



Strategies to Prevent (STOP) Spillover

Impact Brief

Cambodia

Strengthening capacity of sentinel surveillance team – operationalizing participatory epidemiology for One Health syndromic surveillance

Activity 2.2.2.2: Coordination and Capacity Building of Sentinel Surveillance Team

INTRODUCTION

In Year 3, STOP Spillover Cambodia established a sentinel surveillance team focusing on the bat-human interface on bat guano farms in Kang Meas district, Kampong Cham province. The team's TOR was previously established and a participatory surveillance (PS) training workshop held from August 30 to September 7, 2023. A refresher training workshop was conducted from December 1 – 8, 2023. The refresher training workshop improved the capacity of the sentinel surveillance team to detect key syndromes suspected to be viral-associated and to investigate cases related to respiratory diseases (incl. coronaviruses). Through mentored practice in the field, the workshop also improved capacity within the local health system at the interface-level by enabling case detection to trigger surveillance that permits rapid data sharing in real time.



Fifteen OH-DReaM WG members were certified as Practitioners of Participatory Epidemiology by the Participatory Epidemiology Network for Animal and Public Health (PENAPH).

Refresher Training Workshop Outcomes

The 15 One Health Design, Research, and Mentorship Working Group (OH-DReaM WG) members of the sentinel surveillance team are from Communicable Diseases Control (CDC), Department of the Ministry of Health, General Department of Animal Health and Production of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Provincial Department of Health, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Health Operational District, Kang Meas district's referral hospital, and Kchao and Roka Ar Commune Health Centers. During the refresher training workshop, the sample collection guide and plan were developed.

The District Referral Hospital and Commune Health Centers were identified and agreed upon with the communities as the sites where human-related samples should be collected during the surveillance. The sample collection will be conducted in different seasons to monitor the incidence of the coronavirus during bat reproduction, pregnancy, gestation, and birth stages. The inclusion of private health care cabinets in Kchao commune in the sample collection process was discussed and agreed upon.



OH-DReaM WG members using proportional piling to identify the relative incidences of respiratory diseases/flu in Varint 1 village.



OH-DReaM WG members using a seasonal calendar to identify the period with highest respiratory disease morbidity in Varint 2 village.



OH-DReaM WG members using maps to identify the location of private clinics/health care cabinets in Kchao commune.



OH-DReaM WG members using proportional piling to identify the symptoms for which villagers seek health services at a private health care cabinet.

STOP Spillover Cambodia support to Cambodia's GHSA and JEE scores

Year 4 Activities	GHSA priorities	JEE score (2016)
Activity 1.2.6.1 Bat guano farm study (continued from Y3) Activity 2.2.2.2 Coordination and capacity building of sentinel surveillance team	Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern: Zoonotic diseases (1.2) and biosafety (1.4)	Indicator P.5.1 Surveillance of zoonotic diseases (JEE Score 2 for P4.1 surveillance systems in place for priority zoonotic diseases; and JEE Score 2 for P6.2 biosafety training and practices)
Activities 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.3: Community level risk reduction interventions	3.5 Risk Communications	Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), Indicator R5.2: Risk Communication and R5.3 Community Engagement (JEE score 3 for R5.4 Communication engagement with affected communities)