

Our guiding principles

Evidenced-based Interventions and Innovation

PED ensures that novel technologies, systems, and techniques are validated and adapted for disease intervention and control in all settings (e.g. introduction of new rapid diagnostic tests).

Partnering

PED leverages expert networks to deliver evidence-based risk assessment, technical guidance, interventions and control strategies, and to refine national and international policy options (e.g. GISRS laboratory network for influenza monitoring, assessment and vaccine formulation, EDPLN laboratory network for emerging pathogens, Global Infection Prevention and Control Network GIPCN).

Solidarity for Access

PED initiatives ensure that vulnerable populations have access to life-saving supplies (diagnostics, vaccines and medicines) in the face of epidemic threats.



PED scope of work

Diseases

- Avian influenza
- Cholera
- Emerging diseases (e.g. nodding disease)
- Hendra Virus infection
- Influenza
- Leptospirosis
- Meningitis
- Nipah Virus infection
- Plague
- Rift Valley fever
- SARS and coronavirus infection
- Smallpox and human monkeypox
- Tularaemia
- Viral haemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Marburg, Lassa, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, etc.)
- Viral Hepatitis (A, B, C, E)
- Yellow fever

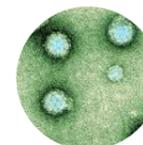
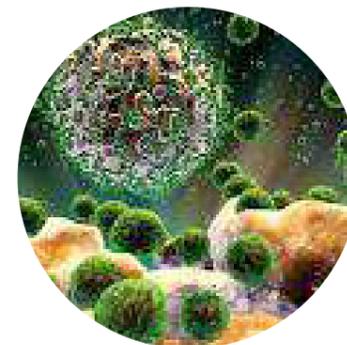
Cross cutting initiatives & networks

- Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)
- Battle Against Respiratory Viruses (BRAVE) initiative including RSV and coronavirus
- Communicable Disease control in Humanitarian Emergencies (DCE)
- Emerging Dangerous Pathogens Laboratory Network (EDPLN)
- International Coordinating Group (ICG) for yellow fever, meningitis and cholera
- Global Infection Prevention and Control Network (GIPCN)
- Global influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS)
- Global Leptospirosis Environmental Action Network (GLEAN)
- Meningitis Environmental Research Initiative (MERIT)
- Pandemic Influenza Preparedness framework (PIP)
- Weekly Epidemiological Record (WER)

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<http://www.who.int/csr/disease/en>

PED
PANDEMIC
& EPIDEMIC
DISEASES



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DISEASES



WHO's five strategic categories



Who we are

Emerging and re-emerging epidemic diseases pose an on-going threat to global health security. Technical expertise and scientific knowledge are the foundation of effective epidemic control strategies.

PED is a multidisciplinary team that includes disease-specific and public health experts with field experience responding to outbreaks and emergencies under the **International Health Regulations framework**.

WHO's Twelfth General Programme of Work 2014-2019 targets "Reducing mortality, morbidity and societal disruption resulting from epidemics ... through prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities" as one the Organization's five strategic imperatives.

PED's expert resources ensure rapid and effective assessment of both emerging and persisting epidemic disease risks...

Promoting strategies and initiatives for priority emerging and re-emerging epidemic diseases

The Department of Pandemic and Epidemic Diseases (PED) develops mechanisms to address epidemic diseases, thereby reducing their impact on affected populations and limiting their international spread.

What we do

- **Improve the evidence-base for epidemic disease to inform national and international decision-making**

PED gathers and shares scientifically sound information to support the development of evidence-based policies and guidance worldwide. The Weekly Epidemiologic Record (WER), for example, has helped under-resourced countries to access timely outbreak news and the latest guidance on pandemic and epidemic diseases.

- **Protect communities through timely risk assessment, monitoring and field investigation of epidemic diseases of international concern**

PED's expert resources ensure rapid assessment of both emerging and re-emerging epidemic risks to guide outbreak response strategies. These risks include avian and pandemic influenza, yellow fever, cholera,

meningitis, plague, viral haemorrhagic fevers, antimicrobial resistance and novel coronavirus.

- **Support countries throughout the epidemic cycle: Preparedness, Response and Resilience to epidemics**

PED provides strategic leadership and expertise to optimize international support to countries affected by emerging or recurring epidemics. This includes prepositioning reagents and drugs, managing global vaccine stockpiles, deploying technical field assistance, capacity building and supporting preparedness plans. PED also fosters the development and accessibility of more effective vaccines or treatments.

- **Optimize health care to reduce mortality**

Through guidelines and research agendas, PED aims to improve clinical management (treatments and diagnostics) of epidemic diseases. This includes careful surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and guidance on infection prevention and control. The focus is on diseases for which vaccines are not available or not yet fully accessible to affected populations.

- **Establish and manage global mechanisms to tackle the international dimension of epidemic diseases**

PED advances global mechanisms to ensure consistent, equitable and sustainable access to life saving

interventions. These global mechanisms include the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework, the International Coordinating Group (ICG) for the deployment of yellow fever, cholera, and meningitis vaccines, as well as the development of global processes to combat antimicrobial resistance.

