

# National Rapid Response Teams Knowledge Network



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*Established in September 2015 to follow-up participants of the EVD RRT trainings in AFRO and EMRO, with two main objectives:*

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- *To assess and learn how participants are able to use the training in their work*
  - *To facilitate the sharing of experiences and lessons learned among countries facing similar challenges*
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## ***RRT KN imagined:***

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- *“helpdesk in the field”*
- *venue to transfer knowledge*
- *Informal “peer to peer exchange”*
- *Dynamic, multilingual*

- *Create new knowledge*
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Since its establishment, the RRT KN has facilitated the **interaction and sharing of experiences and resources**, in response to the needs of individual members.

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*Themed discussions:*

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- *Rapid Risk Assessment*

- *One Health*

- *Laboratory for RRTs*
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### *Informal discussions:*

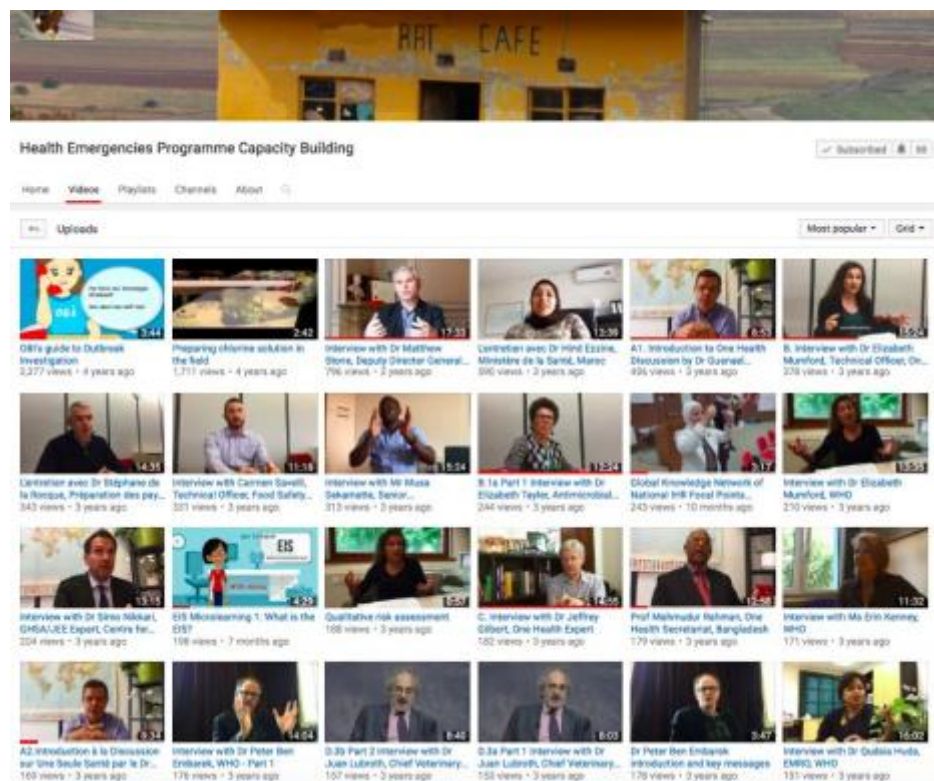
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- *Ethics*

- *Antimicrobial resistance*

- *Infection prevention and control*

- *Community engagement*
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## What do members share?



*1 - Photos and videos*



*2 - Live update of activities (e.g. Exercises)*



*3 - Updates on Training Activities*





# GUIDE DE PRISE EN CHARGE PSYCHOSOCIALE DES VICTIMES LORS DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE



Equipe Mobile d'Intervention et de Soutien Psychosociale

#### 4 - Guidelines



*Online Event:*

## Supporting Africa in the Fight Against COVID-19 and Beyond

**Tuesday, 12 May 2020 | 2:30pm - 4pm (Nig. Time)**

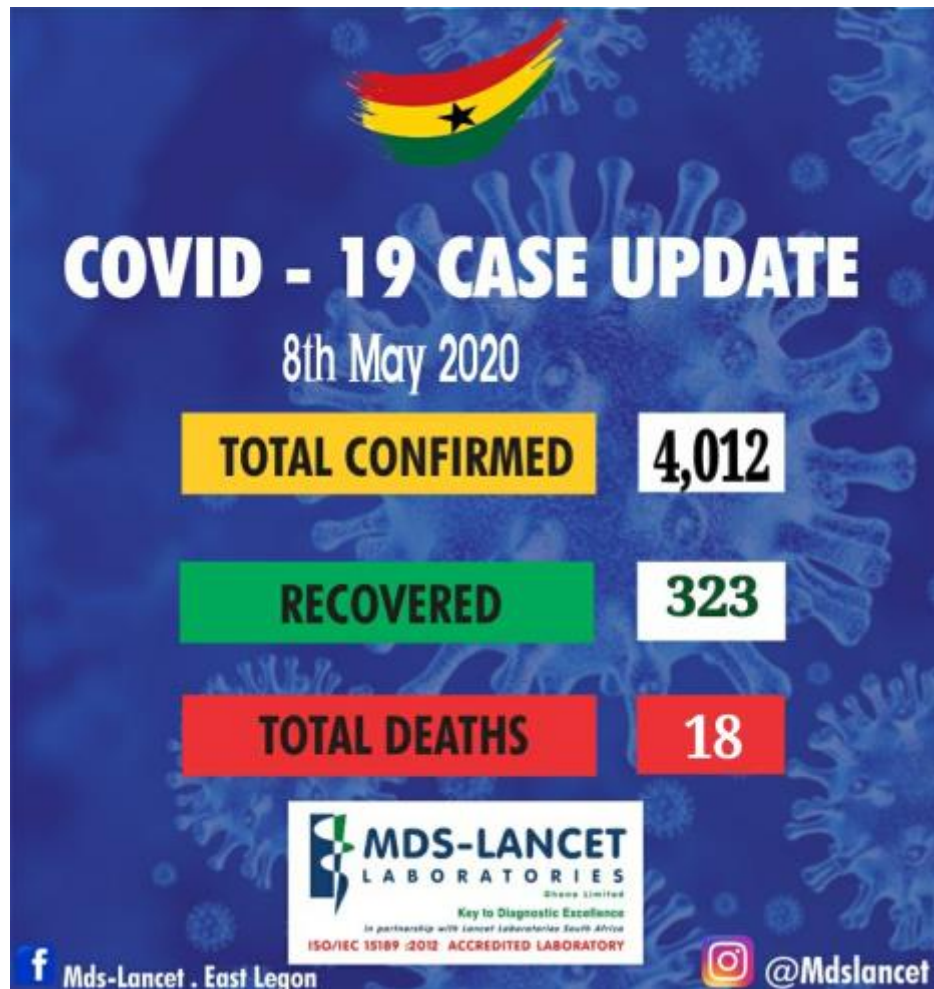
**REGISTER TO ATTEND**

*Join*

**Dr. E. Osagie Ehanire**  
Honourable Minister of Health



#### 5 - Announcements



## 6 - Event updates and situation reports

### Feasibility of controlling COVID-19 outbreaks by isolation of cases and contacts

Joel Hellewell, Sam Abbott\*, Amy Gimma\*, Nikos I Bosse, Christopher Jarvis, Timothy W Russell, James D Munday, Adam J Kucharski, W John Edmunds, Centre for the Mathematical Modelling of Infectious Diseases COVID-19 Working Group, Sebastian Funk\*, Rosalind M Eggo\*



#### Summary

**Background** Isolation of cases and contact tracing is used to control outbreaks of infectious diseases, and has been used for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Whether this strategy will achieve control depends on characteristics of both the pathogen and the response. Here we use a mathematical model to assess if isolation and contact tracing are able to control onwards transmission from imported cases of COVID-19.

**Methods** We developed a stochastic transmission model, parameterised to the COVID-19 outbreak. We used the model to quantify the potential effectiveness of contact tracing and isolation of cases at controlling a severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)-like pathogen. We considered scenarios that varied in the number of initial cases, the basic reproduction number ( $R_0$ ), the delay from symptom onset to isolation, the probability that contacts were traced, the proportion of transmission that occurred before symptom onset, and the proportion of subclinical infections. We assumed isolation prevented all further transmission in the model. Outbreaks were deemed controlled if transmission ended within 12 weeks or before 5000 cases in total. We measured the success of controlling outbreaks using isolation and contact tracing, and quantified the weekly maximum number of cases traced to measure feasibility of public health effort.

**Findings** Simulated outbreaks starting with five initial cases, an  $R_0$  of 1.5 and 8% transmission before symptom onset

Lancet Glob Health 2020

Published Online  
February 28, 2020  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-1098\(20\)30214-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-1098(20)30214-7)

\*Contributed equally

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Centre for the Mathematical Modelling of Infectious Diseases, Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK (J Hellewell PhD, S Abbott PhD, A Gimma MSc, N I Bosse PhD, C Jarvis PhD, T W Russell PhD, J D Munday MSc, W J Edmunds PhD, S Funk PhD, R M Eggo PhD)

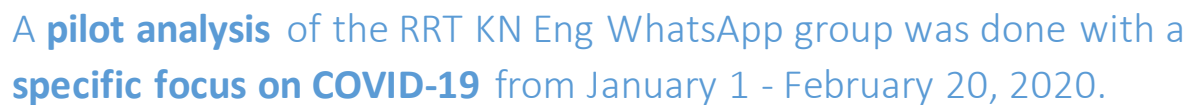
## 7 - Journal articles and scientific publications



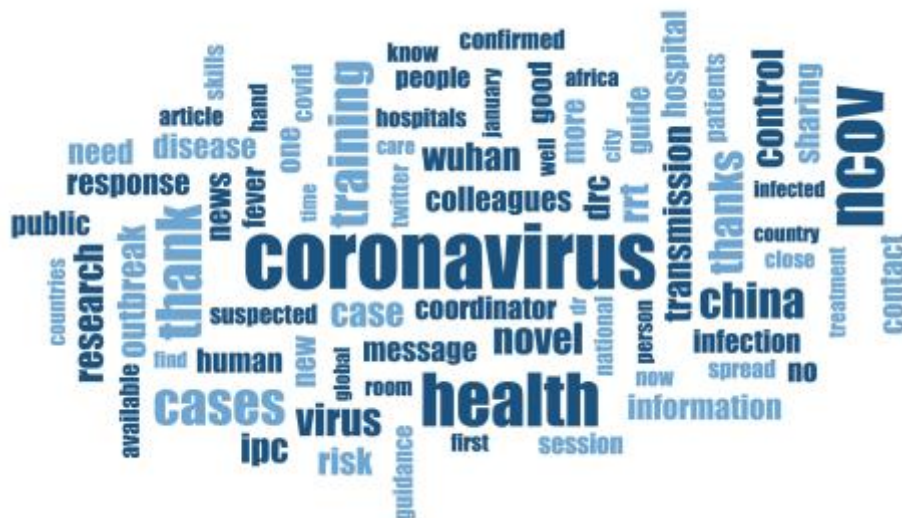
8 - News

As of September 2021, and as we transition to Microsoft Teams as our main platform, we registered more than 500 RRT KN members. There remains to be substantial interaction in WhatsApp RRT KN in English and French groups.



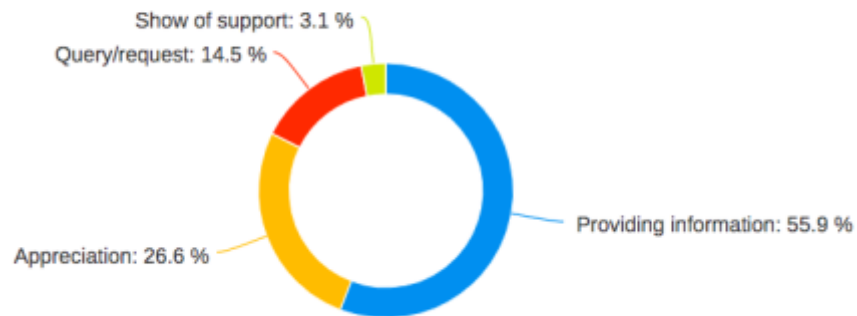


**Total files shared: 246**

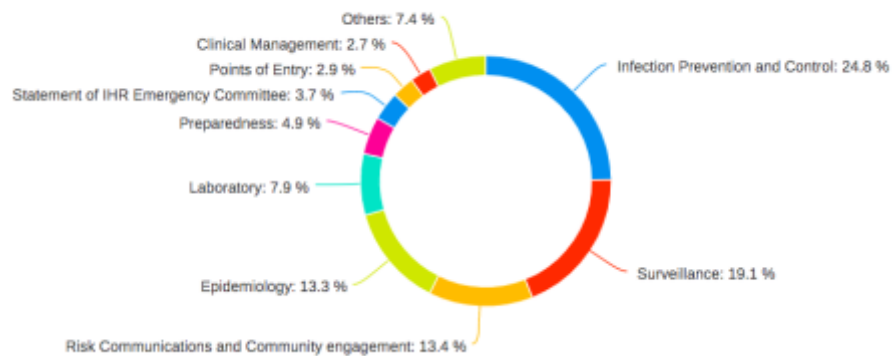




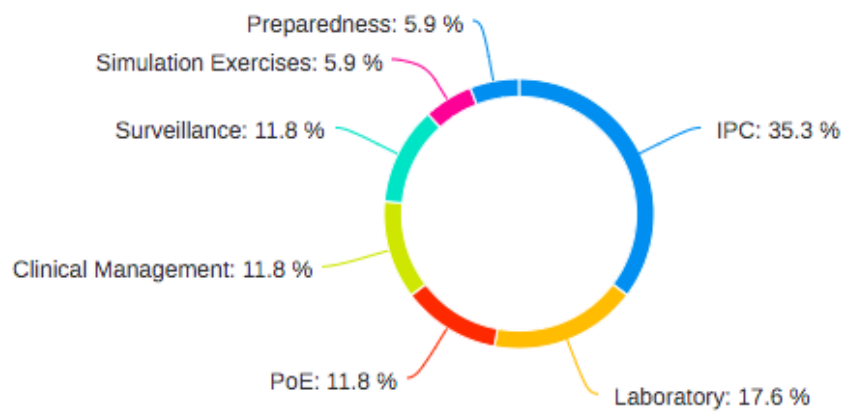
### Characteristic of Messages

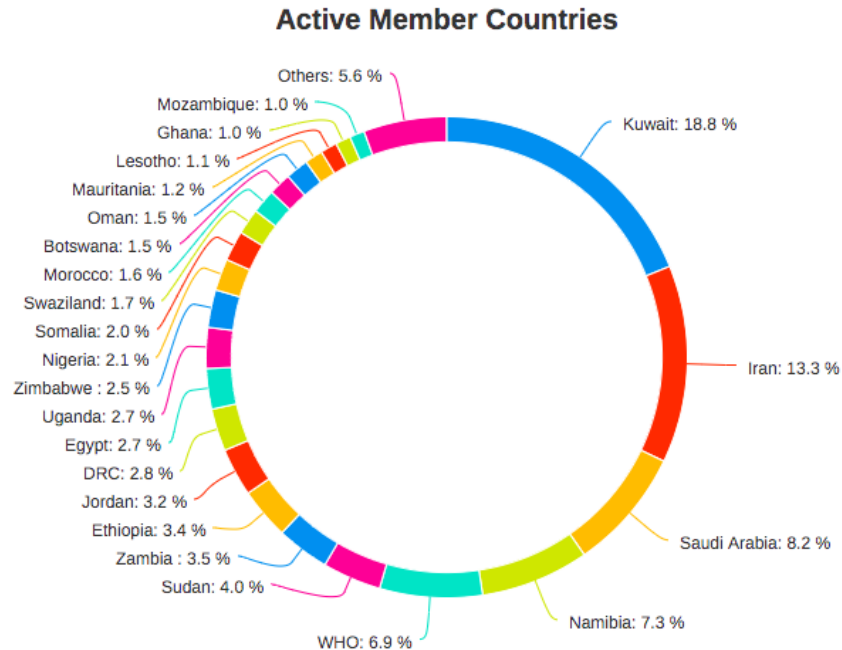


### Major Topics/Themes



### Training Needs





More recently, a five-month RRT Knowledge Network evaluation was conducted covering the KN activities from 2015 to 2020. The results of the evaluation are summarized in the [Beehive Buzzfeed Newsletter # 14](#)

Do you want to know more about the National Rapid Response Teams Knowledge Network?



**Go read our Beehive Buzzfeed Newsletters:**

- [Beehive Buzzfeed #5](#)
- [Beehive Buzzfeed #6&7](#)

- [\*\*Beehive Buzzfeed #8&9\*\*](#)
- [Beehive Buzzfeed #10](#)
- [\*\*Beehive Buzzfeed #11\*\*](#)
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For more information, email us at [ihrhrt@who.int](mailto:ihrhrt@who.int)