

Enhancing Influenza Surveillance in Nigeria through FluNetNg: A Global Flu View (GFV) Initiative

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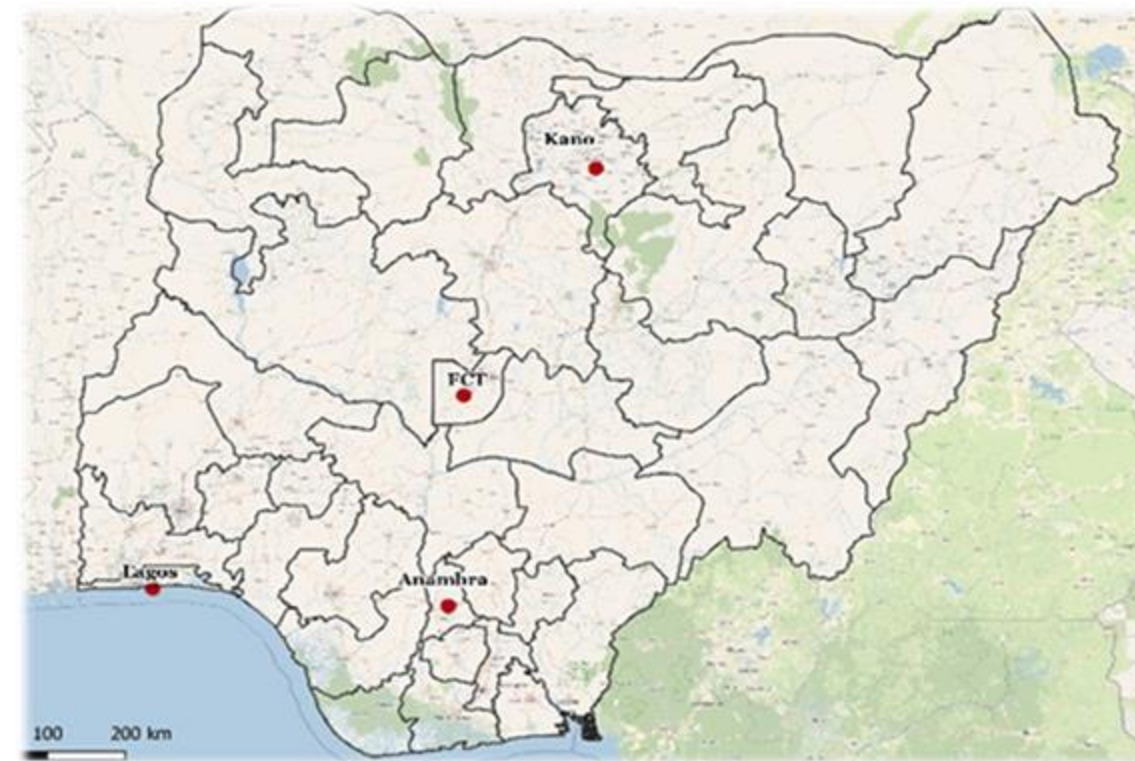
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Introduction

Global Threat of Influenza:

- Acute respiratory infections, severe illness, mortality.
- Nigeria's influenza surveillance faces challenges in tracking and reporting influenza activity on a global scale.

Mapped Flu Surveillance in Nigeria



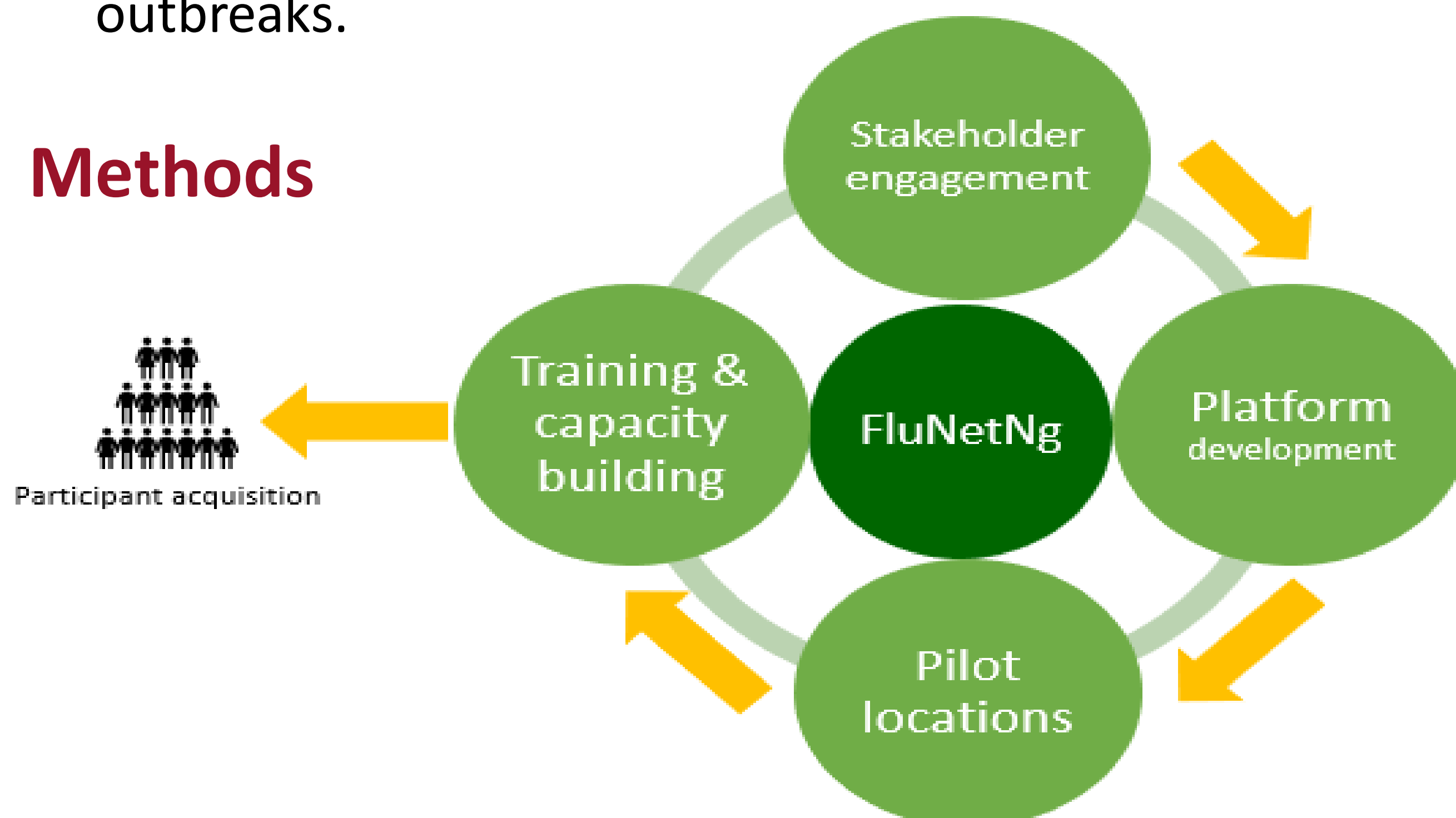
GFV Initiative:

- GFV's online platform aggregates global influenza data to improve epidemic preparedness and decision-making.
- **FluNetNg**, Nigeria's participatory surveillance (PS) platform, is the first in Africa.
- The Growth Track of the GFV Spark Program (1st Cohort)

Objectives

- **Enhance Influenza Surveillance:** Implement PS to improve influenza monitoring in Nigeria, complementing traditional methods.
- **Leverage Existing Networks:** Collaborate with the Nigeria Center for Disease Control and Prevention (NCDC) and utilize the GFV platform to track Influenza-like Illness (ILI) cases.
- **Empower Public Health Officials:** Provide a robust, data-driven ecosystem to empower public health officials and researchers in monitoring and responding to influenza outbreaks.

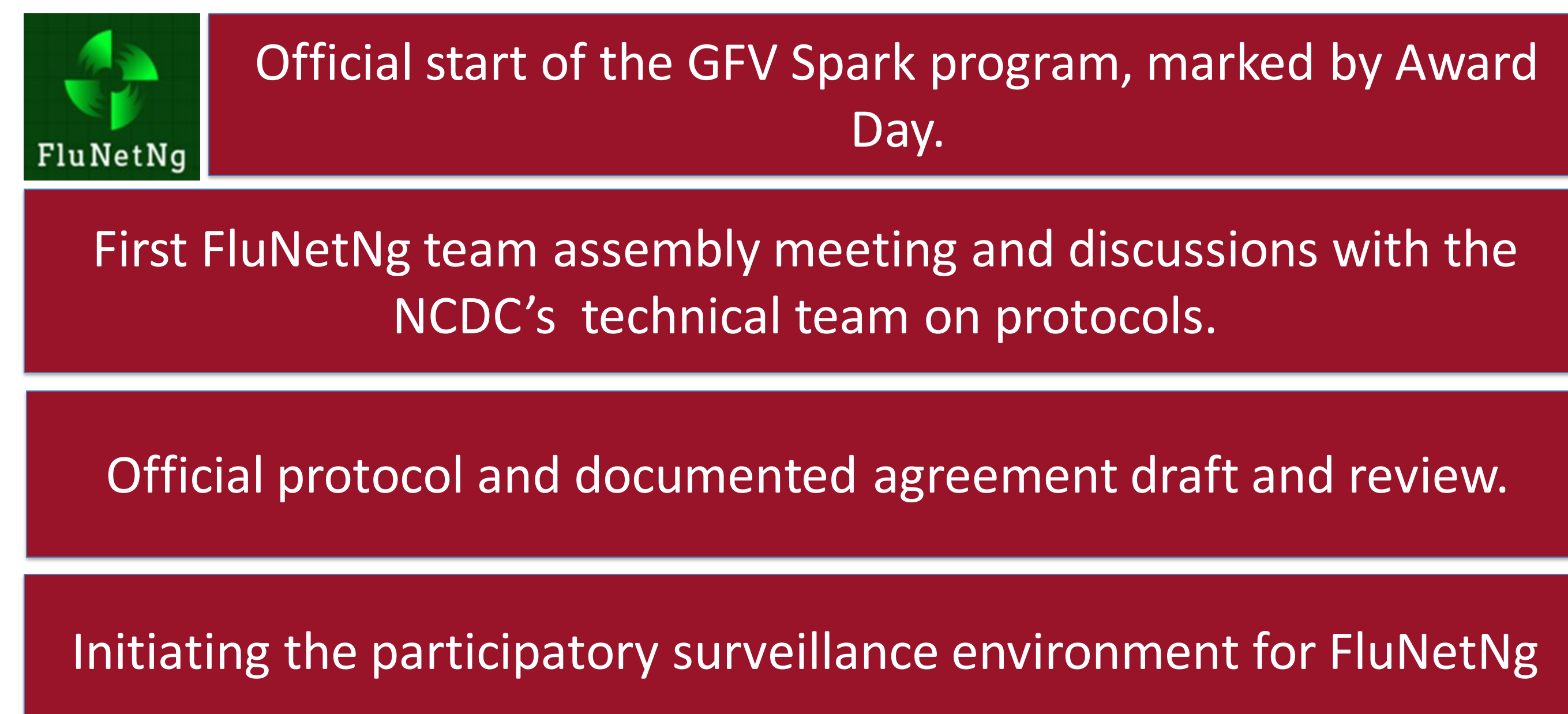
Methods



Innovation

- **Participatory Surveillance:** A novel method that involves the public in real-time reporting of ILI symptoms, allowing early detection of potential outbreaks.
- **Integration with Global Surveillance:** FluNetNg links Nigeria's influenza data with GFV's global dataset using the GFV toolkit, enhancing epidemic and pandemic preparedness through advanced forecasting capabilities.
- **Digital Ecosystem:** The platform offers near real-time spatial and temporal visualization of ILI cases, compatible with multiple surveillance systems worldwide.

FluNetNg's Journey



Challenges

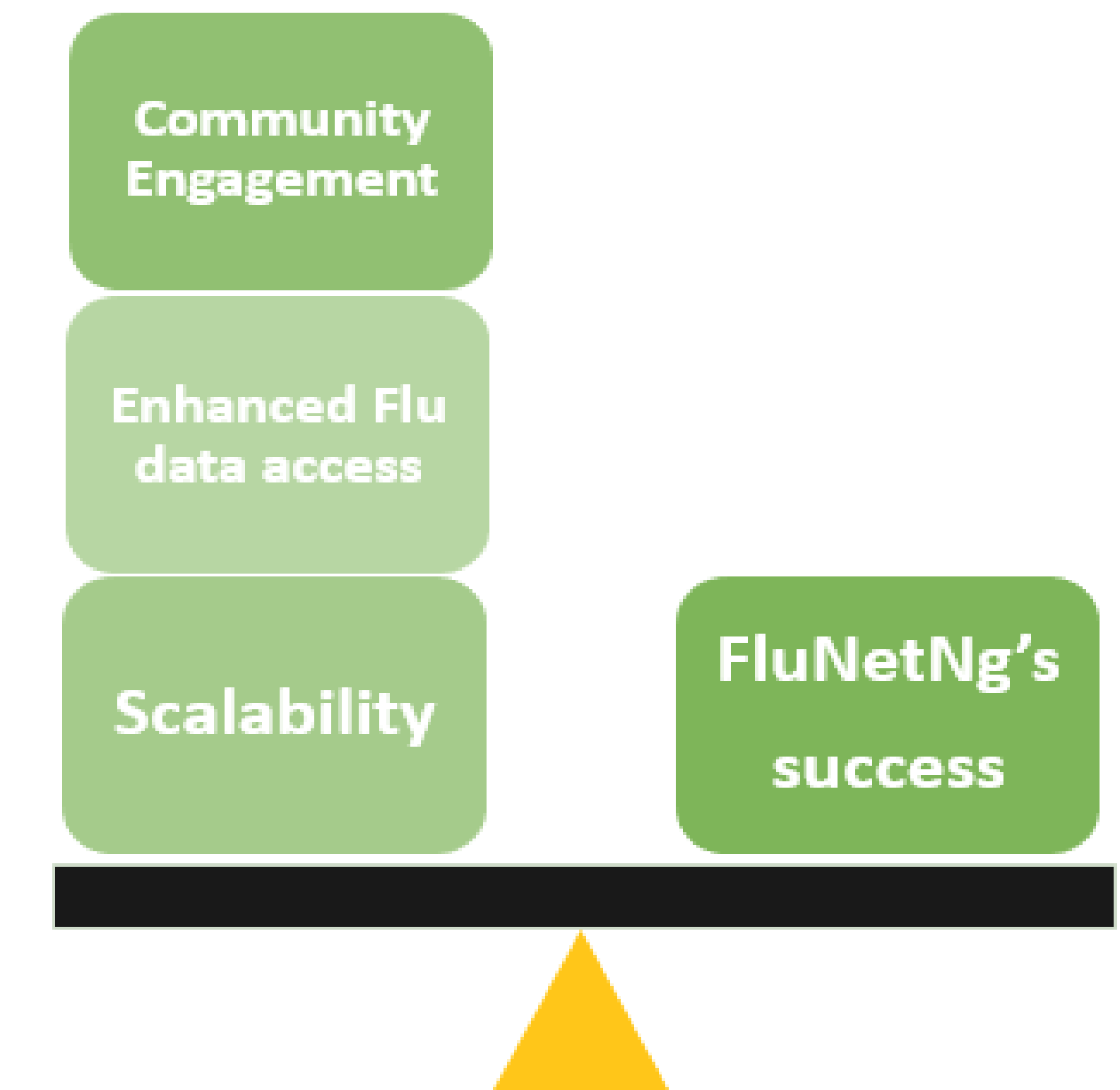
- **Bureaucratic Sustainability:** Overcome by institutionalizing FluNetNg through the NCDC.
- **User/participant acquisition and engagement over time:** Funding for sustained user recruitment, awareness campaigns, and innovative engagement strategies.

Progress

- Positive engagement
- FluNetNg onboarded
- Project uptake, local support
- Technical team training at the NCDC

Support provided by Ending Pandemics and Skoll Foundation

Results (Expected)



Discussion

Combining Systems: Yang et al. (2018) show that integrating PS with traditional systems provides a fuller, faster view of outbreaks.

Local Challenges: The success of GFV globally, as noted by Leal Neto et al. (2023), is predicated on local context.

Optimized Integration: Wójcik et al. (2014) and Leal Neto et al. (2023) argue that combining PS with traditional data boosts epidemic readiness, FluNetNg's goal.

Conclusion:

FluNetNg represents a significant leap forward in influenza surveillance in Nigeria and globally. By integrating with global surveillance networks, the project greatly enhances global influenza.

References

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