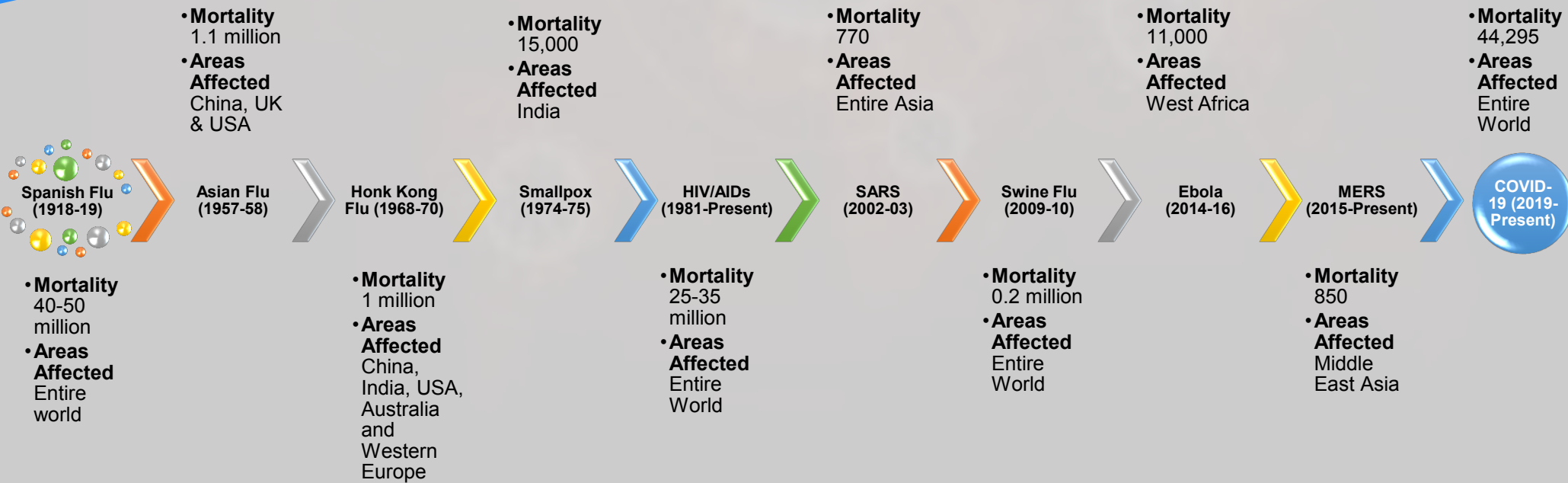


Timeline of Historical Pandemics : 100 Years

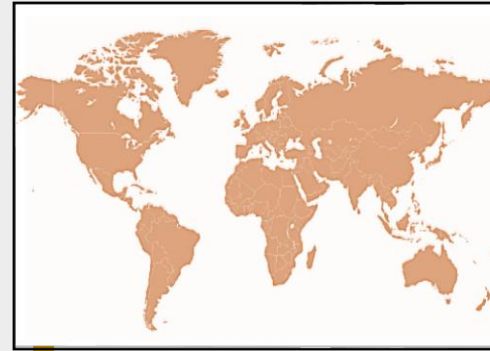


Mitigation and Responses



Spanish Flu

- Isolation and Quarantine
- Use of Disinfectants
- Maintaining Personal Hygiene
- Limitations to Personal Gatherings
- Closing schools, shops, and restaurants



Swine Flu

- Response combining both vaccination and antiviral use
- Aggressive containment campaign combined school closure
- Voluntary isolation with antiviral treatment for suspected cases
- Mass prophylaxis of potential contacts
- Recommendations for hand hygiene



Asian Flu

- Worldwide Network of laboratories linked to Influenza Research Centre to study the strain of virus
- Comprehensive Surveillance to track and study burden of disease
- Development and distribution of vaccine
- Little use of non-pharmaceutical interventions



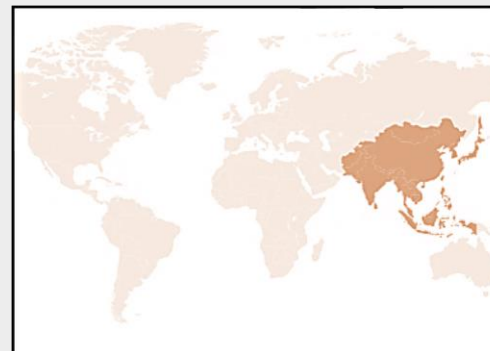
Ebola

- Ensure early laboratory confirmation of suspected cases
- Surveillance, contact finding and contact tracing
- Vaccination under expanded access (rVSVZEBOV Vaccine for Zaire Ebola virus)
- Notify cases to WHO, under the IHR (2005)



Hong Kong Flu

- Control measures emphasized a combination of vaccination,
- Hospitalization for complicated cases
- Antibiotics to treat secondary pneumonia



MERS

- WHO developed standard case reporting forms for data analysis and to guide actions
- Infection prevention and control measures to prevent health care workers infections
- Active case finding and contact tracing
- Practicing good personal hygiene, avoiding contact with camels