Outline of Presentation

- IOM Report on Quarantine Expansion
- Traditional Quarantine Activities
- How is the Land Border Different?
- International Health Regulations (2005)
- Expanded Quarantine Station Activities
- Opportunities for Future Collaboration

IOM Report – Quarantine Stations at Ports of Entry – Protecting the Public’s Health

- Published 2006 by the Institute of Medicine’s Committee on Measures to Enhance the Effectiveness of the CDC Quarantine Station Expansion Plan for U.S. Ports of Entry

Institute of Medicine Principles

- Role: Prevent introduction of infectious diseases into the U.S.
- Structure: Quarantine Core and System
- Activity: Strategic leadership with partners
- Expanded Responsibilities: Balance legacy regulatory functions with operational research, surveillance, multi-agency interventions and collaborative activities

Volume of Travelers: U.S. Land Borders

163 ports of entry
319 million legal entries in 2005
compared with 80 million airport and 26 million seaport entries

FIGURE 4.1 The relationships among the Quarantine Core, System, and Network for U.S. ports of entry.
Canada-U.S. Land Border Statistics

74 million crossings in 2005
- Buffalo/Niagara Falls – 16.1 million
- Detroit – 13.3 million
- Blaine, Washington – 5.6 million

Land Border Quarantine Stations – Part of Quarantine Expansion of 2005-06

- From 8 to 20 Quarantine Stations
- Northern Border
  - Seattle, Minneapolis, Detroit (2006), New York, Boston
- Southern Border
  - El Paso (2005), San Diego (2005)

Traditional Work at the Land Border

- Prevent the introduction of federally quarantinable diseases
- Assist in the control of diseases of public health significance
- Notify states of the entrance of immigrants, refugees with notifiable conditions
- Enforce federal regulations regarding importation of animals, foods, medications

Federally Quarantinable Conditions

- Smallpox
- Yellow fever
- Cholera
- Tuberculosis
- SARS
- Viral Hemorrhagic fever
- Pandemic Influenza

Control of Quarantinable Conditions

- Passive screening
- Active screening
- Referral for medical evaluation and care
- Evaluation of co-travelers
- Provision of Travelers’ Health Alert Notices
- Interruption of travel
- Issuance of federal quarantine order
**Personnel at the Border**

- US Customs and Border Protection (CBP):
  - CBP officers
  - Border Patrol agents
- State, Local Law Enforcement
- Emergency Medical Service personnel
- State, local health departments

**Immediate Public Health Roles at the Land Border**

- CDC:
  - Responsibility for quarantinable diseases
- CBP:
  - Initial surveillance for ill travelers
- EMS:
  - Pre-hospital management
- State, local health departments:
  - On-site evaluation, management

**EMS Card**

**EMS 1-Pager**

**Land Border White Paper and Beyond**

- Apply IOM principles
  - Define roles of land border quarantine stations
- How are land border stations different?
- Northern and Southern Land Borders
- Opportunities for Future Work

**Comparing Land and Airport Ports of Entry**

- Conveyance: Air POE, Land POE
- Activity: 100/day, 1000s/day
- CDC station: on-site, remote
- Strategy: hospital, refuse
Public Health at the Land Border

- The airport/seaport model does not fit
- The Border is a continuing community with on-going public health needs
- Public health risks do not respect the border, but public health jurisdictions do

International Health Regulations (2005)

The purpose of the IHR (2005) is “to prevent, protect against, control and provide public health response to the international spread of disease...”

IHR Articles 21, 44, and 57

- Encourage active collaboration of “State Parties”
- Bilateral agreements concerning prevention and control of international disease transmission at ground crossings (art 21)
- Arrange to facilitate (art 57)
  - Rapid exchange of public health information between neighboring territories of different States
  - Health measures at common frontiers

Role of Land Border Stations in Cross-Border Collaborations

- Resources
  - Epi-X Communication System
  - ILI Surveillance Summaries
- Technical Assistance
  - Laboratory Facilities
  - Regulatory Assistance
  - Bi-national Epidemiologic Protocols
- Coordination with National Authorities

Bi-national Infectious Disease Projects at the US-Mexico Border

Border sister city enhanced surveillance since 1999
- Enhanced lab testing and data collection
- Network of border epidemiologists and laboratories
- Border laboratory capacity for serology
- Diversified priorities based on geography
- Integrated approach to cross border surveillance
**Land Border Surveillance Activities**

- Cross border surveillance and epidemiology
- System for bi-national or tri-national vigilance and epidemiology
  - BIDS, EWIDS, SPP, pandemic influenza
- Border ILI Surveillance Summaries

**U.S.-Mexico Guidelines: Best Practices in Epidemiology**

- Bi-national Communications Pathways
- Notification Protocols
- Bi-national Case Definitions
- Bi-national Outbreak Investigations
- Laboratory Collaborations

**SOPs for Ground Crossings**

Ground crossing designation as part of a health prevention and promotion system and not only a checking point (art.21, 44 & 57)

Conveyance illness reporting
- Trains and buses

Capacity for isolation, quarantine, medical referral, vaccination

Hygienic and environmental health standards

**Questions?**

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