caused by the begining of this VI cohort is as huge for the sanitary authorities as it is for the trainees, given the political and sociable changes that our country has been suffering, in the regional and local levels it is esencial to rely on capable human resources in order to face the new sanitary challenges that might appear; one of the main characteristics of PREC is just the field training; the trainees acquire dextery and skills thanks to an eminently practic pedagogical model that it has; it causes these professionals, graduated from the program, to occupy strategical posts in its different levels of management and shape a critical mass for the approach of the sanitary problems that affect the country.

No doubt the beginning of this 6th Cohort will be full of many expectations for seeing the trainees progress and development in their different areas, as much the epiemiology general management as the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos have a big challenge to guarantee the great development of the program in which they will put their biggest efforts. The epidemiology general management's website will be the way to diffuse the news about our program's development.

MD. Edwin Omar Napanga Saldaña
Executive Director Health Intelligence
PREC responsible DGE.

NEW COHORT FETP IN COLOMBIA (2011-2013)

In the city of Bogotá, Colombia, begun the Field Epidemiology training program (FETP) (2011-2013) cohort, with objective of providing to the professionals that begin the training: The guidelines of the program, the structure, the responsibilities and the commitments that are acquired during the process of formation. The new cohort is constituted by 17 professionals that is going to receive induction to the program in the informatics class made by Hernando Groot of the Colombian National Health Institute, between February 28th and March 1st and 2nd of 2011; Given the geographic location of the professionals that make part of the new cohort and the international speakers that will participate in the event, is enabled the platform of virtual communication Elluminate during the three days of induction.

The event was attended by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) representatives and which the presence was relevant, see-

ing that it was associated with the objectives of the cooperative agreement for strengthening of Non communicable and chronicle diseases surveillance (NCD) in Colombia and its relation with the FETP activities. As well as it's taken off the process to the selection for the person who will be the agreement coordinator in Colombia.

Under the global health policy directed by CDC, the agreement will allow the new FETP cohorts to receive tutorials with universities, including from other countries and with the CDC to the develop new studies and use different data bases that are related with ECNT, this agreement, as well will allow that the students could apply for available resources in CDC, TEPHINET and other organizations, to the development of their investigations on NCD. The agreement for the NCD surveillance strengthening in Colombia and the FETP activities of the cohort 2011 can see through, thanks to the

interest of CDC and the contribution of the employees of INS within membership with the group of field epidemiology and with the group of non communicable diseases of the INS.

The activity was closed with the presence of the Colombia national institute of health director's. Dr. Juan Gonzalo López Casas, and the assistant director of Surveillance and Control in public health of INS, Dr. Danik de los Ángeles Valera, the representatives of the CDC, Dr. Víctor Cáceres and Michael Pratt, Dr. Guillermo Guibovich, from OPS, and the director of the FETP in Colombia, Dr. Oscar Eduardo Pacheco García. In the end of the event was performed a recognition by the Colombian part, for Dra. Evelyn Davila, for the CDC Division of Public Health Systems and Workforce Development.



The participants of the event.



Dra. Evelyn Davila
Receiving recognition of the
CDC



Dra. Evelyn Davila
Dr. Danik de los Ángeles Valera
Drs Víctor Cáceres y Michael Pratt

New call for PRESEC Argentina – New graduates

**"NEW CALL FOR
THE FIELD
EPIDEMIOLOGY
RESIDENCY OF
ARGENTINA'S
MINISTRY OF
HEALTH"**

PRESEC will open the new call on April 4th of the current year, for the field epidemiology residency of Argentina's Ministry of Health. The same rely on six posts financed by the Ministry throughout 3 years, that will join the six current residents, this way forming a group of 6 residents in the first year and 6 in the second

The residency is interdisciplinary and convokes pro-

fessionals from the health system as well as the ones from social science.

This year, the program achieved a post for the residents chief, for which also, since April 11th, will open a contest for this position. The post has an extension of one year and have a basic residency and being graduated from PRESEC are exclusive requirements to apply for it.

Likewise, the last February

13th and 14th it were graduated new 7 professionals from 2006 and 2007 cohorts. This way, there are 37 graduates from the program since 2001.



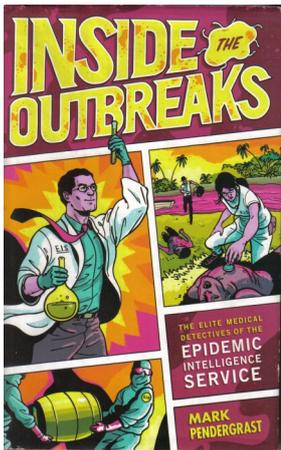
REDSUR - South American Field Epidemiology Network

REDSUR is the expression of the integration of South America field epidemiology training programs, founded in 2009 it has the participation of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru FETPs.

REDSUR mission is:

"Work together to strengthen the training programs in the South America region, achieving higher sustainability and growth for the FETP programs, strengthening the field epidemiology and public health"

Northern Exposure



short stories of the book "Inside the outbreaks", The author Mark Pendergrast in 2010.

EIS officer Mickey Eisenberg was assigned to Alaska in 1973, where he became an expert in botulism due to the Eskimo taste for fermented meat. In the past, the fermentation process had usually been safe, because the traditional method involved digging a hole in the permafrost, putting in the raw meat, and covering it with grass, which allowed access to air." with increasing availability of commercial products", Eisenberg wrote". The use of convenience wrapping has increased, and plastic bags may provide a more perfect envelope for the creation of anaerobic conditions" required for the production of botulinum toxin.

Five Alaskan botulism outbreaks in the early 1970's were caused by food fermented in plastic bags. Four victims died. While others survived only on respirators. The EIS officer mounted a public information campaign about the dangers of bag fermentation and botulism.

On Monday, February 3, 1975, Eisenberg learned that a Japan air Lines Boeing 727 had landed in Copenhagen with a payload of very sick Japanese employees of Coca-Cola Company. They had won a sales contest and were on their way to Paris. The plane had stripped in Alaska en route from Japan. Of the 344 passengers, 196 collapsed with severe vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

The Danish labs found *Staphylococcus Aureus* in passengers' vomits and stool samples, as well as in uneaten portion of ham omelets that had been served ninety minutes before arrival in Copenhagen. The ham was

loaded with toxins produced by the staph bacteria, which accounted for the very short incubation period. The breakfast omelets had been prepared in Anchorage by International In-flight Catering.

Eisenberg developed a food questionnaire that was translated into Japanese and sent to Copenhagen. Then he interviewed the Japanese catering personnel. Cook One had open staph sores on his right hand. With his bare hands, he had placed ham slices atop omelets, which were the inadequately refrigerated overnight for fifteen hours. On the airplane, they sat at room Temperature for another seven hours and were then heated at 300 degrees Fahrenheit for fifteen minutes and served. By that time, they were filled with heat-resistant staph toxins. Cook One did not prepare all the ham omelets, though by reaching into a bucket of ham slices, he contaminated those used by cook two. Kenji Kuwabara, the fifty-two-year-old catering manager, committed suicide after learning that his cooks had been responsible for the illness.

Aviation regulations changed as a result of the outbreak."Fortunately", Eisenberg wrote in his Publishes report, "the cockpit crew did not eat the contaminated food". He suggested that in the future, the pilot and copilot should each eat different meals prepared by different cooks.

The federal Aviation Administration subsequently implemented that rule.

We are on Web!

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