

4^{ème} Séminaire Maladies infectieuses émergentes
Actualités et perspectives – 25 mars 2015

Session OTAN

Conclusion

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NATO / COMEDS / Force Health Protection WG Chairman

Recommendations for Preparing for Future Epidemics

The world needs to build a warning and response system for outbreaks. This system should

- be coordinated by a global institution that is given enough authority and funding to be effective,
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NATO ?

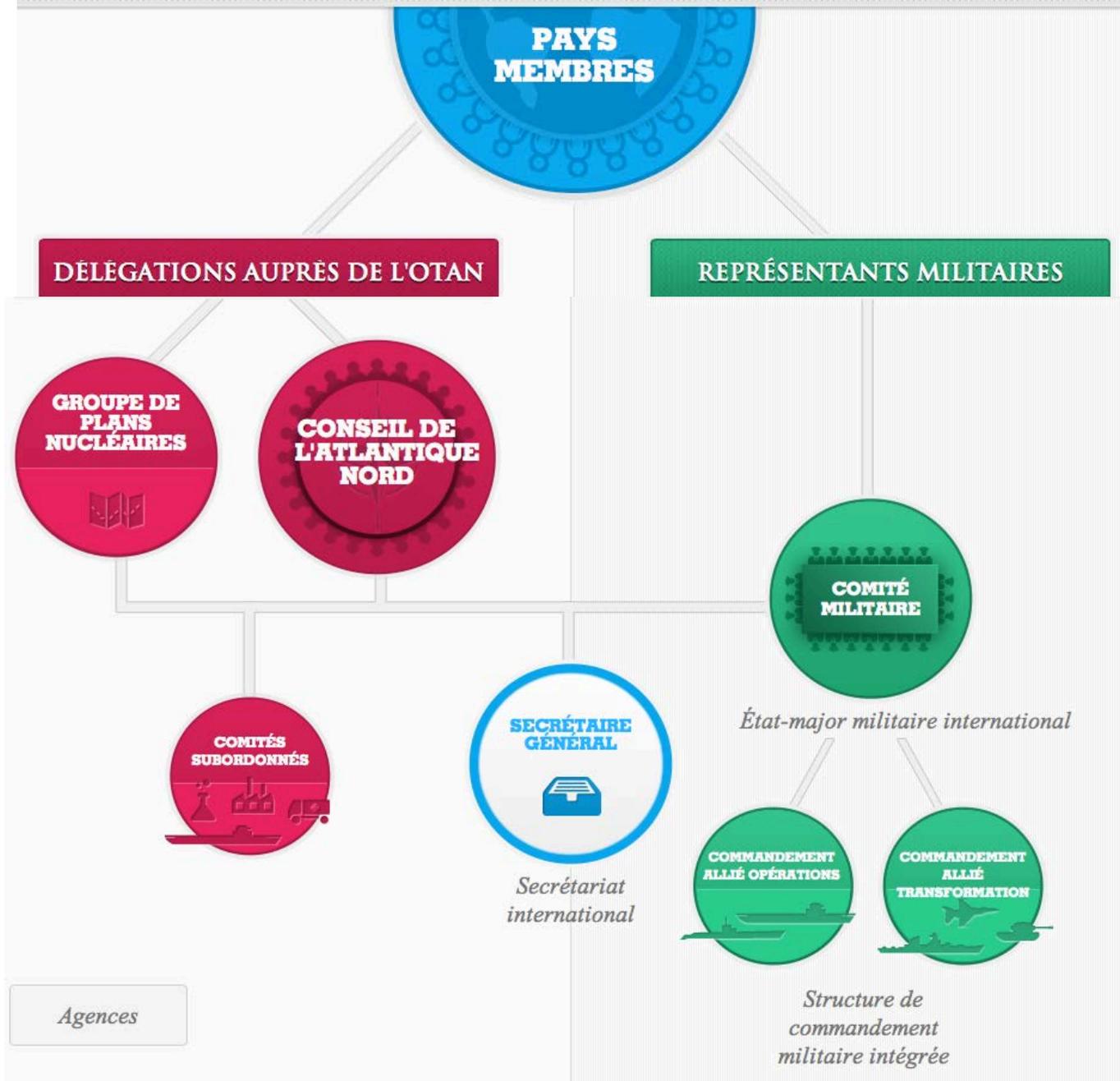
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STRUCTURES DE FONCTIONNEMENT

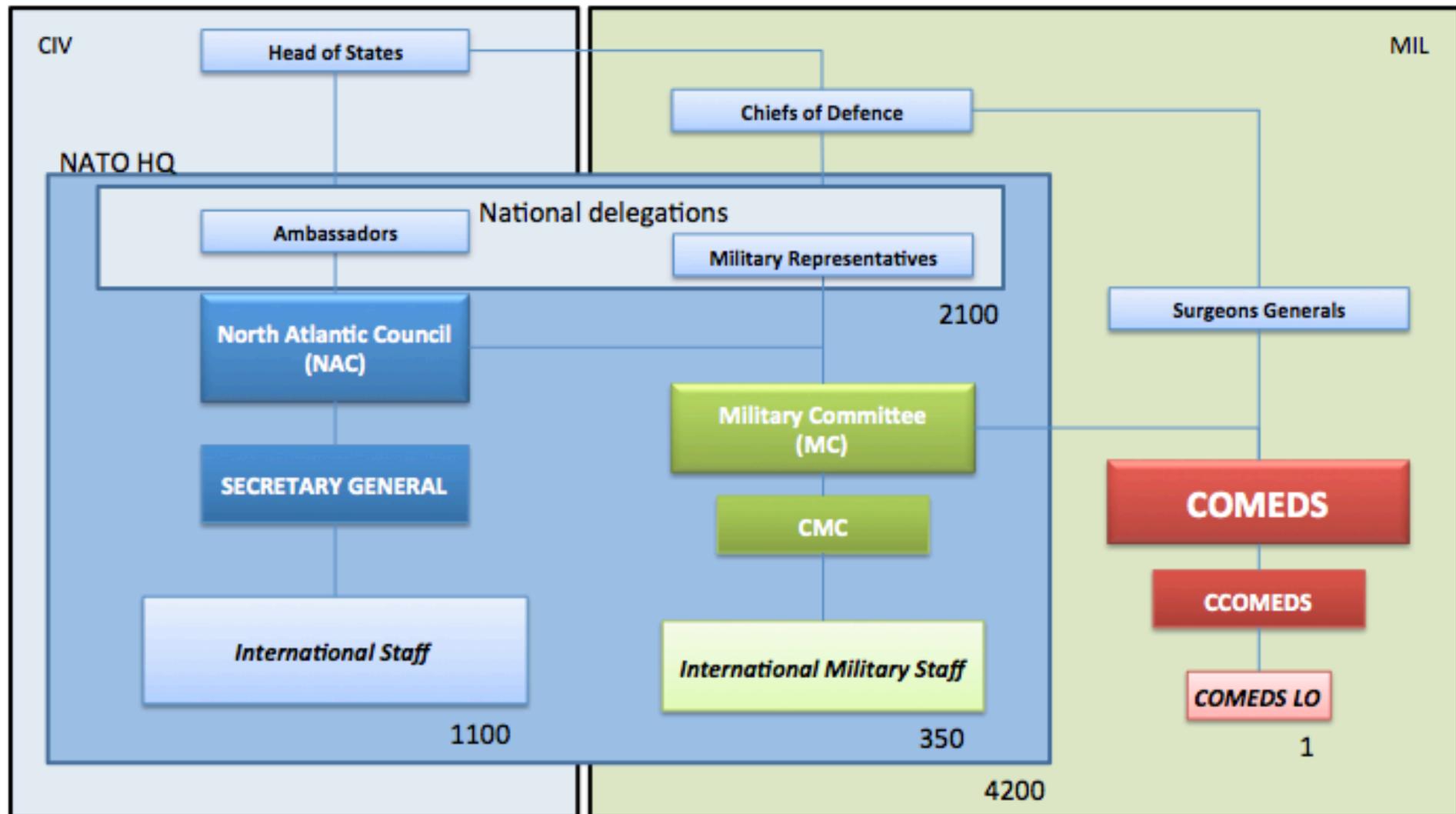


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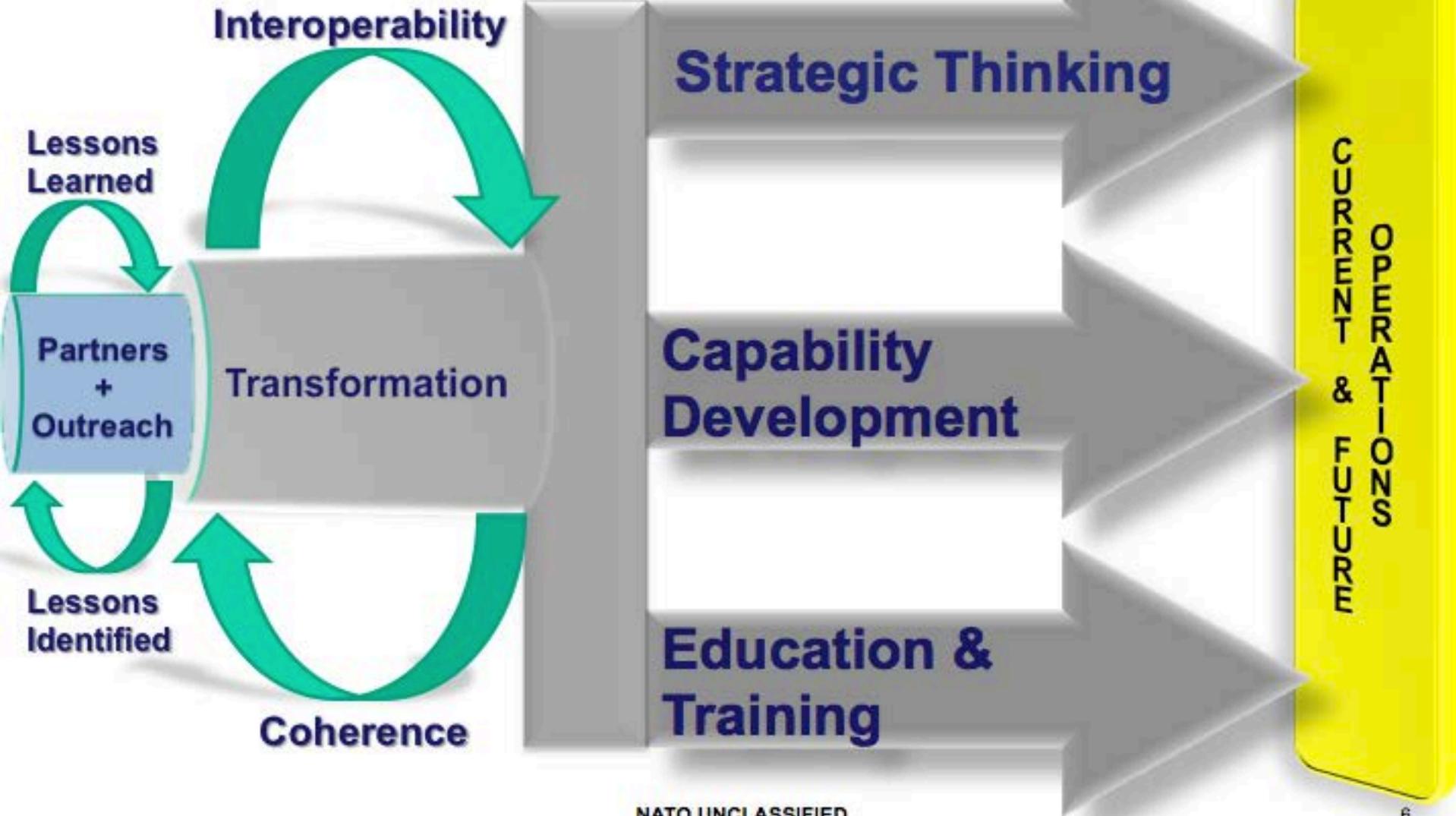
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THE ACT TRIDENT Outputs



« SMART Defence »

Une défense intelligente

NATO/EAPC UNCLASSIFIED

2.96 & responsiveness to biological outbreaks	Proposed by	Former Instalment 1 #
Force Health Protection	IMS	N/A
DESCRIPTION & SCOPE		
<p>To increase NATO responsiveness to biological outbreaks (natural or intentional) up to the level of Bio Safety level 4, pooling of existing capabilities in national inventories is sought to improve the capacity, increase effectiveness and create a structure amongst allies for this response for support to NATO and to nations, upon request. Additional aim is to improve coherence of Education, Training and Exercise over the whole range of responsiveness. Capability to provide such outbreak response to NATO, nations or IO and NGO partners is particularly of importance for assuring solidarity.</p> <p>The full range of bio responsiveness, from early warning and detection, assessment through rapidly deployable outbreak teams, deployable analysis and treatment, transportation and national non-deployable treatment capability for shared use would need to be considered for inclusion. Optimally and efficiently, this would be achieved with both military and civil capabilities.</p> <p>Doctrine to focus on detection, isolation and quarantine would need to be considered. Education, training, exercising and financial reimbursement should be included in this responsiveness.</p> <p>Often nations receive individual requests to support, which then is not well coordinated or shared with other nations. This SD project offers the opportunity to have a single entry point for requesting and pooling of resources. This will avoid duplication and increase NATO visibility to coordinate and respond.</p> <p>The project will be considered to be completed when a pool of capabilities is created by at least 6 nations, and has all arrangements to be deployed immediately.</p>		

« Pooling and sharing »

PURPOSE

To increase overall NATO capability of bio responsiveness to outbreaks up to a Bio Safety Level 4.

RATIONALE

Current outbreak of Ebola Viral disease in Western Africa shows that international organisations and nations have a limited resource to respond. Outsourcing of transport is difficult due to availability of specialized equipment, safety for airframes, international regulations, security and increases costs. Several nations have availability to capabilities, but not typically for the full range of outbreak management, treatment, transportation or decontamination. National bio response capabilities are often a combination of military and civil response.

This Lesson Identified has urged the need to improve the NATO bio-responsiveness. Response capability to biological (intentional or natural) outbreaks are a requirement for NATO forces. For major military operations, often procedures, materiel and personal expertise are derived from Chemical and/or Radiological responsiveness and regular military health care. Bio responsiveness in several situations however, requires specific expertise, materiel and readiness. This responsiveness is often not needed in large quantities and involved costs and efforts to be sufficiently up-to-date for a response are therefore inefficient.

Pooling of national capabilities (civ and mil) and ensuring availability for NATO nations and NATO purpose would increase effectiveness and efficiency. It potentially can increase the required skills and expertise as well.

Mentioned Bio-responsiveness is a direct effect of the Prague Summit deliverables (2002) for which already the Deployable Health Surveillance Capability (part of MilmedCOE) and the RDOIT capabilities are in place.

INDICATE LINKAGE TO:

LCCP:

Lisbon Critical Capability? NO.

PSA:

Not addressed in NDPP so far

SCO:

Support to Current Operations: YES
No NATO and only very limited national capabilities exist to use in rapidly emerging situations of biological outbreaks.

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NATO ?

Alerte et
Surveillance en
TEmps
Réel



ASTER



MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE

Initiatives de Prague
2002

HUMAN FACTORS & MEDICINE (HFM) PANEL

CALL FOR PAPERS

HFM-254 Symposium on

**"Health Surveillance and Informatics in Missions:
Multidisciplinary Approaches and Perspectives"**



To be held in

Paris, France

12-14 October 2015

The Symposium is OPEN to Partnership for Peace (PIP),
Mediterranean Dialogue (MD) and Selected Contact Nations

DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF ABSTRACTS:

31 March 2015

For information please contact terry.rauch@ha.osd.mil or clere.jm@hotmail.fr

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NATO ?

SANTÉ

L'OTAN se forme
à Sainte-Marthe

Le CESPA abrite une trentaine de spécialistes en santé publique, militaires ou civils. / PHOTO DR

Le CESPA est un établissement du Service de santé des armées à vocation nationale et internationale, basé à Marseille à Sainte-Marthe (15^e). Il abrite une trentaine de spécialistes en santé publique, militaires ou civils. Le centre est organisé en quatre services, la veille sanitaire qui identifie les risques, la surveillance épidémiologique qui investit en temps réel sur la santé des militaires, un service de santé publique, et une partie réservée à la recherche clinique. Le CESPA organise en ce moment, en collaboration avec le Centre d'excellence de médecine militaire de l'OTAN basé à Budapest, et son homologue Allemand de Munich, des formations avec différents pays membres de l'OTAN. Les élèves font partie des personnels médicaux des armées françaises et étrangères, et viennent profiter de l'expérience française dans ce domaine. Si dans un premier temps des cours magistraux sont inévitables, les partici-

pants sont bien vite confrontés à des exercices de simulation en situation réelle. Ce sont au total 23 participants issus de 9 pays différents, qui sont venus valider de nouvelles compétences dans ce centre qui dispose d'un système de simulation de crise unique au monde.

Une opération réussie

Les élèves sont ravis d'avoir pu travailler avec des ressortissants de pays étrangers et comme le dit l'infirmier militaire français, Sébastien Seguelas, "il est primordial de travailler ensemble, de tous parler de la même chose, et de ne pas découvrir ce qu'est la coopération internationale sur le théâtre des opérations". C'est un pari gagné pour le médecin en chef Jean-Baptiste Meynard, le directeur adjoint du CESPA, qui se bat depuis trois ans pour que cette formation puisse voir le jour. Il se déclare "extrêmement satisfait" et "préparé pour le futur".

Antoine GARBAY

The Deployment Health Surveillance System is a key capability which can only be the result of multinational efforts. It is the reason why the aim of the course is to brief the medical personnel on the current and future surveillance systems used on all NATO operations.

The course is composed of theoretical and practical parts with simulation workshops. It treats about health surveillance and the use of existing health surveillance tools such as EpiNATO-2 system, developed by the Deployment Health Surveillance Capability DHSC/MILMED COE, and the real-time early warning and surveillance system ASTER, developed by CESPA in partnership with the Military Center for the Processing of Medical Information (CeTIMA) and the Mixed Research Unit UMR 912 SESSTIM at Aix-Marseille University.

Le MILMED COE (Budapest) en coopération avec le Centre d'épidémiologie et de santé publique des armées français (CESPA, Marseille, France) a développé un nouveau cours de niveau 1 sur la surveillance de la santé des forces en déploiement. Le système de surveillance de la santé en



déploiement est une capacité clé qui ne peut être que le résultat d'efforts multinationaux. Le but de ce cours est donc de faire connaître au personnel médical militaire les systèmes utilisés pour la surveillance de la santé sur tous les théâtres d'opération de l'OTAN.

Le cours est axé sur l'acquisition de connaissances pratiques des systèmes et l'utilisation des outils de surveillance existants:

- le système EpiNATO-2 développé par le Centre international de surveillance épidémiologique militaire (DHSC/MILMED COE à Munich)
- le système d'alerte et de surveillance en temps réel (ASTER) développé par le CESPA en collaboration avec le Centre de traitement de l'information médicale des armées (CeTIMA) et l'unité mixte de recherche 912 SESSTIM d'Aix Marseille Université.

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FOR MILITARY MEDICINE

TRAINING BRANCH

NATO Deployment
Health Surveillance Course
Level 1

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**EUROPE REGIONAL MEDICAL
COMMAND**

**NATO CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
FOR MILITARY MEDICINE**

**FRENCH FORCES EPIDEMIOLOGY
AND PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE**

TO: See Distribution

SUBJECT: **FORCE HEALTH PROTECTION LESSONS LEARNED WORKSHOP:
WEST AFRICAN EBOLA AND VIGOROUS WARRIOR 2015**

DATE: 9 March 2015

Dear Colleagues,

The US Army Europe Regional Medical Command (ERMC) in cooperation with the French Forces Epidemiology and Public Health Centre (CESPA) and the NATO Centre of Excellence for Military Medicine (MILMED COE) will host the "Force Health Protection Lessons Learned Workshop: West African Ebola and Vigorous Warrior 2015" on 23-24 June 2015 at the Landstuhl Regional Medical Centre, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany.

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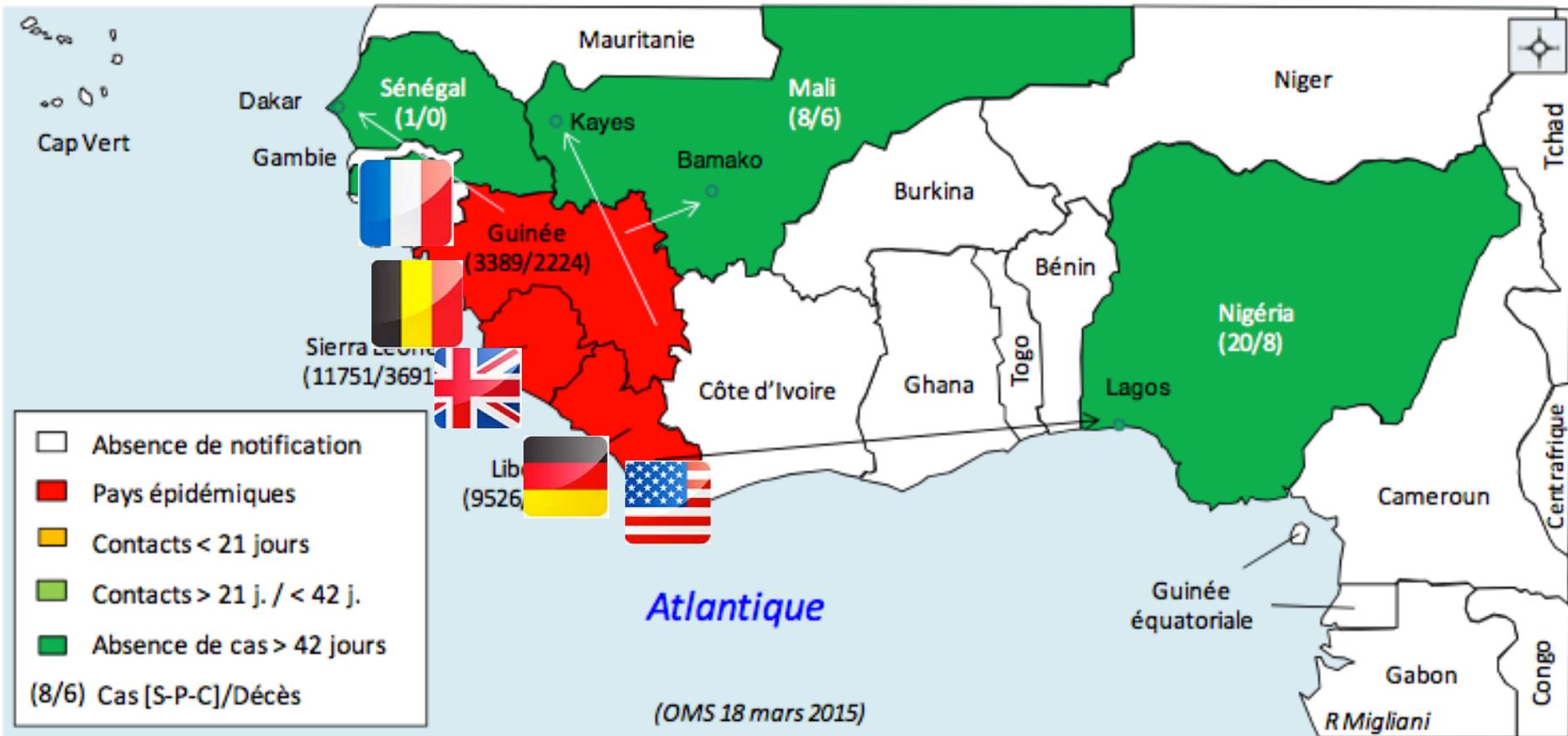
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NATO ?

Initiatives nationales

Figure 35 : Répartition des cas et des décès (S-P-C) en lien avec l'épidémie des pays de l'Afrique de l'ouest le 15 mars 2015 (OMS).





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**COMMITTEE OF THE CHIEFS OF MILITARY
MEDICAL SERVICES IN NATO**

**COMITE DES CHEFS DES SERVICES DE SANTE
MILITAIRES AU SEIN DE L'OTAN**



3 DEC 2014

COMEDS(CHAIR)L(2014)0033

ALL COMEDS MEMBERS

Military Medical Guidelines on Ebola

**Coopération
internationale**

Reference

A. COMEDS(CHAIR)L(2014)0022, 28 Aug 2014

1. Considering the epidemic of epidemic of Ebola virus disease, I tasked the Force Health Protection Working Group supported by other groups of the COMEDS¹ to provide military medical guidelines for the COMEDS members.
2. The enclosed guidelines have been approved by the COMEDS.



**NATO COMEDS
FORCE HEALTH PROTECTION
WORKING GROUP**



13 OCT 2014

**Coopération
internationale**

**Minutes of NATO Force Health Protection Working Group Workshop
on Contagious Patient(s) Evacuation and
Transportation of Potentially Contaminated Samples,
WED 03 SEP 2014, Brussels.**

The Force Health Protection Working Group Workshop on Contagious Patient(s) Evacuation and Transportation of Potentially Contaminated Samples meeting was held at the Club Prince Albert, Brussels, Belgium, on 03 SEP 2014.

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Vigorous Warrior 2015



NATO CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR MILITARY MEDICINE

Committed to the health of our forces



INTEROPERABILITY



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Partners



Exercise Vigorous Warrior 2015

In order to access the Vigorous Warrior 2015 portal, please log in to the [NATO Medical Lessons Learned database](#) (under "Library")

The next "episode" of our exercise series, the multinational military medical exercise Vigorous Warrior 2015 (VW15), organized by the NATO Centre of Excellence for Military Medicine (MILMED COE), and hosted this time by the Czech Republic, will take place on 1-11 June 2015, including the LIVEX on 8-10 June and the DV day on 11 June, in Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic. The exercise Vigorous Warrior 2015 is now included in NATO's Military Training and Exercise Program (MTEP).

Confirmed participating nations include so far: BENELUX, CZE, FRA, DEU, HUN, ITA, POL, ROU, SVK, SWE, GBR, USA.

The special focus this year is biological defence. The aim of VW15 is to exercise MILMED COE and partner nations' ability to work together in the decontamination, diagnosis, treatment and evacuation of biological and chemical casualties.

The Main Planning Conference (MPC) took place in Budapest, on 12-16 January 2015. The Final Planning Conference will be held in Prague on 30 March-2 April 2015.





CESPA

Centre d'épidémiologie et de santé publique des armées
Observer Analyser Agir