

Disease or condition	Surveillance objective	Action threshold	Response action
Example of an epidemic-prone disease			
Cholera	Detect and respond promptly and appropriately to cases and outbreaks of watery diarrhea.	A single suspected case of cholera.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report case-based information immediately.</li> <li>• Manage and treat the case according to national guidelines.</li> <li>• Enhance strict hand-washing and patient isolation procedures.</li> <li>• Obtain stool specimen from 5 patients within 5 days of onset of acute watery diarrhea and before antibiotic treatment is started.</li> <li>• Conduct case-based investigation to identify similar cases not previously reported.</li> </ul>
Example of a disease targeted for eradication or elimination			
Poliomyelitis (acute flaccid paralysis - AFP)	Identify all cases of paralytic poliomyelitis	One suspected case of AFP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report suspected case immediately.</li> <li>• Conduct case-based investigation.</li> <li>• Obtain 2 or more stool specimens within 14 days of onset of paralysis for viral isolation.</li> <li>• Respond according to national polio program guidelines.</li> </ul>
Example of a disease that is endemic			
Malaria	Monitor impact of program interventions	When coverage of program interventions is at moderate or high levels, any lack of decline for in-patient deaths in children less than 5 years of age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the efficacy of the program interventions (e.g., resistance to insecticide in the bed net, antimalarial drug resistance).</li> <li>• Evaluate the quality of the data.</li> <li>• Review data for any surveillance biases (e.g., increase or decrease in number of patients due to a change in drug availability).</li> </ul>