



# Evaluation of the Early Alert and Response System in Kuningan District: The 41st Epidemiology Weekly Report Study

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## Background:

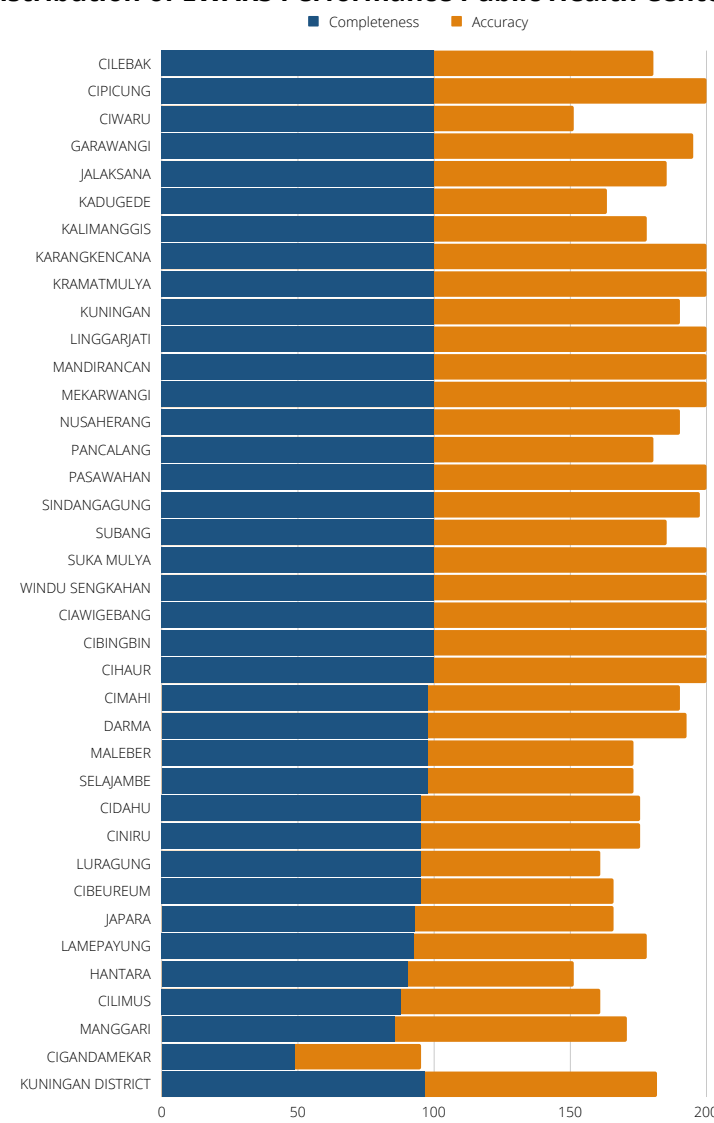
Surveillance quality and response can be known if periodic evaluations are carried out every week for epidemiology, Week 41 is one-third of the weekly journey of epidemiology after the implementation of various disease management programs. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the performance of the 41st week of EWARS in Kuningan Regency

## Methods:

Descriptive epidemiological research design with the 41st epidemiological weekly performance evaluation approach in Kuningan Regency, the research subject is the Public Health Centre, and the secondary data source is the weekly report on the EWARS application. Statistical analysis using univariate, mapping applications using Tableau Public and visualisation graphic using Flourish Studio and Canva Application.

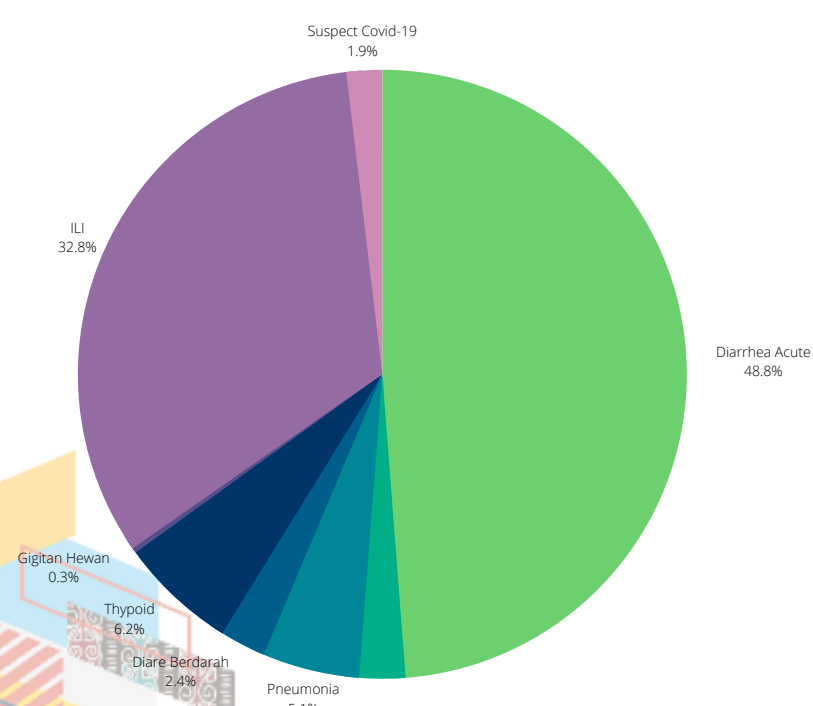
## Results:

### Distribution of EWARS Performance Public Health Center

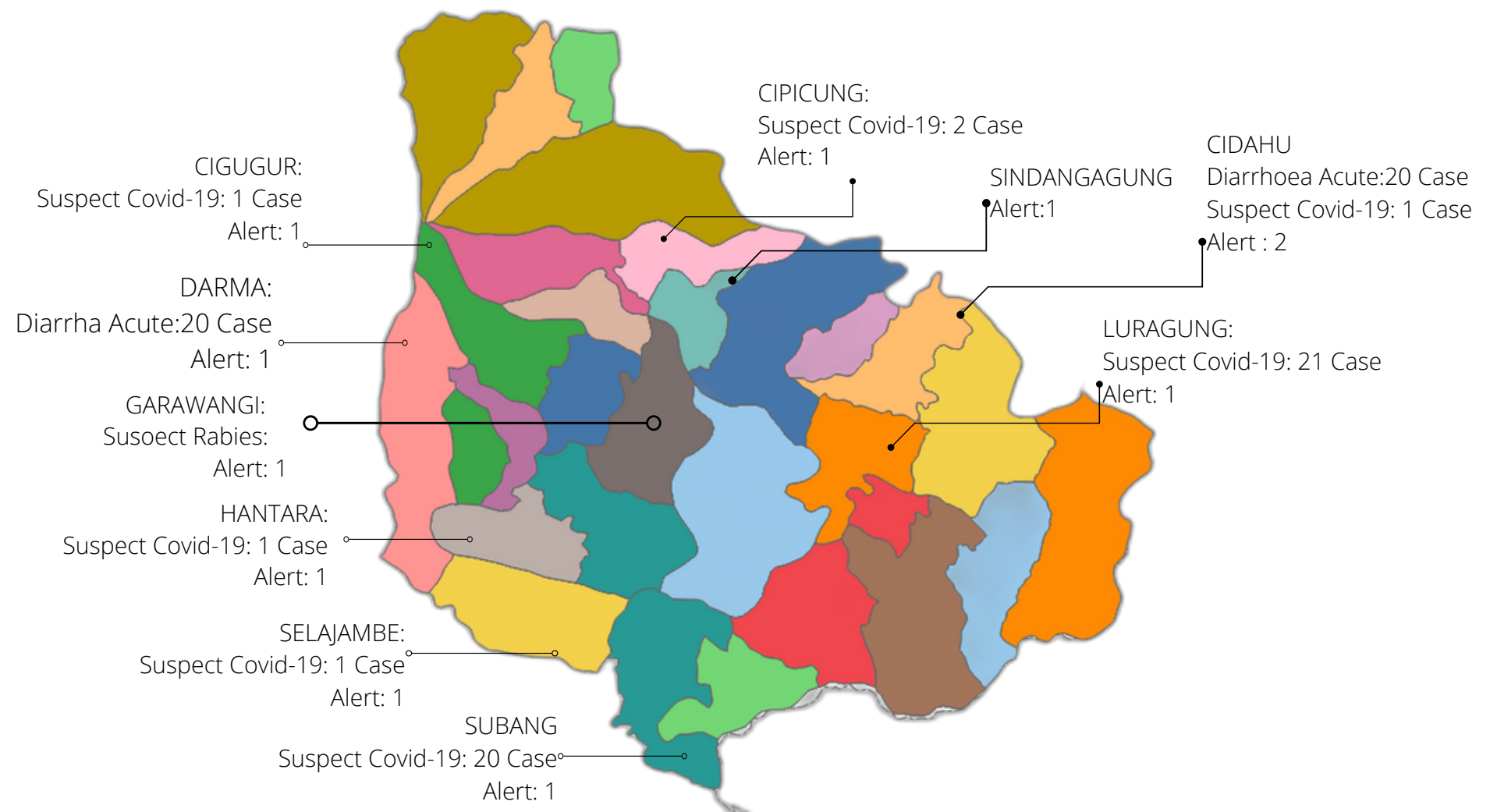


The weekly epidemiological performance achievement of 1-41 Accuracy is 80% in as many as 20 Public Health Centres (54.1%) and achieving completeness  $\geq 90\%$  in as many as 34 Public Health Centres (91.89%).

### Distribution of Cases by Disease on Week 41

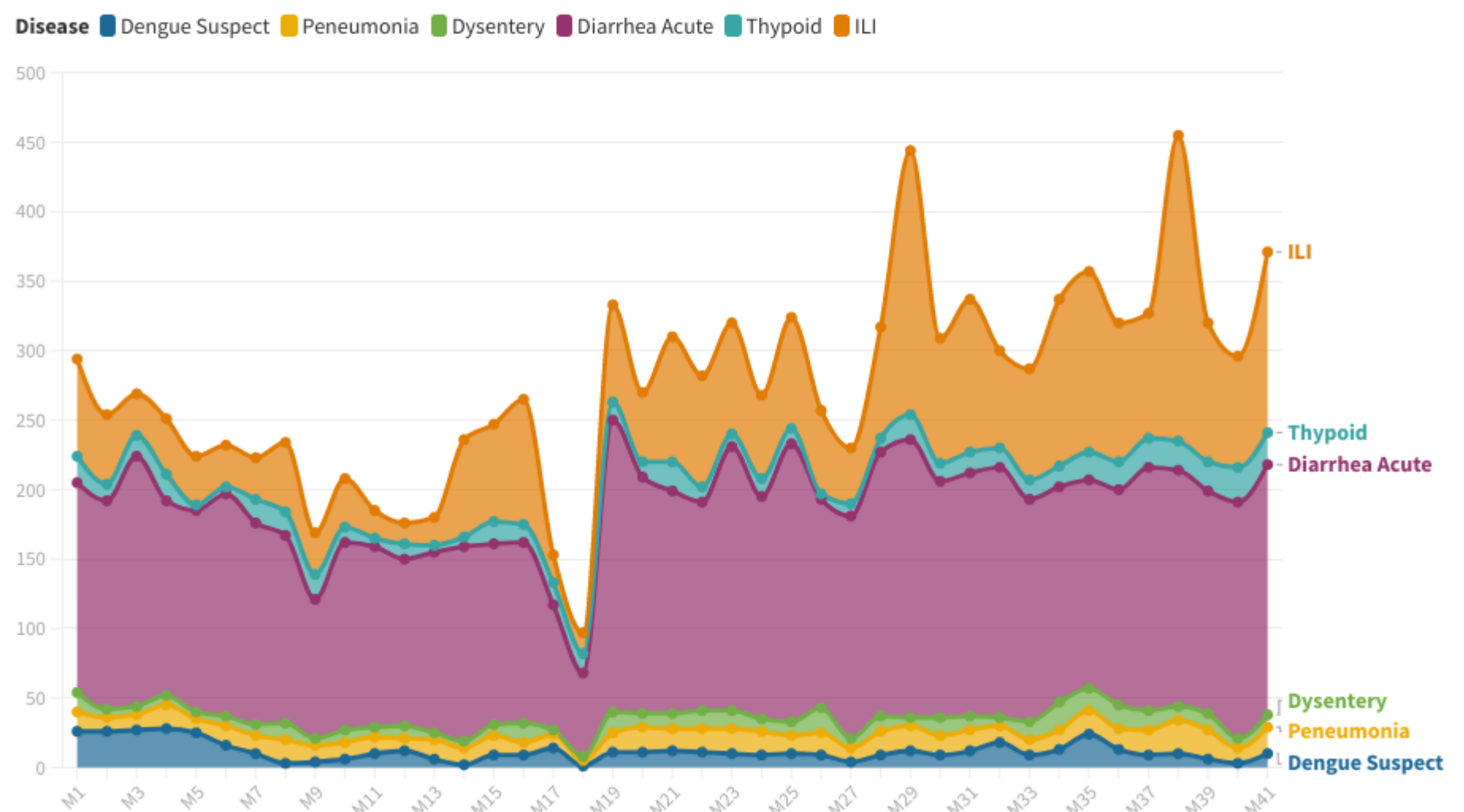


## Distribution of verified disease alerts and Alert Respon on week 41 by the Public Health Centre



The number of alerts that appeared on week 41 was 11 alerts and were verified within 24 hours of 100%.

## Epidemiology Weekly Disease Trends Kuningan District, West Java Province, Indonesia



The cases of alert are rabies-transmitting animal bites, suspected COVID, suspected ILI and acute diarrhoea. In the 41st week of 2022, there were no cases of the Event-Based Surveillance Report (EBS). Achievement of finding and sending samples of suspected Measles (10%) and AFP (10%).

## Discussion

The completeness does not reach 100% because there are still officers who have not been able to manage reporting times. The available alerts that have been verified within 24 hours show that most officers can manage the EWARS information system. The target of finding and sending measles and AFP samples has not been met the target because the ability of officers in Epidemiological Investigations is still lacking.

## Conclusion:

Evaluation of performance achievements shows the completeness and accuracy of reports until the 41st week still does not meet the 100% target, there are verified disease alerts, there are no incident-based surveillance reports and the target for discovery and delivery of measles and AFP cases has not been achieved. Suggestions for Public Health Centers to commit to completing weekly EWARS reports and Reinforcing active surveillance of PD3I case finding in order to achieve case finding targets.