



APHEs 2016 – Learning objectives

Week 1

Introduction to public health in emergency

Debarati Guha Sapiir, Monday July 4th, 11.00 –12:30

After this module, participants will:

- Know how the epidemiology of disasters began;
 - Be familiar with what the field of public health in emergency covers;
 - Understand why data and evidence from emergencies are important.
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What does a humanitarian crisis do to health and how do you know?

Egbert Sondorp, Monday July 4th, 13:30 – 17:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be able to define and describe the characteristics of complex emergencies and natural disasters;
 - Be able to outline trends in natural disasters and conflicts (epidemiology of disasters);
 - Be able to explain the direct and indirect health impact of conflicts and natural disasters;
 - Understand the importance of information in emergency situations, which information is needed at what stage of the emergency phase and how to address its lack;
 - Have an overview of the different methods used to gather information in emergency settings, their usability and appropriateness to each phase of the emergency situation.
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Introduction to epidemiology

José M Rodriguez-Llanes, Tuesday July 5th, 09:15-12:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be aware of the importance of epidemiological approaches in humanitarian settings;
 - Have gained a basic understanding of epidemiological terminology, concepts and thinking;
 - Be able to appropriately describe, measure and evaluate health threats in emergencies;
 - Be able to recognise the most important types of epidemiological studies for disaster situations;
 - Have an understanding of the concepts of risk and risk measurements;
 - Be aware of problems and common pitfalls of interpretation of results.
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Epidemiology exercises

José M Rodriguez-Llanes, Tuesday July 5th, 13:30-14:30



Learning objectives. After this module, participants will:

- Be able to calculate proportions, ratio, rates, prevalence, incidence rate, odds ratio and relative risk;
 - Be able to recognize and choose the suitable epidemiological study to solve a specific question;
 - Be aware of the possible biases in interpreting results.
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Measuring the nutritional status of affected populations

Jacqueline Frize, Tuesday July 5th, 14:30-17:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be able to define the concepts of nutrition, malnutrition and nutrition emergency;
 - Identify different forms of malnutrition;
 - Be able to describe the causes of undernutrition;
 - Understand the main nutrition indicators used in public health emergencies;
 - Be able to interpret anthropometric data at the individual and population level and its public health importance.
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Nutrition and rapid assessments for decision making

Jacqueline Frize, Wednesday July 6th, 9:15-12:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be able to use the OCHA multisector assessment framework;
 - Recognise the role of rapid assessments in nutrition emergencies;
 - Identify sources of quantitative and qualitative information;
 - Recognise the importance of secondary data analysis;
 - Use rapid assessment tools for decision making.
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Water and Sanitation in emergencies

Joos van den Noortgate, Wednesday July 6th, 13:30 – 17:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be familiar with the concepts of water and sanitation and their relevance in emergencies;
 - Be aware of the main indicators used to assess water and sanitation conditions;
 - Be able to list tools and methods to assess water and sanitation needs in emergency settings
 - Be aware of the main response strategies.
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Infectious diseases in complex emergencies

Gregg Greenough, Thursday July 7th, 09:15– 12:30



After this module, participants will:

- Be familiar with the epidemiology of infectious diseases in emergency settings;
 - Be able to classify infectious diseases;
 - Be able to identify disease risk factors in emergencies;
 - Be able to list preventive strategies.
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Assessing mortality and causes of death in emergency situations

Bruno Masquelier, Thursday July 7th, 13:30 - 16:00

After this module, participants will:

- Be aware of the main causes of death in complex humanitarian emergencies;
 - Be aware of the gaps in knowledge of causes of death;
 - Be introduced to innovative strategies to collect and interpret cause of death data.
 - Understand the importance of monitoring mortality in emergency settings;
 - Be able to recognize mortality indicators and to calculate mortality rates;
 - Be able to describe the steps required in a mortality survey;
 - Be able to define the concepts of baseline values, and of direct, indirect and excess mortality;
 - Be able to interpret mortality rates and draw conclusions for interventions.
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Surveillance: monitoring morbidity

Gregg Greenough, Friday July 8th 09:15 – 12:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be able to define surveillance;
 - Understand the different types of surveillance in emergency contexts;
 - Be familiar with methods and indicators;
 - Understand the challenges of building surveillance and monitoring mechanisms;
 - Be able to use and interpret surveillance data.
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EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database

Regina Below, Friday July 8th 13:30-14:00

After this presentation, participants will:

- Understand the objectives and relevance of collecting systematic and comprehensive disaster data and maintaining a disaster loss database
- Be able to have a better knowledge of the EM-DAT database: content, data collection and



validation process

Outbreak

Julita Gil Cuesta, Friday July 8th 14:00-17:30:

After this module, participants will:

- Be able to establish the criteria to decide whether to launch a field investigation of an apparent outbreak;
 - Understand the steps of an outbreak investigation;
 - Be able to describe the components of a case definition, and develop a case definition for a new disease;
 - Be able to perform descriptive epidemiology and explain the importance of this step;
 - Be able to formulate hypotheses and choose an appropriate study design.
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Week 2

Sampling and survey methods

Tefera Darge Delbiso, Monday 11th 09:15-12:30 Tuesday July 12th, 13:30 – 17:30

After these modules, participants will:

- Be able to identify the most appropriate sampling design for specific situations;
 - Be able to calculate required sample sizes for surveys;
 - Be familiar with the steps necessary for conducting a survey;
 - Be able to list the most common sources of bias and errors in conducting a survey;
 - Be familiar with ENA software and its application in the planning phase of a survey;
 - Be introduced to the SMART methodology.
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Sexual and reproductive health in conflict settings

Mandana Mehta, Monday July 11th, 13:30 – 17:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be able to define the concepts of sexual and reproductive health (RH) as well as gender based violence (GBV);
 - Be able to list the main indicators and sources of data on RH and GBV;
 - Be familiar with the elements of the Minimum Initial Services Package for RH;
 - Be familiar with tools for reporting Gender Based Violence.
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**Mental health and psychosocial support in emergencies**

Anne Golaz, Tuesday July 12th, 09:15-12:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be able to describe the main psychosocial problems in emergency;
 - Be able to list methods and indicators used to assess the severity and magnitude of psychosocial problems;
 - Be familiar with response interventions.
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Food security in emergency

Cyril Lekiefs, Wednesday July 13th, 09:15 -12:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be able to define the concept of food security;
 - Be able to describe the linkages between food security, health and nutrition;
 - Be able to illustrate the concept of nutrition security;
 - Be able to recognise tools and indicators used to assess food security in emergencies;
 - Be able to list main interventions aimed at strengthen food security.
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Epi Info exercises

Joris van Loenhout, Wednesday 13th, 15:30 -17:30

After this module, participants will:

- Be familiar with the software Epi InfoTM;
 - Be able to create a survey using Epi InfoTM;
 - Be able to enter data in Epi InfoTM;
 - Be able to carry out basic analyses using Epi InfoTM.
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Simulation: Response to Earthquake

Claude de Ville de Goyet, Thursday July 14th, 9:15 - 17:30

After this module, participants will:

- Appreciate the complexity of the decision-making process taking place in a country affected by a sudden-impact natural disaster, that is, under conditions of uncertainty (poor information), time pressures, political and emotional stress and overwhelming human needs;
 - Be familiar with coordination issues, including myths and realities that unfold after a major earthquake in a developing country.
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