LinkTADs

Linking Epidemiology and Laboratory Research on Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in EU and China

The EVA tool: a decision support tool for the evaluation of surveillance systems

LinkTADs workshop

Design and evaluation of animal health surveillance systems

25th -27th April 2016, Qingdao, China

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LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Presentation outline

- **Objectives**
- **Target users**

- **The EVA tool process**
  - How to Frame and define the evaluation protocol?
    - Evaluation context and question
    - Evaluation attribute relevance
    - Attribute assessment methods
  - How to implement the evaluation?
    - Practical workplan
    - New methods to assess functional attributes
    - New effectiveness assessment method
    - Methods for economic evaluation
  - How to address the (economic) evaluation question?
  - How to report to decision makers?

- **Conclusion/Perspectives**

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Linking Epidemiology and Laboratory Research on Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in EU and China

RISKSUR DESIGN and EVALUATION Tools

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: Select one...

Home | Surveillance System | Design Tool | Evaluation Tool | Statistical Tools | Admin

Introduction to the RISKSUR tool

Edit

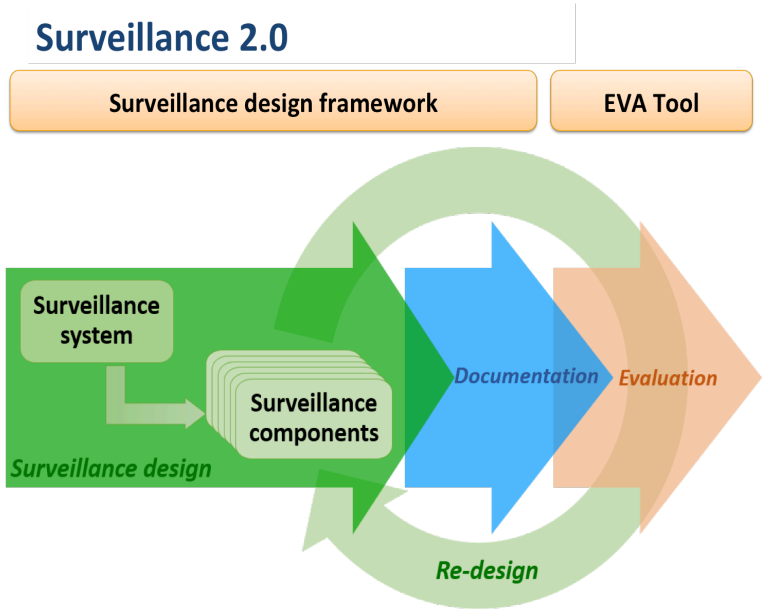
This RISKSUR tool has been developed to facilitate the design and evaluation of surveillance systems.

SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM - The first step in this process is the characterisation of the surveillance system which you can do in the SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM tab. Here you can describe a NEW SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM or LIST EXISTING SYSTEMS that you have previously described. Within the tool you need to either select a surveillance system from the drop down list in the top right hand corner of the screen or create a new surveillance system before you can use the design or evaluation tools. The name of the system that is currently active will be displayed in the top right hand corner of the screen.

DESIGN TOOL - Once your surveillance system has been described you can describe the individual components within your surveillance system using the DESIGN TOOL tab. Here you can ADD COMPONENTS or LIST EXISTING components within your selected surveillance system. The detailed design of these components and re-design to improve their effectiveness can be carried out using the associated excel design tool which is described in the DETAILED DESIGN tab.

EVALUATION TOOL – To plan the evaluation of a surveillance system or its components you must first describe or select a surveillance system as described above. You can then use the EVALUATION TOOL where you first need to DEFINE an EVALUATION CONTEXT before being guided through the process of selecting an appropriate evaluation question and associated assessment methods. You must either describe the evaluation context or select a previously created context using the DEFINE EVALUATION CONTEXT page before you can select an evaluation question or assessment methods. The evaluation context that you have selected will be displayed in the top right hand corner of the screen.

WIKI - The tool is associated with a WIKI space for the each of the design and evaluation tools in which you will find information to assist with the use of the tool and definitions of key terms used.



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Target users

- “**competent and technical level users who design, implement or evaluate surveillance strategies for infectious livestock diseases**”.

- Likely it will not be an individual, **but rather a team**, gathering knowledge in epidemiology, surveillance and evaluation. The team is also expected to be supported by diagnostic experts and **ideally an economist advisor**.

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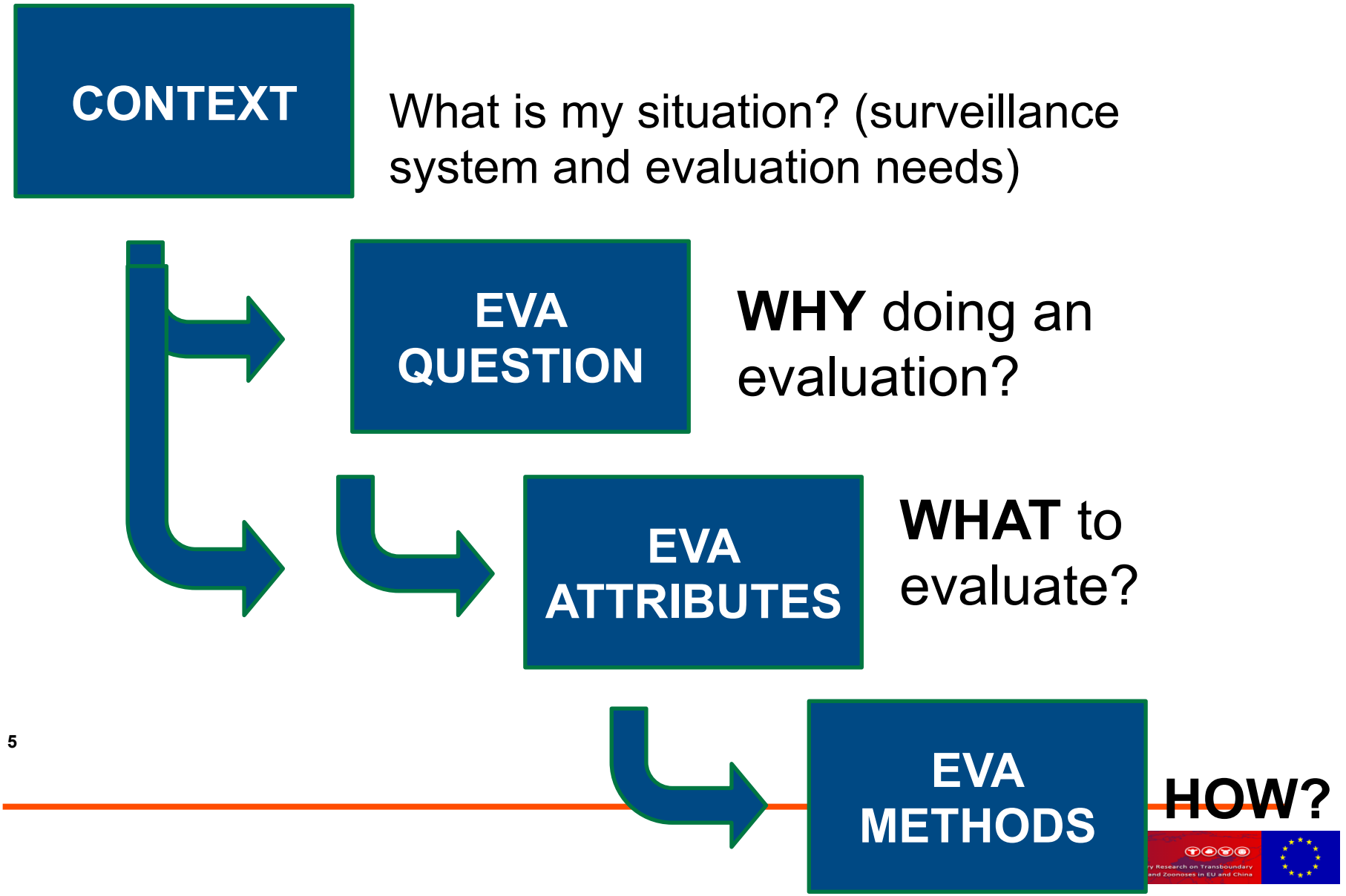
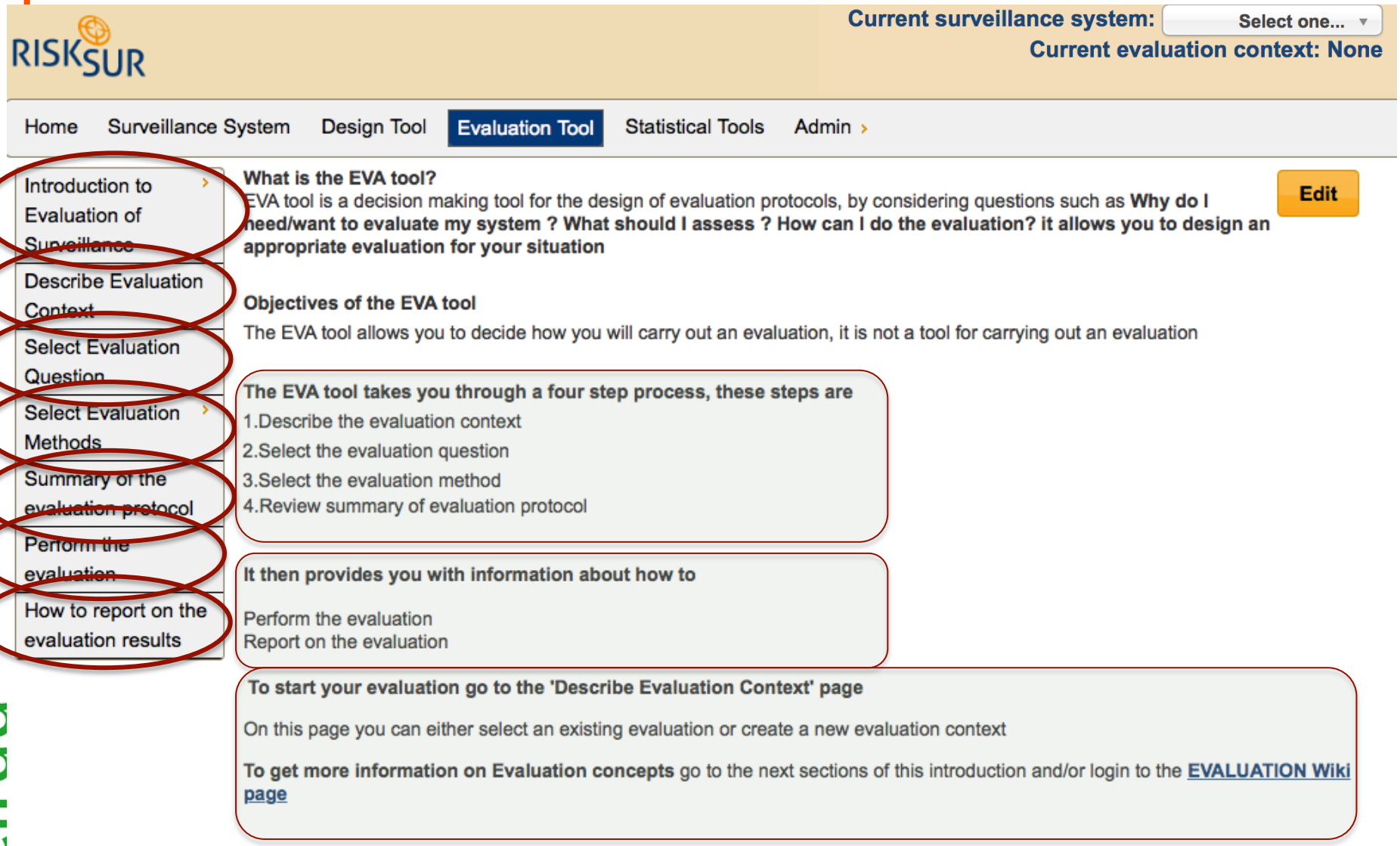
EVA TOOL Process



Introduction to the EVA Tool



RISKSUR EVALUATION WIKI page

> surveillance-evaluation > Page principale | Chercher | 0 | MarisaPeyre | Mes wikis | Aide | Déc

Membres | Projects | Events | Assessment | Para

Welcome to RISKSUR tools

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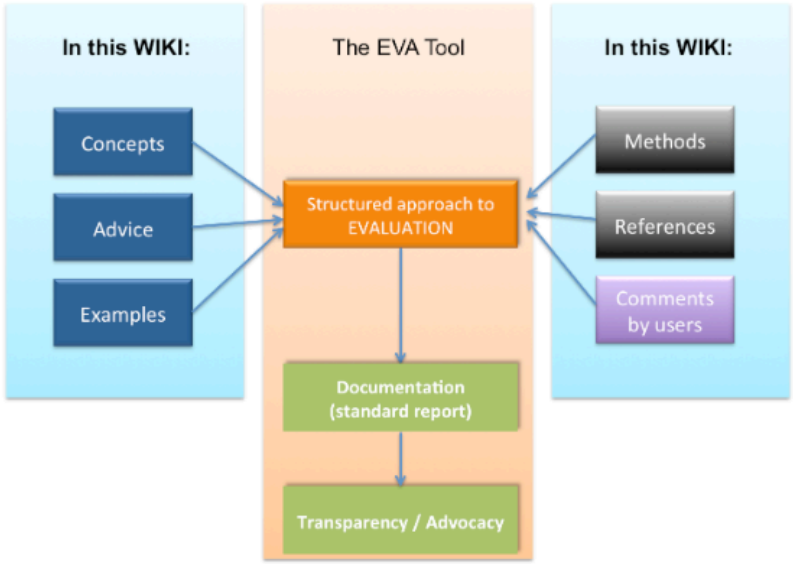
Welcome to the RISKSUR support to EVALUATE animal health surveillance!

A framework for the Evaluation of animal health surveillance systems including a tool to define the evaluation plan (EVA Tool) has been developed under the RISKSUR project (http://www.fp7-risksur.eu/).

The aim was to provide a structured approach for an integrated evaluation including strenghts and weaknesses of the process, effectiveness and economics.

This document provides all the content and advice to support users needs to evaluate surveillance systems. **This information provides indepth knowledge on the concept, methods and tools presented and used in the EVA tool** (EVA tool link_under construction).



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2. Introduction to the evaluation of animal health surveillance
- 2.1 Definitions
- 2.2 What is Evaluation?
- 2.3 Evaluation framework
- 2.4 Challenges in animal health evaluation
3. The Evaluation process
- 3.1 Plan (Manage, frame and define)
  - The Evaluation context
  - The Evaluation question
- 3.2 Implement (describe, document, analyses)
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4. Economic evaluation methods
5. How to report on the evaluation
6. Evaluator Best Practices
7. RISKSUR EVA tool
- 7.1 Tool development process
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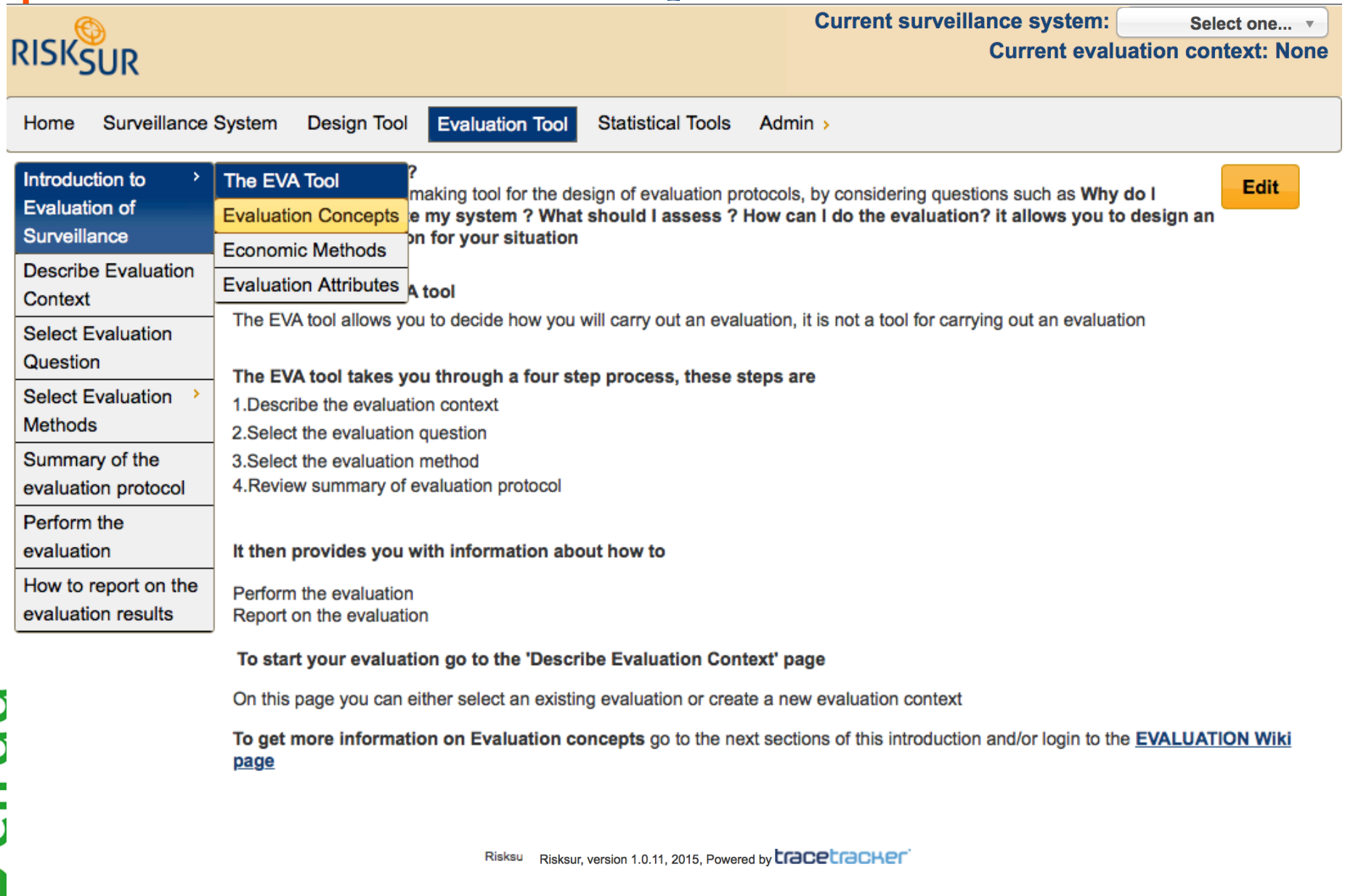
- 7.5 EVA tool manual download
8. Important links
- 8.1 RISKSUR Website

Introduction– Evaluation concepts



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Introduction– Evaluation concepts

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: Select one...
Current evaluation context: None

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- Introduction to Evaluation of Surveillance
- Describe Evaluation Context
- Select Evaluation Question
- Select Evaluation Methods
- Summary of the evaluation protocol
- Perform the evaluation
- How to report on the evaluation results

What is Evaluation of Animal Health surveillance systems?

Edit

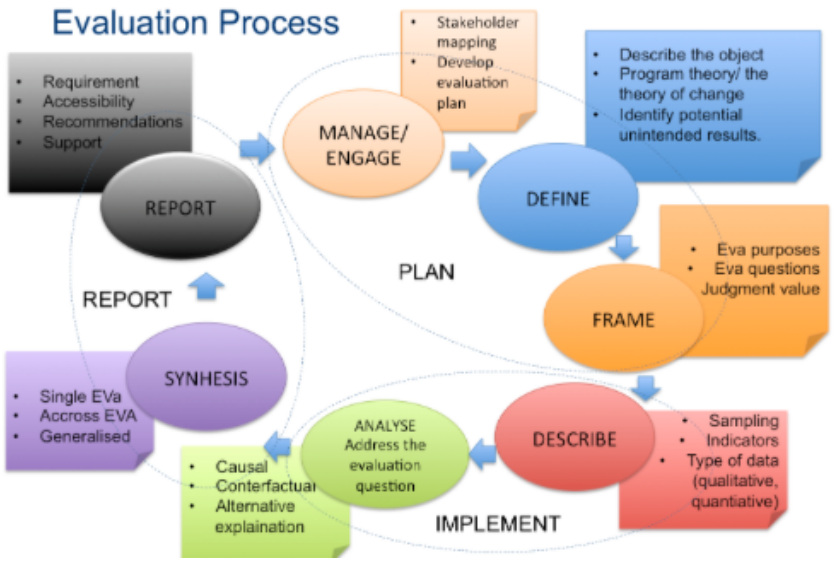
Evaluation is the determination of the merit of a surveillance system/component, by confronting the results of the assessment with standards targets, criteria or a counterfactual system. **This process shall be transparent, objective and evidence-based.**

The outcome of an evaluation is a judgement and /or recommendations **placed in the overall surveillance context**. An evaluation can be performed at **any development stage of the surveillance system**. Ideally, an evaluation is conducted in regular intervals in line with the policy cycle, by internal and/or external evaluators.

One, several or all components in the surveillance system and any number of attributes and/or criteria can be considered, **depending on the evaluation question and the context**.

Important definitions

(**link to RISKSUR Glossary**): **Assessment**; **Evaluation**; Monitoring; Surveillance;



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Glossary

This glossary is a concise guide to the terminology and definitions related to animal health surveillance, aiming to facilitate communication between those commissioning, designing, implementing and contributing to surveillance activities to provide a common understanding of these different surveillance activities. The glossary includes established definitions that have been published elsewhere as well as suggestions for additional terms or refinements where gaps or difficulties in understanding were identified by the RISKSUR consortium. Unless noted otherwise, all definitions are derived from the ICAHS Animal Health Surveillance Terminology Final Report (version 1.2).
If you have additional terms to add or propose a revision to one of the definitions listed, please email us. Your suggestions will be incorporated into the glossary following a peer-review. Final recommendations regarding surveillance terminology will be made available online at the end of the project. We welcome your input!

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A

Acceptability and engagement

Active surveillance

Assessment

The assessment of a surveillance system/component is the collection and analysis of data on the relevant surveillance attributes and/or criteria. It is a technical step within the evaluation process.

Associated legislation and regulations

B

Benefit

Bias

C

Introduction– Evaluation concepts

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: Select one...
Current evaluation context: None

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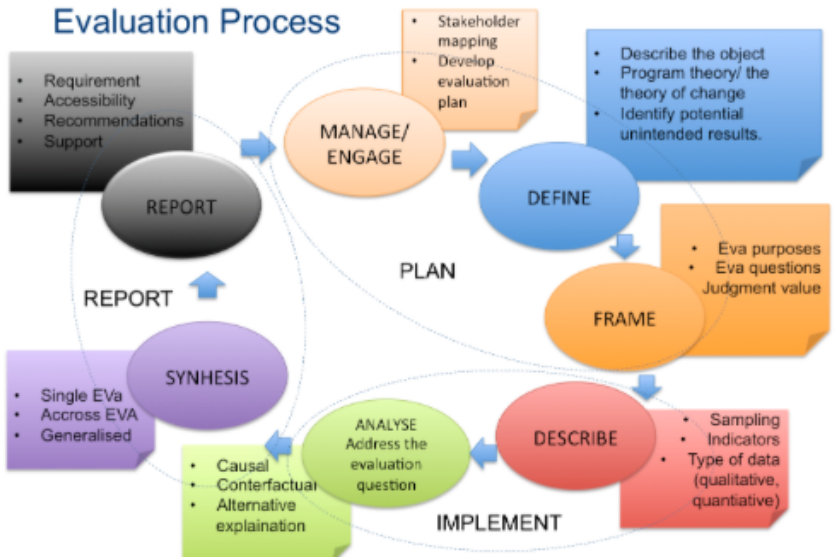

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Introduction– Economic methods

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: Cattle Surveillance

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- The EVA Tool
- Evaluation Concepts
- Economic Methods
- Evaluation Attributes

…on of Animal Health surveillance systems?

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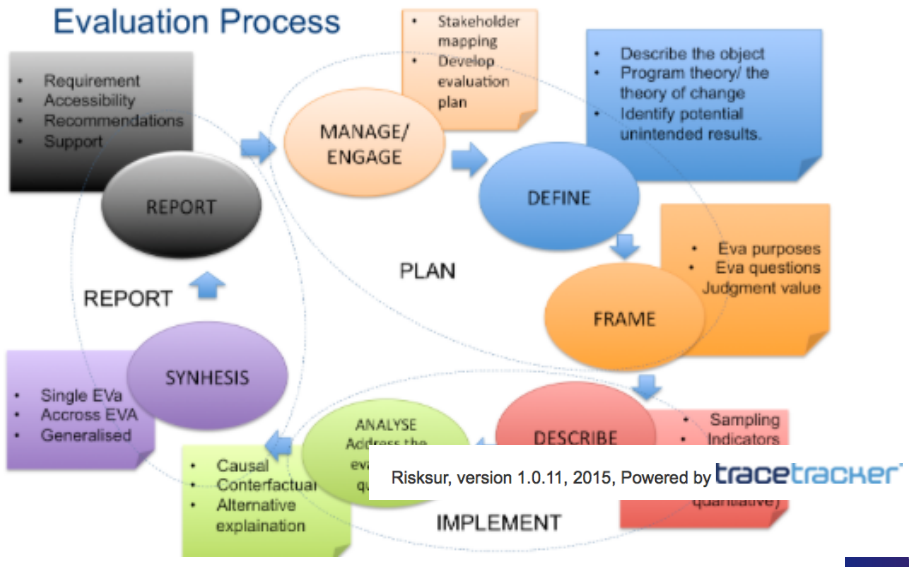

Risksur, version 1.0.11, 2015, Powered by tracetracker

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Introduction– Economic methods

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: Select one...
Current evaluation context: None

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This is a short description of the most common methods used in economic evaluation.

Edit

For more detailed information please go the economic evaluation methods EVA wiki page

Cost analysis	Estimating surveillance costs is often the first step in conducting an economic evaluation, whether it is cost-benefit analysis or cost-effectiveness analysis. It helps to determine the total costs of components, allows comparison between different component designs, can show the distribution of costs among surveillance activities and stakeholders involved as well as the proportion of fixed and variable costs.
Cost-effectiveness analysis	Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) allows comparing the effects of different possible surveillance alternatives in terms of cost per unit of outcome obtained, i.e. it aims to assess the outcome of an activity in non-monetary units in relation to its cost. Of course, to allow a comparison, effects should be measurable with the same type of physical units.
Cost benefit analysis	Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) aims to evaluate, in monetary terms, all types of costs and benefits of surveillance, direct and indirect, market and non-market values, in order to find out if it generates a positive net value. In CBA, direct costs and benefits are related to the direct effects resulting from animal health surveillance (e.g. resource use, animal health), while indirect costs and benefits are related to its wider positive or negative external effects (externalities), e.g. on the whole economy, on human health or on the general social welfare, on the environment. Some costs and benefits originate from goods and services created by surveillance and are valued through the market, i.e. their value is expressed through a market price. But some inputs, goods and services are not exchanged in a market (e.g. absence of pain or suffering) and therefore have

☆ Economic evaluation methods

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This page has been developed by B. Haesler, RVC

1. The economic evaluation of surveillance in relation to intervention and disease mitigation

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1. The economic evaluation of surveillance in relation to intervention and disease mitigation
2. Common economic evaluation methods applied to surveillance
   - 2.1 Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA)
   - 2.2 Least-cost analysis
   - 2.3 Cost-benefit analysis
     - 2.3.2 Quantifying surveillance benefits

In the three variable relationship of disease mitigation, surveillance and intervention, the latter two can either be economic **complements** or **substitutes**. Surveillance and intervention resources as **complements** means that they always go together in a given ratio and can be considered to be one input, for example as seen in a testing (surveillance) and culling (intervention) strategy. Surveillance and intervention as **substitutes** means that using more of one input will allow the use of less resources for the other to achieve the same loss avoidance. The most prominent example here is early warning surveillance that aims to enable early response and containment of disease.

For optimal efficiency, the *combined* cost of surveillance and intervention should be minimised for a given disease mitigation objective. A disease mitigation objective is typically expressed as a reduction in prevalence or incidence (e.g. "reduce prevalence of disease x in population y by 10%", "eradicate disease from population z"); both are technical measures of disease occurrence. If the value of loss avoidance is of interest (e.g. in a cost-benefit analysis), such prevalence or incidence reduction must be translated into the corresponding economic values of loss avoidance (Häsler and Howe 2012).

Any given level of value losses avoided may be obtained from different combinations of surveillance and intervention effort. In general, allocating more resources to surveillance should lead to better information about a disease threat which allows more targeted intervention. For example, identification of holdings or areas infected or at risk of disease, allows focusing treatment on those populations instead of choosing a blanket approach. Similarly, detecting a disease early through surveillance enables intervening at a point when the losses due to animal disease and disease spread are still limited, and resources required to tackle cases are lower than later in an outbreak.

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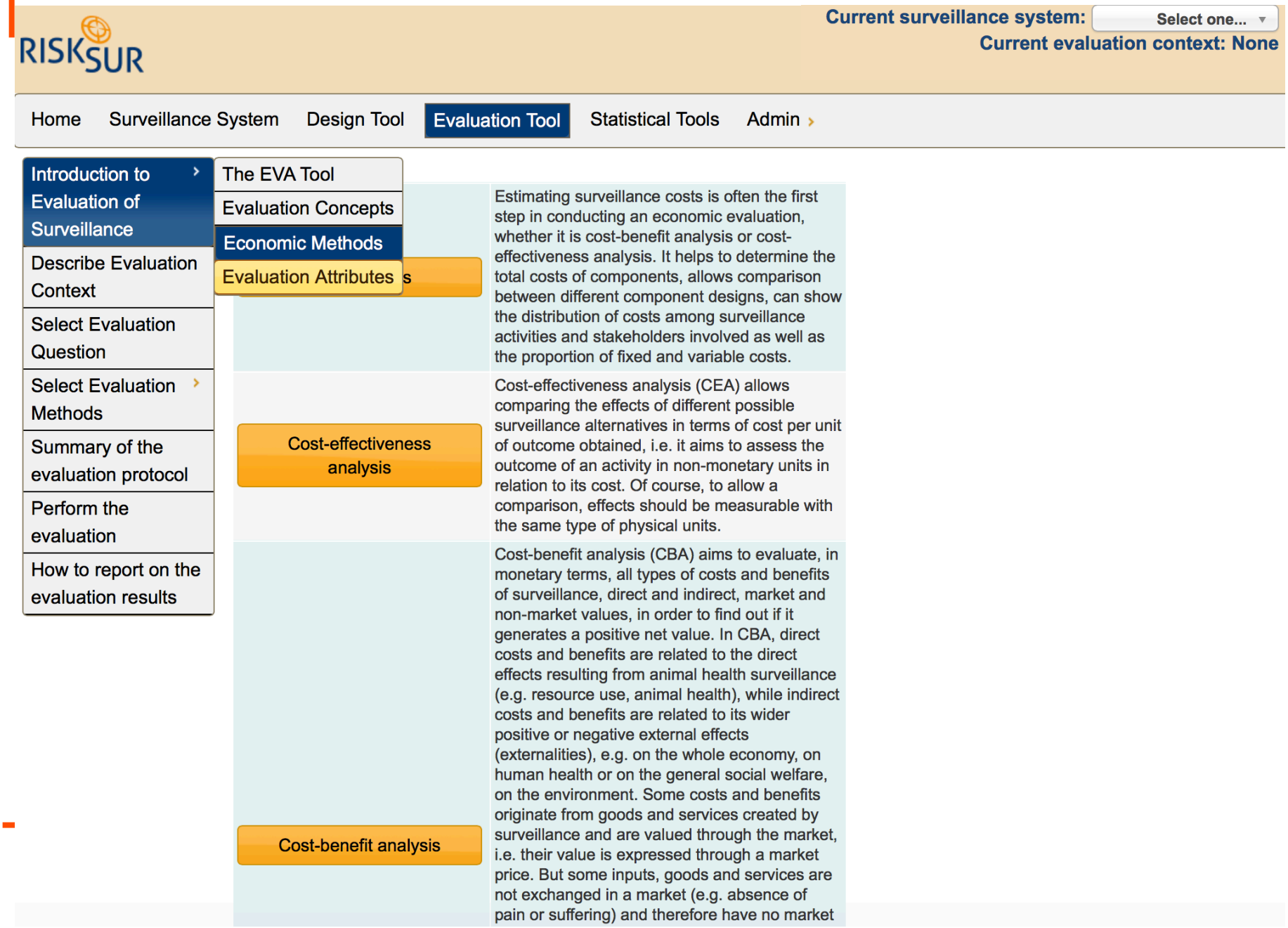
   - 3.2 *Implement (describe, document, analyses)* (soon)
     - Organisational attributes

Introduction– Economic methods



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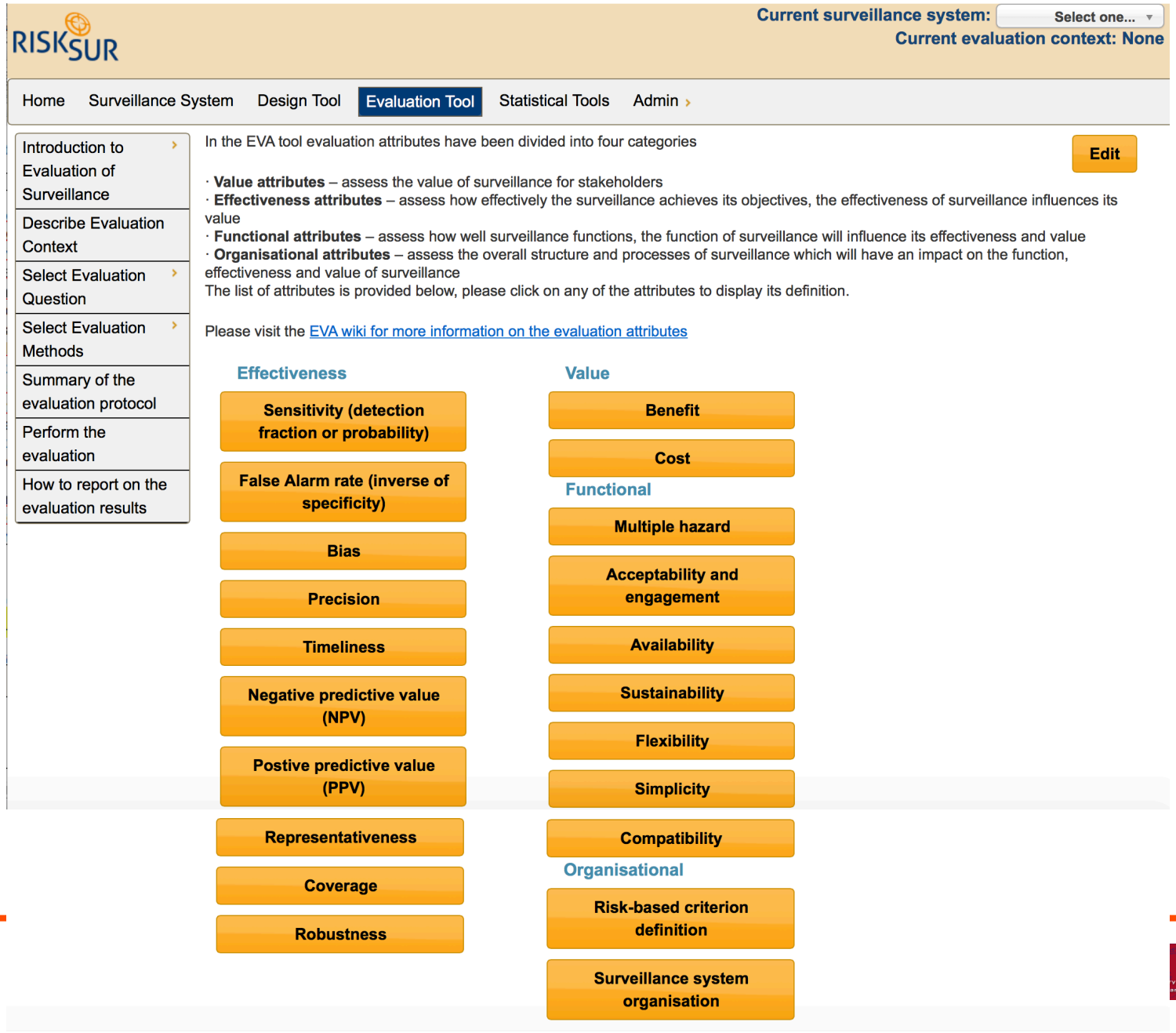
Introduction– Evaluation attributes



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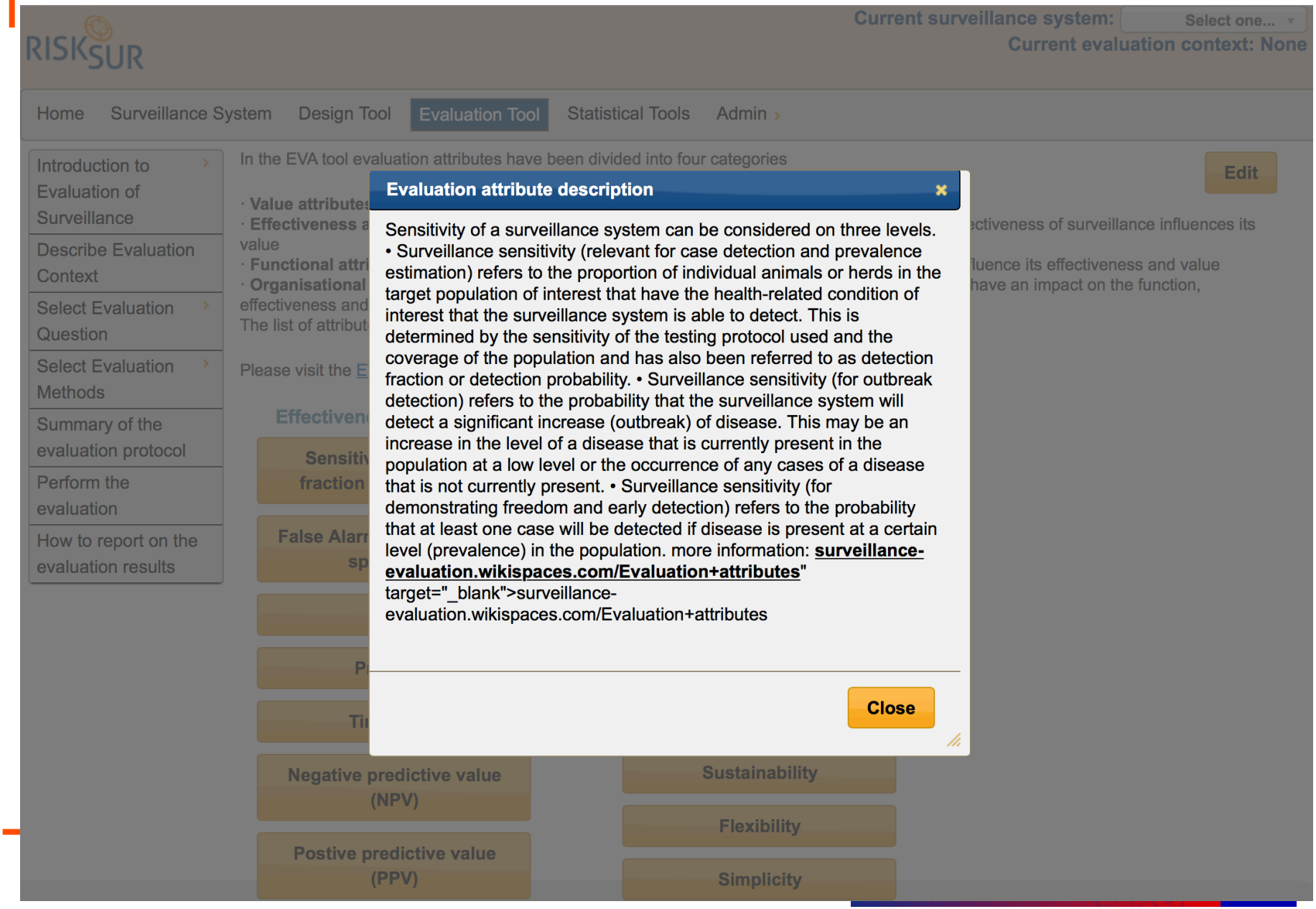
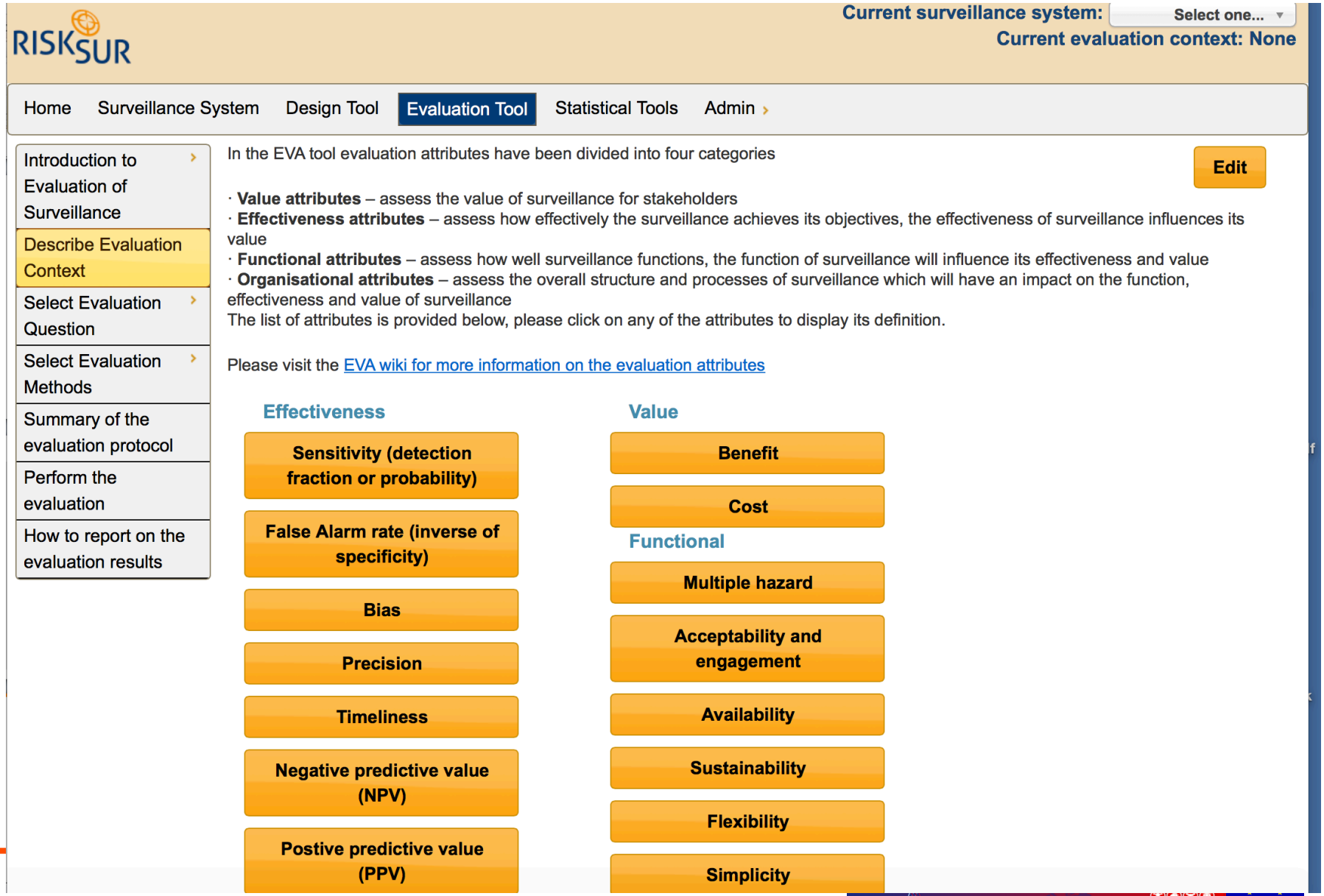


Introduction– Evaluation attributes



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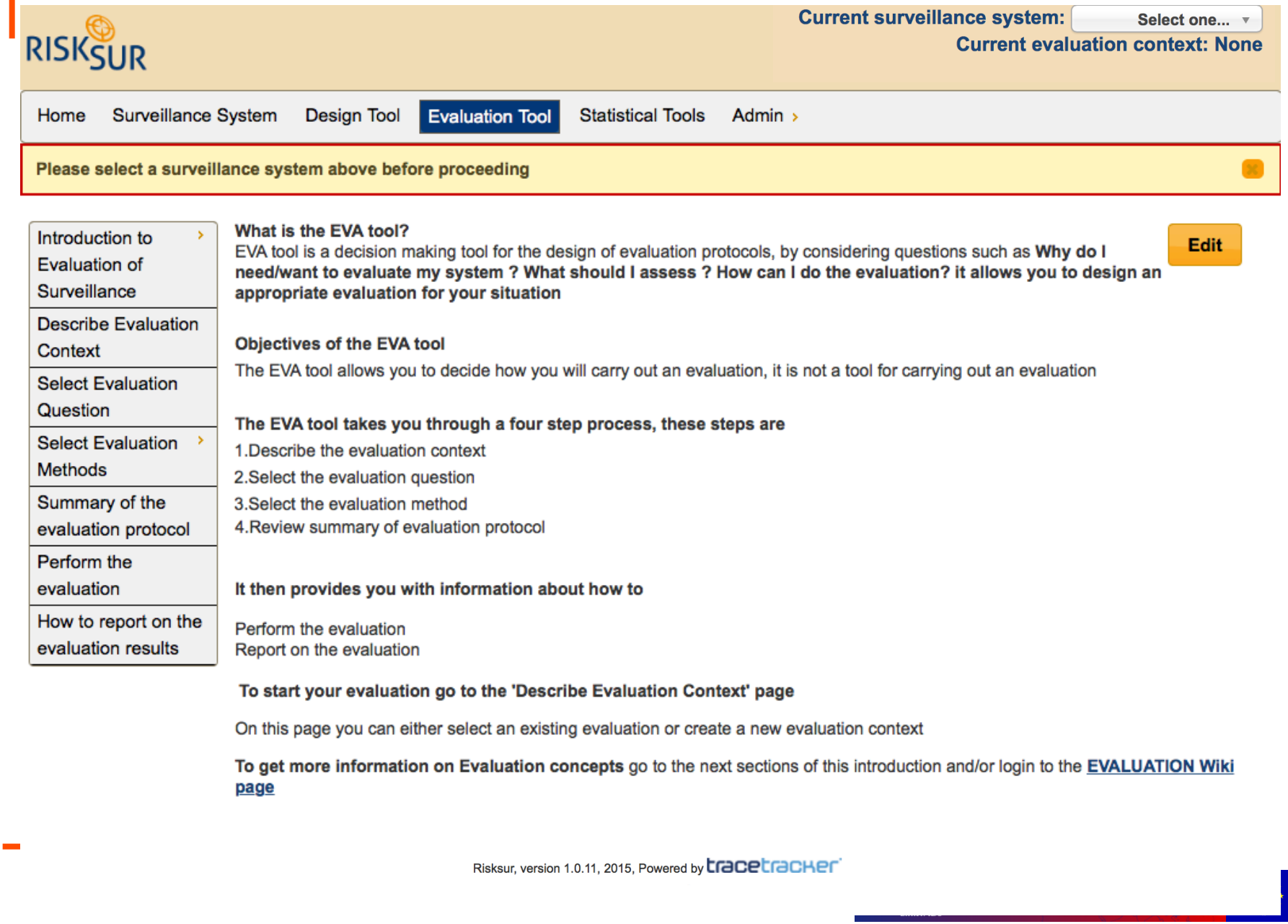
Describe Evaluation context



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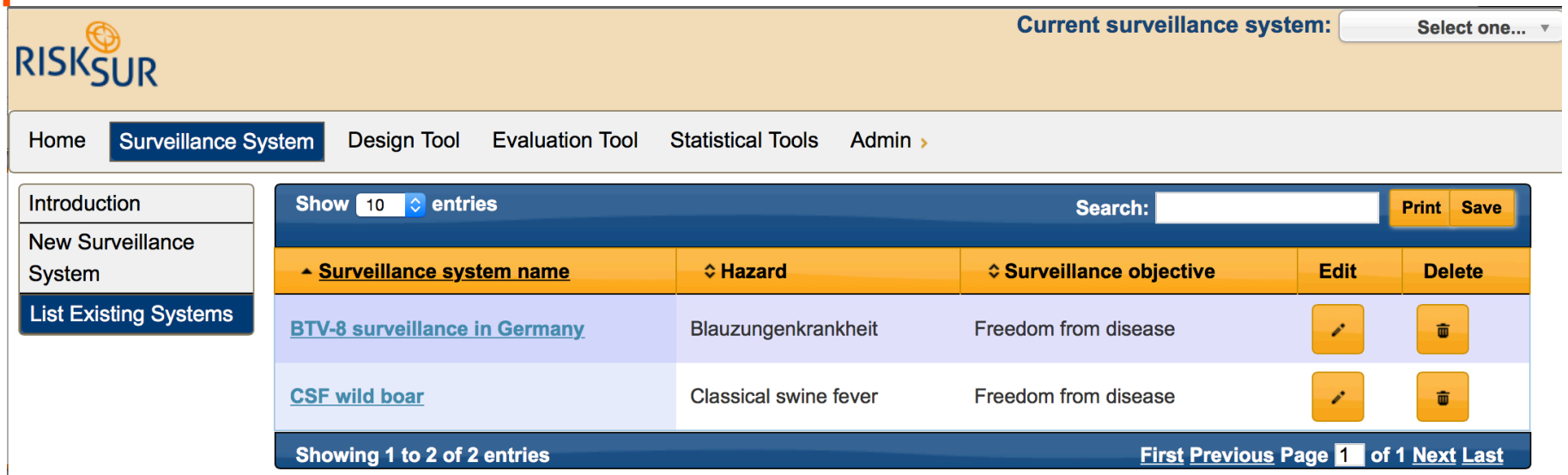
Select surveillance system



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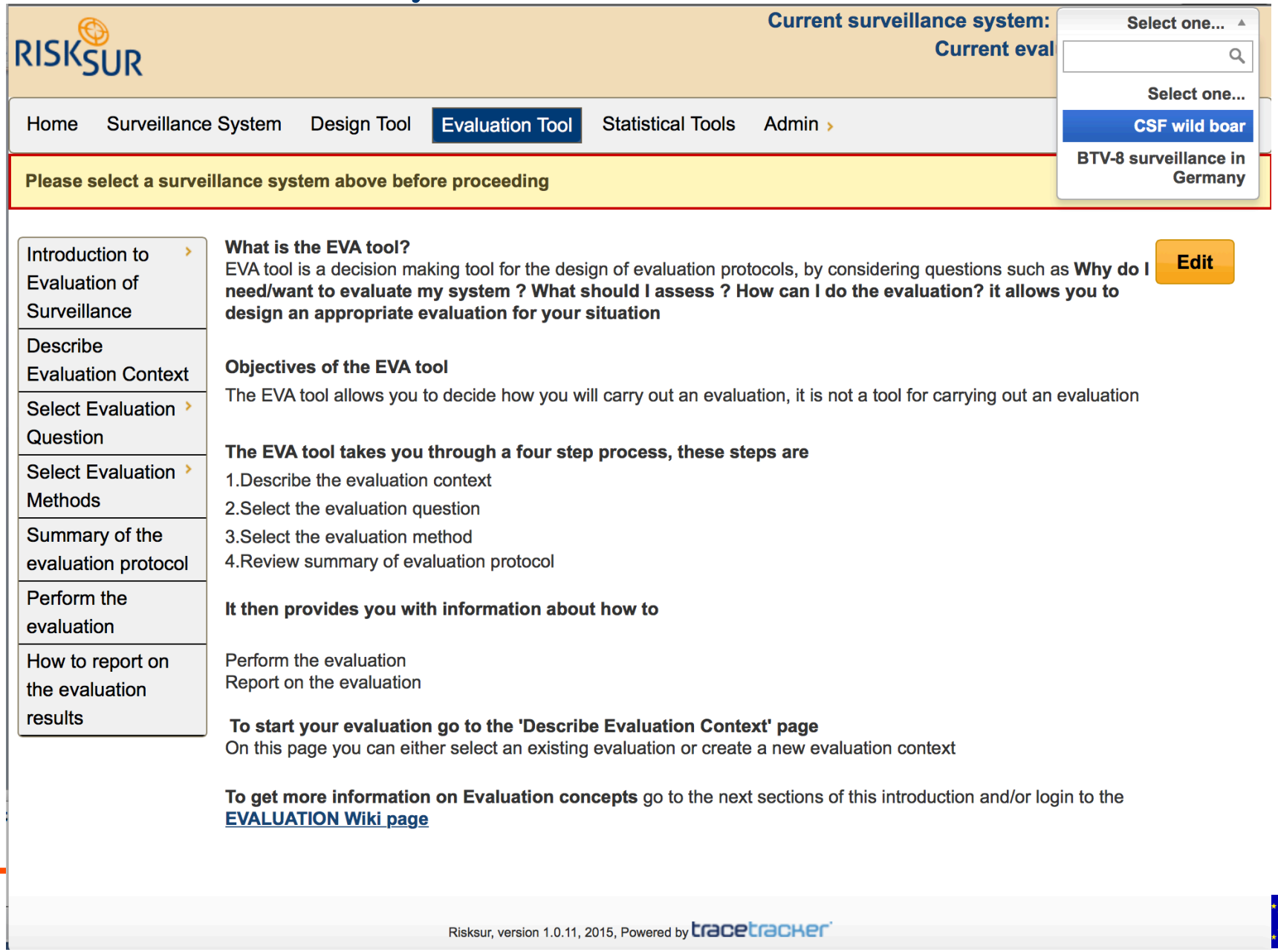
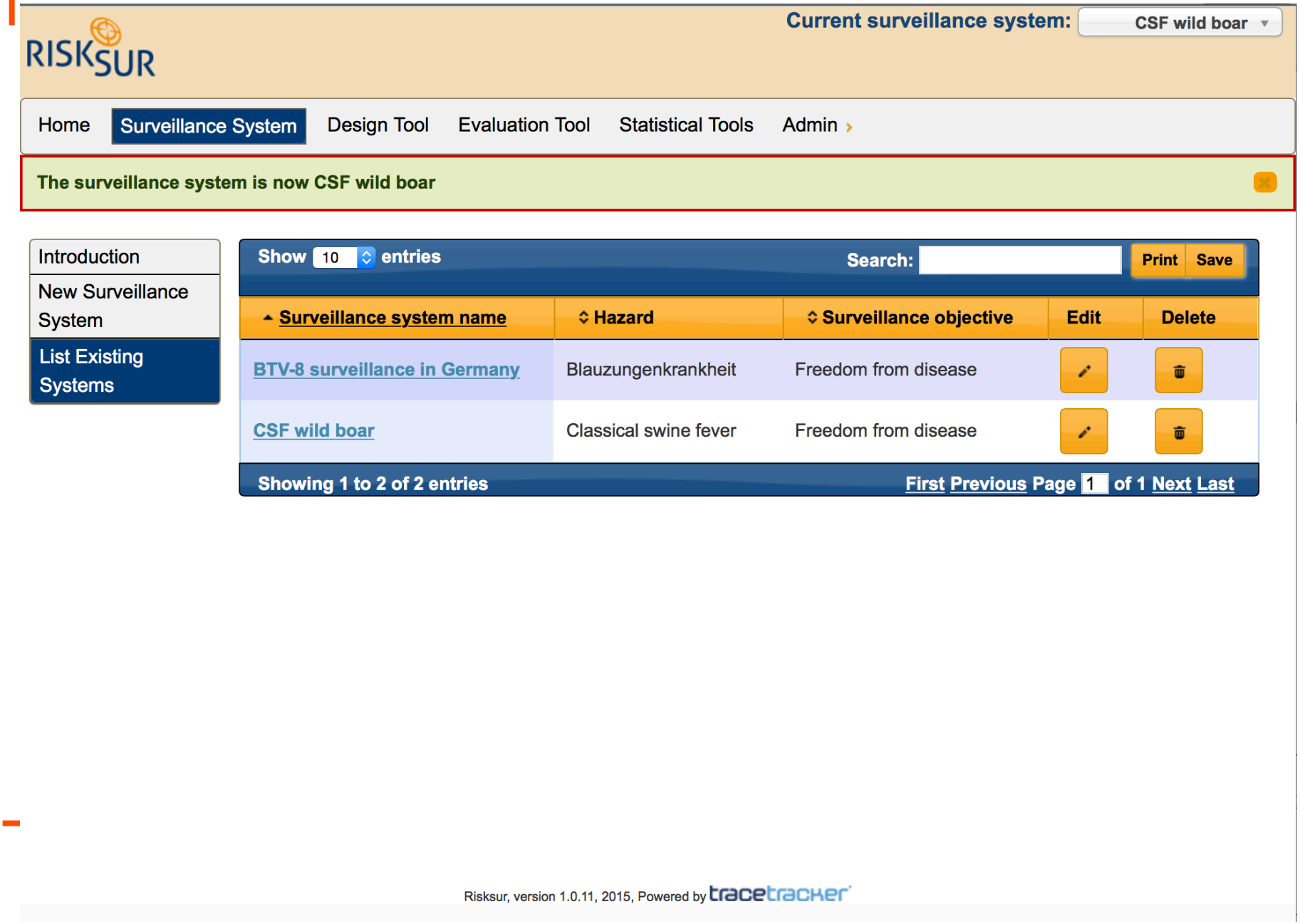


Select surveillance system



Describe Evaluation context

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar
Current evaluation context: None

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The evaluation context provides the background information that will help to make choices about how the evaluation needs to be carried out (Why? What? How?).

Edit

The table below lists the evaluations contexts that you have already created, you can either select an existing evaluation from this list or create a new evaluation context by selecting the 'Create new evaluation context' button

For more information please visit the EVA wiki page on evaluation context.

Create new evaluation context

Show 10 entries Search:

Evaluation name	Surveillance System	Evaluation Question		
ASF surveillance in Poland	CSF wild boar	Assess whether one or more surveillance component(s) is/are capable of meeting a technical effectiveness target		
CSF in wild boar	CSF wild boar	Assess the costs and effectiveness of surveillance components (out of two or more) to determine which achieves a defined effectiveness target at least cost, the effectiveness needs to be determined		
Evaluation of different surveillance strategies fo	CSF wild boar	Assess the costs and effectiveness of surveillance components (out of two or more) to determine which achieves a defined effectiveness target at least cost, the effectiveness needs to be determined		

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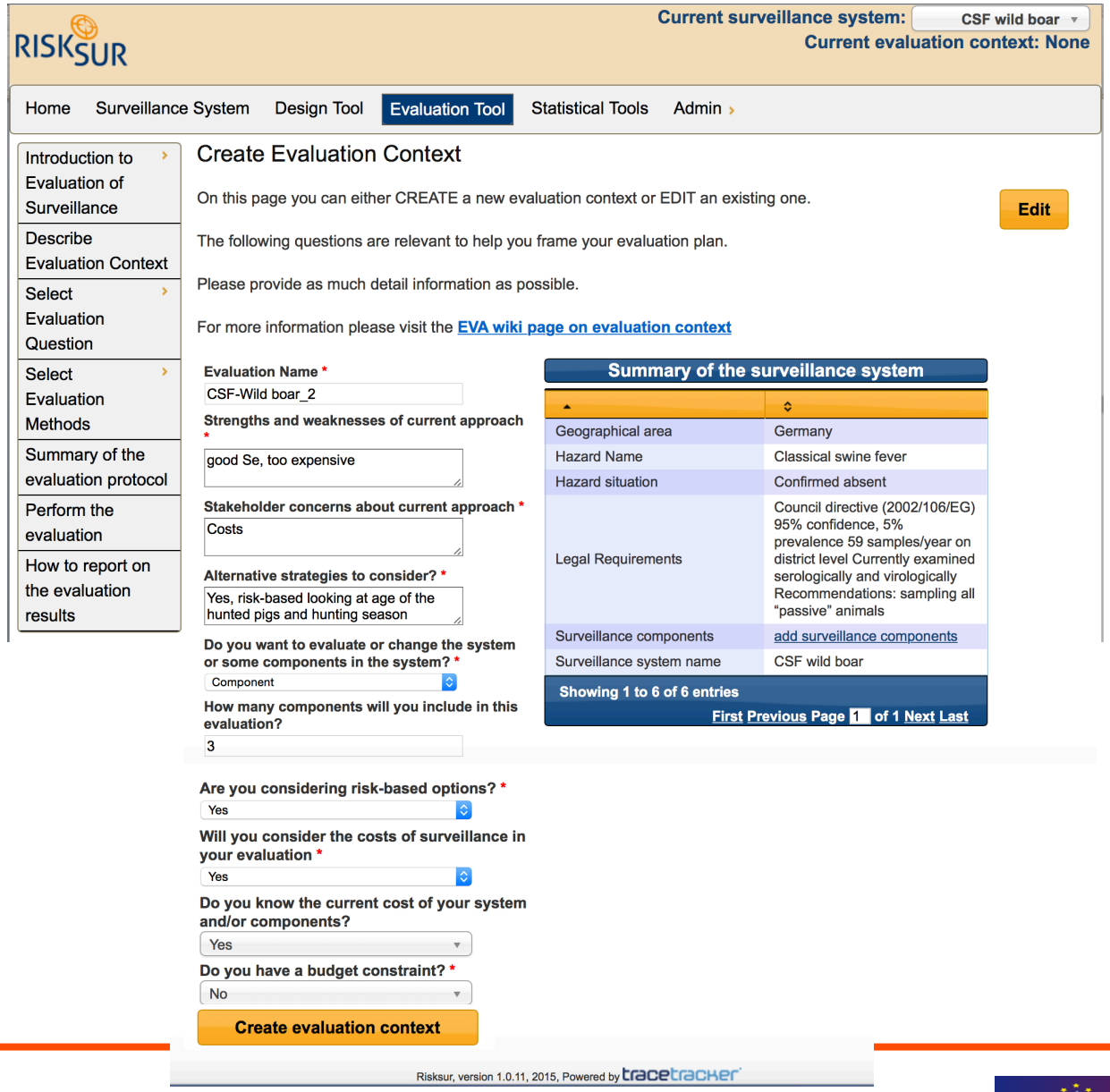
Describe Evaluation context



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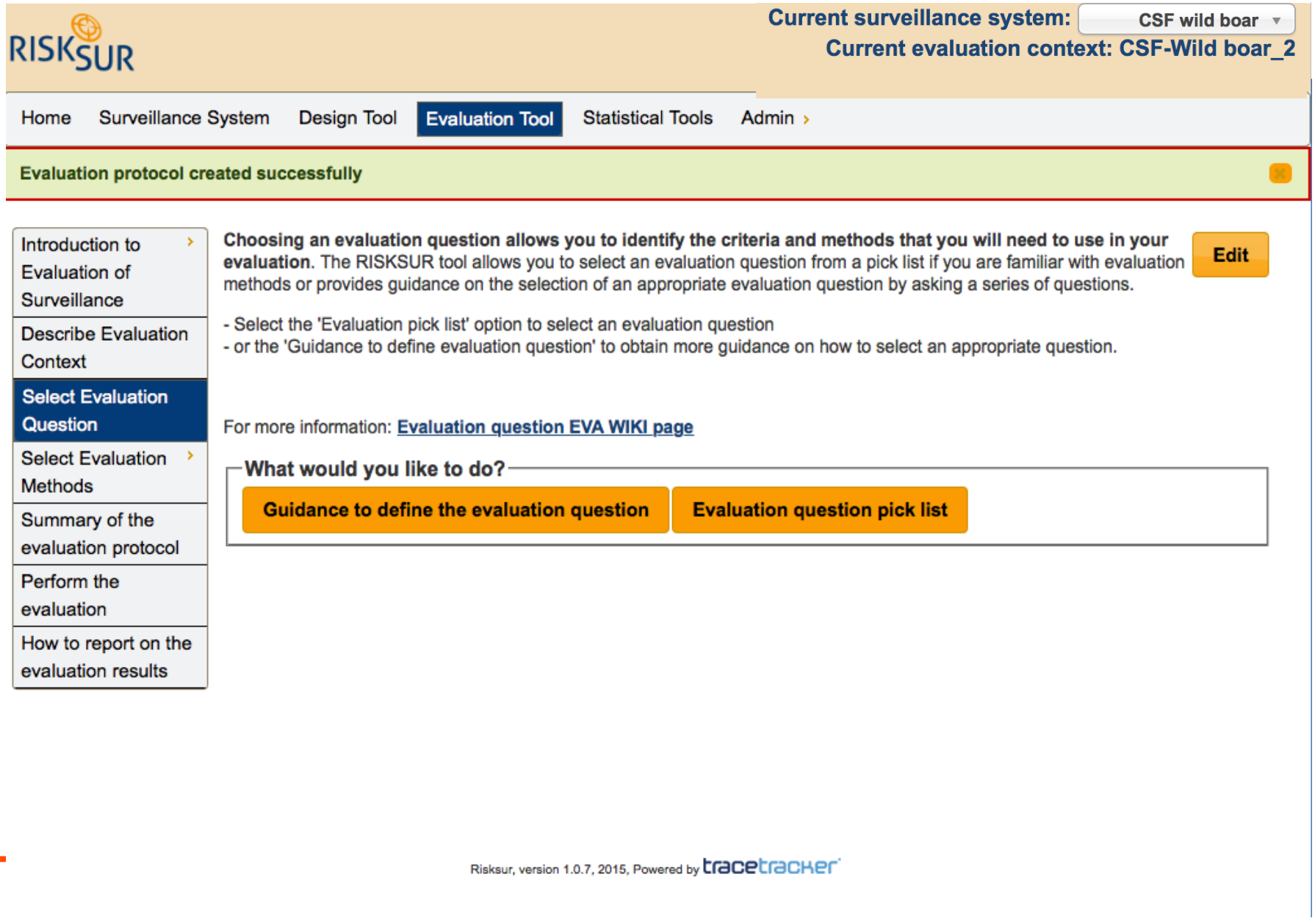
Describe Evaluation context



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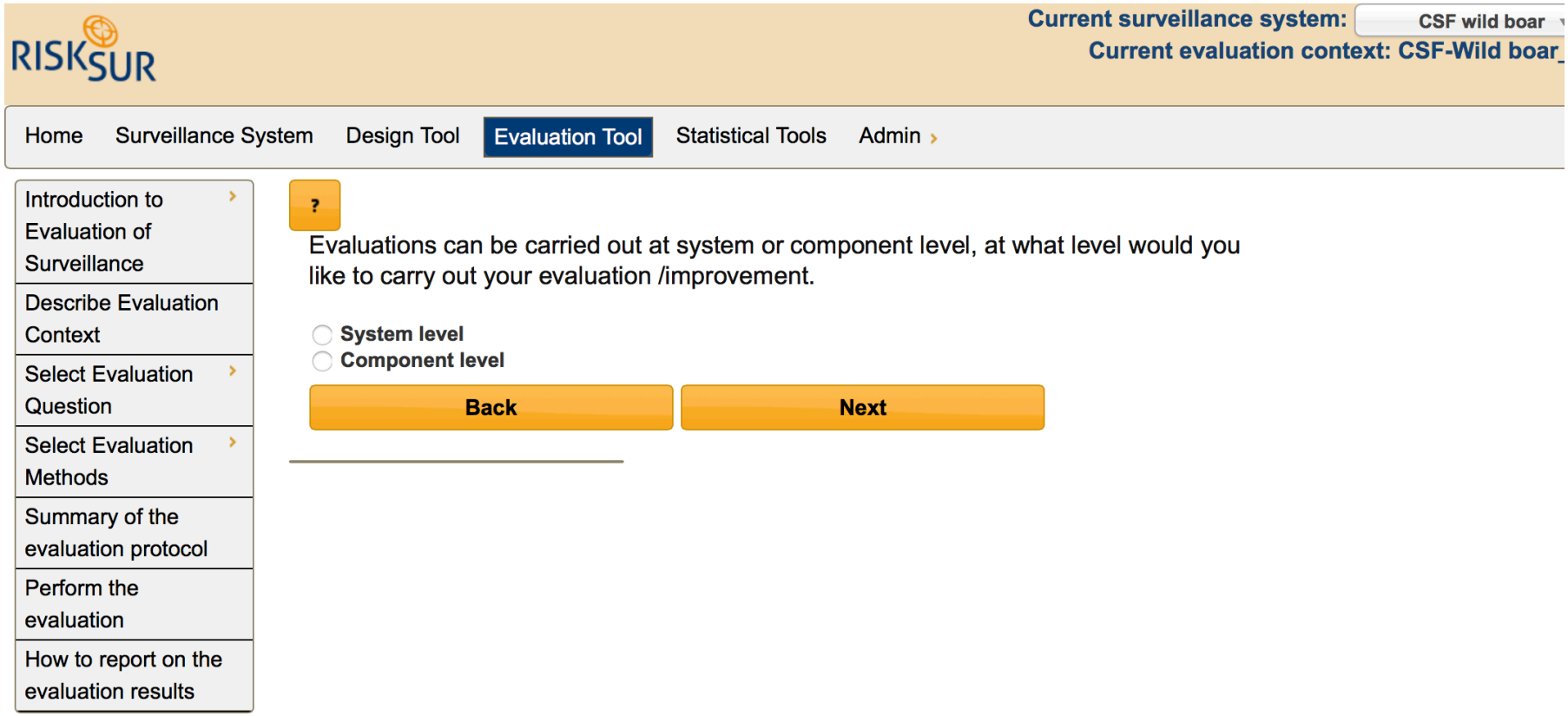
Select Evaluation question



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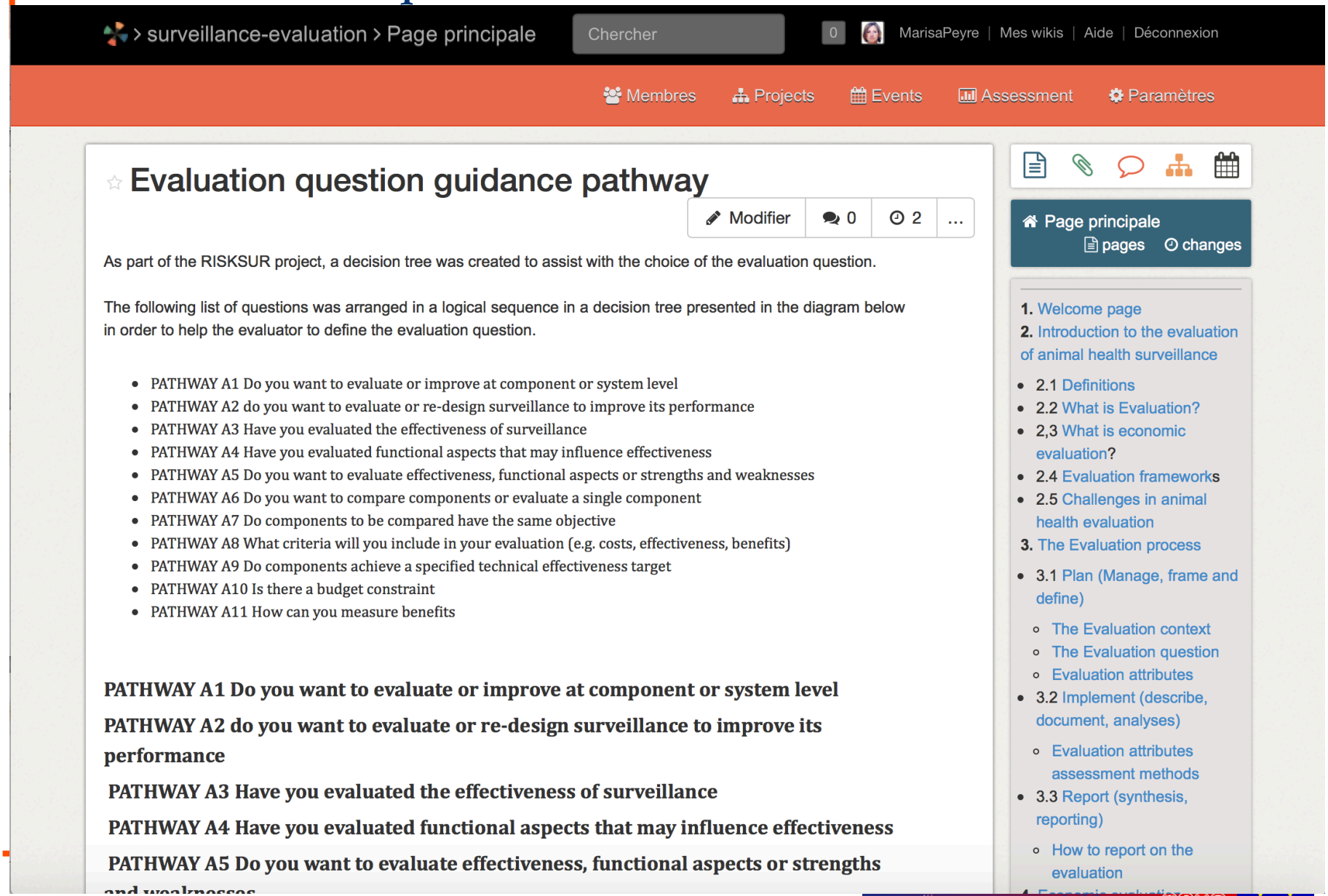

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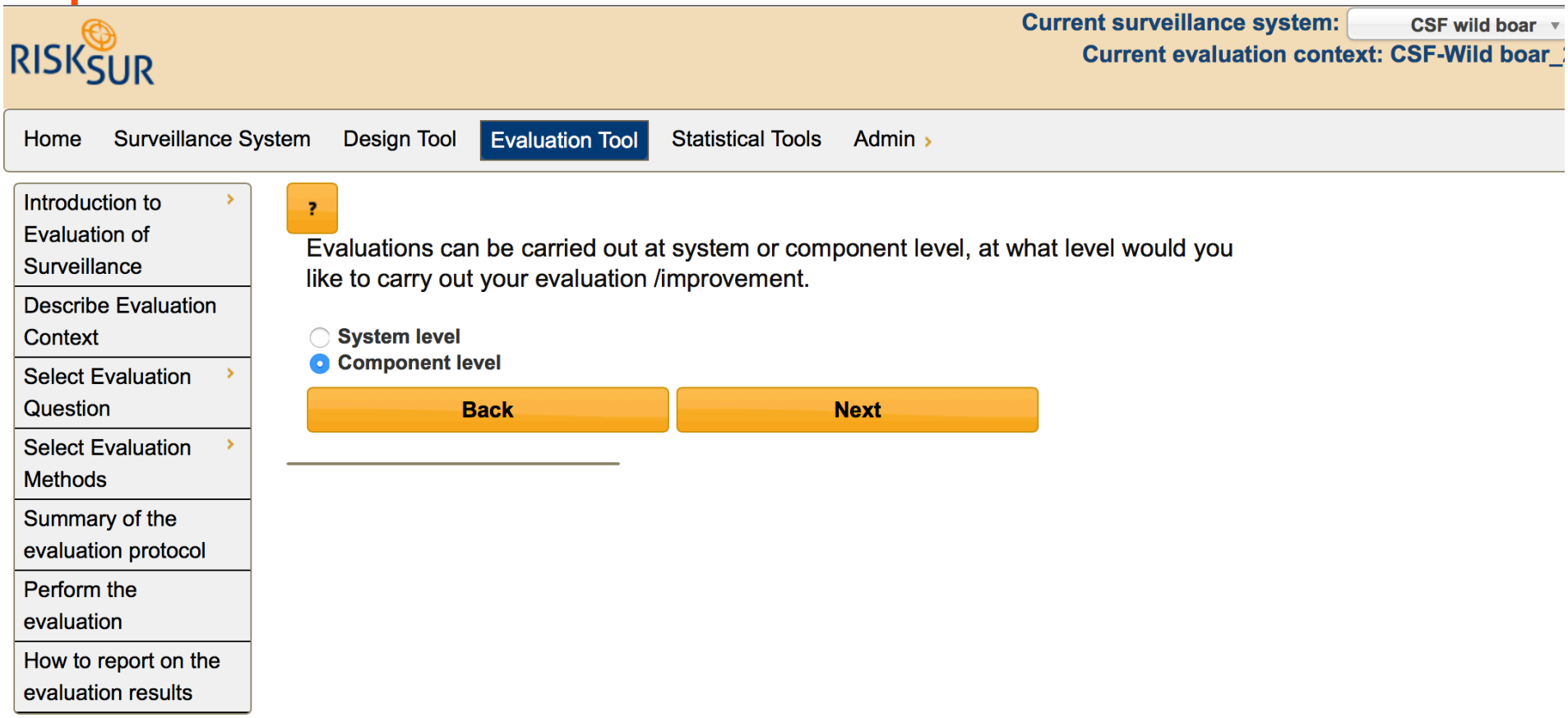

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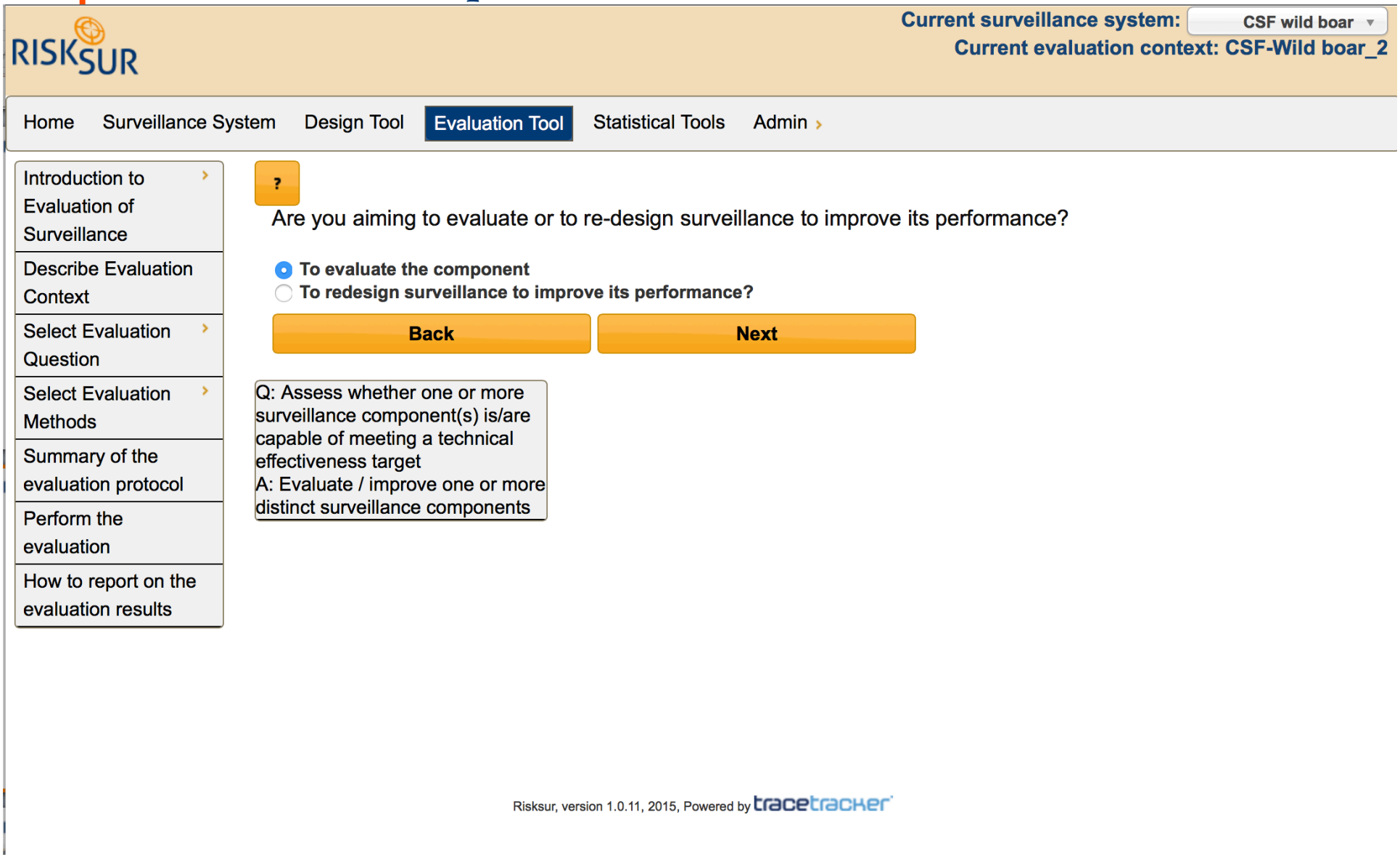

Select Evaluation question

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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?

What do you want to evaluate

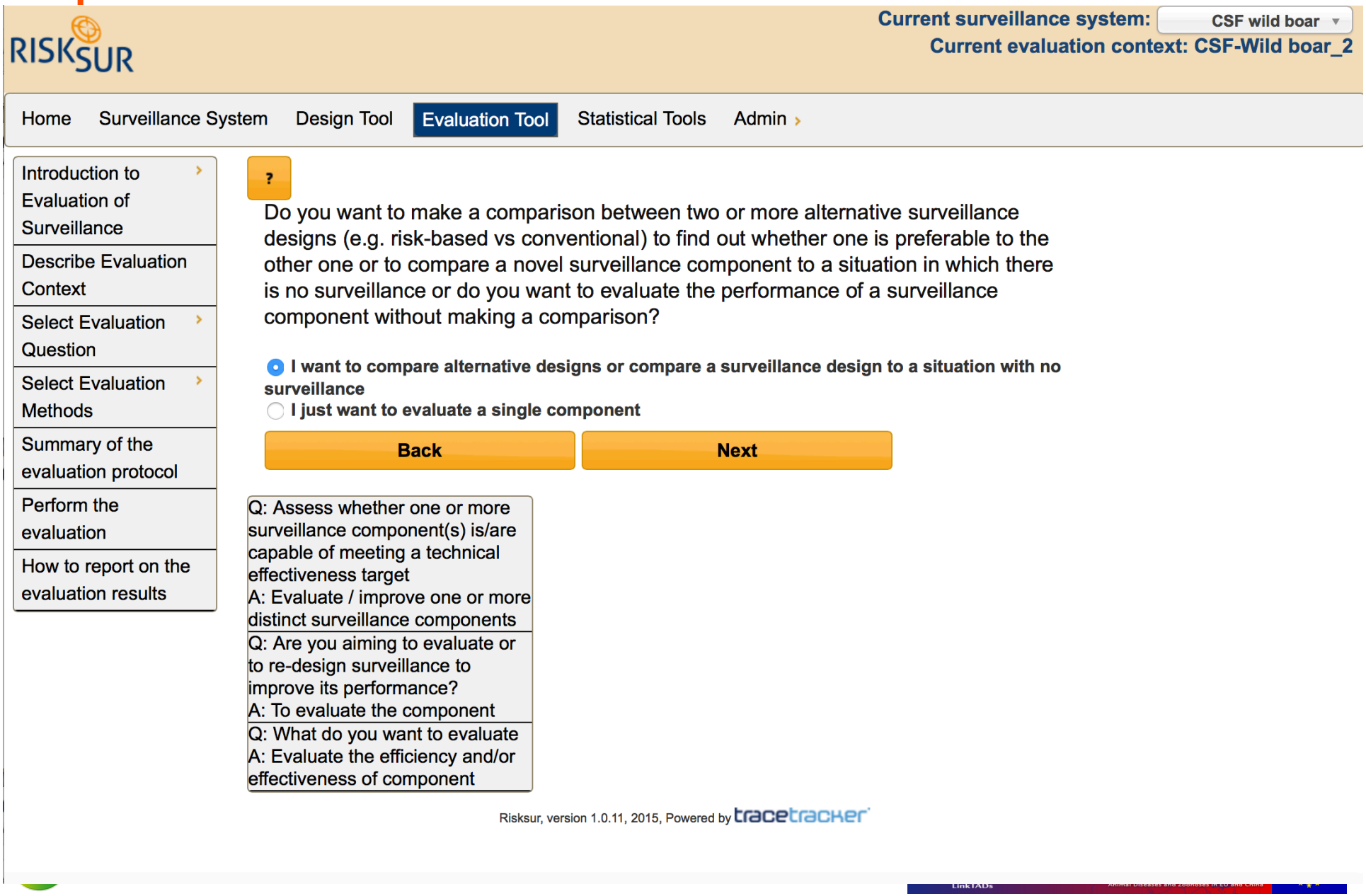
- (•) **Evaluate the efficiency and/or effectiveness of component**
- ( ) **To evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the structure, function and processes of the component**
- ( ) **To evaluate the functional aspects of the component that may influence its effectiveness.**

Back **Next**

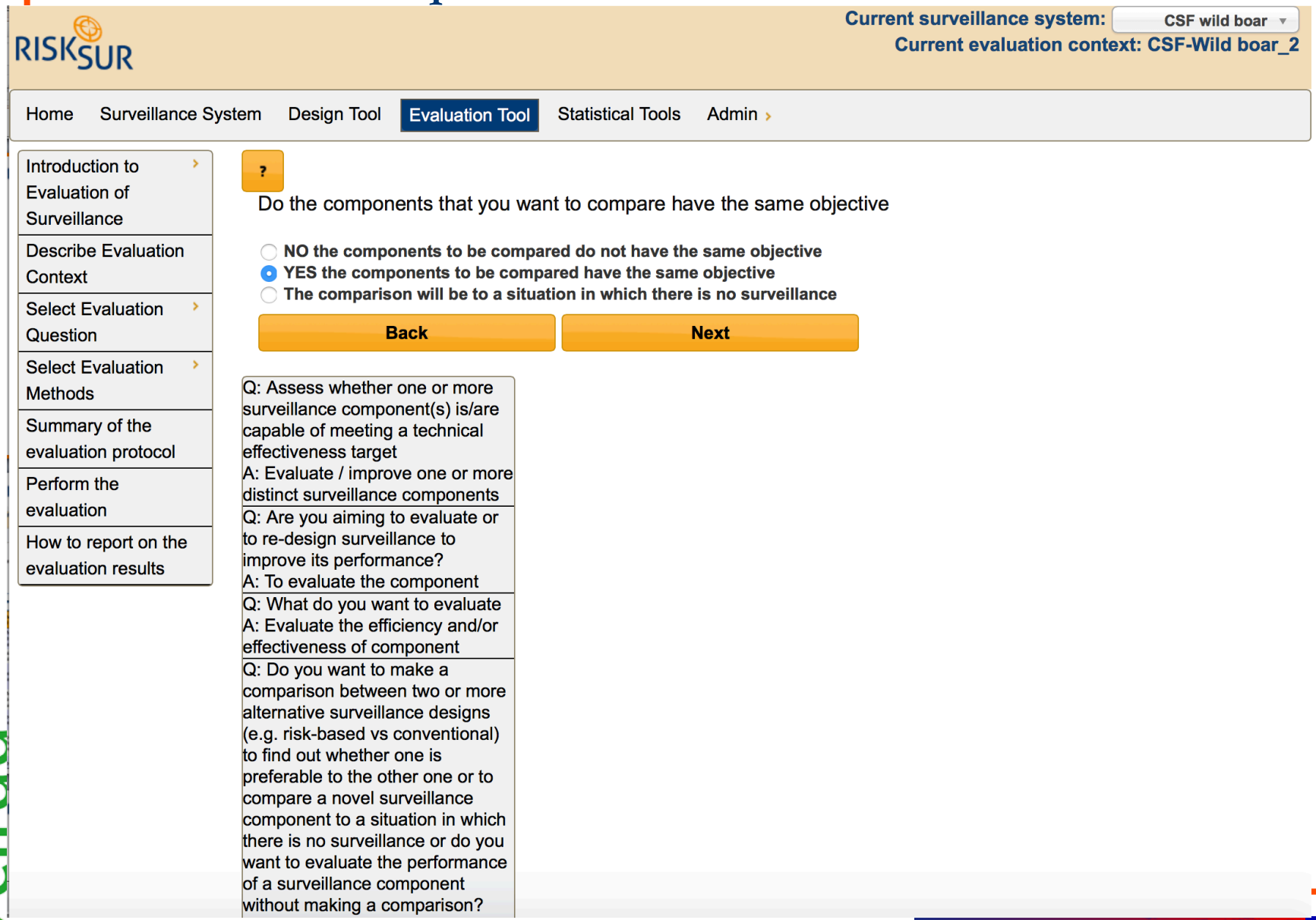
Q: Assess whether one or more surveillance component(s) is/are capable of meeting a technical effectiveness target
A: Evaluate / improve one or more distinct surveillance components

Q: Are you aiming to evaluate or to re-design surveillance to improve its performance?
A: To evaluate the component

Select Evaluation question



Select Evaluation question



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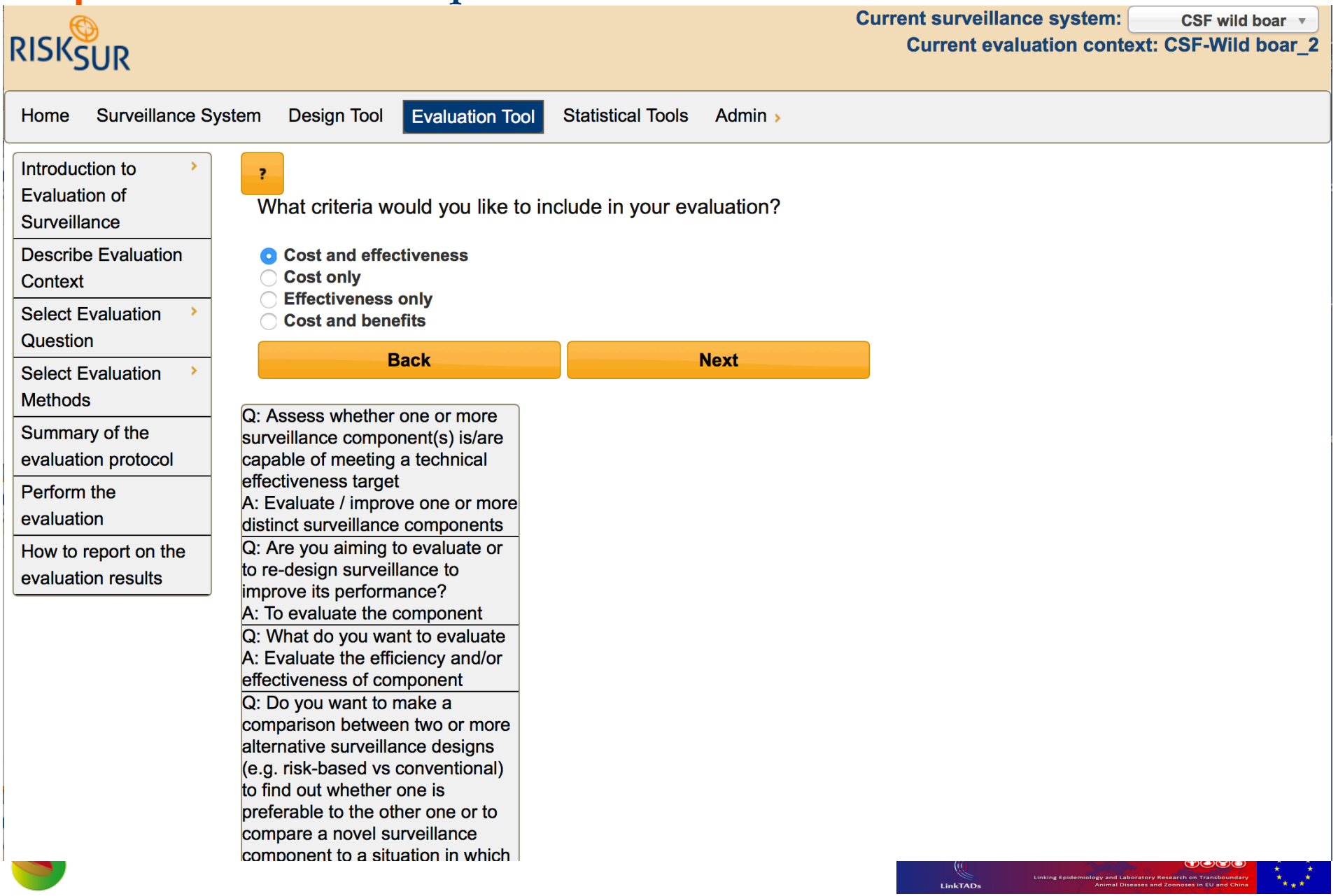
Select Evaluation question



Select Evaluation question

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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?

Do you want to assess and compare the cost of components that achieve specified technical effectiveness target or assess the cost and effectiveness of components without specifying a technical effectiveness target?

- (●) **Assess whether components achieve a specified technical effectiveness**
- ( ) **NO, technical effectiveness target will not be specified.**

Back **Next**

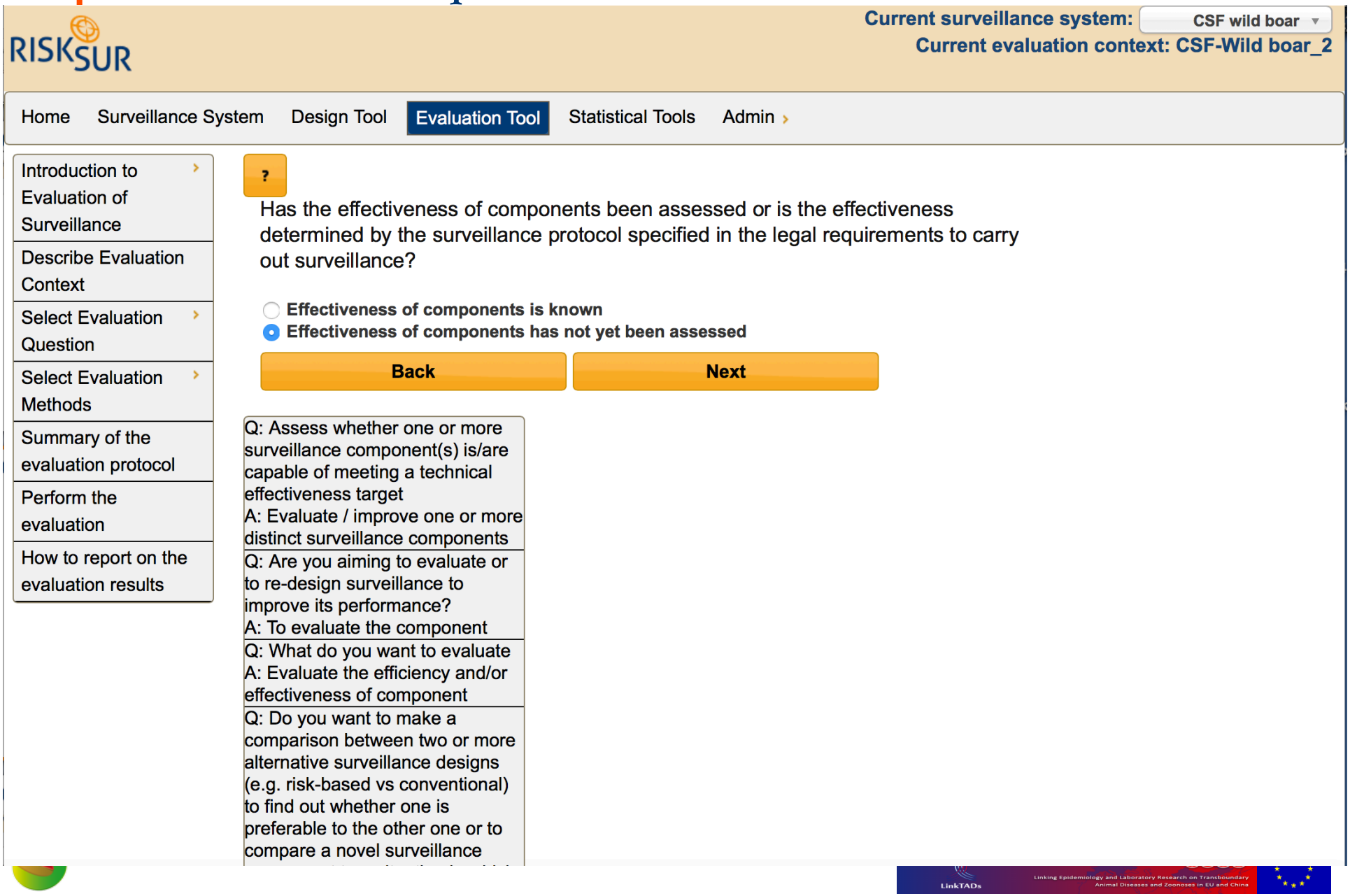
Q: Assess whether one or more surveillance component(s) is/are capable of meeting a technical effectiveness target
A: Evaluate / improve one or more distinct surveillance components

Q: Are you aiming to evaluate or to re-design surveillance to improve its performance?
A: To evaluate the component

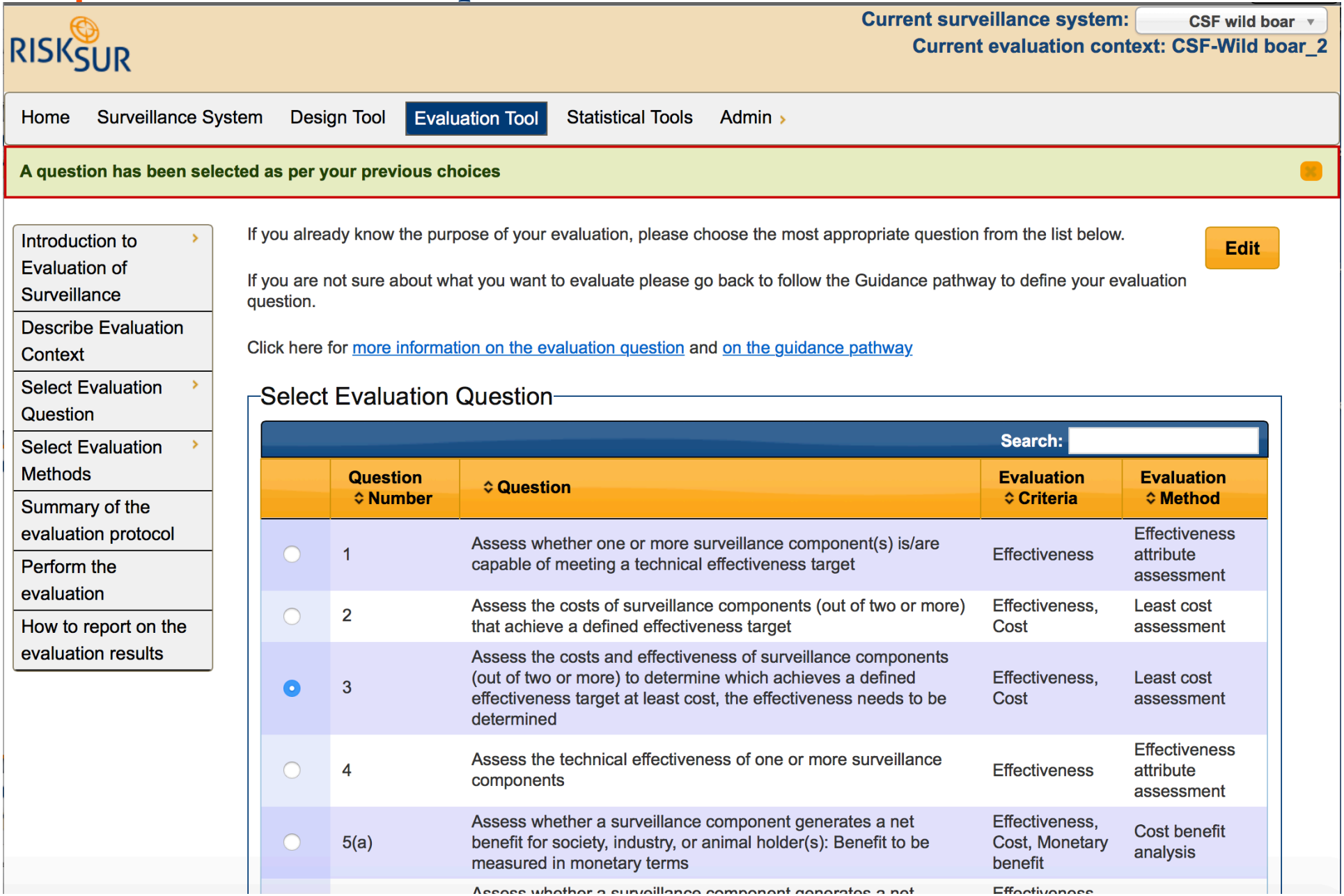
Q: What do you want to evaluate
A: Evaluate the efficiency and/or effectiveness of component

Q: Do you want to make a comparison between two or more alternative surveillance designs (e.g. risk-based vs conventional) to find out whether one is preferable to the other one or to compare a novel surveillance

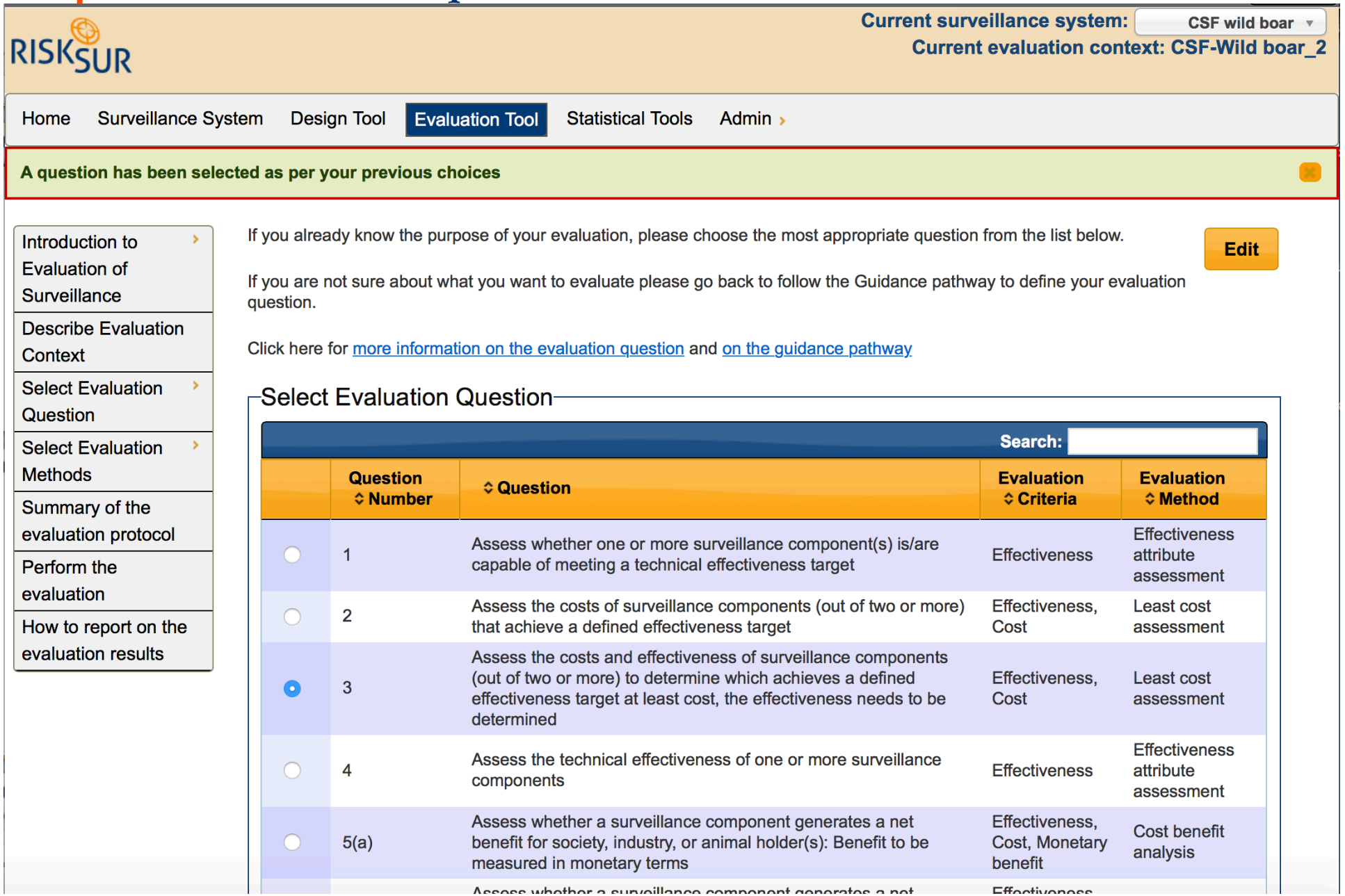
Select Evaluation question



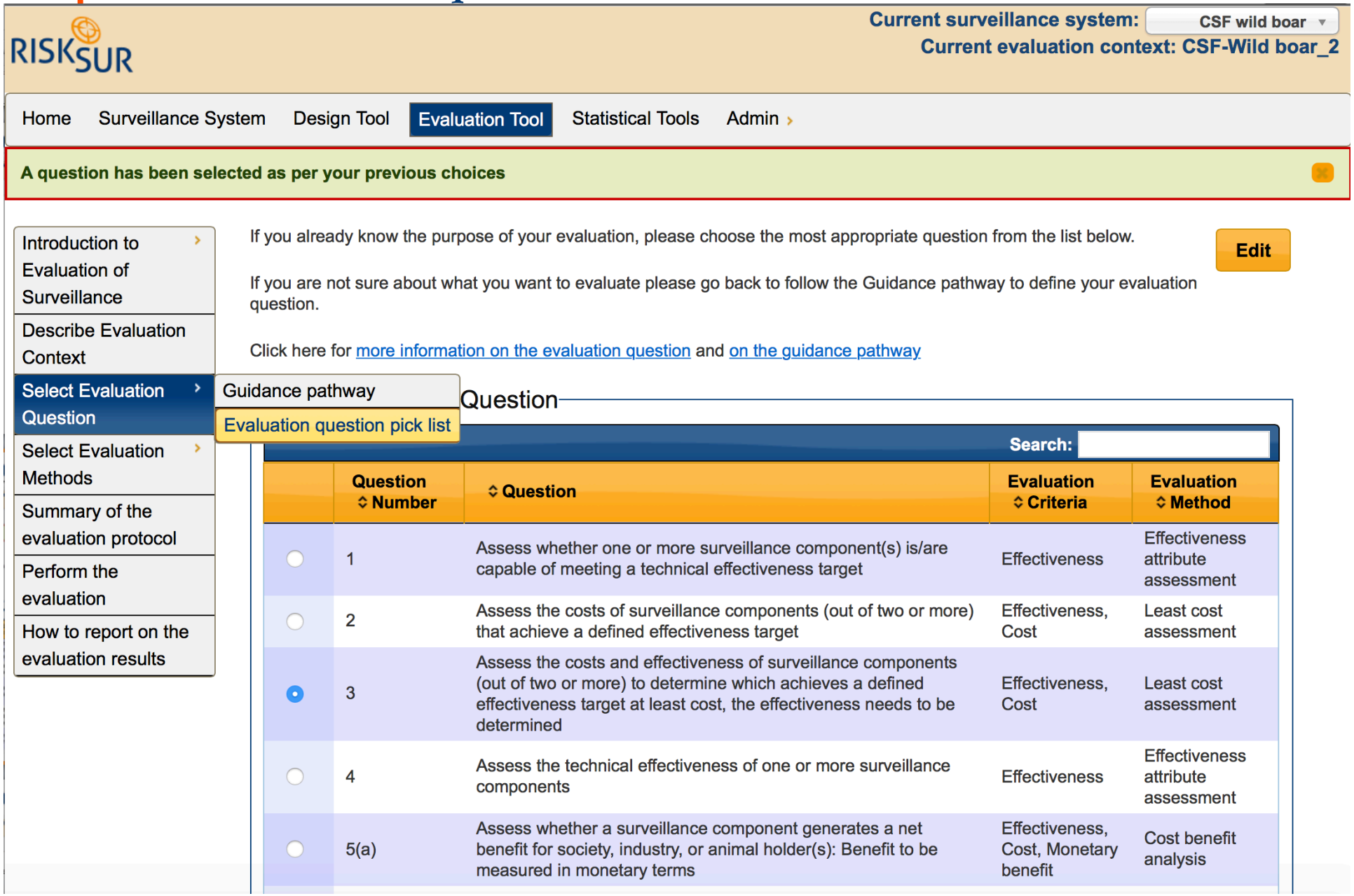
Select Evaluation question



Select Evaluation question



Select Evaluation question



Select Evaluation question

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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If you already know the purpose of your evaluation, please choose the most appropriate question from the list below.

Edit

If you are not sure about what you want to evaluate please go back to follow the Guidance pathway to define your evaluation question.

Click here for more information on the evaluation question and on the guidance pathway

Select Evaluation Question

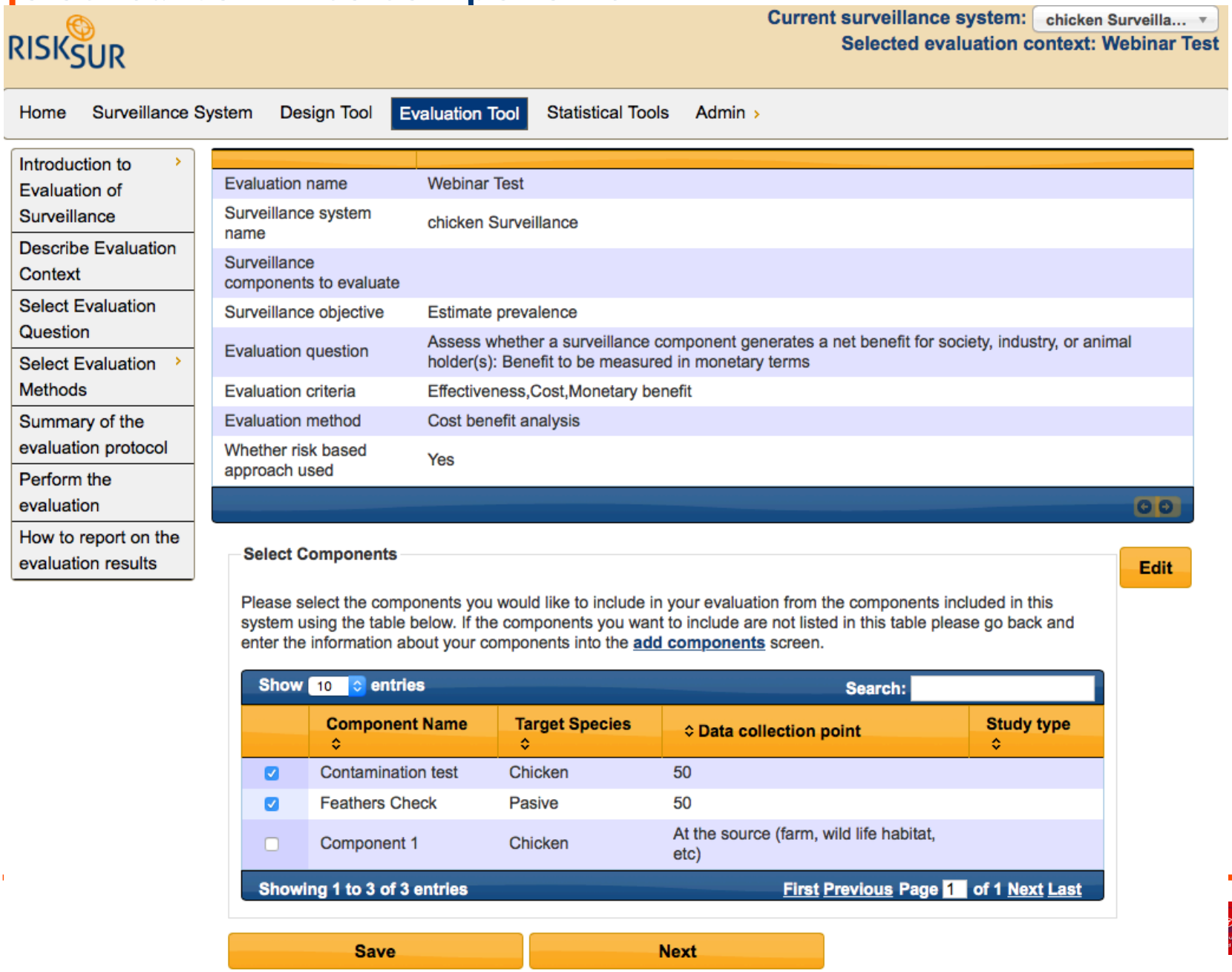
Search:

	Question Number	Question	Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Method
○	1	Assess whether one or more surveillance component(s) is/are capable of meeting a technical effectiveness target	Effectiveness	Effectiveness attribute assessment
○	2	Assess the costs of surveillance components (out of two or more) that achieve a defined effectiveness target	Effectiveness, Cost	Least cost assessment
◉	3	Assess the costs and effectiveness of surveillance components (out of two or more) to determine which achieves a defined effectiveness target at least cost, the effectiveness needs to be determined	Effectiveness, Cost	Least cost assessment
○	4	Assess the technical effectiveness of one or more surveillance components	Effectiveness	Effectiveness attribute assessment
○	5(a)	Assess whether a surveillance component generates a net benefit for society, industry, or animal holder(s): Benefit to be measured in monetary terms	Effectiveness, Cost, Monetary benefit	Cost benefit analysis
○	5(b)	Assess whether a surveillance component generates a net benefit for society, industry, or animal holder(s): Benefit to be measured in non-monetary terms (effectiveness is one type of non-monetary benefit)	Effectiveness, Cost, Non monetary benefit	Cost effectiveness analysis

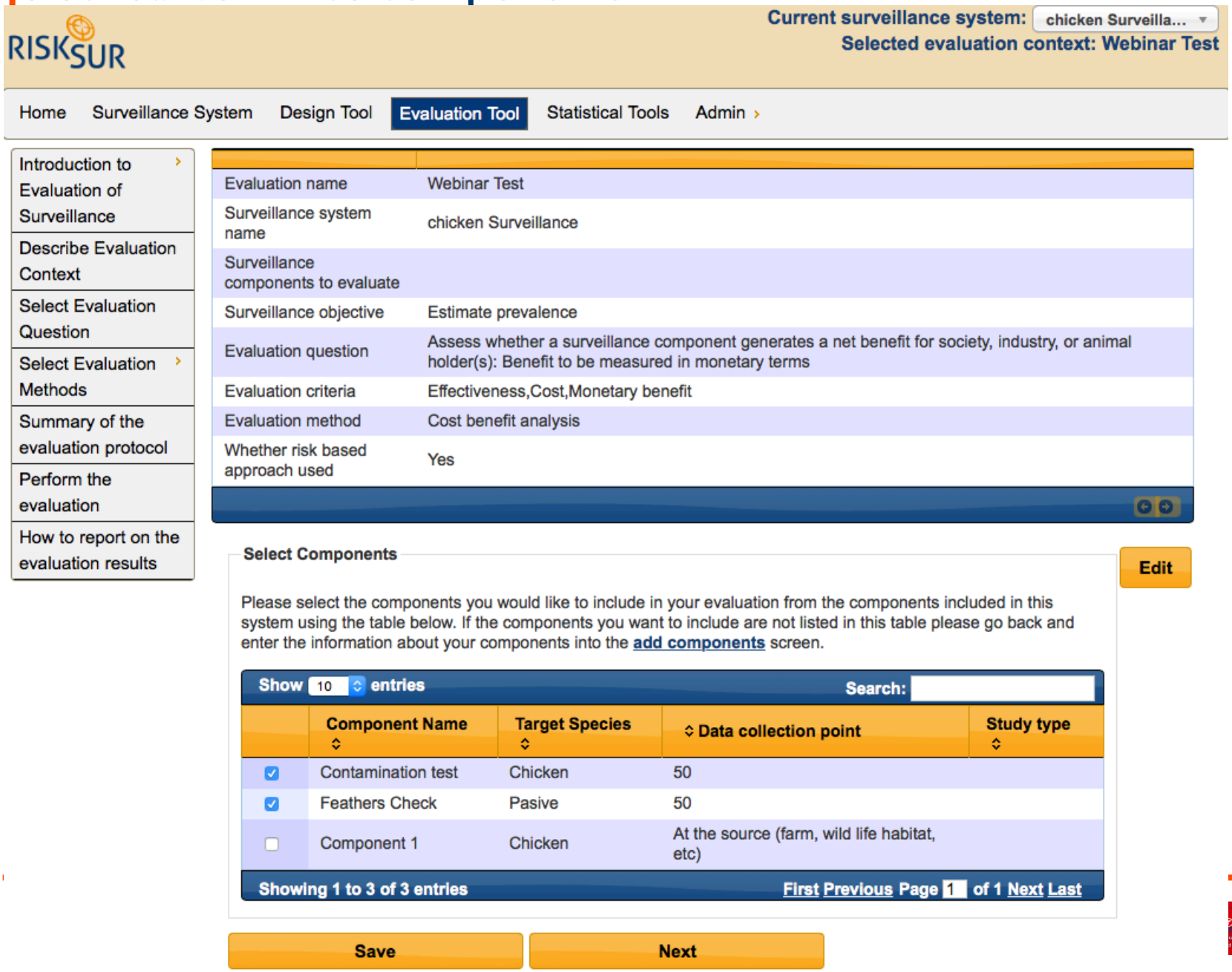
Select Evaluation question

○	5(c)	industry, or animal holder(s): Benefit to be measured in both monetary and non-monetary terms (effectiveness is one type of non-monetary benefit)	Cost, Monetary benefit, Non monetary benefit	analysis, Cost effectiveness analysis
○	6(a)	Identify the surveillance component (out of two or more) that generates the biggest net benefit for society, industry, or animal holder(s) and benefit to be measured in monetary terms	Effectiveness, Cost, Monetary benefit	Cost benefit analysis
○	6(b)	Identify the surveillance component (out of two or more) that generates the biggest net benefit for society, industry, or animal holder(s) and benefit to be measured in non-monetary terms or to be expressed as an effectiveness measure	Effectiveness, Cost, Non monetary benefit	Cost effectiveness analysis
○	6(c)	Identify the surveillance component (out of two or more) that generates the biggest net benefit for society, industry, or animal holder(s) and benefit to be measured in both monetary and non-monetary terms (or to be expressesed as an effectiveness measure)	Effectiveness, Cost, Monetary benefit, Non monetary benefit	Cost benefit analysis, Cost effectiveness analysis
○	7(a)	Identify the surveillance component (out of two or more) that generates the biggest net benefit for society, industry, or animal holder(s): Benefit to be measured in monetary terms	Effectiveness, Cost, Monetary benefit	Cost benefit analysis
○	7(b)	Identify the surveillance component (out of two or more) that generates the biggest net benefit for society, industry, or animal holder(s) under a budget constraint Budget constraint and benefit to be measured in non-monetary terms (effectiveness is one type of non-monetary benefit)	Cost, Non monetary benefit	Cost effectiveness analysis
○	7(c)	Identify the surveillance component (out of two or more) that generates the biggest net benefit for society, industry, or animal holder(s): Benefit to be measured in both monetary and non-monetary terms (effectiveness is one type of non-monetary benefit)	Effectiveness, Cost, Monetary benefit, Non monetary benefit	Cost benefit analysis, Cost effectiveness analysis
○	8	Assess the functional aspects of surveillance which may influence effectiveness	Function	Functional assessment
○	9	Assess the technical effectiveness of one or more surveillance components and the functional aspects of surveillance that may influence effectiveness	Effectiveness, Function	Effectiveness attribute assessment, Functional assessment
○	10	Assess the technical effectiveness of the surveillance system	Effectiveness	Effectiveness attribute assessment
○	11	Assess the surveillance structure, function and processes	Strength and weaknesses	Functional assessment, Process assessment, Structure assessment

Select surveillance components



Select surveillance components



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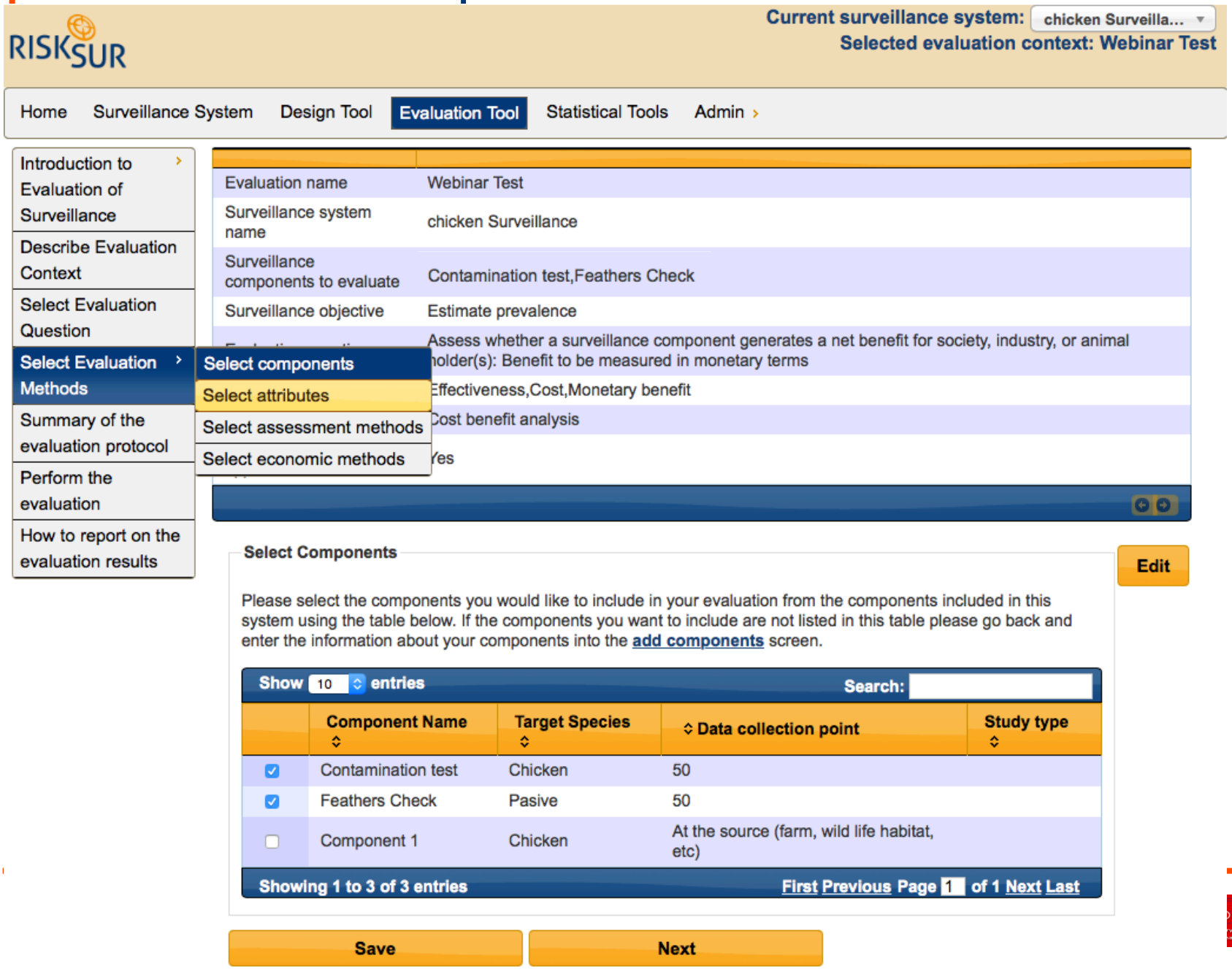

Select evaluation attributes

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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Evaluation summary

Show 50 entries

Evaluation name	CSF-Wild boar_2
Surveillance system name	CSF wild boar
Surveillance components to evaluate	
Surveillance objective	Freedom from disease
Evaluation question	Assess the costs and effectiveness of surveillance components (out of two or more) to determine which achieves a defined effectiveness target at least cost, the effectiveness needs to be determined
Evaluation criteria	Effectiveness,Cost
Evaluation method	Least cost assessment
Strengths and weaknesses of current approach	good Se, too expensive
Stakeholder concerns about current approach	Costs
Alternative strategies to consider?	Yes, risk-based looking at age of the hunted pigs and hunting season
Do you want to evaluate or change the system or some components in the system?	Component
Are you considering risk-based options?	Yes
Will you consider the costs of surveillance in your evaluation	Yes
Do you know the current cost of your system and/or components?	Yes
Do you have a budget constraint?	No

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Select evaluation attributes

The attributes that are thought to be relevant for your evaluation question and surveillance objective are listed in the table below – decide whether you wish to include each of the attributes listed in your evaluation based on the information provided in the table and for each one that you wish to include click on the button to complete the assessment form to make a final decision about whether you are able to include this attribute and select the assessment method based on the availability of data and expertise. http://surveillance-evaluation.wikispaces.com/Welc...

Edit

More information in the EVA wiki

Show 10 entries Search:

	Attribute Name	Attribute Description	Attribute Type	Relevance
☐	Negative predictive value (NPV)	Negative predictive value refers to the proportion of epidemiological units (e.g. animal, holding, herd) classified as free from disease or infection by the surveillance system which are actually free from disease or infection. It depends partly on the sensitivity and specificity of the surveillance system, but is also influenced by the disease prevalence in the target population	Effectiveness	High
☐	Sensitivity (detection fraction or probability)	Sensitivity of a surveillance system can be considered on three levels. • Surveillance sensitivity (relevant for case detection and prevalence estimation) refers to the proportion of individual animals or herds in the target population of interest that have the health-related condition of interest that the surveillance system is able to detect. This is determined by the sensitivity of the testing protocol used and the coverage of the population and has also been referred to as detection fraction or detection probability. • Surveillance sensitivity (for outbreak detection) refers to the probability that the surveillance system will detect a significant increase (outbreak) of disease. This may be an increase in the level of a disease that is currently present in the population at a low level or the occurrence of any cases of a disease that is not currently present. • Surveillance sensitivity (for demonstrating freedom and early detection) refers to the probability that at least one case will be detected if disease is present at a certain level (prevalence) in the population. more information: surveillance-evaluation.wikispaces.com/Evaluation+attributes	Effectiveness	High
☐	Bias	The extent to which a prevalence estimate produced by the surveillance system deviates from the true prevalence value. Bias is reduced as representativeness is increased.	Effectiveness	High

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LinkTADs Linking Epidemiology and Laboratory Research on Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in EU and China

Select evaluation attributes

☐	Cost	The concept of economic cost includes 1) the losses due to disease (e.g. reduced milk yield, mortality), and 2) the resources required to react to disease in a system (e.g. time, services, consumables for surveillance). In economic evaluation, the resources used to manage disease are compared with the disease losses with the aim to identify an optimal balance where a higher economic efficiency is achieved. Estimation of the total economic cost stemming from losses and expenditures is called a disease impact assessment. Estimation of the resource expenditures only is called a cost analysis.	Value	High
☐	Representativeness	The extent to which the features of the population of interest are reflected by the population included in the surveillance activity, these features may include herd size, production type, age, sex or geographical location or time of sampling (important for some systems e.g. for vector borne disease).	Effectiveness	High
☐	Robustness	The ability of the surveillance system to produce acceptable outcomes over a range of assumptions about uncertainty by maximising the reliability of an adequate outcome.	Effectiveness	Medium
☐	False Alarm rate (inverse of specificity)	The proportion of negative events (e.g. non-outbreak periods) incorrectly classified as events (outbreaks). This is the inverse of the specificity but is more easily understood than specificity.	Effectiveness	Medium
☐	Coverage	Refers to the proportion of the target population that is included in the surveillance activity when using risk-based approaches coverage refers to the proportion of the selected populations included.	Effectiveness	Medium
☐	Timeliness	Timeliness is usually defined as the time between any two defined steps in a surveillance system, the time points chosen are likely to vary depending on the purpose of the surveillance activity. For planning purposes timeliness can also be defined as whether surveillance detects changes in time for risk mitigation measures to reduce the likelihood of further spread.	Effectiveness	Medium
☐	Precision	The confidence interval of a numerical estimate. A precise estimate has a narrow confidence interval. Precision is influenced by prevalence, sample size and surveillance approach used.	Effectiveness	Low

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Save Next

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LinkTADs Linking Epidemiology and Laboratory Research on Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in EU and China

Select evaluation attributes

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☑	Sensitivity (detection fraction or probability)	Sensitivity of a surveillance system can be considered on three levels. • Surveillance sensitivity (relevant for case detection and prevalence estimation) refers to the proportion of individual animals or herds in the target population of interest that have the health-related condition of interest that the surveillance system is able to detect. This is determined by the sensitivity of the testing protocol used and the coverage of the population and has also been referred to as detection fraction or detection probability. • Surveillance sensitivity (for outbreak detection) refers to the probability that the surveillance system will detect a significant increase (outbreak) of disease. This may be an increase in the level of a disease that is currently present in the population at a low level or the occurrence of any cases of a disease that is not currently present. • Surveillance sensitivity (for demonstrating freedom and early detection) refers to the probability that at least one case will be detected if disease is present at a certain level (prevalence) in the population. more information: surveillance-evaluation.wikispaces.com/Evaluation+attributes	Effectiveness	High
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		The extent to which the features of the population of interest are		

Select evaluation attributes

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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Evaluation attributes saved successfully

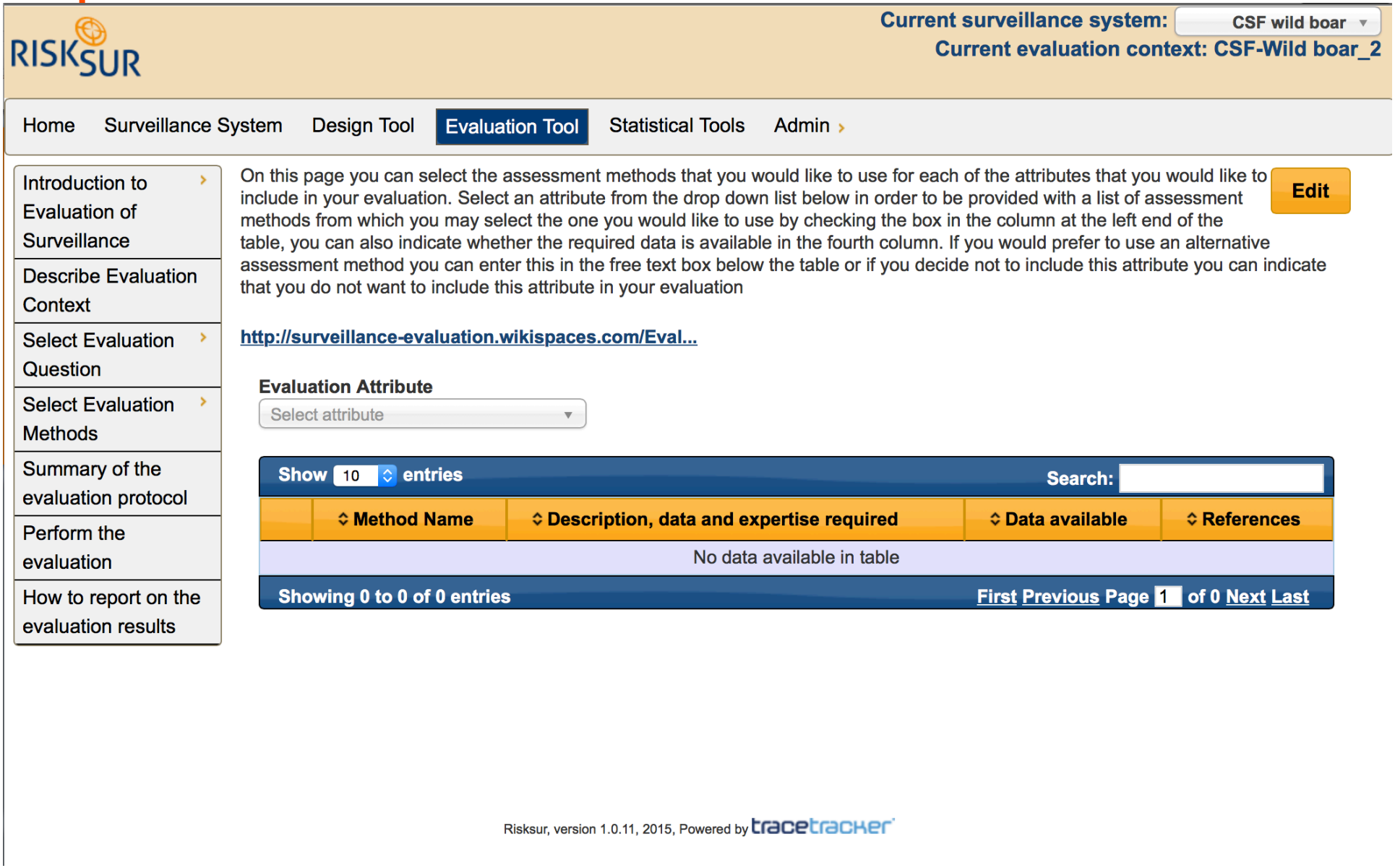
- Introduction to Evaluation of Surveillance
- Describe Evaluation Context
- Select Evaluation Question
- Select Evaluation Methods
  - Select components
  - Select attributes
  - Select attribute assessment methods
  - Select economic analysis technique
- Summary of the evaluation protocol
- Perform the evaluation
- How to report on the evaluation results

Evaluation summary

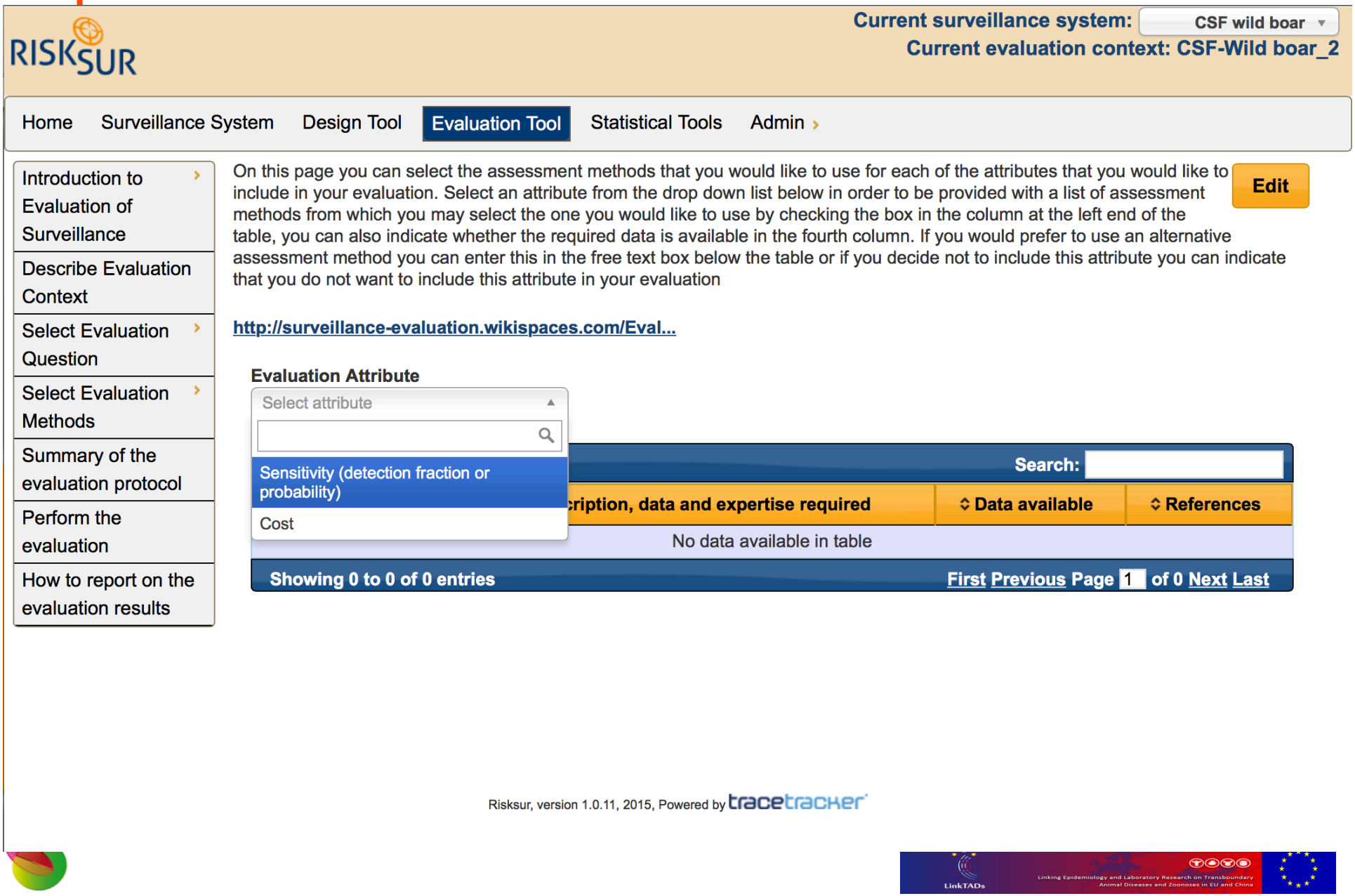
Show 50 entries

Evaluation name	CSF-Wild boar_2
Surveillance system name	CSF wild boar
Surveillance components to evaluate	
Surveillance objective	Freedom from disease
	Assess the costs and effectiveness of surveillance components (out of two or more) to determine which achieves a defined effectiveness target at least cost, the effectiveness needs to be determined
	Effectiveness,Cost
	Least cost assessment
Strengths and weaknesses of current approach	good Se, too expensive
Stakeholder concerns about current approach	Costs
Alternative strategies to consider?	Yes, risk-based looking at age of the hunted pigs and hunting season
Do you want to evaluate or change the system or some components in the system?	Component
Are you considering risk-based options?	Yes
Will you consider the costs of surveillance in your evaluation	Yes
Do you know the current cost of your system and/or components?	Yes

Select attribute assessment method



Select attribute assessment method



Select attribute assessment method

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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- Introduction to Evaluation of Surveillance
- Describe Evaluation Context
- Select Evaluation Question
- **Select Evaluation Methods**
- Summary of the evaluation protocol
- Perform the evaluation
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Select an attribute from the drop down list below in order to be provided with a list of the methods from which you may select the one you would like to use for assessment of this evaluation attribute and indicate whether the required data is available. If you would prefer to use an alternative assessment method you can enter this in the free text box or if you decide not to include this attribute you can indicate that you do not want to include this attribute in your evaluation

Edit

Evaluation Attribute

Sensitivity (detection fraction or pr…

Show 10 entries Search:

	Method Name	Description, data and expertise required	Data available	References
☐	Unilist CR	**Description:** Model the frequency of the successive detections of the epidemiological units presenting the characteristic of interest (e.g. disease) using zero-truncated or zero-inflated count model. **Data required:** Number of times each epidemiological unit of the population has been identified as presenting the characterisitic of interest. **Expertise required:** Count data regressions (Poisson, negative binomial models)	○ Yes ○ No ○ Data collection needed	Hook EB. 1995; Del Rio Vilas VJ, Pfeiffer DU. 2010; Vergne T. 2015
☐	Bayesian Network Model	**Description:** Use of Bayesian networks in probabilistic evaluation of detection methods to answer the question of which algorithmic setting is more likely to result in a desirable overall performance **Data required:** Surveillance data and algorithm used for syndromic surveillance **Expertise required:** Bayesian networks (using softwares, ex: Netica TM software)	○ Yes ○ No ○ Data collection needed	Izadi M, et al. 2009

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Custom Assessment Method

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Select attribute assessment method

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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Select attribute assessment method

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

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Custom Assessment Method

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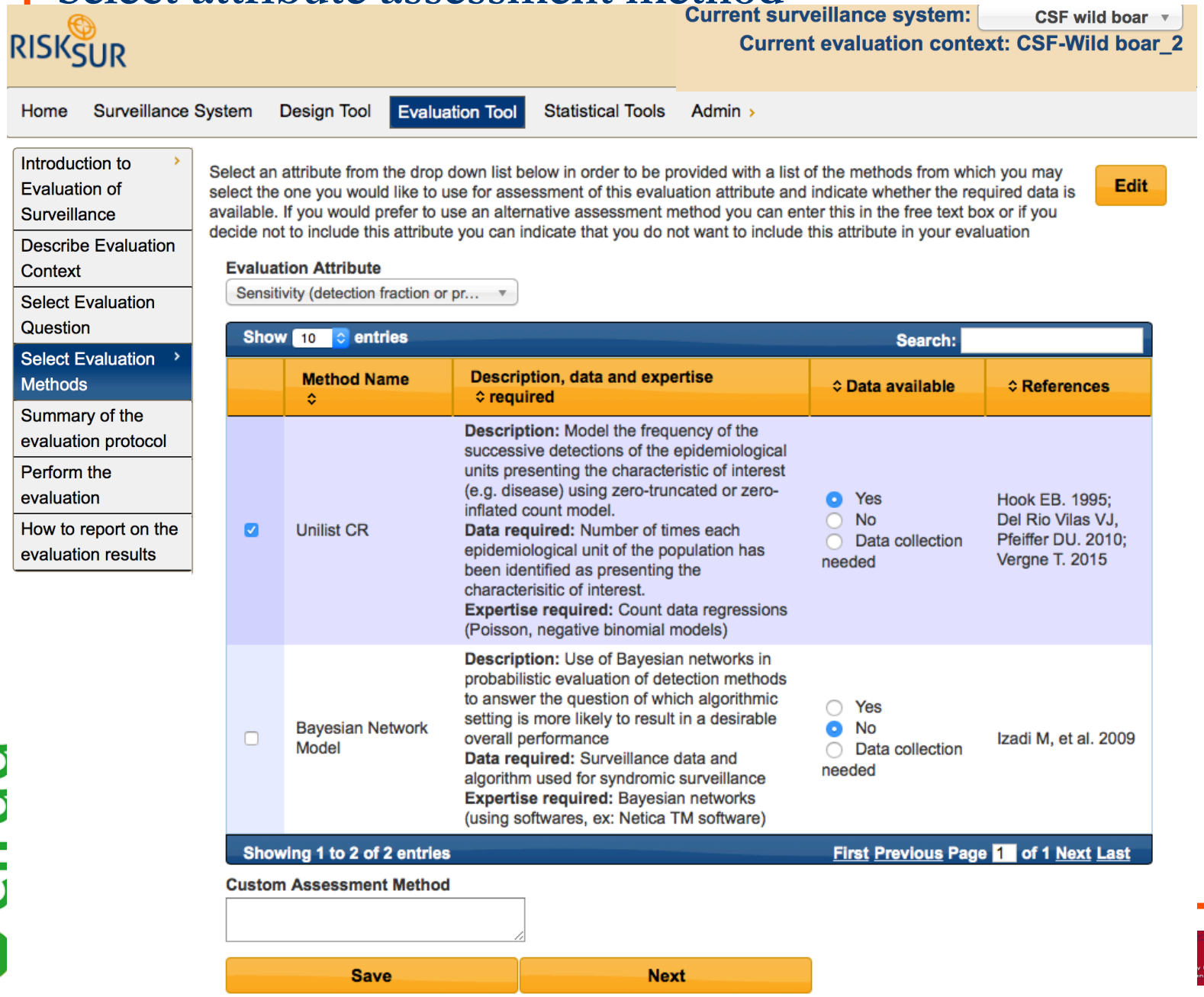
Select attribute assessment method



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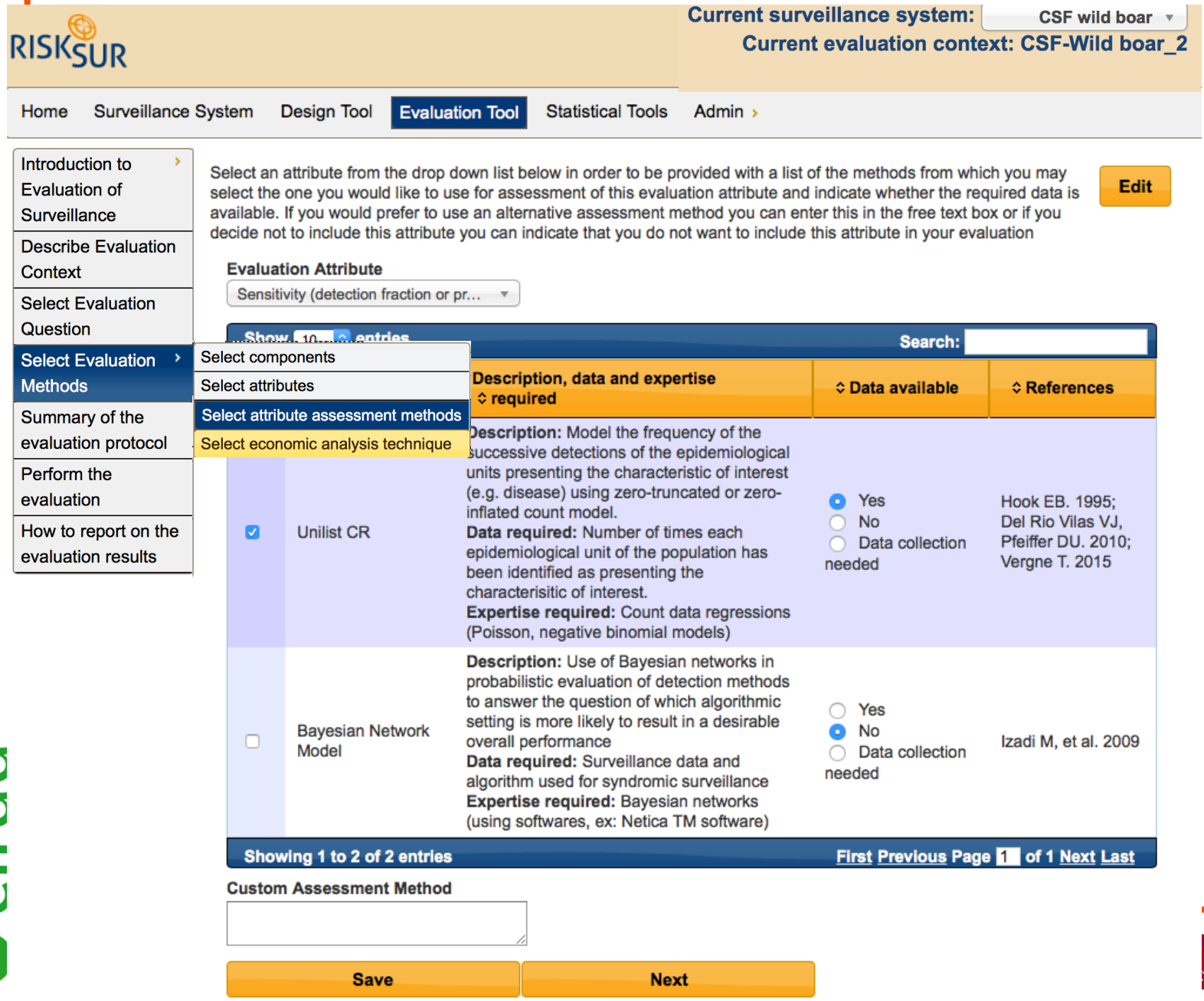

Select economic analysis technique

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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- Describe Evaluation Context
- Select Evaluation Question
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Evaluation summary

Show 50 entries

Evaluation name	CSF-Wild boar_2
Surveillance system name	CSF wild boar
Surveillance components to evaluate	
Surveillance objective	Freedom from disease
Evaluation question	Assess the costs and effectiveness of surveillance components (out of two or more) to determine which achieves a defined effectiveness target at least cost, the effectiveness needs to be determined
Evaluation criteria	Effectiveness,Cost
Evaluation method	Least cost assessment
Strengths and weaknesses of current approach	good Se, too expensive
Stakeholder concerns about current approach	Costs
Alternative strategies to consider?	Yes, risk-based looking at age of the hunted pigs and hunting season
Do you want to evaluate or change the system or some components in the system?	Component
Are you considering risk-based options?	Yes
Will you consider the costs of surveillance in your evaluation	Yes
Do you know the current cost of your system and/or components?	Yes
Do you have a budget constraint?	No

More information in the EVA wiki

Edit

Show 10 entries Search:

	Economic Method	Economic analysis technique	Description	References
☐	Cost analysis	Excel spreadsheet	From the excel spreadsheet you can identify and select the cost to assess surveillance-evaluation.wikispaces.com/Cost+analysis	Haesler et al., 2015
☐	Least-cost assessment	Cost ranking	Select the components which meet the effectiveness target and rank them according to their cost	Haesler et al., 2015

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Select economic analysis technique

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Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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Select economic analysis technique

RISKSUR

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Show 10 entries Search:

	Economic Method	Economic analysis technique	Description	References
☑	Cost analysis	Excel spreadsheet	From the excel spreadsheet you can identify and select the cost to assess surveillance-evaluation.wikispaces.com/Cost+analysis	Haesler et al., 2015
☑	Least-cost assessment	Cost ranking	Select the components which meet the effectiveness target and rank them according to their cost	Haesler et al., 2015

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Summary of the evaluation protocol

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: CSF wild boar

Current evaluation context: CSF-Wild boar_2

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Evaluation summary

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Evaluation name	CSF-Wild boar_2
Surveillance system name	CSF wild boar
Surveillance components to evaluate	
Surveillance objective	Freedom from disease
Evaluation question	Assess the costs and effectiveness of surveillance components (out of two or more) to determine which achieves a defined effectiveness target at least cost, the effectiveness needs to be determined
Evaluation criteria	Effectiveness,Cost
Evaluation method	Least cost assessment
Strengths and weaknesses of current approach	good Se, too expensive
Stakeholder concerns about current approach	Costs
Alternative strategies to consider?	Yes, risk-based looking at age of the hunted pigs and hunting season
Do you want to evaluate or change the system or some components in the system?	Component
Are you considering risk-based options?	Yes
Will you consider the costs of surveillance in your evaluation	Yes
Do you know the current cost of your system and/or components?	Yes
Do you have a budget constraint?	No

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LinkTADs

Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in EU and China

Summary of the evaluation protocol

Evaluation Attributes

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Attribute Type	Attribute Name	Description
Effectiveness	Sensitivity (detection fraction or probability)	Sensitivity of a surveillance system can be considered on three levels. • Surveillance sensitivity (relevant for case detection and prevalence estimation) refers to the proportion of individual animals or herds in the target population of interest that have the health-related condition of interest that the surveillance system is able to detect. This is determined by the sensitivity of the testing protocol used and the coverage of the population and has also been referred to as detection fraction or detection probability. • Surveillance sensitivity (for outbreak detection) refers to the probability that the surveillance system will detect a significant increase (outbreak) of disease. This may be an increase in the level of a disease that is currently present in the population at a low level or the occurrence of any cases of a disease that is not currently present. • Surveillance sensitivity (for demonstrating freedom and early detection) refers to the probability that at least one case will be detected if disease is present at a certain level (prevalence) in the population. more information: surveillance-evaluation.wikispaces.com/Evaluation+attributes
Value	Cost	The concept of economic cost includes 1) the losses due to disease (e.g. reduced milk yield, mortality), and 2) the resources required to react to disease in a system (e.g. time, services, consumables for surveillance). In economic evaluation, the resources used to manage disease are compared with the disease losses with the aim to identify an optimal balance where a higher economic efficiency is achieved. Estimation of the total economic cost stemming from losses and expenditures is called a disease impact assessment. Estimation of the resource expenditures only is called a cost

Summary of the evaluation protocol

Evaluation Assessment Methods

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Attribute Name	Assessment Method	Data collection needed
Sensitivity (detection fraction or probability)	**Description:** Model the frequency of the successive detections of the epidemiological units presenting the characteristic of interest (e.g. disease) using zero-truncated or zero-inflated count model. google.com **Data required:** Number of times each epidemiological unit of the population has been identified as presenting the characterisitic of interest. **Expertise required:** Count data regressions (Poisson, negative binomial models)	Yes
Sensitivity (detection fraction or probability)	**Description:** Model the frequency of the successive detections of the epidemiological units presenting the characteristic of interest (e.g. disease) using zero-truncated or zero-inflated count model. google.com **Data required:** Number of times each epidemiological unit of the population has been identified as presenting the characterisitic of interest. **Expertise required:** Count data regressions (Poisson, negative binomial models)	No

Evaluation Economic Analysis Techniques

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Economic method	Economic analysis technique	Description	Reference
Cost analysis	Excel spreadsheet	From the excel spreadsheet you can identify and select the cost to assess surveillance-evaluation.wikispaces.com/Cost+analysis	Haesler et al., 2015
Least-cost assessment	Cost ranking	Select the components which meet the effectiveness target and rank them according to their cost	Haesler et al., 2015

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Perform the evaluation

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: chicken Surveilla...
Selected evaluation context: Webinar Test

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ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE ON HOW TO PERFORM THE EVALUATION

Edit

In this section:

- Levels of evaluation: selective or comprehensive evaluation
- Limits of evaluation
- Data collection (if required)
- Evaluation workplan
- Evaluator Best practices

Levels of evaluation: selective or comprehensive evaluation

The scale of evaluation relates to whether the evaluation is directed to a single (or few) of its components, or to the entire system . The degree of complexity relates to whether a selection or all elements are under evaluation . Evaluation elements can be: Process, effectiveness, optimisation, and/or cost-benefit evaluation. The combination of its scale and the degree of complexity determine the level of the evaluation, ranging from selective (evaluation of selected elements) to comprehensive (evaluation of all elements). Selective evaluation will consider the assessment of only one element of the evaluation process, for instance effectiveness, process/functional, economic, and if performed at the component level this would be a simpler evaluation approach (Figure 11). This approach will be sufficient to inform the design or re-design process on the effectiveness of e.g. selection from two or more alternative surveillance designs. In such case, the evaluation could be reduced to the assessment of a single selected effectiveness attribute, e.g. detection probability, to inform if a newly designed surveillance component, e.g. active surveillance in wildlife, is able to meet a target effectiveness and therewith to conclude on its relevance. Comprehensive evaluation , on the other hand would imply the assessment of all elements of the evaluation process. Comprehensive evaluation performed at the system level would represent the most complex evaluation approach. Comprehensive evaluation could be performed at the system level to assess the effectiveness of the system to generate its outputs (effectiveness attributes, e.g. sensitivity or timeliness) and the performance of the system process (functional attributes, e.g. acceptability and engagement) and provide recommendations about how to improve the effectiveness and even efficiency of the system if economics is considered. Evaluation of surveillance system (components) will provide guarantees to decision makers (internal or external) on the quality of the information generated by it and on the disease situation in the area under surveillance. These guarantees are critical elements for instance for trade regulations and access to international trading market .

Perform the evaluation: Workplan

EVA step	Description	Responsible	Deadline	Status
1.	***Review of the evaluation protocol produced by the EVA tool (EVA report)***			
1.1	Identify if one or more effectiveness evaluation attributes should be assessed from the list of primary attributes provided by the EVA report.			
2.	***Descriptive analysis (qualitative assessment)***			
2.1	To collect descriptive data on the surveillance system			
2.2	Assess the surveillance system process (strengths and weaknesses)			
2.3	To draw a flowchart of the system process Review the flowchart			
	Descriptive analysis of the novel design			
2.4	identify all the aspects of the system process influenced by the novel design			
2.5	Assess the relevance/validity of the risk criteria selected			
2.6	assess the validity of the simulation model used (if any)			
3.	***COST analysis***			
3.1	identify specific actions involved for each component considered based on the surveillance flowcharts			
3.2	identify the cost involved from the costing table & data available to cost each action			
4.	**EFFECTIVENESS assessment**			
4.1	Assess the effectiveness attributes selected for all the components considered (collect data and perform calculation)			
5.	**Assessment of functional attributes**			
5.1	Implement data collection for acceptability assessment			
5.2	Analyze data and provide outputs on acceptability attribute			
5.3	Review data outputs			
6.	**Address the evaluation question(s)**			
5.1	Address the evaluation question, using the methods presented in D5.18			
5.2	Report on the meaning of the assessment outputs provide recommendations based on these outputs and the descriptive analysis of the system using guidance presented in D5.18			

How to report on the evaluation results

RISKSUR

Current surveillance system: chicken Surveilla...
Selected evaluation context: Webinar Test

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HOW TO REPORT ON THE EVALUATION RESULTS

Edit

In this section

- how to translate evaluation outputs into recommendations or guidance for recommendations
- communication means with decision makers
- examples of evaluation reports

Evaluation itself is a tool help see what is happening so to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the surveillance systems. The evaluation exercise is completed by a deep analysis of the results that would potentially lead to the identification of improvement measures.

The team needs to examine how the results of the evaluation can be used. Internal meetings with other members of the evaluation and surveillance groups are required to review the data, identify key areas for improvement, and brainstorm and come to consensus on how to address issues that have been raised. Careful attention to your evaluation results can help inform which courses of action you should take to improve your efforts. These results should allow the evaluation team members and other members (e.g. decision makers, policy officers, risk assessment bodies, etc…) to critically reflect on the completed work and look for opportunities to improve. Some key reflection questions that might be considered:

What are we seeing? (e.g., amount and kind of activities implemented; results shown – efficiency, efficacy of the systems, trends);

What does it mean? (e.g., how to interpret the results and translate them in concrete research and/or policy actions);

What are the implications for improvement? (e.g., do the results suggest that the intervention should be sustained, altered, discontinued; what changes are suggested).

The reflection questions depend on the nature of your intervention and the reasons why the evaluation has been conducted. The above set of questions is a correct starting point as long as additional targeted questions are added to this initial list.

Consider holding a meeting or brief retreat where the evaluation results can be presented through graphs and charts, and key questions can be discussed. Participants to this meeting should include the evaluators and the responsible bodies of the surveillance programme(s) under scrutiny but not only. The meeting shall also include external experts and policy officers that could bring an external view of the results of the evaluation. The best plan here is to involve a number of stakeholders, depending to some extent on who has been involved in the planning and evaluation of the effort. Such a meeting might benefit from an experienced facilitator to keep the process moving toward consensus for specific recommendations on how to improve.

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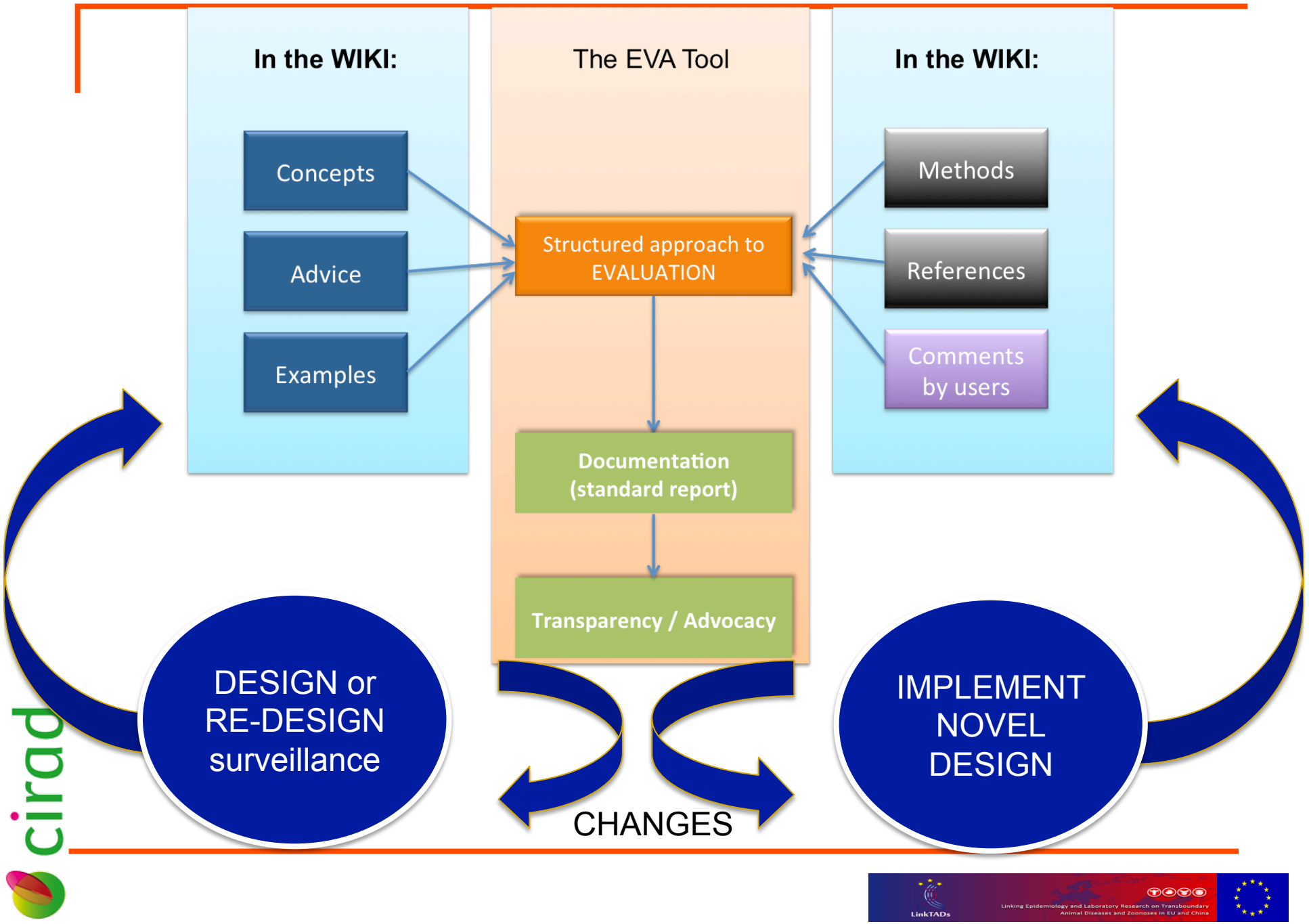

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LinkTADs

Linking Epidemiology and Laboratory Research on Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in EU and China

Thanks for your attention!

EVA Tool link: http://webtools.fp7-risksur.eu/

EVA wiki link: http://surveillance-evaluation.wikispaces.com

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Contact

Marisa Peyre

- marisa.peyre@cirad.fr

www.fp7-risksur.eu

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