

Global List of Community Health Risks for Community-based Surveillance within the Red Cross Red Crescent Membership

The list below of community case definitions are intended to act as guidance only and should be reviewed and adapted alongside Ministry of Health and local partners. The list is composed of frequently considered health risks the Red Cross and Red Crescent Membership consider in community-based surveillance (CBS) activities but should be considered with the context and adapted as needed for each country or context CBS is implemented. Adaptations of community case definitions should consider:

- Established community case definitions by Ministries of Health/ Agriculture/ National CDC, WHO, OIE, FAO
- Local languages and phrasing, including literacy and common terminology
- Sensitivity and specificity to ensure volunteers do not need medical training to identify a health risk, but also that the selected definition is not too general to cause too large an increase in alerts overwhelming the system.
- National Societies may also want to consider setting alert thresholds for some health risks associated with priority diseases. These thresholds if selected should be set alongside national standards and the local context.

HEALTH RISK/EVENT NUMBER	NAME OF HEALTH RISK/EVENT	EXAMPLE COMMUNITY CASE DEFINITIONS	RELATED DISEASES	SUGGESTED KEY MESSAGES TO DATA COLLECTORS/VOLUNTEERS
1	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	Watery diarrhoea x 3 or more times in one day with or without vomiting	Cholera	Give ORS, advise about hand washing, refer to health facility if not able to drink or if signs of dehydration. Use ECV tools #1 & 2.
2	Acute diarrhoeal disease	3 or more loose or liquid stools over a period of 24hours	Cholera, E. coli, Shigella, Rotavirus	Explain how to prepare salt and sugar solution and/or give ORS, explain good handwashing, explain how to keep food and water clean and safe, promote use of good sanitation facilities. Use ECV tools #1 & 2.

3	Bloody diarrhoea	Loose stools with visible blood	Shigella (dysentery), E. coli	Explain how to prepare salt and sugar solution and/or give ORS, explain good handwashing, safe water and food, and appropriate sanitation facilities. Use ECV tool #6.
4	Fever and rash	Fever and rash. Often accompanied by or start with runny nose, tiredness, headache, feeling unwell	Measles, Zika, Rubella, Chicken pox	Advise on handwashing, coughing etiquette, social distance. Refer to health facility, advise community members to follow routine vaccination if available. Use ECV tools # 7, 8, 15
5	Fever and yellow eyes	Sudden fever with yellow in the eyes or skin appearing within 2 weeks of becoming ill	Yellow Fever, Hepatitis A/E	Community clean-up campaigns to eliminate mosquito breeding grounds, advice community members to follow routine vaccinations. Use ECV tool #11.
6	Fever and bleeding	Fever with bleeding from the nose, eyes, mouth, skin, gums or blood in the stool, vomit or urine (not due to an accident) OR a person died after an unexplained severe illness with fever and bleeding	Ebola, Marburg, Lassa fever, Rift Valley Fever, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever	Use personal protective equipment when taking care of sick people. Encourage social distance isolate person until help arrive or refer through safe transportation. Use ECV tools # 17, 18, 19, 26
7	Fever and body pain	High fever, with muscle and joint pain / body pain Tiredness, headache, diarrhoea or constipation	Dengue ¹ , Leptospirosis, Chikungunya ¹ , Malaria ¹ , Zika ¹ , Yellow Fever, Typhoid fever	Advise on handwashing, safe water and food, and appropriate sanitation facilities. Refer to health facility if person is very tired or cannot eat or drink or refer all to health facility if there is a risk of malaria, meningitis or yellow fever in your area. If vector borne encourage

¹ In many locations CBS may not be the best tool to address vector-borne diseases (VBDs), specifically in endemic areas or locations with high prevalence. This is because the health risk/event may not be specific enough to identify by volunteers, or early detection does not carry the same value as Community Engagement and vector control clean-up activities in preventing the spread of VBDs.

				community clean-up, avoid stagnate water and use bed net. Use ECV tools 5, 12, 13, 14, 15.
8	Fever and neck stiffness	Fever and neck stiffness (Over 2 years of age) OR Fever and bulging fontanelle (on the top of the head) (Under 2 years)	Meningitis	Advise on handwashing, coughing etiquette, social distance. Refer to health facility, advise community members to follow routine vaccinations. Use ECV tool #9.
9	Fever, dry cough and tiredness	Combination of 3 or more of the following symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cough ● difficulty breathing ● fever ● runny nose ● tiredness ● headache ● feeling unwell ● sore throat ● diarrhoea ● loss of smell ● loss of taste 	COVID-19	Encourage physical distancing, Explain importance of handwashing, and cough etiquette, wearing a mask or cloth face covering that covers the mouth and nose if available Refer to health facility if difficulties with breathing. Use ECV tool #7.
10	Fever and painful throat	High fever, very painful sore throat, difficulty breathing/ swallowing and/or swollen throat	Diphtheria	Encourage social distance, refer to health facility, promote immunisations. Provide home care for fever. Use ECV tool #7.

11	Acute flaccid paralysis	Child under 15 suddenly paralysed - Legs or arms are weak and floppy, the person is suddenly unable to walk or crawl (not due to an accident)	Polio	Refer to health facility Encourage handwashing, safe water and use of appropriate sanitation facilities and vaccination. Use ECV tool #10
12	Painful swelling under the arms or groin	Any person with painful swelling under the arms or in the groin area.	Plague, Monkey Pox	Encourage community cleaning to avoid rodents and fleas close to households, Refer to health facility. Use ECV tools #20 & 25
13	Acute malnutrition	Red or yellow score on MUAC screening (MUAC <125mm)	Global Acute Malnutrition (SAM and MAM)	Refer malnourished children to health or nutrition facility immediately. Promote Vitamin A and advise on handwashing. Use ECV tool # 29.
14	Cluster of unusual illnesses or deaths in people	Cluster of people (3+) suddenly sick or died with the same signs of illness		Encourage social distance, teach handwashing. Note the types of symptoms and inform the health facility. Refer sick people. Use ECV tool # 28
15	Unusual/ Alarming event	Anything happening in the community that is unusual and seem to pose a risk or causing concern in the community	Flood, fire, critical water shortage, major conflict, sudden spread of illnesses, chemical spill/ poisoning	Listen to notifications from authorities, assist people to stay safe, use evacuation centres if available. Send updates to your supervisor
16	Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	Cough and difficulty breathing. Can start with fever, runny nose, tiredness, headache, feeling unwell	Acute respiratory infections (ARIs); mumps, whooping cough, Avian influenza, MERS	Encourage social distance, Explain importance of handwashing, Refer to health facility if difficulties with breathing. Use ECV tool #7.

17	Prolonged cough	Cough for more than 3 weeks (with or without chest pain) OR Coughing blood	Tuberculosis	Encourage social distance, Explain importance of handwashing, and cough etiquette Refer to health facility if difficulties with breathing. Use ECV tool #7.
30	Animal with aggressive unusual behaviour	An animal that is behaving as: Aggressive, possibly trying to bite everything, people, other animals or objects. AND, 2 + of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - excessive uncontrolled hyperactivity - seizures - a lot of saliva - uncontrolled drooling - fear of light or fear of water – stay hidden 	Rabies	Stay clear from the affected animal. Provide first aid to people - wash wounds, bites, scratches for 15 minutes with soapy water. Refer to health facility if injured.
31	Animal deaths with unusual bleeding	Sudden deaths of animals with unexplained bleeding from gums, eyes, nose or anus, or blood in stools or vomit. OR Abortions or death of young livestock	Anthrax, Rift Valley Fever	Promote protective gear for farmers, isolate sick animals. Notify veterinary officials. Advise communities to cook all meats and animal products very well. Advise against eating animals which have died with illness. Use ECV Tools # 21 & 26
32	Cluster of livestock abortions or young animal deaths	Cluster of abortions in livestock and/or sudden deaths of many young lambs/ calves	Rift valley fever (RVF), Brucellosis	Promote protective gear for farmers, isolate sick animals. Notify veterinary officials. Advise cooking all meat and animal products very well. Advise against eating animals which have died with illness. Use ECV Tool # 26
33	Unusual bird deaths	Cluster of sudden deaths of birds, ducks or chickens in local area. (All within one small village area in the past 2-week period)	Avian influenza	Promote protective gear for farmers, isolate sick animals. Notify veterinary officials. Advise against eating meat, eggs, milk products from animals which died with illness.

34	Cluster of unusual illnesses or deaths in animal	Cluster of animals (3+) with illness or sudden deaths that is unusual and unknown cause. All within one small village area in the past 2-week period.	Swine flu, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), others/ unknown	Promote protective gear for farmers, isolate sick animals. Notify veterinary officials. Advise against eating meat, eggs, milk products from animals which died with illness.
99	activity/ zero report ²	Data collector is active in the community but has not detected health risks/events to report this week		Thank you for being active in your community! Working with the community to ensure handwashing, safe food and water and clean environment are important measures to prevent disease. Tell your supervisor if you have any challenges and/or need any support.

References

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² Each CBS Project and National Society should select whether the terminology “zero reporting” or “activity report” is used within their National CBS Protocol (both terms do not need to be used).