Governing health systems response to emergencies: community connections and disconnections in managing Sierra Leone's Ebola crisis

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Approach and methods

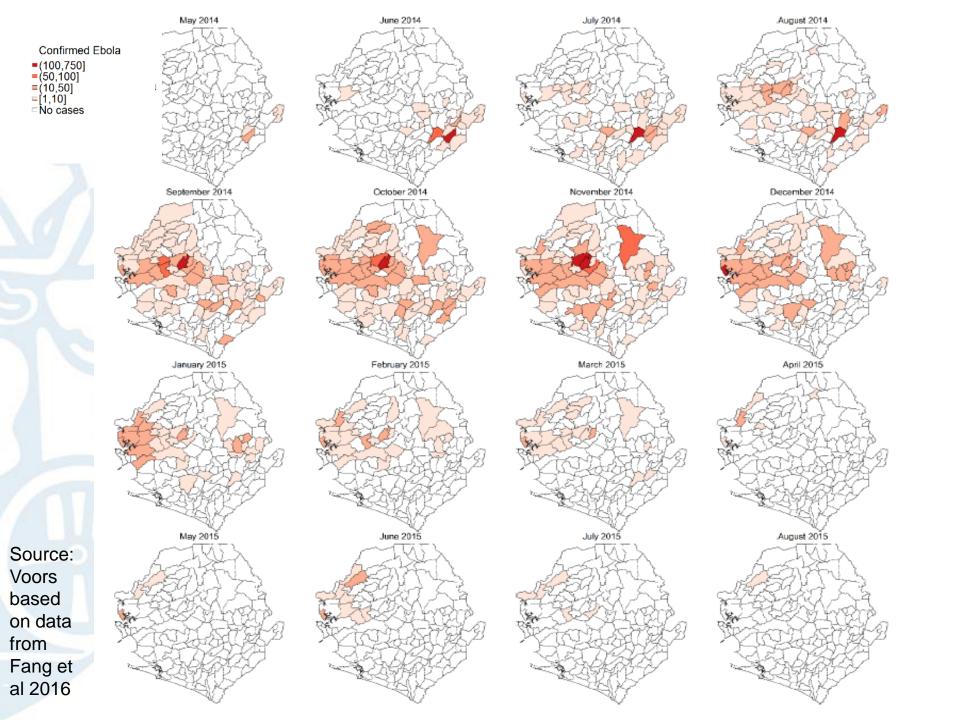
Aim: To understand of the connections and disconnections between international/national, district and local responses during the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone & learn lessons for governance.

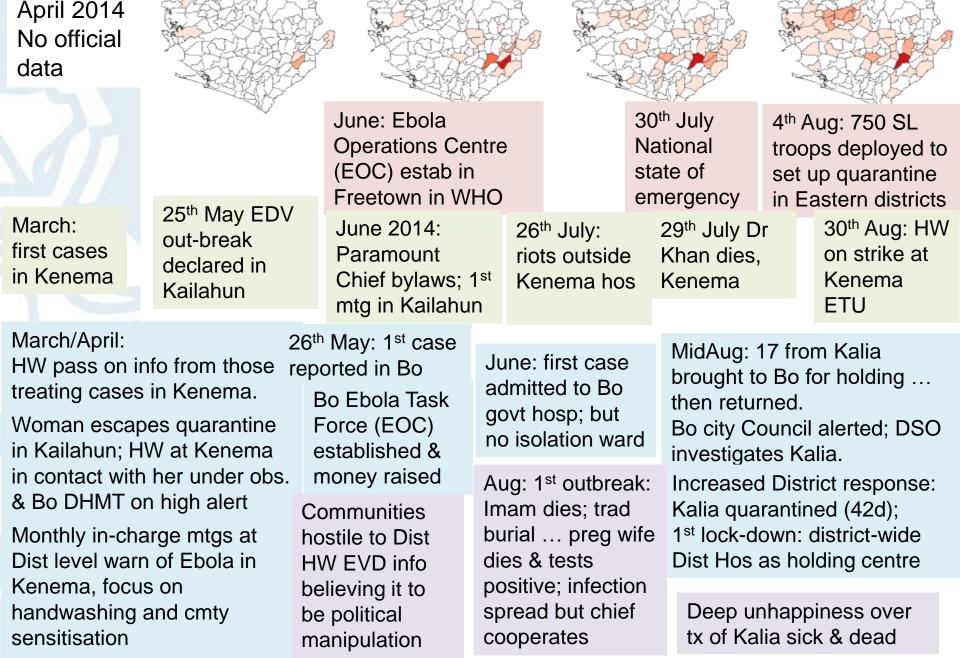
- Multidisciplinary methods and approach, recognizing deficiency of HSPR approaches alone:
 - Drawing on anthropology, systems and policy research techniques
 - ➤ Use of multiple methods:
 - scoping reviews; policy document analysis; key informant interviews; ethnographic fieldwork; causal pathway tracing.

Introduction to the EVD response in Sierra Leone

- Ebola virus disease (EVD) was a "forest-edge" zoonosis
 - Remote rural outbreak far from national HQ of government health system
- Slow national and international response
 - Village communities organized to nurse the sick and bury the dead
- Virus spread by village community practices
 - Burial was a major source of cross-infection
- International community organized an hierarchical response
 - Large-scale Ebola Treatment Centres in/near to major urban centres; ambulances & burial teams deployed
- Village communities reacted negatively
 - Treatment centres were distant, and excluded families from all aspects of care; patients were hidden.







March-

August 2014



October 2014

November 2014

December 2014

UK military arrive

Quarantine extended: national lockdowns

Oct: plethora of SOPs; **NERC & DERCS** established

Oct/Nov: WHO and CDC-Rapid response and infection control Training Plan put in place Oct-Dec:

Oct-Dec: multi

int actors bring

resources to Bo

Nov-Dec: Rapid increase in donor/NGO input + in ETUs established

1st ETC at Bandajuma (MSF-Nthlds). Saw 140 cases from Bo Dist (439 total)

lead. 2nd Bo lockdown HW & DSO actions & comms contain infection

Bo District Ebola Task

Chaiman continues to

Force, DERC:

NERC sanctioned **DHMT** training meetings - Info for cmties

through Chiefs

Sept: trad funeral in Tikonko triggers 2nd major outbreak chain; denial & hostility

HWs in cmties report fear of identification & referral

in Kaniya & Serabu PC bylaws enforced & Chiefs play key role in advice, monitoring and

quarantine

Contact tracer beaten by cmty in Bumpeh Gao chiefdom

Nov-Jan: IRC, WV, Unicef training on PPE, signs/symptoms, prevention etc.

Connections & disconnections in the Kalia outbreak, August 2014

Imam dies and receives traditional burial (washing) Wife becomes sick and seeks treatment in nearest HC

Wife delivers at home; she and baby die

People reluctant to engage Imam's brother falls sick; advice sought from paramount chief

No facilities at Bo so returned with military quarantine

Tensions rise ... lasting scars

If at that time I had a knife, I would have stabbed them all because of the way they treated our brothers.

No "Ebola symptoms". HC nurse employs IPC measures & prevents spread

DHMT alerted and DSOs investigate

Many in town become sick: town quarantined and 17 moved to Bo

Families excluded from care and burial

They deployed soldiers around them. After the war we forgot about guns but if someone falls sick and is being surrounded by gun men, why have you brought in those guns? [...] you don't treat illness with guns. Sickness is all about encouragement.

Enclave villages & health systems Hierarchy: solutions to promote engagement



Community
Care Centres
(CCCs)



Taking Care of Someone with Suspected Ebola: Be Safe While You Wait



If a loved one is sick with suspected Ebola, call 117 for help. Do not touch them, their blood, or their body fluids (vomit, feces, urine, sweat). Tell them to drink plenty of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) or water. Patients who drink lets of ORS and have a much batter change of surviving.



Only one person should care for the patient while you wait for help to arrive. Do not let other family members come close or provide care. Stay at least 3 feet (1 meter) away from the patient. Do not touch the cup the patient drinks from. Refill the bottle without touching it. Do not touch the bedclothes, sheets, or other items the patient has touched while sick.



When caring for a sick loved one, do not touch them, and wash your hands often with soap and water or othorine solution, even if you haven't touched them. Wear a protective barrier such as gloves and cover all uncovered skin. Wash your hands every time you provide care.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Patients with suspected Ebola should be cared for in a treatment facility If you have a sick loved one, they have the best chance of surviving with medical care at a treatment facility. This helps to protect your family too.

Home care protocols

Equip village burial teams



What have we learned about governance in outbreak-response?

- Hierarchical governance will clash with other social orders ... & can undermine emergency response & longer term trust
- EVD challenged and collapsed the medical hierarchy forcing new connections beyond health sector
- Rapid enclave-hierarchy connections are needed ...
 - Accept that the hierarchy is not always right;
 - Open immediate two-way communication lines between outbreak frontline and national decision makers;
 - ➤ Immediate engagement of local leaders to support coordinated bottom-up response;
 - Rapid mobilisation and coordination of national and international resources deployed to districts.

Thank you!

To find out more or receive updates please email: Susannah.Mayhew@lshtm.ac.uk

