

INFECCIONES Y FENÓMENO DEL NIÑO: CONSIDERACIONES EN PREVENCIÓN Y RESPUESTA

DR. RAUL ACOSTA SALAZAR

UNIDAD FUNCIONAL DE GRD / HOSPITAL CAYETANO HEREDIA



INFECCIONES ASOCIADAS AL FENOMENO DEL NINO

1. GENERALIDADES
2. EL FENOMENO DEL NIÑO Y LA AFECTACION DE LA SALUD
3. RIESGO DE INFECCIONES EMERGENTES EN POBLACIONES AFECTADAS POR EL FENOMENO DEL NIÑO
4. PREVENCION EN INFECCIONES ASOCIADAS AL FENOMENO DEL NINO
5. DENGUE EN EL FENOMENO DEL NIÑO COSTERO 2017
6. COLERA EN EL PERU

GENERALIDADES

El Niño Oscilación Sur (ENSO) es un fenómeno natural que implica la variación cíclica e interanual de la temperatura del Océano Pacífico Tropical en el sistema océano-atmósfera, con enorme impacto en el clima del mundo. El Fenómeno de El Niño involucra incremento de la temperatura del aire y precipitaciones pluviales, principalmente en las costas de Sudamérica, como consecuencia de la evaporación de las aguas oceánicas.

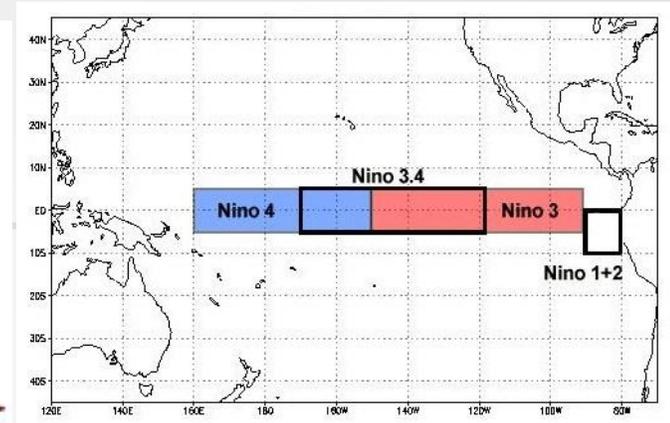
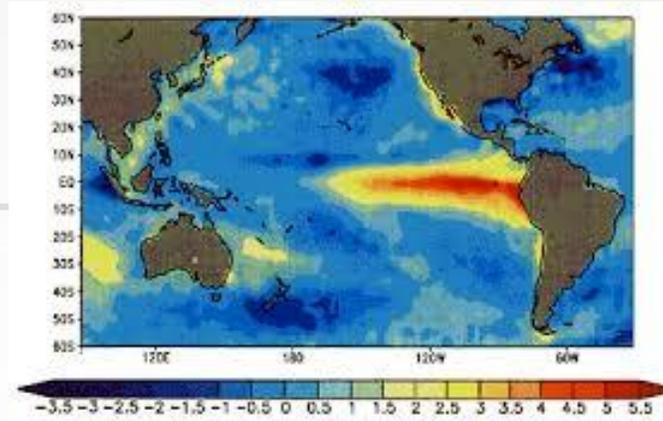
Este fenómeno juega un **rol importante en la aparición de brotes de enfermedades infecciosas**, y su repercusión en la salud pública de las poblaciones vulnerables es nefasta.

ENSO es fuente importante de la variabilidad del clima global, superado solamente por las relaciones de la tierra-sol que conducen las estaciones.

El Niño y su contraparte La Niña están asociados con patrones característicos de lluvia y temperatura, que pueden incluir eventos extremos como inundaciones y sequías.

ENSO tiene graves efectos sobre determinantes de la salud:

- Seguridad Alimentaria,
- Calidad del Aire y Agua,
- Seguridad de los Ecosistemas,
- Infraestructura de salud



PIURA FEBRERO 2017



MECANISMOS DE AFECTACION DEL ECOSISTEMA E INFLUENCIA EN LA CASCADA DE AFECTACION DE LA SALUD POR CAMBIO CLIMATICO (ENSO)

FIGURE 1.4 Interrelationships between major types of global environmental change, including climate change. Note that all impinge on human health and—though not shown here explicitly—there are various interactive effects between jointly acting environmental stresses. The diverse pathways by which climate change affects health are the subjects of much of the remainder of this volume.

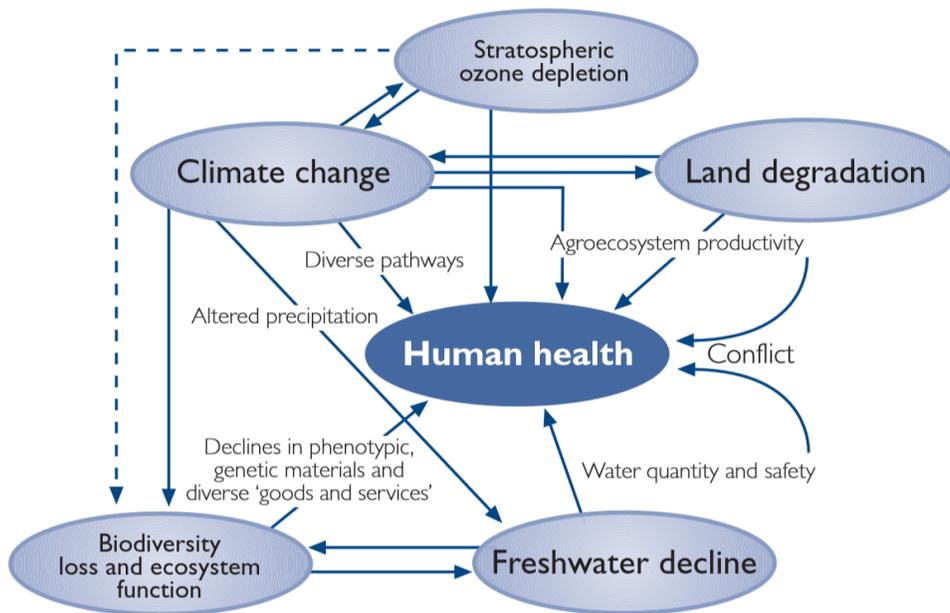
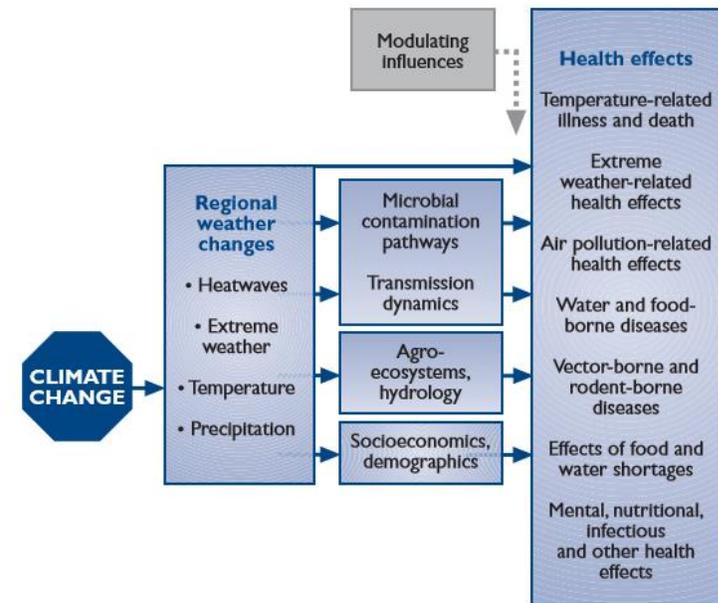


FIGURE 1.5 Pathways by which climate change affects human health, including local modulating influences and the feedback influence of adaptation measures. Source: adapted from Patz et al., 2000 (22).



ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS DESENCADENADAS EN ESCENARIOS ENSO

Table 7-8: Diseases likely to occur during emergency situations

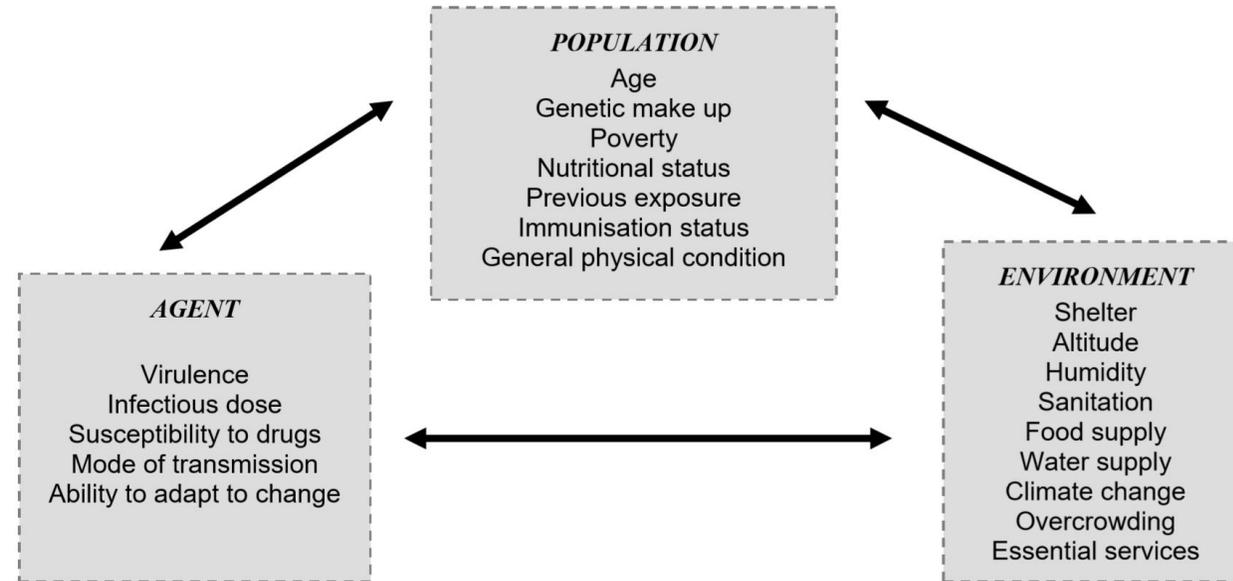
| Classification | Diseases possible | Preventive measures |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Air-borne diseases | Acute Respiratory Infections Measles Meningitis Pertussis (whooping cough) Tuberculosis Influenza | Site planning Adequate nutrition |
| Water-related diseases | Amoebae Cholera Diarrhoea Dysentery Poliomyelitis Hepatitis Parasites: round/hook worm Typhoid | Site planning Safe water Good sanitation Personal hygiene Case management |
| Vector-borne diseases | Malaria Relapsing fever Sleeping sickness Dengue hemorrhagic fever Typhus Yellow fever Chikungunya Dengue Leptospirosis Leishmaniasis Marbug Lassa Fever Ebola | Vector control Personal protection Personal hygiene Case management |

Table 7-9: Risk factors and diseases likely to occur in natural disasters and displaced population settings

| Natural disaster | Transmission | Disease | Risk factors |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|--|
| Floods | Water-related | Cholera Typhoid Hepatitis A and E | Contaminated water Population displacement Overcrowding |
| | Vector borne | Leptospirosis Malaria Dengue | Proliferation of rodents Seasonality Changed habitat Disrupted environmental control Changed human behaviour |
| Tsunamis | Airborne | Measles ARI | Overcrowding Low baseline immunization coverage Disruption of electricity |
| | Water-related | Cholera Typhoid Hepatitis E | Contaminated water Population displacement Overcrowding |
| | Other | Tetanus | Injuries |
| High wind disasters | Airborne | ARI | Crowding Indoor cooking Malnutrition Limited access to health services |
| | Vector borne | Malaria | Changed habitat Disrupted environmental control Changed human behaviour |
| | Other | Tetanus | Injuries |

DETERMINANTES DE AFECTACION EPIDEMICA EN POBLACIONES AFECTADAS

Figure 7-1: Equilibrium between the population, infectious agent, and the environment



PREVENCIÓN Y CONTROL EN LA PROGRESIÓN DE INFECCIONES EN ESCENARIOS ENSO EN POBLACIÓN DAMNIFICADA (PIURA 2017)

Table 7-5: Minimum standards for communicable disease prevention and control³³

| Intervention | Minimum standards | Target diseases |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Shelter and site planning | Existing shelter and settlement solutions are prioritised via the return of hosting of disaster – affected households and the security, health, safety and well-being of the affected population are ensured. | Diarrhoeal diseases, ARI, meningitis, TB, HIV |
| Water supply | All people have safe and equitable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene. | Diarrhoeal diseases, typhoid, scabies |
| Sanitation and hygiene | People have adequate numbers of toilets, sufficiently close to their dwellings to allow them rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day and night; Each disaster-affected household has access to sufficient soap and other items to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being. | Diarrhoeal diseases, polio |
| Food safety | People have access to adequate and appropriate food and non-food items that ensures their survival, prevents erosion of assets and upholds their dignity; Food is stored, prepared and consumed in an appropriate manner at both the household and community levels; Moderate and severe malnutrition is addressed. | Top killer diseases since malnutrition increases risk of disease |
| Health education | People have access to information and services that are designed to prevent the communicable diseases that contribute most significantly to excess morbidity and mortality. | Diarrhoeal diseases, malaria, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), TB, HIV |
| Health services | All people have access to health services that are prioritised to address the main causes of excess mortality and morbidity; People have access to clinical services that are standardised and follow accepted protocols and guidelines; All children aged 6 months to 15 years have immunity against measles. | All diseases |
| Vector control | All disaster affected people have the knowledge and means to protect themselves from disease and nuisance vectors that are likely to represent a significant risk to health and well-being; Number of disease vectors that pose a risk to people's health and nuisance vectors that pose a risk to people's wellbeing are kept to an acceptable level; Note: this includes intermediate hosts like foxes, sheep, rats and others that promote spread of many diseases including viral hemorrhagic fevers, plague, etc. | Malaria, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, dengue, yellow fever, typhus, chikungunya, Japanese encephalitis |

Control of communicable diseases



FENOMENO DEL NIÑO (INUNDACIONES): CASO PIURA 2017

ENFERMEDADES QUE AFECTAN LA SALUD POBLACIONAL

Table 1. Breakdown of natural disasters recorded from 2000 to 2011 and potential secondarily-associated infectious diseases[†].

| Country | Disaster event | Year(s) | Infectious disease outbreak following natural disaster | Ref. |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|--|---------|
| USA | Tornado | 2011 | Cutaneous mucormycosis | [25] |
| Japan | Earthquake | 2011 | Diarrhea (norovirus), influenza | [109] |
| Haiti | Earthquake | 2010 | Cholera | [108] |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Flood | 2010 | Dengue | [113] |
| Brazil | Flood | 2008 | Dengue | [112] |
| USA | Hurricane (Katrina) | 2005 | Diarrhea, TB | [18,24] |
| Pakistan | Earthquake | 2005 | Diarrhea, hepatitis E, ARI, measles, meningitis, tetanus | [11,21] |
| Dominican Republic | Flood | 2004 | Malaria | [110] |
| Bangladesh | Flood | 2004 | Diarrhea | [8] |
| Indonesia | Tsunami | 2004 | Diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, ARI, measles, meningitis, tetanus | [13,22] |
| Thailand | Tsunami | 2004 | Diarrhea | [14] |
| Iran | Earthquake (Bam) | 2003 | Diarrhea, ARI | [12] |
| Indonesia | Flood | 2001–2003 | Diarrhea | [9] |
| USA | Hurricane (Allison) | 2001 | Diarrhea | [17] |
| Taiwan | Typhoon (Nali) | 2001 | Leptospirosis | [20] |
| China | Typhoon (Nali) | 2001 | Leptospirosis | [20] |
| El Salvador | Earthquake | 2001 | Diarrhea, ARI | [15] |
| Thailand | Flood | 2000 | Leptospirosis | [110] |
| Mozambique | Flood | 2000 | Diarrhea | [10] |
| India (Mumbai) | Flood | 2000 | Leptospirosis | [19] |

[†]Summarizes natural disasters that had resulted first in substantial population displacement and then exacerbated risk factors for disease transmission and outbreaks.
ARI: Acute respiratory infection.

Boletín Epidemiológico del Perú SE 52-2017 (del 24 al30 de diciembre)

Enfermedades sujetas a vigilancia epidemiológica, Perú 2017

Tabla 1. Enfermedades/eventos sujetos a vigilancia epidemiológica, SE 52

| ENFERMEDADES | 2016 | | | | | 2017 | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|------|--------|
| | Semana 52 | | Acumulado | | Defunción I.A. (*) | Semana 52 | | Acumulado | | Defunción I.A. (*) | | |
| | Confirmados | Probables | Confirmados | Probables | | Confirmados | Probables | Confirmados | Probables | | | |
| Antrax (carbunco) | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0.03 |
| Dengue con signos de alarma | 34 | 0 | 2995 | 421 | 7 | 10.85 | 11 | 16 | 3895 | 4495 | 14 | 26.36 |
| Dengue grave | 0 | 0 | 112 | 11 | 38 | 0.39 | 0 | 1 | 159 | 93 | 79 | 0.79 |
| Dengue sin signos de alarma | 101 | 25 | 19181 | 3277 | 0 | 71.32 | 3 | 113 | 23195 | 44256 | 0 | 211.94 |
| Enfermedad de Carrion aguda | 2 | 0 | 357 | 1 | 2 | 1.14 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 52 | 7 | 0.87 |
| Enfermedad de Carrion eruptiva | 2 | 0 | 361 | 4 | 0 | 1.16 | 0 | 1 | 47 | 88 | 0 | 0.42 |
| Enfermedad de Chagas | 1 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 0.09 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0.11 |
| Fiebre amarilla selvática | 0 | 0 | 62 | 1 | 21 | 0.20 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 0.04 |
| Hepatitis B | 11 | 0 | 1460 | 117 | 9 | 5.01 | 1 | 3 | 943 | 384 | 4 | 4.17 |
| Leishmaniasis cutánea | 48 | 3 | 6775 | 58 | 3 | 21.70 | 3 | 1 | 5186 | 363 | 0 | 17.44 |
| Leishmaniasis mucocutánea | 4 | 0 | 584 | 27 | 0 | 1.94 | 0 | 0 | 425 | 49 | 0 | 1.49 |
| Leptospirosis | 26 | 34 | 704 | 1359 | 14 | 2.24 | 0 | 43 | 1692 | 3182 | 16 | 5.32 |
| Loxocelismo | 28 | 0 | 1988 | 3 | 3 | | 11 | 0 | 1571 | 18 | 4 | |
| Malaria p. falciparum | 52 | | 15314 | 4 | 48.63 | | 72 | | 12978 | | 6 | 40.78 |
| Malaria por p. vivax | 336 | | 41280 | 3 | 131.09 | | 241 | | 41328 | | 4 | 129.86 |
| Muerte materna directa | 3 | | | | 207 | | 4 | | | | 252 | |
| Muerte materna incidental | 0 | | | | 27 | | 0 | | | | 30 | |
| Muerte materna indirecta | 1 | | | | 120 | | 1 | | | | 123 | |
| Muerte perinatal - fetal | 65 | | | | 3563 | | 41 | | | | 3316 | |
| Muerte perinatal - neonatal | 55 | | | | 3308 | | 38 | | | | 3121 | |
| Ofidismo | 36 | 0 | 2260 | 0 | 6 | | 14 | 0 | 2077 | 0 | 6 | |
| Peste bubónica | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 |
| Rabia humana silvestre | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Sífilis congénita | 4 | 0 | 200 | 1 | 0 | 0.35 | 2 | 0 | 196 | 34 | 3 | 0.40 |
| Tétanos | 2 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 4 | 0.08 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 0.08 |
| Tos ferina | 5 | 0 | 143 | 3 | 3 | 0.46 | 1 | 14 | 387 | 316 | 20 | 2.21 |

Fuente: Centro Nacional de Epidemiología, Prevención y Control de Enfermedades - MINSA

(Sífilis congénita) incidencia por 1000 nacidos vivos.

(*) Incidencia acumulada por 100 000 Hab.

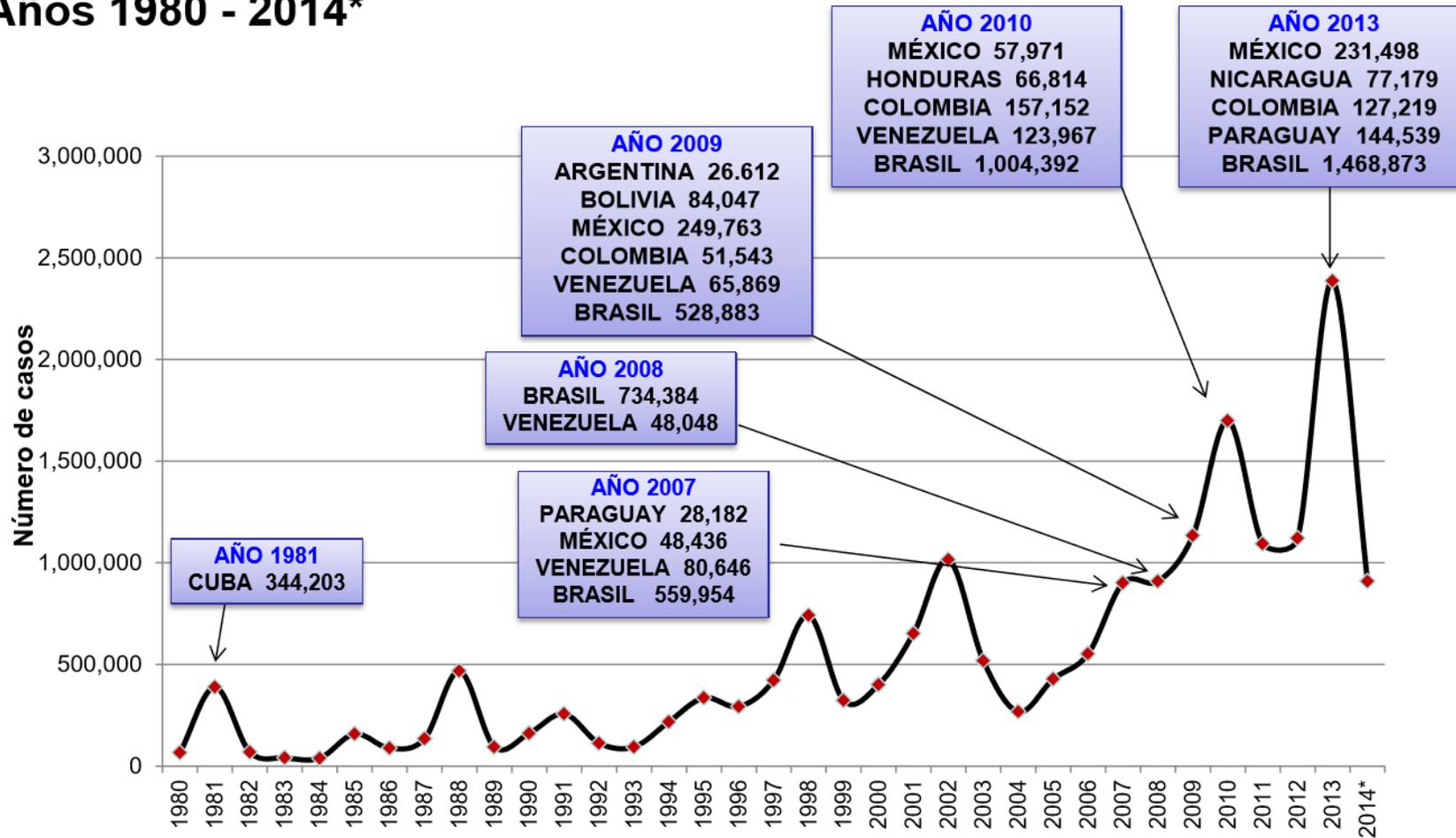
(**) Solo se considera confirmados en IA para casos de Peste, Rabia Humana Silvestre y Leptospirosis.

(***) En investigación

Sugerencia para citar: Centro Nacional de Epidemiología, Prevención y Control de Enfermedades: Resumen de las enfermedades o eventos bajo vigilancia epidemiológica en el Perú, SE 52 – 2017; 26 (51): 1616-1617



Brotos recientes de dengue en las Américas. Años 1980 - 2014*



Organización
Panamericana
de la Salud

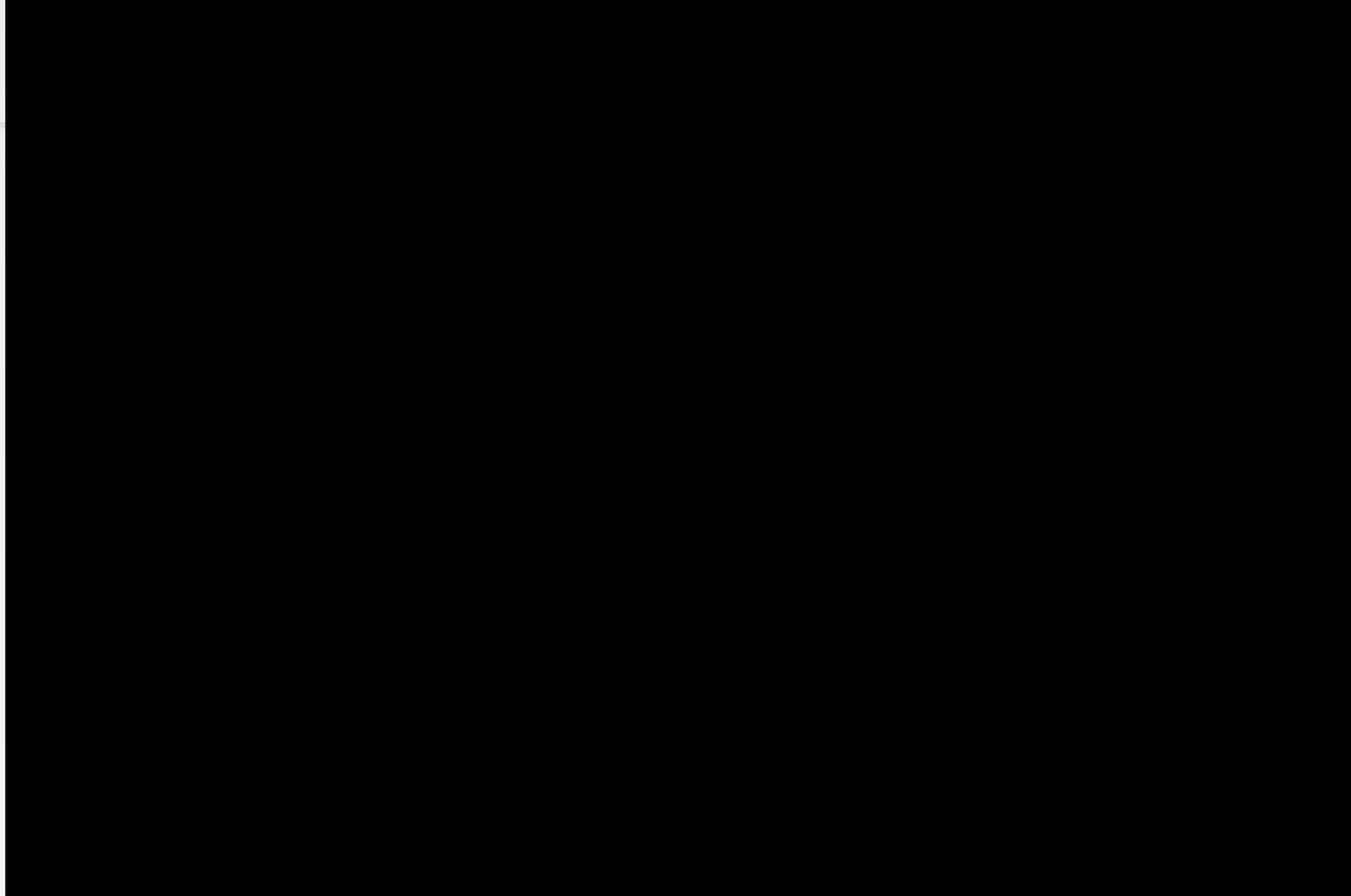


Organización
Mundial de la Salud
OFICINA REGIONAL PARA LAS
Américas

* Datos hasta SE 27, 2014 (actualizado julio 28)

Fuente: Reporte semanal de dengue por país.
Programa Regional de Dengue de la OPS.

ESCENARIO DENGUE: PIURA 2017



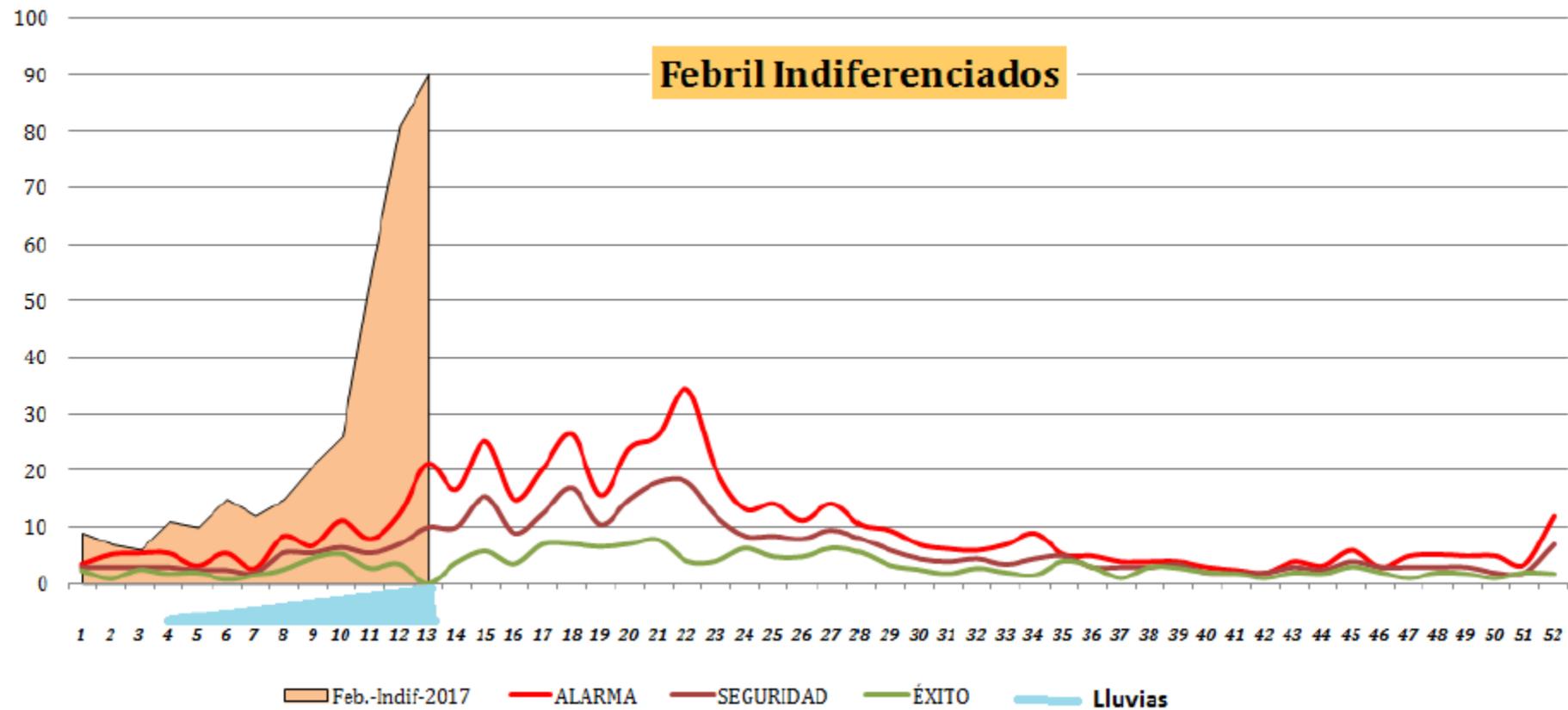
PREVENCIÓN EN EPIDEMIAS ASOCIADAS A ENSO: DENGUE ESCENARIO PREDISPONENTE

- *La experiencia de situaciones de emergencia, en diferentes partes del mundo donde ENSO ha desplegado sus mayores daños, han demostrado cómo la incidencia de enfermedades infecto contagiosas y transmisibles, como las transmitidas por contaminación de aguas servidas, transmisión a través de vectores (mosquitos y roedores) e inclusive otras (VIH / TBC), están en relación al desplazamiento y hacinamiento masivo de personas, la inestabilidad social, el empeoramiento de la pobreza debido a la pérdida de ingresos, la falta de saneamiento básico (agua, desagüe) y la afluencia de nuevas poblaciones, incluidos los trabajadores de reconstrucción y socorro, soldados y transportistas, son factores asociados con su transmisión.*

EVALUACIÓN DEL RIESGO POTENCIAL

- **Determinantes del riesgo Ambiental:**
Acceso a agua potable, eliminación adecuada de excretas, protección contra exposición a vectores, clima y temperatura.
- **Determinantes riesgo biológico:**
Actividad epidémica previa y nivel endémico de enf. transmisibles en el área
- **Determinantes Riesgo Social**

FEBRILES INDIFERENCIADOS (D/C DNGUE, CIHKV O ZIKA U OTROS CAUSAS)



C. S. PACHITEA, DR. VICTOR RAUL OCAÑA GUTIERREZ



Piura: Minsa difunde "Lineamientos para el manejo del Dengue en zonas de desastres"



Minsa ultima detalles para puesta en funcionamiento del hospital de campaña en Piura

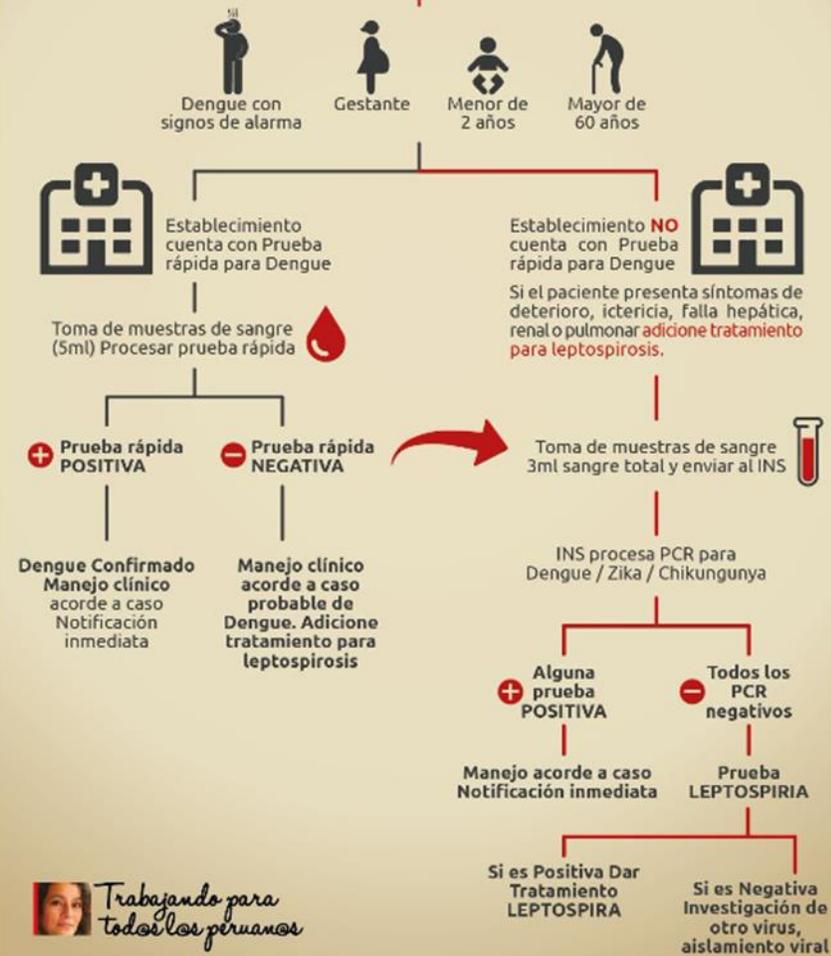


minsa.gob.pe

Lineamientos para el manejo del dengue en zonas de desastre Perú 2017



PACIENTE EN OBSERVACIÓN, CASO PROBABLE DENGUE



Trabajando para todos los peruanos

MONITOREO DE RIESGOS: IDENTIFICACION DE SERVICIOS DE SALUD VULNERABLES A INUNDACION (PIURA 2016)

Citar como: Hernández-Vásquez A, Arroyo-Hernández H, Bendezú-Quispe G, Díaz-Seijas D, Vilcarromero S, Rubilar-González J, Gutierrez-Lagos E. Potencial vulnerabilidad frente a inundaciones, de los establecimientos de salud públicos de cuatro regiones del norte del Perú. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica. 2016;33(1):92-9. doi: 10.17843/rpmesp.2016.331.2012

Original Breve

REV PERU MED EXP SALUD PUBLICA

POTENCIAL VULNERABILIDAD FRENTE A INUNDACIONES DE LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE SALUD PÚBLICOS DE CUATRO REGIONES DEL NORTE DEL PERÚ

Akram Hernández-Vásquez^{1,a}, Hugo Arroyo-Hernández^{2,b}, Guido Bendezú-Quispe^{3,c}, Deysi Díaz-Seijas^{4,d}, Stalin Vilcarromero^{5,e}, Juan Rubilar-González^{6,f}, Edith Gutierrez-Lagos^{7,g}

RESUMEN

Con el objetivo de determinar la potencial vulnerabilidad de los establecimientos de salud públicos de cuatro regiones del norte del Perú ante los posibles efectos del fenómeno El Niño (ENSO), se realizó un análisis espacial exploratorio con los puntos georreferenciados de las zonas de riesgos por activación de quebradas, reportadas por la Autoridad Nacional del Agua, y los establecimientos de salud públicos del Ministerio de Salud. Se simularon áreas de influencia concéntricas desde los puntos de riesgo hacia los establecimientos de salud públicos en un radio de 200, 1000 y 1500 metros. La región Tumbes sería la más afectada con el 37,2% de sus establecimientos afectados por inundaciones o deslizamientos. Las categorías 1-2 y 1-3 serían las más afectadas con el 28,9 y 31,6% respectivamente. En conclusión, se identificaron establecimientos de salud cercanos a puntos de riesgo que podrían ser afectados ante la presencia del ENSO.

Palabras clave: Sistemas de información geográfica; Análisis espacial; Fenómeno El Niño; Establecimientos de salud; Perú (fuente: DeCS BIREME).

POTENTIAL VULNERABILITY TO FLOODING AT PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES IN FOUR NORTHERN REGIONS OF PERU

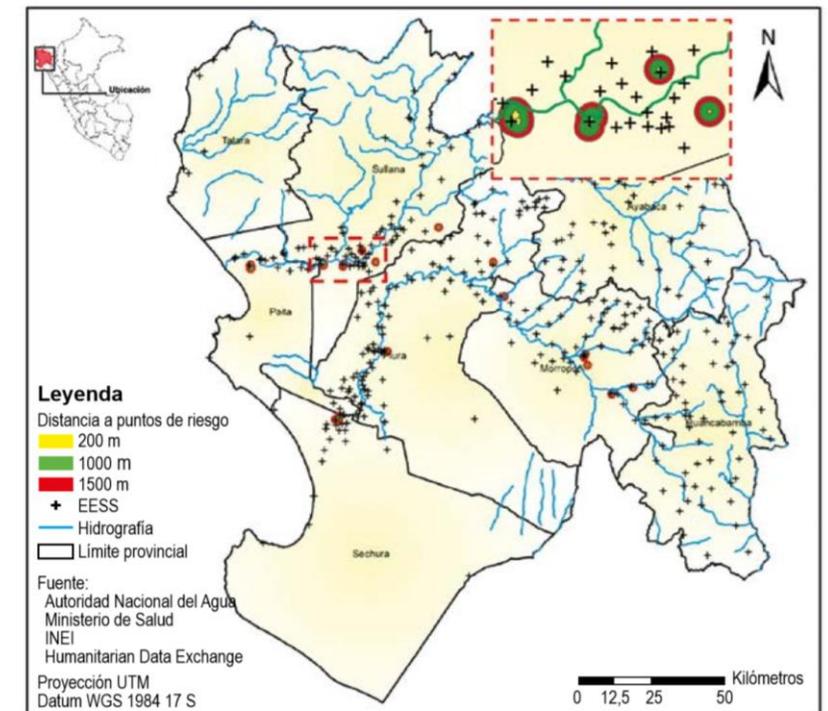


Figura 2. Áreas de influencia de puntos de riesgo y establecimientos de salud públicos en la región Piura.

GEO LOCALIZACION DE CASOS DE DENGUE DURANTE EL FENOMENO DEL NINO

Geospatial Health 9(1), 2014, pp. 141-151

Geographical distribution of the association between El Niño South Oscillation and dengue fever in the Americas: a continental analysis using geographical information system-based techniques

Marcos C. Ferreira

Campinas State University - UNICAMP, Geosciences Institute, Department of Geography, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil

Abstract. El Niño South Oscillation (ENSO) is one climatic phenomenon related to the inter-annual variability of global meteorological patterns influencing sea surface temperature and rainfall variability. It influences human health indirectly through extreme temperature and moisture conditions that may accelerate the spread of some vector-borne viral diseases, like dengue fever (DF). This work examines the spatial distribution of association between ENSO and DF in the countries of the Americas during 1995-2004, which includes the 1997-1998 El Niño, one of the most important climatic events of 20th century. Data regarding the South Oscillation index (SOI), indicating El Niño-La Niña activity, were obtained from Australian Bureau of Meteorology. The annual DF incidence (AI_y) by country was computed using Pan-American Health Association data. SOI and AI_y values were standardised as deviations from the mean and plotted in bars-line graphics. The regression coefficient values between SOI and AI_y (r_{SOI, AI_y}) were calculated and spatially interpolated by an inverse distance weighted algorithm. The results indicate that among the five years registering high number of cases (1998, 2002, 2001, 2003 and 1997), four had El Niño activity. In the southern hemisphere, the annual spatial weighted mean centre of epidemics moved southward, from 6° 31' S in 1995 to 21° 12' S in 1999 and the r_{SOI, AI_y} values were negative in Cuba, Belize, Guyana and Costa Rica, indicating a synchrony between higher DF incidence rates and a higher El Niño activity. The r_{SOI, AI_y} map allows visualisation of a graded surface with higher values of ENSO-DF associations for Mexico, Central America, northern Caribbean islands and the extreme north-northwest of South America.

Keywords: dengue fever, geographical information system, climatic variability, Americas, El Niño, El Niño South Oscillation.

148

M.C. Ferreira - Geospatial Health 9(1), 2014, pp. 141-151

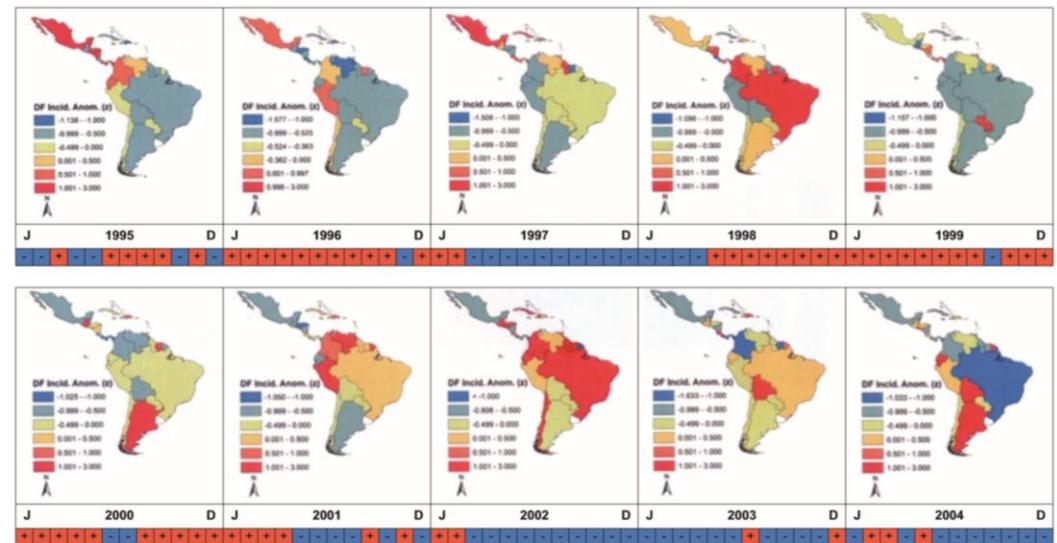


Fig. 4. Time sequence of the annual incidence of DF between 1995 and 2004. Positive anomalies of DF incidence are represented by reddish colours and the negative anomalies in greenish colours. The squares in the legend below each map represent the months of the year, January (J) to December (D). Red squares corresponding to months with positive SOI values (La Niña effects) and blue squares corresponding to months with negative SOI values (El Niño effects). The incidences shown are based on z values.

Estrategia de Gestión Integrada para la prevención y control del dengue

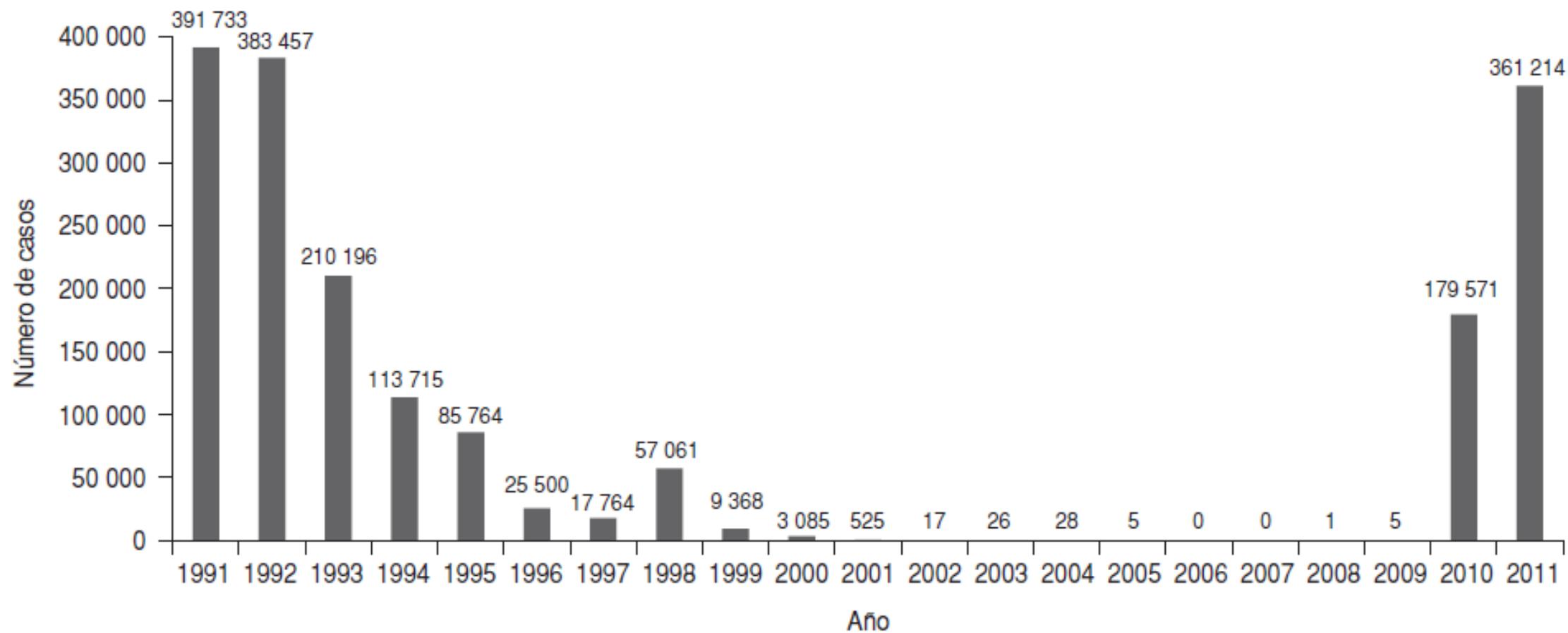


- **Nuevos componentes: Medio ambiente e inmunización**
- **26 países y 4 sub-regiones**
 - Centroamérica, Cono Sur, Sub-región Andina y Caribe
- **Grupo internacional de expertos en Dengue (GT-Dengue):**
 - Expertos en cada componente trabajando en la implementación de la EGI-Dengue en las Américas
 - Apoyo técnico a los países durante brotes y epidemias de dengue
- **Actualización de la EGI-dengue en el marco de la Estrategia Global de la OMS para la prevención y control del dengue 2012-2020**

COLERA: ICONO DE LAS ENFERMEDADES EPIDEMICAS EN FENOMENO DEL NINO

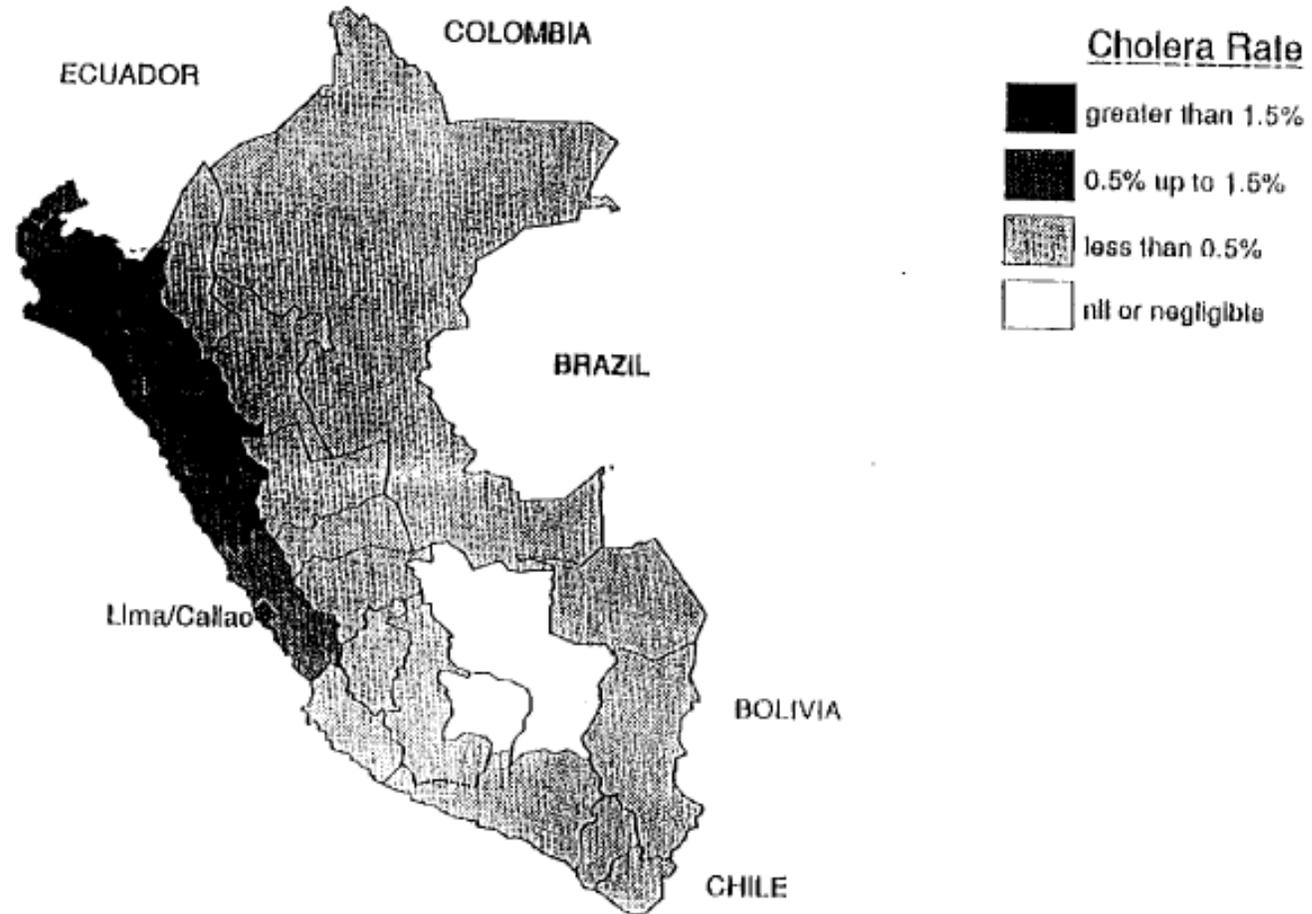
La diseminación de una
enfermedad epidémica por
contaminación de
suministros de agua
(Cholera 1991, Perú)

FIGURA 1. Número de casos acumulados de cólera en países de América Latina, 1991–2011



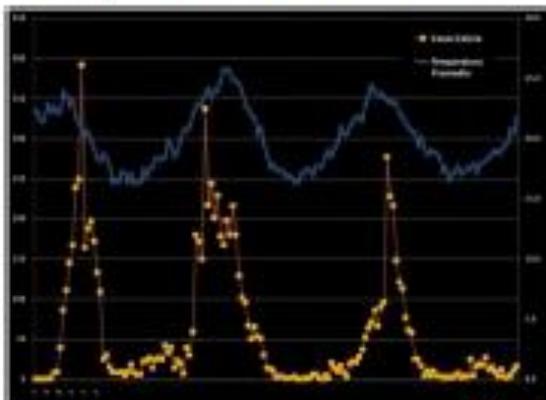
Cholera: Cumulated Incidence Rate

Peru, 1991, by Department

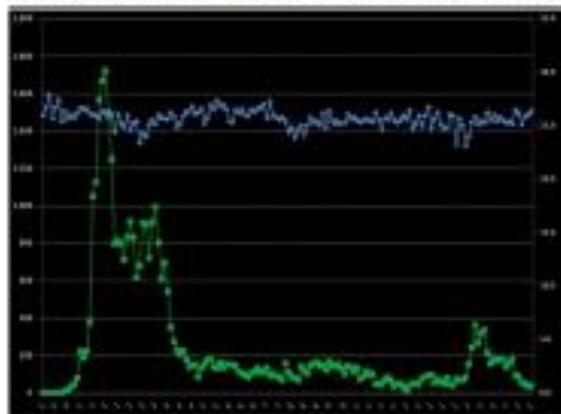


Curvas epidémicas del cólera en el Perú y temperaturas medias

Patrón Epidémico - Costa
Curva Epidemia del cólera en Ica 1991-1993



Patrón Epidémico - Selva
Curva Epidemia del cólera en Loreto 1991-1993



La evolución de la curva epidémica del cólera en la costa del Perú tuvo un comportamiento estacional, con brotes durante los meses de mayor calor y remisión de la actividad epidémica durante los inviernos. En la selva donde la temperatura media se mantiene sobre los 25 °C la mayor parte del año se presentó un solo gran brote de inicio explosivo hasta alcanzar una tasa de ataque acumulada entre 3% y 4% y luego se mantuvo por algunos años con mucha menor incidencia.

Patrones de las curvas epidémicas del cólera en las regiones naturales del Perú
Suarez L. y col. Programa de Especialización en Epidemiología de Campo (PREC) Ministerio de Salud
Resumen N° 92 IV Congreso Peruano de Enfermedades Infecciosas y Tropicales . Perú 1995.

REVISTA MEDICA HEREDIANA, 1991, 2 (2)

El Hospital bajo la furia del Cólera

The Hospital under Cholera fury

GONZALEZ DEL CARPIO Diego¹

¹Profesor Principal de Medicina UPCH. Director del Hospital Nacional Cayetano Heredia

EL HOSPITAL COMO ACTOR SOCIAL.....

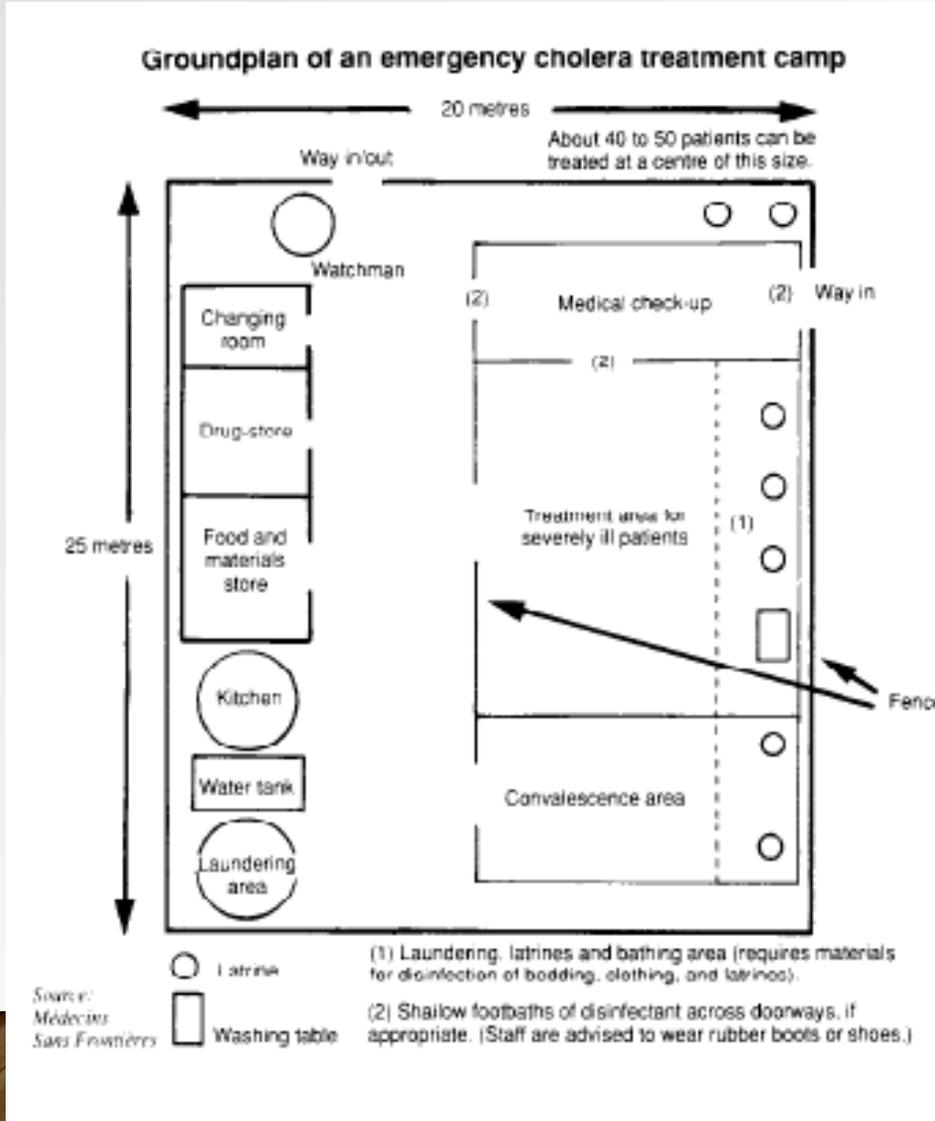
Las metas sanitarias y gerenciales que nos planteamos fueron: mortalidad nula, ausencia de complicaciones y de iatrogenia, atención masiva al costo mínimo, ausencia de desabastecimiento, y reforzamiento del liderazgo institucional del hospital. Sabíamos que el intento de lograr estas metas tenía que mejorar nuestro desempeño, pero no nos imaginamos que dichas metas forzarán modos de enfrentamiento singulares, entre otros, encargar al Servicio de Nefrología, a partir de la sexta semana, el comando de la asistencia médica en adultos afectados por cólera.

.... Atender 200 pacientes por día significa movilizar 1200 litros de suero fisiológico endovenoso y preparar más de mil litros de suero oral; vigilar el cumplimiento de dicha terapéutica, supone esquemas de atención masiva eficaz, absolutamente diferentes de los convencionales.

LA FATIGA DE LOS EDIFICIOS

Los hospitales peruanos carecen de infraestructura adecuada, el cólera demostró la precariedad de su diseño para manejar un desastre con doscientos mil casos, cien mil admisiones y dos mil muertos. Para evitar la propagación de la enfermedad, en todos los hospitales utilizamos cáusticos para desinfectar las excretas y la ropa, la red de tuberías de hierro que ya estaba deteriorada por simple efecto del tiempo, quedó inutilizada en muchísimos puntos. Sólo nuestro hospital precisa una inversión en infraestructura sanitaria cercana al millón de dólares.

ÁREA DE TRATAMIENTO DE DIARREA AGUDA PARA DEMANDA MASIVA (COLERA)



ÁREA DE TRATAMIENTO DE DIARREA AGUDA PARA DEMANDA MASIVA

INSIDE MSF

Key weapon in the fight against cholera

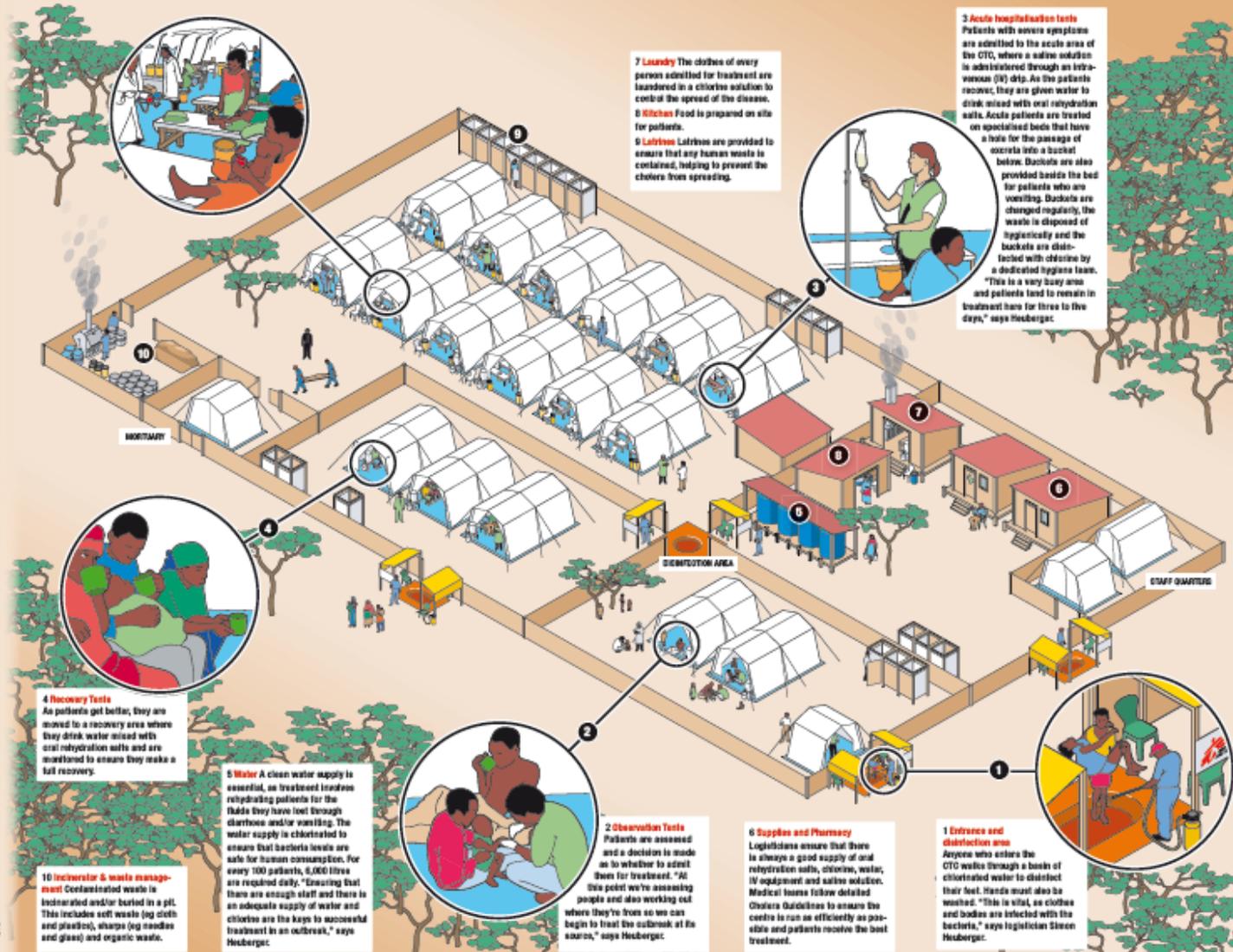
A Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC) is a specialised isolation ward designed to manage and treat cholera patients and prevent the spread of the disease. In cholera outbreaks around the world, MSF rapidly sets up these centres to combat and contain infection.

Treating cholera is a race against time. The onset of the disease is abrupt, with profuse diarrhoea and vomiting resulting in severe dehydration that can kill infected people within hours. Although it is an easily curable disease, it is vital that cases are detected and treated

Treating cholera is a race against time

In a CTC as early as possible. In the CTC, patients are given an oral rehydration solution that works to replace the massive amounts of fluids and salts lost due to the disease. During this period, patients are treated to prevent the further spread of infection.

In 2009, MSF treated 100,200 cholera cases around the world and in most outbreaks, was able to limit the fatality rate among patients to less than 1 percent. Since the cholera epidemic began in Haiti in late October 2010, MSF teams have treated more than 130,000 patients across the country.



4 Recovery Tents
As patients get better, they are moved to a recovery area where they drink water mixed with oral rehydration salts and are monitored to ensure they make a full recovery.

10 Incinerator & waste management
Contaminated waste is incinerated and/or buried in a pit. This includes soft waste (eg cloth and plastic), sharps (eg needles and glass) and organic waste.

5 Water
A clean water supply is essential, as treated patients rehydrate patients for the fluids they have lost through diarrhoea and/or vomiting. The water supply is chlorinated to ensure that bacteria levels are safe for human consumption. For every 100 patients, 6,000 litres are required daily. "Ensuring that there are enough staff and there is an adequate supply of water and chlorine are the keys to successful treatment in an outbreak," says Heuberger.

2 Observation Tents
Patients are assessed and a decision is made as to whether to admit them for treatment. "At this point we're assessing people and also working out where they're from so we can begin to treat the outbreak at its source," says Heuberger.

6 Supplies and Pharmacy
Logisticians ensure that there is always a good supply of oral rehydration salts, chlorine, water, IV equipment and saline solution. Medical teams follow detailed Cholera Guidelines to ensure the centre is run as efficiently as possible and patients receive the best treatment.

7 Laundry
The clothes of every person admitted for treatment are laundered in a chlorine solution to control the spread of the disease.
8 Kitchen
Food is prepared on site for patients.
9 Latrines
Latrines are provided to ensure that any human waste is contained, helping to prevent the cholera from spreading.

3 Acute hospitalisation tents
Patients with severe symptoms are admitted to the acute area of the CTC, where a saline solution is administered through an intravenous (IV) drip. As the patients recover, they are given water to drink mixed with oral rehydration salts. Acute patients are treated on specialised beds that have a hole for the passage of excreta into a bucket below. Buckets are also provided beside the bed for patients who are vomiting. Buckets are changed regularly, the waste is disposed of hygienically and the buckets are disinfected with chlorine by a dedicated hygiene team. "This is a very busy area and patients tend to remain in treatment here for three to five days," says Heuberger.

1 Entrance and disinfection area
Anyone who enters the CTC walks through a basin of chlorinated water to disinfect their feet. Hands must also be washed. "This is vital, so clothes and bodies are infected with the bacteria," says logistician Glenn Heuberger.

ÁREA DE TRATAMIENTO DE DIARREA AGUDA PARA DEMANDA MASIVA

