INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN HAJJ

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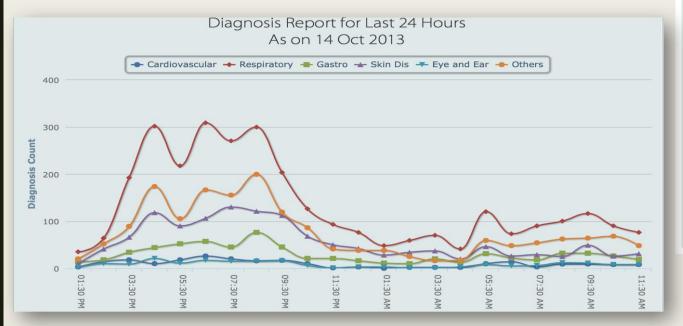
Risk of infections in mass gatherings

	Examples	Potential Infections
Religious festivals	Hajj; Christian festivals (such as World Youth Festival); Kumbh Mela (mass Hindu pilgrimage in which Hindus gather at the river Ganges)	Respiratory infections such as influenza, gastrointestinal illness
Sporting events	Olympics; soccer world cup; cricket world cup	Respiratory infections such as influenza, gastrointestinal illness
Music festivals	Glastonbury, UK; Summerfest, Milwaukee, WI, USA	Sexually transmitted infections, respiratory infections, gastrointestinal infections
Trade meetings	World Expo	Gastrointestinal infections, measles

Major health challenges to the pilgrims and the local population at all stages of the Hajj

Traditionally, in hajj

- 1. Acute respiratory infections and
- 2. Food borne illnesses predominates



Panel: Major health risks to the pilgrims and the local population at all stages of the Hajj

Health risks

Infectious diseases

- Influenza viruses
- Coronaviruses
- Pneumococcal sepsis
- Tuberculosis
- Meningococcal sepsis
- Polio
- Yellow fever
- Gasterointestinal infections
- Acute gasteroenteritis (eq, Salmonella spp, Campylobacter spp)
- Food poisoning (eg, Bacillus cereus)
- · Cholera, typhoid, and dysentery
- Viral diarrhoea (eg, rotavirus and norovirus)
- Viral hepatitis B, C, D, and E
- Arboviral infections—eg, haemorrhagic fevers and Alkhurma virus
- Parasitic—eg, malaria, scabies, gut parasites, nematodes, trematodes, and cestodes
- Fungal—eq, Tinea spp skin infections
- Blood-borne diseases
- HIV
- Bacterial (other)
- Zoonoses
- Brucellosis
- Leishmaniasis

Heat-related disorders

- Skin milia
- Heat hyperpyrexia
- Heat stroke

Other

- Fires
- Stampedes
- Crush injuries

Prevention

Vaccination (before travelling and at port of entry)

- Influenza
- Meningococcal (ACYW135)
- Polio (mandatory for all pilgrims from countries or areas at risk)
- Pneumococcal
- Rabies
- Hepatitis B
- Cholera
- Typhoid
- Tetanus
- Yellow fever (mandatory for all pilgrims from countries or areas at risk)

Other types

- Ciprofloxacin
- Antimalarial drugs
- Face masks
- Hand and toilet hygiene

Advice

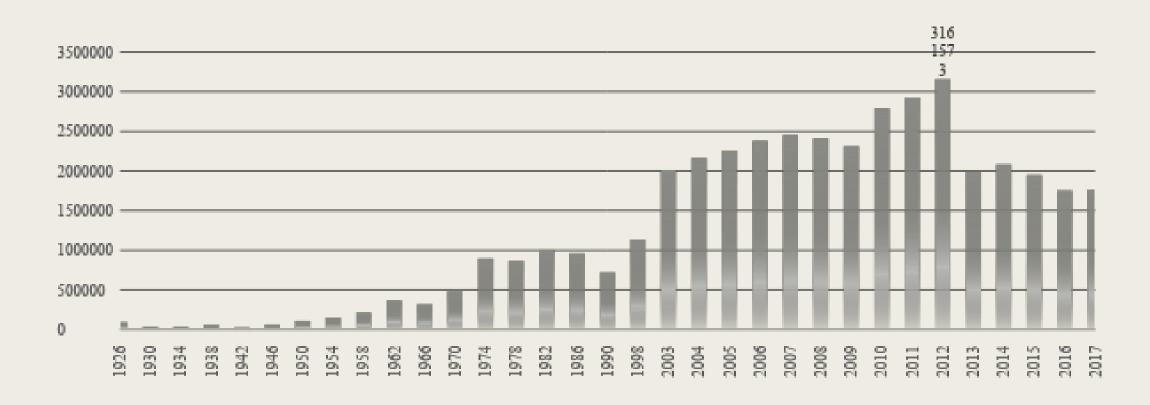
- Health education leaflets and posters
- General education about hygiene, hydration, shelter from direct heat, and seeking and accessing health services

Special precautions

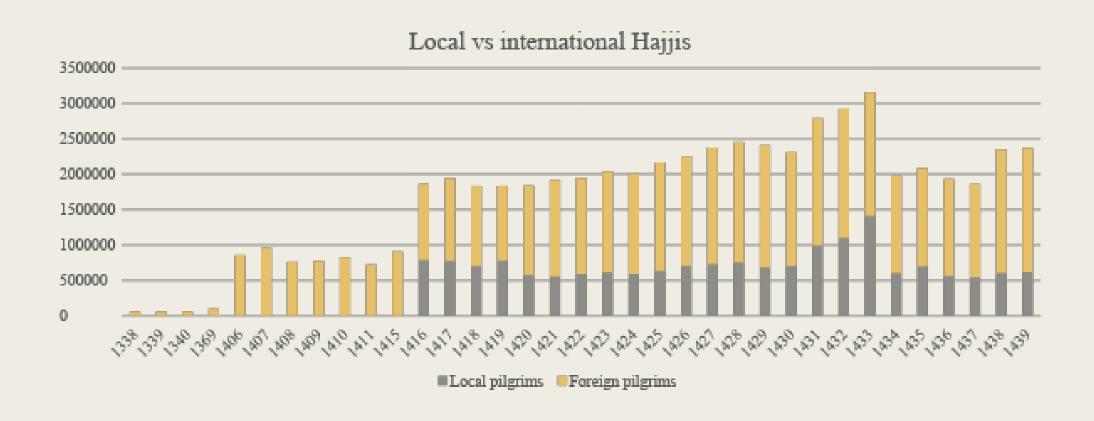
- Sterile shaving blades should be used for the head-shaving ceremony
- Pilgrims with comorbidities (eg, diabetes), or on immunosuppressive agents are more likely to acquire and succumb to infectious diseases
- As new infectious disease threats emerge, recommendations are updated on a regular basis²²⁻²⁵

Memish et al; Lancet 2014; 383: 2073-82

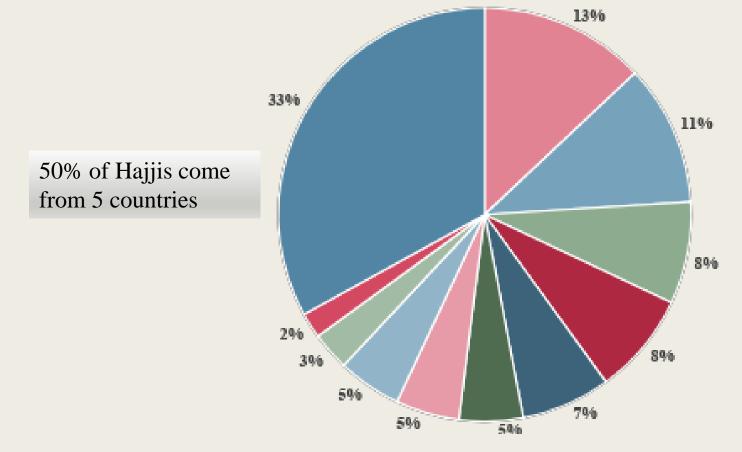
Hajj



Majority of Hajjis are international

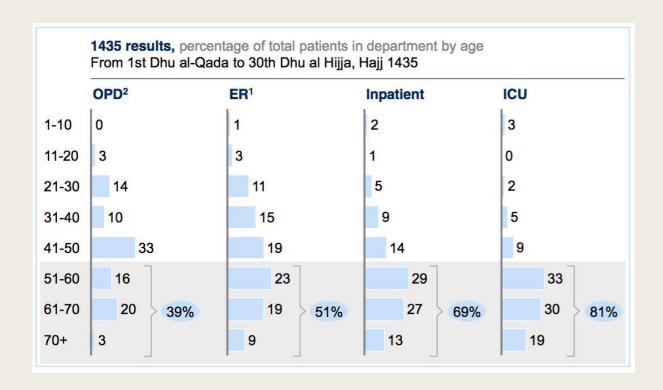


>180 nationalities



■Indonesia
■Pakistan
■India
■Bangladesh
■Nigeria
■Egypt
■Iran
■Turkey
■Afghanistan
■Algeria
■Others (170 countries)

Majority are above 50 y



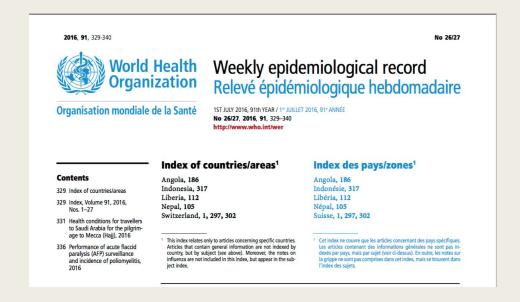
Public health action plan

Operational structure
HR management
Field teams
Inter-ministerial coordination
Hajj Health requirements
POE operational plan
MERS CoV plan

رقم الصفحة	الموضــوع
٣	– غ <u>هب</u> ۔
٤	 الرسائـــة والأهـــداف
٥	 السياسات والإجراءات
1	١٠ الهيكل التنظيمي
11	٢. القوى العاملــة
١٤	٣. الوحدات والفرق الوقائيـــة
14	 التنسيق المبكر مع الجهات ذات العلاقة
1.4	٥. التجهيزات الإدارية بمكة المكرمة والمشاعر المقدسة
19	٦. الاشتراطات الصحية
٧.	٧. السياسات والإجراءات المتخذة بمنافذ الدخول
70	٨. السياسات والإجراءات المتخذة لعزل حالات فيروس كورونا

Vaccination campaign
ID Surveillance teams
Hajj health missions
Food and water safety
VBD related activities
IPC in Hajj
Health education activities

Health requirements for Hajj and Umra



- General health recommendation
- Vaccination requirements
- Vector Borne Diseases related requirements
- Food Borne Diseases related requirements
- Emerging and re emerging diseases specific recommendations

External Hajjis:

- Mandatory:
 - Valid meningococcal vaccine certificate for all
 - Valid yellow fever vaccine certificate for selected countries
 - Valid Poliomyelitis vaccine certificate for selected countries
- Recommended:
 - Seasonal influenza vaccine for all
 - Pneumococcal vaccine for certain population

Internal Hajjis:

- Mandatory:
 - Valid meningococcal vaccine certificate for all
 - Seasonal influenza vaccine for all
- Recommended:
 - Pneumococcal vaccine for certain population

Valid certificate:

- Meningococcal vaccine
 - One dose of polysaccharide quadrivalent meningococcal vaccine within 3 years OR
 - One dose of conjugate quadrivalent meningococcal vaccine within 5 years
- Yellow fever vaccine
 - One dose of Yellow fever vaccine valid for lifetime
- Poliomyelitis vaccine
 - for countries with active wild polio transmission; at least one dose of Oral (live attenuated) bivalent Poliomyelitis vaccine(bOPV) or inactivated Poliomyelitis vaccine (IPV) at within 4 weeks to 12 months
 - for countries with active vaccine-derived polio transmission; at least one dose of inactivated Poliomyelitis vaccine (IPV) at within 4 weeks to 12 months

Seasonal influenza vaccine:

- Use available vaccine.
- If hajj happens during summer:
 - use southern hemisphere vaccine for both internal and external hajjis
- Timing of vaccine availability may vary but generally If hajj happens during winter:
 - use northern hemisphere vaccine internal hajjis
 - use southern hemisphere vaccine for external hajjis

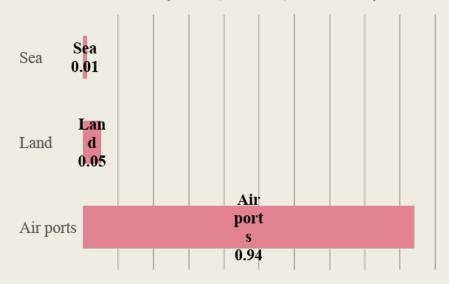
Health requirements for Hajj and Umra: Food items

- Health authorities in KSA does not allow hajjis to carry food or beverages on arrival in excess of personal use during travel.
- Food for personal use during travel has to be canned in easy to inspect vessels.

Health requirements for Hajj and Umra: Disease vector control

■ Health authorities in KSA require airplane and ships arriving from Dengue and Zika endemic countries to provide certificate of pesticides spray as per International health regulation

17 POE (2 air, 3 sea, 11 land)







Respiratory infections (including influenza)

Risks

- Majority of Hajjis develop URT post hajj (mostly rhinovirus, coronavirus E229)
- Proximity, inadequate respiratory hygiene, stress and extreme of weather
- In 2009, fewer than 100 cases of *influenza A H1N1* were reported during Hajj at the peak of the pandemic
- In one study, One third of participants acquired *S. pneumoniae* during hajj

- Masking (regular mask) is recommended
- Influenza vaccine is mandated for internal Hajjis this year
- Pneumococcal (polyvalent) vaccine is recommended for high risk individuals

Gastrointestinal infections

Factors that may lead to outbreaks

- Inadequate standards of food preparation and storage
- Poor personal hygiene
- Asymptomatic carriers of pathogenic bacteria and parasites,

- Provision of safe water and food supplies, sanitation, and vector control
- Survey of kitchen at hotels and camps to identify potential carriers of gut pathogens and to ensure standards of food hygiene
- premade meals (airline style)

Vector-borne diseases

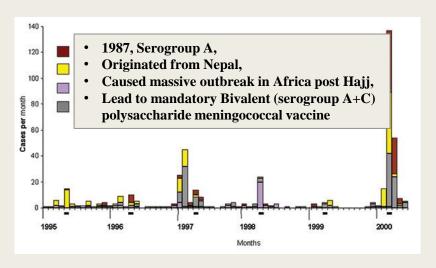
Factors that may lead to VBD

- Aedes, Culex, and Anopheles spp mosquitoes are present in Saudi Arabia
- Dengue is endemic around Hajj area

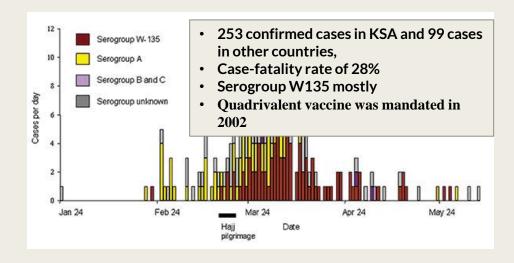
- Routine and widespread insecticide spraying campaign year around
- Specific teams spray housing units earmarked for pilgrims from dengue-endemic areas such as India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh with long lasting pesticide before the arrival
- Insecticide is sprayed aerially over Arafat and Mina

Meningitis (Neisseria meningitidis)

Hajj related outbreaks



The 1421 outbreak

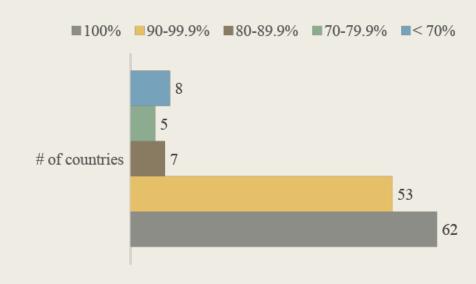


Meningitis (Neisseria meningitidis)

Requirements

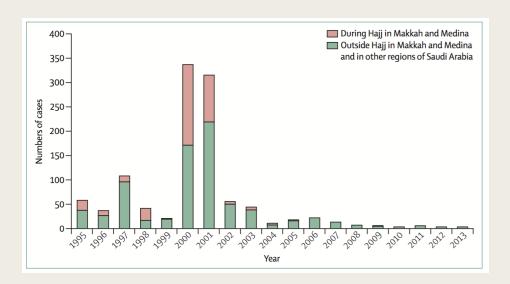
- Universal quadrivalent vaccine:
- Polysaccharide 3 years
- Conjugate 5 years
- Chemoprophylaxis for meningitis built countries at POE

Compliance



Meningitis (Neisseria meningitidis)

Number of cases of invasive meningococcal disease linked to Hajj from 1995 to 2013



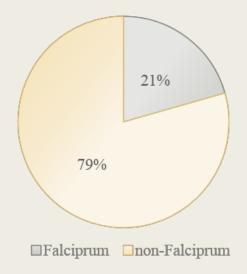
Very effective intervention

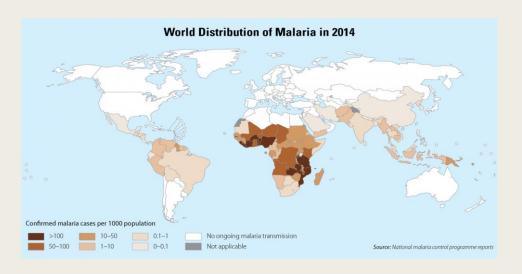
- Since 2006, only one case of invasive meningococcal disease has been reported during Hajj
- Non- Hajj-related cases also declined after the introduction of the ACYW vaccine

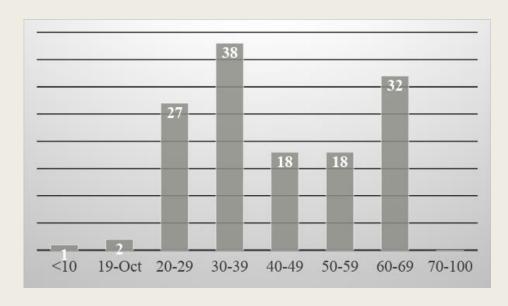
Malaria

Malaria

Types of Malaria



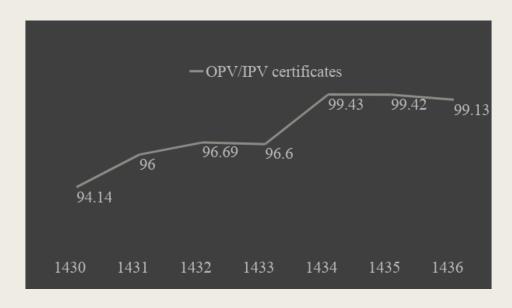




Malaria cases by age group

Poliomyelitis

OPV/IPV certificates at POE

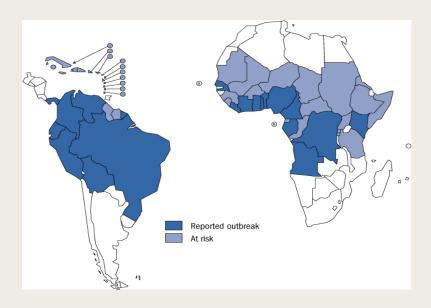


Targeted countries (14)

- a) those who have uninterrupted indigenous virus transmission: Afghanistan and Pakistan
 b) those who have had transmission of a
- b) those who have had transmission of a circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus within the past 12 months: Guinea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Myanmar, Nigeria and Ukraine.
- c) those which remain vulnerable to polio: Iraq, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

Yellow fever

Countries with active transmission



Targeted countries (44)

- Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Republic of South Soudan, Sudan, Togo and Uganda.
- Americas: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guyana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Yellow fever

Requirements

- Must present a valid yellow fever vaccination certificate at POE
- Aircrafts and ships must present certificate indicating that it applied disinsection in accordance with methods recommended by WHO

For non-compliance

- Placed under strict surveillance until the certificate become valid or until a period of not more than 6 days from the last date of potential exposure to infection have lapsed, whichever is earlier.
- Inform MOFA

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome

Risk

- No MERS cases in relation to Hajj
- One Umra related confirmed case acquired so far (Malaysia, a side visit to a camel farm)
- In 1436, Hajj took place immediately after a major outbreak In Riyadh
- Around 1300 MERS samples were screened last year, all were negative

- Active surveillance during Hajj
- On-site molecular labs
- Camel ban
- Education of HCW
- Transfer protocol
- Isolation facilities

Other significant infections

Tuberculosis

- The risk (of TB during Hajj) is about 10% based on data from before and after screening for latent infection
- Most pilgrims come from highly endemic countries
- Many travel to Makkah with active disease or infection that is reactivated by stress.
- Pulmonary tuberculosis was a leading cause of hospital admission in patients with community-acquired pneumonia.

Public Health services during hajj





٠	المستشفيات	عدد غرف العزل السالبة الضغط	عدد اج	هزة الهيبا فلتر
			المتوفر	الاحتياج الفعلي
,	النور التخصصي	77	١٥	70
,	الملك فيصل	١٠	١٨	۳.
,	الملك عبد العزيز	10	77	۳.
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	ابن سينا	•		١.
١.	مدينة الملك عبد الله	19	١.	_
		171	111	175

جدول بإحصائية غرف العزل وأجهزة الهيبا فلتر بمستشفيات المشاعر المقدسة :

الهيبا فلتر	عدد أجهزة	عدد غرف العزل		المستشفيات		
الاحتياج الفعلي	المتوفر	الجماعية	المفردة	السالبة الضغط	- Juniari	۲
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۱۸ F	HCF and 82 1	-		(48% of	مني الشارع الجديد	٤
٧.	the actual need)					٥
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۲.	١٨	۲	۲		جبل الرهمة	٧
١٣	٧	۲	١		غرة	٨
177	۸۲	10	٤٧	٩	<i>⊌</i>	الجم

ثانياً : أعمال الرش بالمبيد ذو الأثر الباقي للمراكز الصحية والمستشفيات بالمشاعر المقدسة:

عدد القوى العاملة	عدد الفرق العاملة	جهة العمل	الفترة الزمنية
۲۲ فرد	۳ فرق و ۵ سیارات	المشاعر المقدسة	٤ – ۹ ۲ / ۱ ۱ / ۲۳۷ هـ

ثالثاً : الجدول الزمني لأعمال الإستكشاف الحشري ومكافحة أماكن التكاثر بمدينة مكة المكرمة :

عدد القوى العاملة		ontrol personne	
۸۱ فرد (بآلیاتهم)	97 mosquitoes	traps in Makk مدينة مكة المكرمة	xah
٥٦ فرد (بآلياتهم)	١٠ فرق (صباح ومساء)	wyca 60 wg.c	۱-۱۷/۱۲/۱۳۶۱ه
۱۳۷ فرد (بآلياتهم)	۲۹ فریق و ۲۰ سیارة	_وع	الجمــــــــ
۸ ملاحظ و ٤ سيارات	٩٧ مصيدة ضوئية	مكة المكرمة	۱۰/۱۹ - ۱۰/۱۹هد

أولاً : الجدول الزمني لأعمال الإستكشاف الحشري ومكافحة أماكن التكاثر بالمشاعر المقدسة :

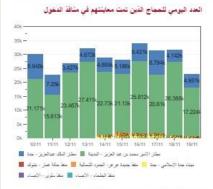
عدد القوى العاملة	عدد الفرق العاملة	جهة العمل	الفترة الزمنية
۱٦ فرد	۲ فریق (فریق صباح وفریق مساء)		۱۰/۱۹ - ۲۱/۱۱/۲۹ هـ
٤٤ فرد	٤ فرق وسيارة بموتور رش ضبابي	مشعر عرفات ومزدلفة	۱-۱۲/۲۲/۲۸ ۱هـ
۱٦ فرد	۲ فریق (فریق صباح وفریق مساء)		۱۰/۱۹ - ۱۰/۱۹
٤٤ فرد	120 vector c	ontrol person	nnel v/\r/٤-١
۱۲۰ فرد	20 mosqu	uitoes traps i	n 4
عدد القوى العاملة	Min	a/Arafat	الفترة الزم
٢ ملاحظ وسيارة	٦	مشعر عرفات	
۱ مالاحظ وسياره	٤	مشعر مزدلفة	۱۱۰۱۹ - ۱۲/۲۲/۲۳۶۱۵
٢ ملاحظ وسيارة	١.	مشعر منی	
٤ ملاحظين وسيارتين	۲.	_وع	المجم

Hajj 1437

Meningitis chemoprophylaxis coverage at POE 100%

Meningitis vaccination certificates compliance 88%

احصانيات الأعمال الوقانية بمنافذ الدخول لحج 1437هـ حتى تاريخ 11/19



التغطية بالعلاج الوقائي للحمى الشوكية للدول المستهدفة



الالتزام بتطعيم لقاح الحمى المخية الشوكية الرباعي



أقل 10 دول التزاماً بتطعيم لقاح الحمى الشوكية

0 نسبتهم	غير المطعمين	عد (الحجاج	ا التولة
43.09%	377	875	السعال
16.52%	452	2736	كوت نيفو ار
12.73%	295	2318	مالي
8.38%	3561	42482	نيجيريا
6.37%	380	5961	السودان
0%	0	134	اثيوبيا
0%	0	351	عييا
0%	0	762	جامبيا
0%	0	15	البجر

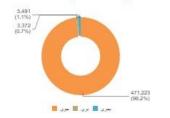
عدد الحجاج الذين عبروا المنافذ اليوم



22992

54 480086

عدد ونسبة الحجاج القادمين حسب توع المنقذ



الالت أو بشهادات الحمر الصف أم للدول المستعدقة



أقل 10 دول التزاماً بتطعيم لقاح الحمى الصغراء

***************************************	عدد الغير أمطعين	عد (لنجاح	(الدولة (
4.01%	239	5961	السودان
1.73%	734	42482	تيجيريا
1.42%	5	351	عييا
.39%	9	2318	مالي
.13%	2	1500	عانا
0%	0	134	اثيوبيا
0%	0	4	ترجو
0%	0	75	كينيا
0%	0	2736	كوت ديغوار
0%	0	762	جانبيا

90k 80k – 70k – 60k 50k – 98.778k 87.133k 69.467k 50.257k 42.832k 39.364k

التغطية بلقاح شلل الأطفال القموي للدول المستهدفة



الالت أو يتطعم لقاء شلل الأطفال الفووم للدول المستعدة



أقل 10 دول إلتزاماً يتطعيم لقاح شلل الأطفال

الدولة	عد (الحجاج	عدد الغير المطعمين	ا نسبتهم
العراق	13587	8701	64.04%
افعاصتان	11498	3985	34.66%
تيجيريا	42482	12710	29.92%
باهنتان	87238	19013	21.79%
الصومال	1380	164	11.88%
لجمهورية العربية السورية	4	0	0%
عينيا	351	0	0%

Oral Polio vaccine at POE 100%

Polio vaccination certificates compliance 74%

Conclusion

Infectious diseases risk during mass gathering is significant

KSA lead the world in mass gathering management.

KSA built an extensive system to

- prepare
- detect/monitor
- respond to ID during hajj

THANK YOU