

Mozambique Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program (FELTP) - Strengthening disease detection through laboratory confirmation

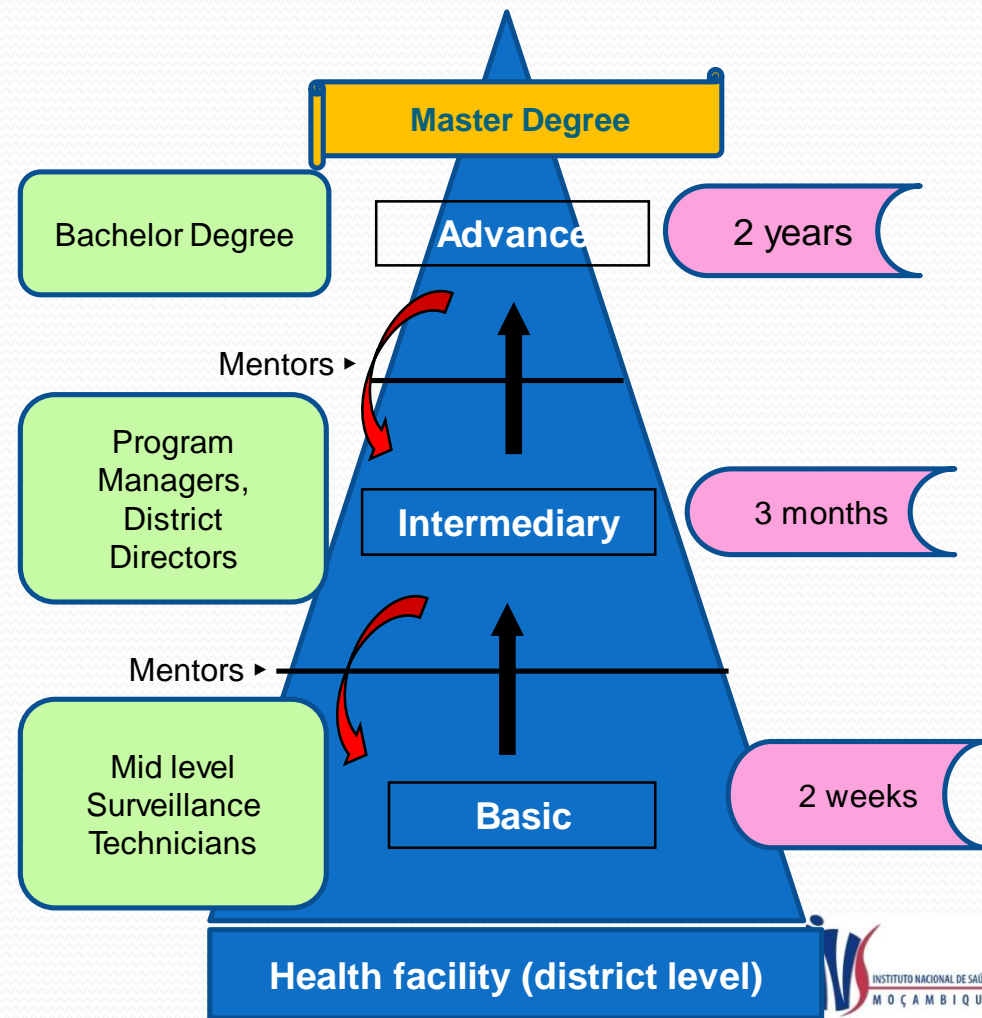
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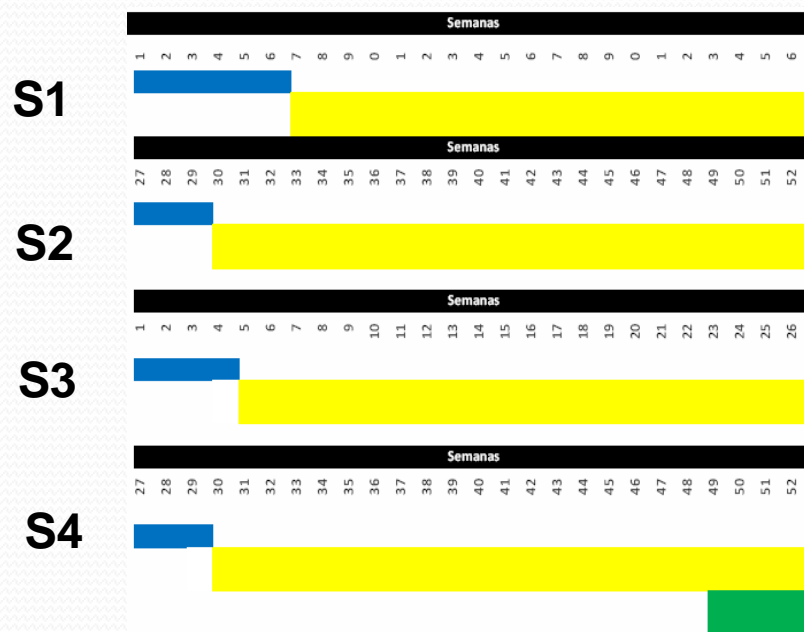
Description of the Mozambican FELTP

- Established in 2010, by the NIH (MoH), in partnership with Faculty of Medicine (UEM) and CDC support.
- Competency-based, post-graduate training and service program, with two tracks:
 - Epidemiology
 - Laboratory Management

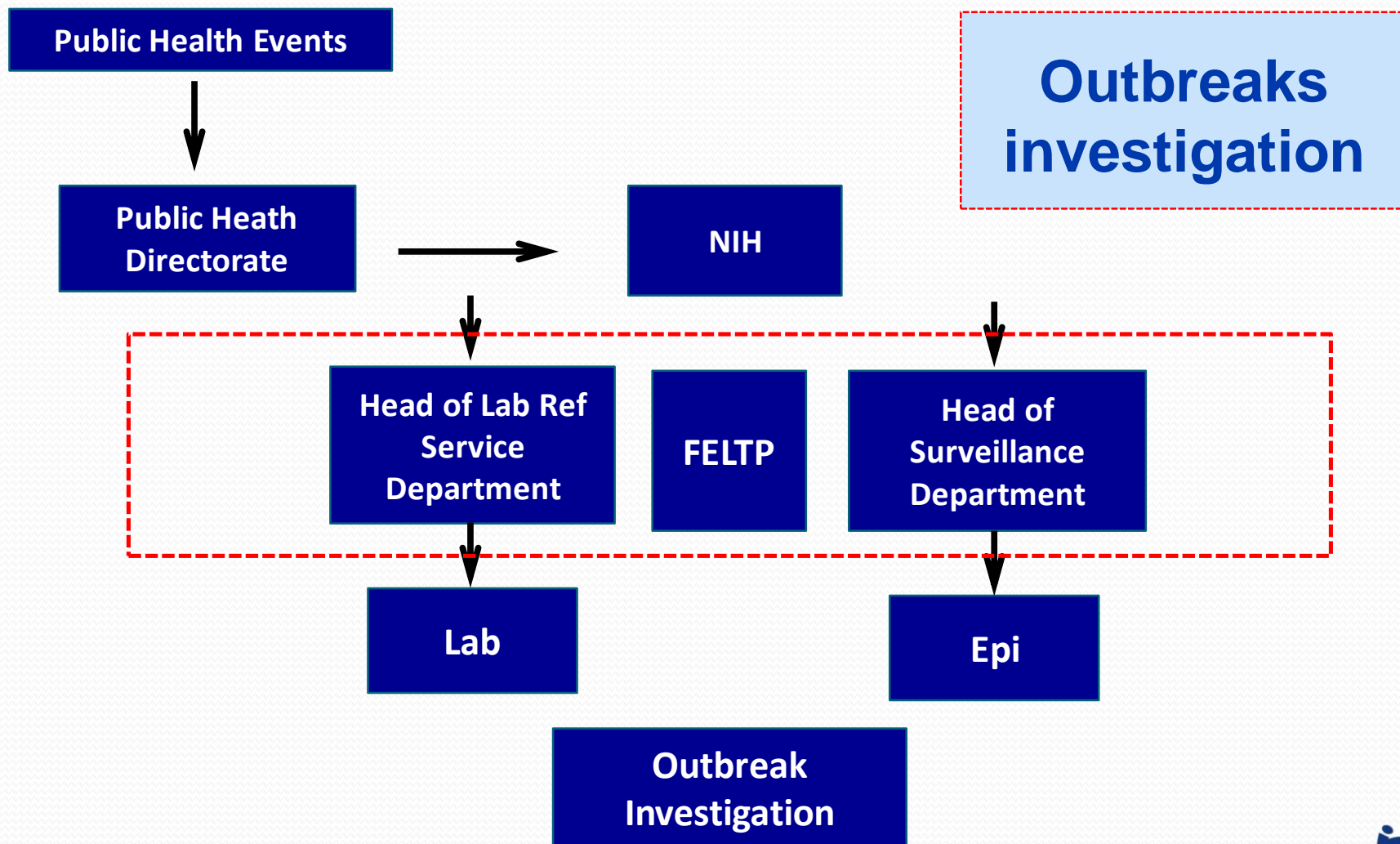


Program Structure (Master)

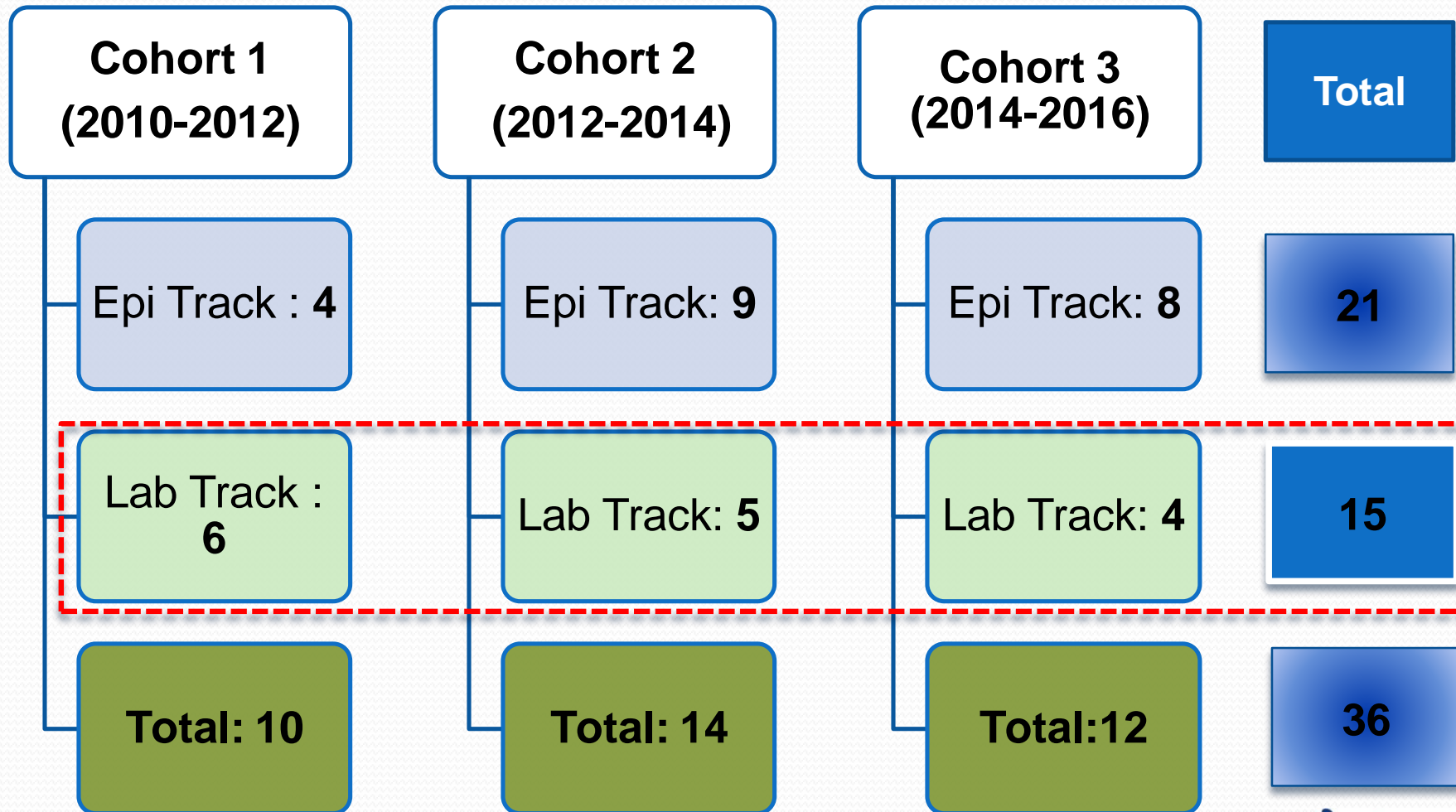
- **Field work (75% of allocated time)** focused on public health practice at national references laboratories public health services/services.
 - Outbreak investigations
 - Analysis of surveillance data
 - Evaluation of surveillance systems
 - Writing of abstracts, manuscripts
 - Oral or poster presentations at conferences
- **Classes (25% of allocated time)**
 - Public Health
 - Epidemiology
 - Research methods
 - Public health laboratory systems
 - Management and leadership



FELPT is embedded into the Public Health System



So far, 41.6% of residents enrolled on the program were laboratories technicians



Current profile of graduates

Cohort	Track	Enrolled	Finalized	Actual Position				
				MoH-HQ	Province	Univ.	Defense	ONG
Cohort 1 (2010-12)	Epi	5	4 (80.0%)	2	2	0	0	0
	Lab	6	6 (100.0%)	5	0	1	0	0
Cohort 2 (2012-14)	Epi	9	9 (100.0%)	7	2	0	0	0
	Lab	5	5 (100.0%)	2	2	1	1	0
Total		25 (100.0%)	24 (96.0%)	16 (66.6%)	5 (20.8%)	2 (8.4%)	1 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)

Laboratory related outputs

Output	Total	Topic
Outbreak Investigations with laboratory confirmation of an etiologic agent	21 (95,5%)	Measles, cholera, rabies, typhoid, polio, pesticide poisons, shigellosis, influenza, conjunctivitis, malaria, dengue
Descriptive Analysis of Surveillance Data	12 (38,7%)	MDRTB, measles, HIV, lymphatic filariasis, entomology
Bulletins in MoH Epidemiology quarterly newsletter	5 (45.0%)	Outbreak investigations, descriptive analyses of surveillance data,
Development of databases	8	Laboratory information systems
Development of standard operating procedures (SOPs)	27	Laboratory procedures
Laboratory Surveillance evaluations	11 (44.0%)	AFP, measles, HIV, TB, malaria, rabies, water quality, food quality
International training	2	Molecular Epidemiology of Emerging Infectious Diseases week-long course
Master thesis residence	6	Antimicrobial resistance , analysis of drinking water quality data, HIV Surveillance and rabies
Published Manuscript	1 (100.0%)	Mycobacterium tuberculosis resistance to antituberculosis drugs in Mozambique

Field activities



Measles
investigation



Polio
investigation



Cholera
outbreak



Lymphatic
filariasis
activities

Challenges

- Long term sustainability of the program
- Weak regulatory framework for public health
- Weak laboratory capacity to support investigations.
- Insufficient number of senior supervisors for field investigations.
- Insufficient incorporation of the recommendation by the health system.

Conclusion

- The program contributed effectively to:
 - Strengthen the country capacity for outbreaks investigation
 - Improve of the country's health surveillance systems.
 - Integrate the training of field and laboratory epidemiologists
 - Bridge field epidemiology and laboratory investigation

Acknowledgment

- Ministry of Health, Mozambican
- National Health Institute, Mozambican
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- AFENET
- TEPHINET
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Thank You