

Information topic	Details
Indicator name	<a href="#">Overseas infectious diseases of priority concern to New Zealand</a>
Domain and topic	<a href="#">Border Health</a>
Indicator definition and units	<p>Annual global distribution of border health priority disease outbreaks* (classified as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) and priority notifiable respiratory and vector-borne diseases) with focus on the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>*Disease priorities identified by annual risk assessment</p>
Temporal coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2000-2022: Poliovirus</li> <li>- 2011-2022: MERS and Non-seasonal Influenza</li> <li>- 2022: Mpox</li> <li>- 2000-2021: Measles</li> <li>- 2013-2021: Dengue Fever</li> <li>- 2020-2022: COVID-19</li> </ul>
Spatial coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global, Asian-Pacific focus</li> </ul> <p>All countries and territories around the world who reported cases to the WHO or PPHSN.</p>
Numerator data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>MERS and Non-seasonal Influenza:</b> World Health Organization. Disease Outbreak News (DONs): <a href="https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news">https://www.who.int/emergencies/disease-outbreak-news</a></li> <li>- <b>Polio:</b> World Health Organization. Extranet polio database: <a href="https://extranet.who.int/polis/public/CaseCount.aspx">https://extranet.who.int/polis/public/CaseCount.aspx</a></li> <li>- <b>Measles:</b> World Health Organization. The Global Health Observatory: <a href="https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/measles---number-of-reported-cases">https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/measles---number-of-reported-cases</a></li> <li>- <b>COVID-19:</b> World Health Organization. Coronavirus Dashboard: <a href="https://covid19.who.int/">https://covid19.who.int/</a></li> <li>- <b>Mpox (Monkeypox):</b> World Health Organization. Outbreak: Global Trends: <a href="https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/mpox_global/">https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/mpox_global/</a></li> <li>- <b>Dengue:</b> Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network. Personal contact.</li> </ul>
Numerator limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data utilises cases reported to WHO by national health organisations and may be subject to under-reporting. As has been suggested for multiple global epicentres of COVID-19 (Lau 2021).</li> <li>- No currently available regional Asian outbreak reporting system.</li> <li>- International under-reporting of diseases is expected, particularly among developing countries.</li> <li>- Currently data on Dengue is only available for the Pacific Islands. Alternative data sources are needed to expand this.</li> </ul>
Denominator data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Global population:</b> United Nations. Data portal, Population Division: <a href="https://population.un.org/dataportal/home">https://population.un.org/dataportal/home</a></li> </ul>

Methodology	<p><b>DONs:</b> Global outbreak alerts were extracted for each alert for priority diseases. Extraction included: disease, country of reported outbreak, earliest reported date of symptom onset for index case (outbreak date if symptom onset not reported).</p> <p><b>WHO datasets:</b> data extracted from the WHO databases and included country, year and total cases in tabular formats.</p> <p><b>Rates:</b> WHO country case lists were matched to the UN country population list. Where countries did not match, alterations were made ensure accurate reporting. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WHO classifies Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as part of China. These regions populations have been combined in the UN dataset.</li> <li>- WHO classifies Western Sahara as part of Morocco. These regions populations have been combined in the UN dataset.</li> <li>- WHO reports counts for Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba individually. The UN reports these as one population. Therefore, cases have been combined in the WHO dataset.</li> <li>- WHO reports counts for Pitcairn Island and the United Kingdom individually. The UN reports these as one population. Therefore, cases have been combined in the WHO dataset.</li> <li>- A range of regions had different names in the UN and WHO datasets. The WHO naming conventions have been retained in all circumstances.</li> </ul>
Limitations of indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diseases were prioritised in the annual review. Therefore, the indicator may not detect a new or emerging disease which become a priority threat after this review date.</li> </ul>
Reference(s)	<p>Lau H, Khosrawiour T, Kocbach P et al. 2021. Evaluating the massive underreporting and undertesting of COVID-19 cases in multiple global epicenters. <i>Pulmonology</i>: 27(2): 110-115. DOI: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pulmoe.2020.05.015">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pulmoe.2020.05.015</a> (accessed 20 July 2022)</p>