

CDC

IOM's International Dialogue on Migration Co-sponsored by WHO and CDC Seminar on Health and Migration, 9-11 June 2004
Session IIIA: Migration and Health Policies
The International Health Regulations
Mr William COCKSEDGE

Revising the International Health Regulations

IOM Seminar, June 2004
William Cocksedge, IHR Revision Project
WHO Geneva

GLOBAL HEALTH EPIDEMIC ALERT AND RESPONSE



IHR purpose

"ensure the maximum security against the international spread of disease with a minimum interference with world traffic"

EPIDEMIC ALERT AND RESPONSE

IHR principle

 The best way to prevent international spread of diseases is to detect public health threats early with effective response actions when the problem is small.

This requires:

- Early detection of unusual disease events by effective national disease surveillance
- International co-ordination as a necessary part of effective response to public health emergencies of international concern

EPIDEMIC ALERT AND RESPONSE

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The International Health Regulations

The IHR are now out of date, in the following ways:

- new disease risks are not included in the Regulations
- Measures must be "pre-set", but outbreaks have different contexts and impacts
- . Collaboration is not encouraged in the existing IHR

EPIDEMIC ALERT AND RESPONSE

Key changes for the revised IHR

- Notification PHEICs
- Defined core capacities
- Recommended measures during PHEIC
- External advice part of process
- National Focal Points for IHR

EPIDEMIC ALERT AND RESPONSE

"Real time" Event Management

Confidential/provisional notification of "public health emergencies of international concern"

- events and risks

unofficial sources

verification support

response support

template of recommendations & measures

electronic publication and updates

EPIDEMIC ALERT AND RESPONSE

Persons entering States

- Draft Article 37.1 allows additional public health measures for migrants, nomads and seasonal workers
- IHR contain historical "ceiling" on measures for travellers (business persons, tourists, crew)
- Article 36 says medical examinations for travellers shall not be invasive
- Rights of persons more clearly defined in Article 36 –
 "without prejudice to applicable (human rights) legislation"

EPIDEMIC ALERT AND RESPONSE



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Process for revision

- Regional consultations 2004
- IGWG meeting November 2004 to review and revise draft
- Draft tabled at WHA, May 2005
- Member States given up to 6 months to register reservations to Articles (reservations subject to WHA approval)
- IHR, if adopted, would come into force January 2006



IHR National Focal Points

- National technical co-ordinating site (public health institution) for the IHR revision process
- Co-ordinate the analysis of national public health events and risks
- Advise national authorities on notifications made to WHO and recommendations from WHO
- Disseminate information to, and co-ordinate input from, key national areas: disease surveillance, port, airport and ground crossing public health services, medical facilities and other government departments



