

Keynote Speech

KN-01

Globalization of Prevention Education, the Supercourse

Ronald E. LaPorte

University of Pittsburgh, USA

The Supercourse is a global network of over 56,000 faculties from 172 countries. The mission of the Supercourse is to improve training in the area of Global Health and Prevention. In order to accomplish this we have extracted from the network 4075 PowerPoint lectures and shared these in a free open source library of lectures. There are 20 lectures from Nobel Prize winners, as well as lectures from the Director of the NIH, CDC, and WHO. The slides in the lecture library is used by educators world wide to construct their own lectures. Over the past year over one million people have been trained using the lectures. Our goal is to at least double the amount of training about Global Health and prevention in the next three years.

Plenary Speech

PL-01

Prevention of Hepatitis B Virus Infection –The Impact and Problems

Mei-Hwei Chang

National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Universal hepatitis B virus (HBV) Vaccination program has effectively reduced acute and chronic hepatitis B, and hepatocellular carcinoma in vaccinated children. Ninety percents of the hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) seropositive rates have been reduced in the birth cohorts born after the vaccination program. Yet breakthrough HBV infection is still an important problem to be overcome for future eradication of hepatitis B and its related complications. Maternal transmission accounts for approximately 90% of the breakthrough HBV infection. The main causes of breakthrough HBV infection include high maternal viral load, intrauterine infection, hepatitis B surface gene mutants, immune compromised hosts, etc.

HBV vaccination has increased the rate of HBV surface gene mutants among the vaccinees with breakthrough HBV infection. However, due to the remarkable reduction of HBsAg carrier rate after HBV vaccination program, the prevalence rates of HBV surface gene mutants in the total vaccinated population were not increased in the past 10 years.

Long term surveillance and research of the vaccine related mutants in virus-host interactions are needed. Surface gene mutants, with limited evidence of spread as yet, are not urgently needed to be integrated into the HBV vaccine. Further studies are required to design better strategies to prevent breakthrough HBV infection which includes both wild type and surface gene mutants.

PL-02

CoPanFlu-International: Pandemic Influenza, International Research and Training in Public Health **Antoine Flahault**

EHESP School of Public Health, Rennes & Paris, France

President of the Association of Schools of Public Health in the European Region (ASPHER)

Objective: Pandemic influenza has become a major global issue in public health. International research needs to be rapidly set up and Schools of Public Health may take this opportunity to show its timeliness and responsiveness, and to improve training programmes in early warning, disease surveillance and epidemiology, as well as in crisis management.

Methods: CoPanFlu-International is a set of cohorts of 1,000 households set up in various countries with a standardized protocol, using same laboratory techniques, same questionnaires, in order to allow for international comparisons thereafter. It will be the unique opportunity to transfer technologies (diagnostic tests, methods, sampling) between centers, and to improve quality of epidemiologic studies in training staff in charge of the programme.

Results: CoPanFlu-International consortium gathers 10 countries: France (two cohorts in Mainland and in La Réunion, Indian Ocean overseas department), Morocco, Senegal, Djibouti, Mali (14 cohorts within the Millennium Villages), Laos, Bolivia, USA, Serbia, Ukraine. This programme will allow for comparisons of the impact of pandemic waves in various countries, and particularly in countries where little knowledge has been acquired in the past on Influenza. It will also allow for scientific exchanges in various fields: epidemiology, virology, immunology, mathematical modelling, sociology, economy. It is already a matter of education and training. It may also become a network of public health investigators at a global level, used in the future for other purposes.

Conclusion: There is an urgent need for collecting data regarding impact of pandemic influenza in various countries, particularly those where there is a clear lack of knowledge. CoPanFlu-International helps for responding to this need. It may also act as a tool for public health field education among involved professionals.

PL-03

National Health Insurance in Taiwan—from Premature to the Symbol of Taiwan

Po-Ya Chang

Universal Peace Federation, Taiwan

Since NHI was implemented from 15 years ago, it has molted to be one of the most significant social security mechanisms and country's showcases of Taiwan. General speaking, the achievements of NHI include: high enrollment rate (99%), low administration cost (1.6% of total reimbursement), wide spectrum medical coverage (ambulatory care, inpatient care, medicine, dental care