



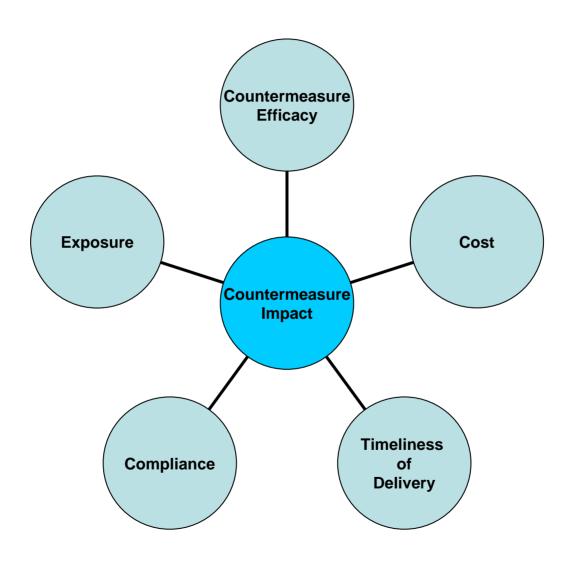
Department of Health and Human Services

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

BioShield Stakeholder's Workshop September 26, 2006

Influences on Countermeasure Impact

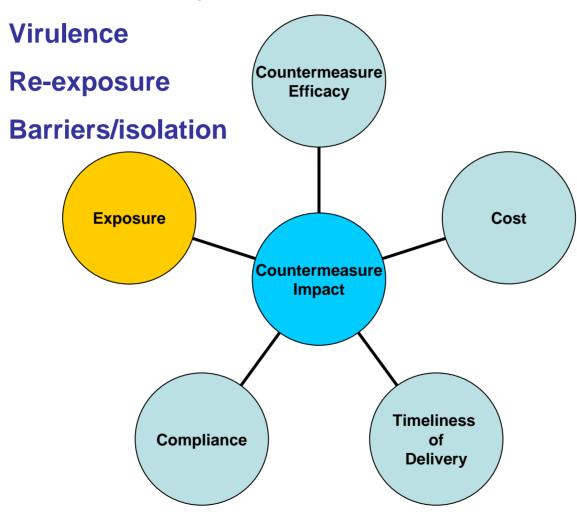




Influences: Exposure



Transmissibility



Agent Expertise at CDC



Environmental Microbiology Framework

Control and Containment

Recovery and Remediation

Identifying Threat Agents

Detection and Investigation



- ✓ Sampling and Recovery
- ✓ Detection and Quantification
- √ Identification

Determining Risk of Transmission



- ✓ Virulence
- ✓ Transmissibility
- ✓ Persistence

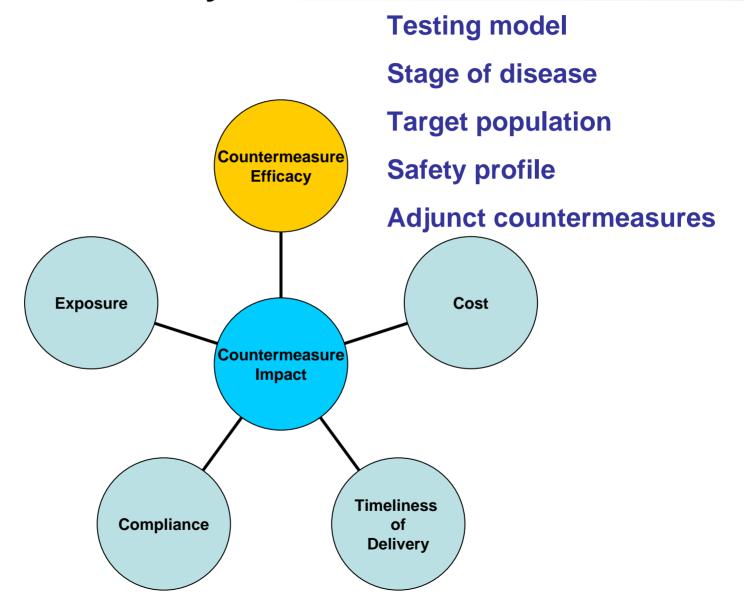
Evaluating
Techniques &
Procedures for
Risk Reduction



- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Decontamination

Influences: Efficacy





Anthrax Prognosis Related to Stage of Disease

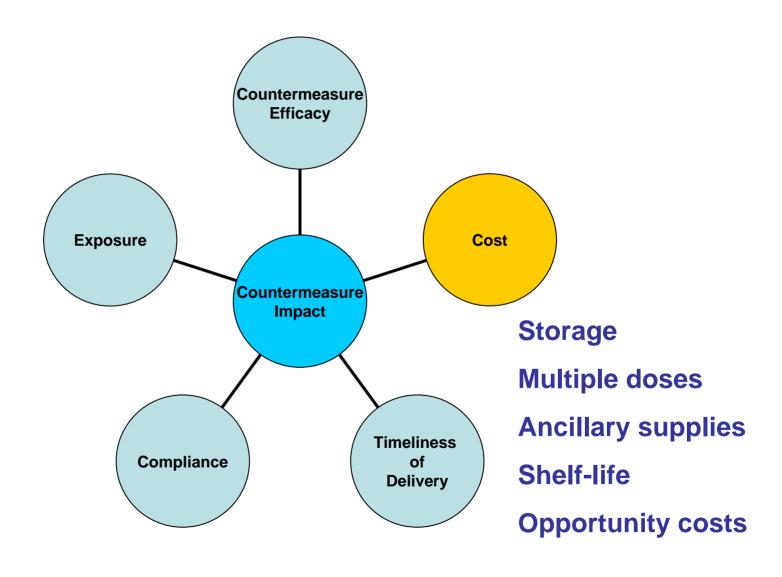
A SERVICES.	CDC
THE SERVICES.	CLD C

STAGE	NEW CLINICAL STAGING SYSTEM FOR INHALATIONAL ANTHRAX	PROGNOSIS
Early-prodromal stage	Unchanged from original staging system	Cure rate is high with institution of appropriate antibiotics.
Intermediate- progressive stage	Any one of the following findings is defined as inclusion criteria for this stage: 1.Positive blood cultures, <i>or</i> 2.Mediastinal adenopathy, <i>or</i> 3.Pleural effusion(s) Non-specific and non-defining symptoms and signs in this stage may include high fever, dyspnea, confusion, syncope, increasing nausea and vomiting.	Cure rate is still high with rapid treatment with appropriate antibiotics, pleural fluid drainage, and meticulous supportive care.
Late-fulminant stage	Any one of the following findings is defined as inclusion criteria for this stage: 1.Meningitis, <i>or</i> 2.Respiratory failure requiring mechanical ventilation, <i>or</i> 3.Shock Findings in this stage may also include any of those from prior stages, for example positive blood cultures, mediastinal adenopathy, or pleural effusion(s).	Survival is much less likely.

Daniel R. Lucey, M.D., M.P.H., November 8, 2005; Clinicians' Biosecurity Network

Influences: Cost





Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)



PREPARE

DETECT

INVESTIGATE

RESPOND

RECOVER



- National repository of antibiotics, antivirals, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, and medical supplies to supplement and re-supply state/local response assets
- Procurement, storage, and deployment logistics
- Integrating BioShield development with delivery through SNS
- Technical Advisory Response Unit (TARU) to increase capacity to deliver SNS assets in a large-scale event

SNS Response Concept



12-hour Push Packages

- Pre-packed and configured materiel in transport-ready containers
- Pre-positioned in secure facilities near major transportation hubs
- Delivered rapidly by world class transport partners
- Color coded and numbered for rapid identification by state and local authorities

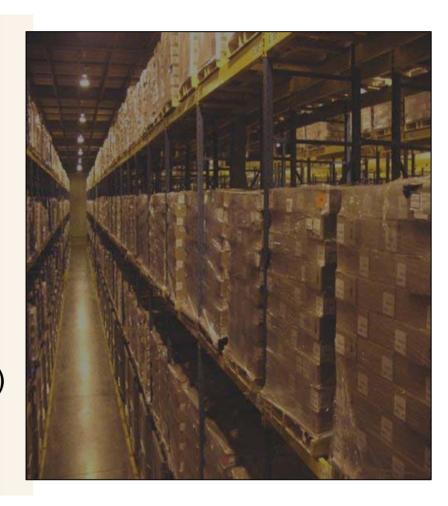


SNS Response Concept



Specific Item Support

- Managed Inventory
 - Stockpile Managed (SMI)
 - Vendor Managed (VMI)
- Vaccines and Antitoxins
- Buying Power/Surge Capacity
- Federal Medical Stations (FMS)



Countermeasure Storage Costs

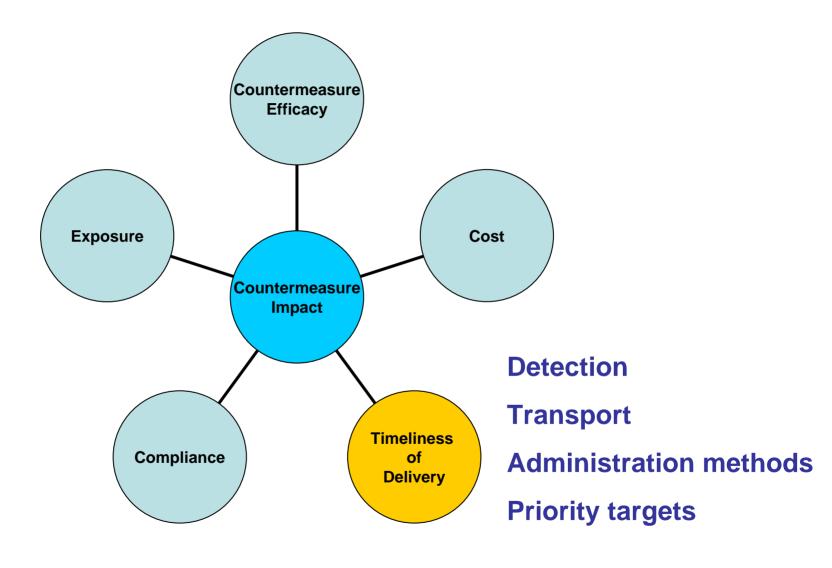


- Cubic footage (product bulk)
- Climate control
- Dose packaging
- Ancillary supplies (e.g., syringes, needles, mixing vials)



Influences: Timeliness





Enhanced Surveillance Systems



PREPARE

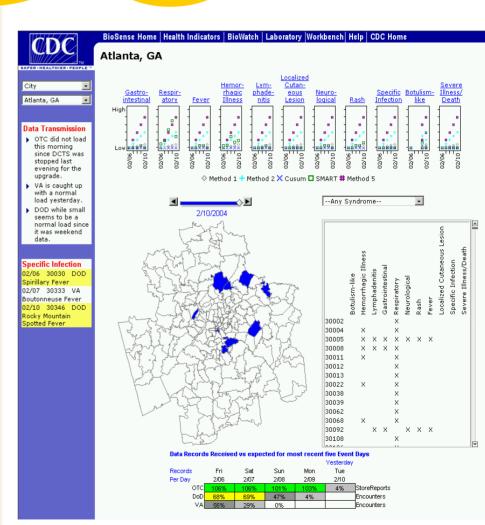
DETECT

INVESTIGATE



RECOVER

- Agents in the Environment:
 BioWatch
- Health Event Indicators:
 BioSense
- Laboratory Surveillance: LRN, Pulsenet, ELR
- State, Local, National, & Global Health Surveillance
- Situational Awareness & Investigation: BioSenseRT
 - > Real-time acute care data
 - Foundation in EHR and electronic reporting



Public Health Information Network



Early Event Detection and Situational Awareness

Notifiable Disease Surveillance

> Outbreak Management

Partner Communications & Alerting

Countermeasure & Response Administration

Knowledge Management



Federal Health Architecture

National Health Information Network

Timeliness: Transportation Logistics



Countermeasure mobility (storage)

- Stock accessibility
- Pre-configuration for transport

Distribution capability

- Dedicated resources
- Personnel safety
- Receipt site access

Storage

Stockpile Accessibility

Ease of
Movement
(Packaging &
Configuration)

<u>Delivery</u>

Dedicated Resource

Private/Government

Air/Ground

International Ability

Safety of Transport
Personnel

Access to Site of Emergency

Modalities of Dispensing

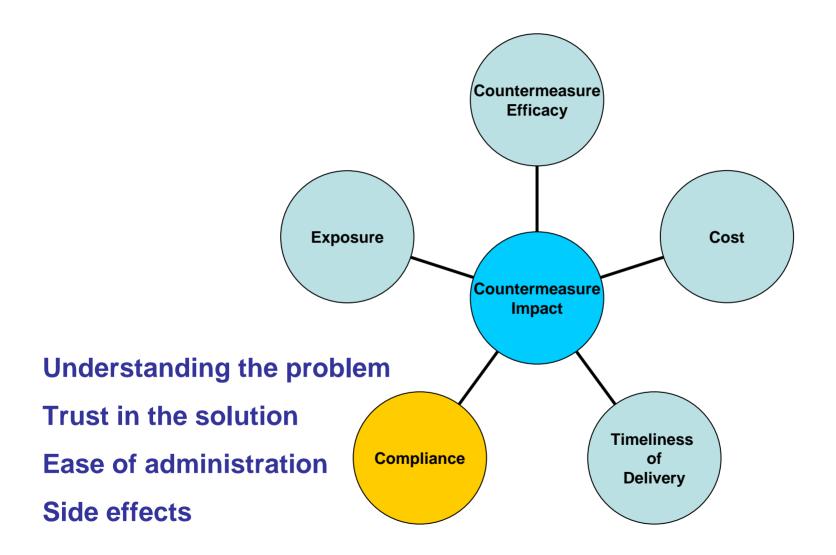


- Traditional POD is cornerstone (Pull)
- 4 alternate modalities to complement PODs (Push)
 - Pre-event dispensing to firstresponders
 - Home Pre-placement: MedKit study
 - Postal Delivery allows sheltering in place
 - Pre-deployed community caches for large populations



Influences: Compliance





State and Local Readiness



PREPARE

DETECT

INVESTIGATE

- Manages CDC's State and Local Preparedness Cooperative Agreements
- Works with partners to develop performance-based measures of preparedness
- Manages the Centers For Public Health Preparedness Program
- Manages COTPER's Partnership Agreements
- Provides funding to 62 public health departments



Cities Readiness Initiative





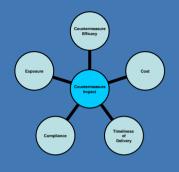




Goal: Major metropolitan areas are prepared to dispense lifesaving medicine to 100% of the population within 48 hours

- Response to an outdoor anthrax release
- Must offer prophylaxis to the "population at risk" within 48 hours to avert mass casualties
- •In early hours of response, uncertainty in epi & modeling likely to compel decision to offer broadly

Integrated Response



Delivery

Supplies

Pharmaceuticals

Vaccine Production

Availability of syringe & vaccine **Adequate Facilities Acquired**

Storage

Transportation Logistics Determined

Security Procedures Created

Points of Dispensing Identified

Dispensing

Proactive Public Awareness Campaign Begins











Questions...

CAPT Daniel M. Sosin, M.D., M.P.H.
Senior Advisor for Science
Coordinating Office for Terrorism Preparedness
and Emergency Response
dsosin@cdc.gov