

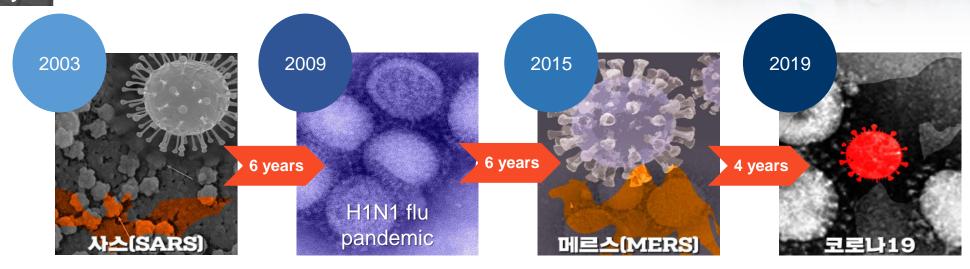
Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG)

Responses to Emerging Infectious Diseases



1 Global Threat of Emerging Infectious Diseases

21st century



epidemic period (Korea)

3 months (2003.3.~5.)

12 months (2009.5.~2010.4.)

8 months (2015.5.~12.)

52 months (2020.1.~2024.5.)

Scale of outbreak (International)

Scale of outbreak (Korea)

Total 8,098 Fatal 774

Total 3 Fatal 0 Total 300,000 Fatal 3,917

Total 15,160 Fatal 260 Total 2,578 Fatal 888

Total 186 fatal 38

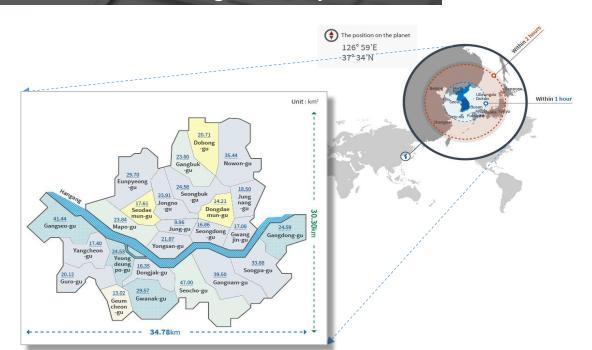
Total 660 million Fatal 7 million

Total 30 million Fatal 33,000



Global Threat of Emerging Infectious Diseases

Seoul as a global city



- Highest population density among OECD countries' major cities
- International hub of economics and politics, connecting Europe and Asia
- Having complex and multisectoral interactions
 with other cities

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9,638,799 people

Rapid spread of emerging infectious diseases in Seoul is a likely scenario.

Seoul's response system for controlling outbreaks is ready!



1. Legal and administrative basis

- SMG Ordinance on Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases
 - based on Korean laws, supports customized preparations for and management of infectious diseases, considering the characteristics of Seoul
 - → the ordinance plays as a legal basis and ensures enforceability

서울특별시 감염병의 예방 및 관리에 관한 조례

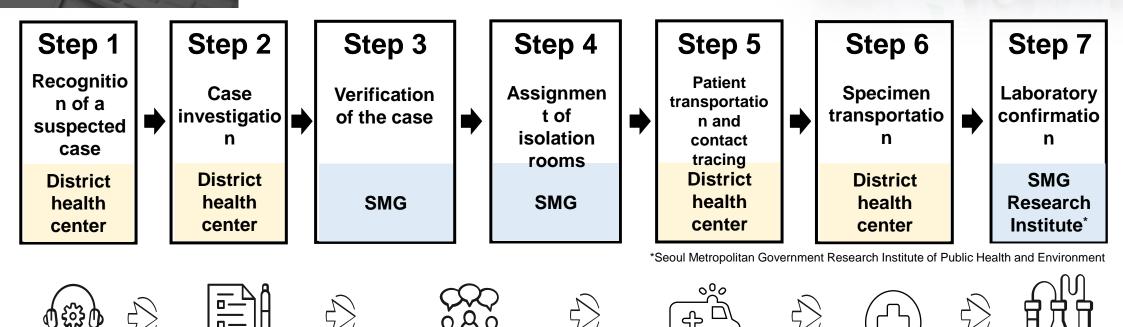
[시행 2023, 10, 4.] [서울특별시조례 제8887호, 2023, 10, 4., 타법개정]

- 서울특별시(감염병관리과), 02-2133-7691

- □ **제1조(목적)** 이 조례는 「감염병의 예방 및 관리에 관한 법률」 및 같은 법 시행령에 따라 시민의 건강에 위해(危害)가 되는 감염병의 발생과 유행을 방지하고, 그 예방 및 관리를 위하여 필요한 사항을 규정함으로써 시민의 건강 증진 및 유지에 이바지함을 목적으로 한다.
- □ 제2조(정의) 이 조례에서 사용하는 용어의 뜻은 다음과 같다
 - 1. "감염병"이란 <u>「감염병의 예방 및 관리에 관한 법률」</u>(이하 "법"이라 한다) <u>제2조제1호</u>에 따른 감염병을 말한다.
 - 2. "감염병환자"란 <u>법 제2조제13호</u>에 따른 사람을 말한다.



2. 24/7 service



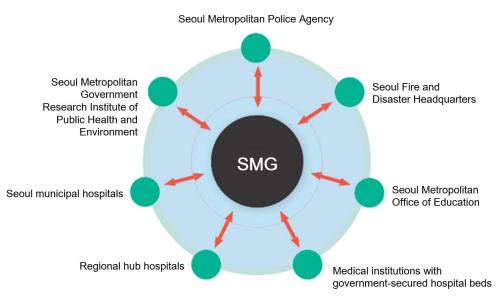
Rapid identification of suspected cases → Epidemiologists at the SMG review the result of case investigation → Patients with suspected infections are placed in isolation rooms → Early specimen collection and treatment initiation for patients with confirmed infections

GOVERNMENT

3. Collaboration between multiple organizations

- Regular working group meetings: infectious disease preparedness
 - ✓ Inter-organizational networking for outbreak management
 - ✓ Preparing communication protocols and engagement plan







4. Management of beds and supplies

Dedicated infectious disease treatment beds

Government-secured hospital beds

5 hospitals

: 95 beds

Regional hub hospitals

•5 hospitals

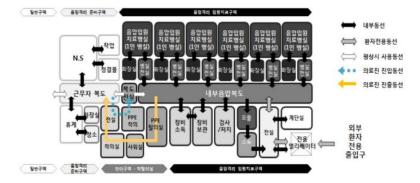
: 20 beds

Emergency beds

3 hospitals

: 103 beds

IPC (infection prevention and control) supplies management
 : stockpile, distribution, quality assurance, etc.

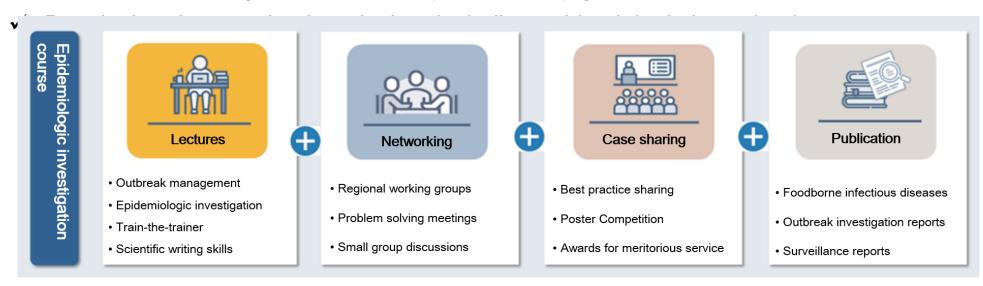


[Floor plan for isolation rooms]



5. Capability building

- Training for health professionals (epidemiologists, public health officers and workers)
 - ✓ To maintain the appropriate staffing level for unexpected outbreaks
 - ✓ Responsive training and education system for city government and district staff

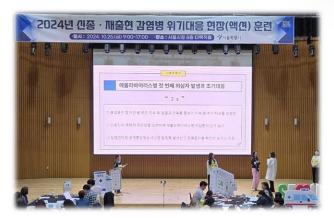




5. Capability building

Outbreak management trainings

- ✓ For emerging infectious diseases like MERS and Ebola
- ✓ Table top exercise involving detailed scenarios
- ✓ Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) use











6. Implementation of COVID-19 screening centers

Innovative screening centers for mass testing





WSJ (2020.4.2.)

Governments and scientists in European countries support the Korean approach

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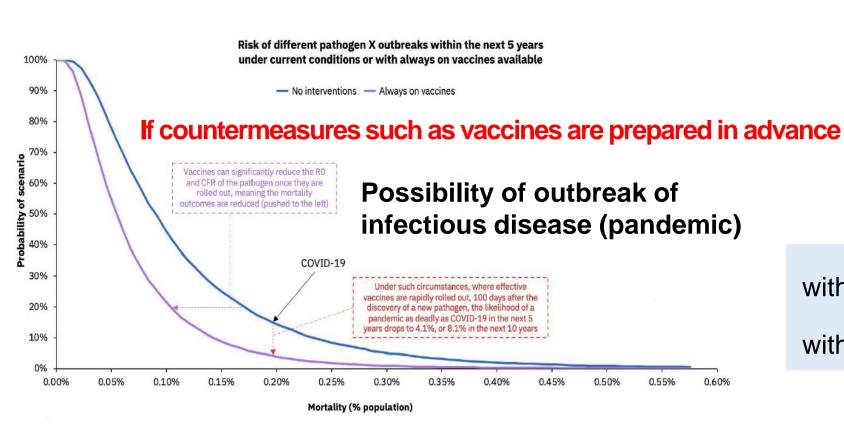


- Mobile screening centers for COVID-19, as a renowned best practice, were firstly adopted by the SMG and were benchmarked by other local governments
- Diverse types of screening centers were recognized as a best practice by media including
 CNN and benchmarked by other countries

Preparing for the Next Pandemic

The possibility of an infectious disease (pandemic) with an initial COVID-19-like fatality rate

Within 5 years 14.9% Within 10 years 27.5%





within 5 years

4.1%

within 10 years **8.1%**



Preparing for the Next Pandemic

Development of "Seoul-type" process-based manual



Reflection of experiences from major events during COVID-19

Task-based

Guide to task-based countermeasures and best practices



Detailed procedures for representative scenarios



※ Revision of outbreak response process in 9 areas

①Governance and system, ②Case management and contact tracing, ③Testing (e.g., screening centers, self-testing), ④Epidemiologic investigation including outbreak management, ⑤Treatment (e.g., bed management, home treatment, community treatment centers), ⑥Management of fatal cases, ⑦Vaccination, ⑧IPC supplies, ⑨Prevention (e.g., social distancing, awareness campaign)



Preparing for the Next Pandemic

Development of "Seoul-type" process-based manual

- Update of outbreak management manual is ongoing to reflect lessons learned from COVID-19
- Capability building through customized training curriculum is persued
 - → Seoul will be better prepared for the next pandemic













Thank you

