

# A Systematic Review of Pandemic Preparedness Plan across the World



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## Introduction

- A pandemic is defined as an epidemic occurring worldwide, over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people.
- Most nations in developed countries had years to prepare for such an event and had produced pandemic preparedness plans at all levels

## Objective

- This review aims to examine how pandemic preparedness was narrated in the plans.

## Method

Available electronic databases was searched for titles and abstract from inception to 2020 for pandemic preparedness relevant documents.

A search term based on types of pandemic planning documents was constructed and subsets of organizational units

A document was considered relevant to pandemic preparedness if it specified pandemic planning as its purpose, and issued by the managing organization of any country, still relevant, published prior or during 2020

## Results

Table 1: Basic Characteristics of the 13 included documents

No	Title & Year of Publication	Action Plan
1	Royal Government Of Bhutan National Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Plan (Updated Version 2011)	❖ Aggressive containment and control measures will be applied through rapid response teams to minimize transmission
2	Queensland Health Pandemic Influenza Plan (May 2018)	❖ To provide an effective health response framework to minimise transmissibility, morbidity and mortality associated with an influenza pandemic and its impacts on the health sector and community
3	State of Illinois Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan (Version 5, May 2014)	❖ To reduce the morbidity, mortality, and social disruption that would result from a pandemic outbreak
4	New Zealand Influenza Pandemic Plan: A framework for action (August 2017)	❖ To strengthen pandemic preparedness at national, regional and local levels
5	Malaysia National Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Plan (January 2006)	❖ To ensure rapid, timely and coordinated intersectoral and interagency actions in reducing the morbidity, mortality, social and economic disruption
6	Ministry Of Health Singapore Influenza Pandemic Readiness And Response Plan (Draft Updated July 05,2020)	❖ To sustain the nation by minimizing mortality and morbidity through effective infection control, healthcare management, chemoprophylaxis and measures to increase social distances
7	NSW Health Influenza Pandemic Plan (May 2016)	❖ Minimise transmission, morbidity and mortality of the pandemic virus in the NSW population
8	US Homeland Security Council – National Strategy for pandemic Influenza (November 2005)	❖ Minimise transmission, morbidity and mortality of the pandemic outbreak
9	Tasmanian Health Action Plan for Pandemic Influenza 2016 (Version 1 March 2016)	❖ Minimise transmission, morbidity and mortality of the pandemic in the population
10	UK Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Strategy 2011 (10 November 2011)	❖ Coordination to minimize mortality and morbidity through effective infection control
11	Victorian action plan for influenza pandemic (Published August 2015)	❖ Minimise transmission, morbidity and mortality of the pandemic in the population
12	Western Australian Government Pandemic Plan (March 2020)	❖ Provide an effective health response to minimise transmissibility, morbidity and mortality associated with the pandemic and its impacts on the health sector and community
13	Pandemic influenza preparedness and response: a WHO guidance document (WHO 2009, reprinted 2010)	❖ The national government communicates and coordinates to minimise the transmission

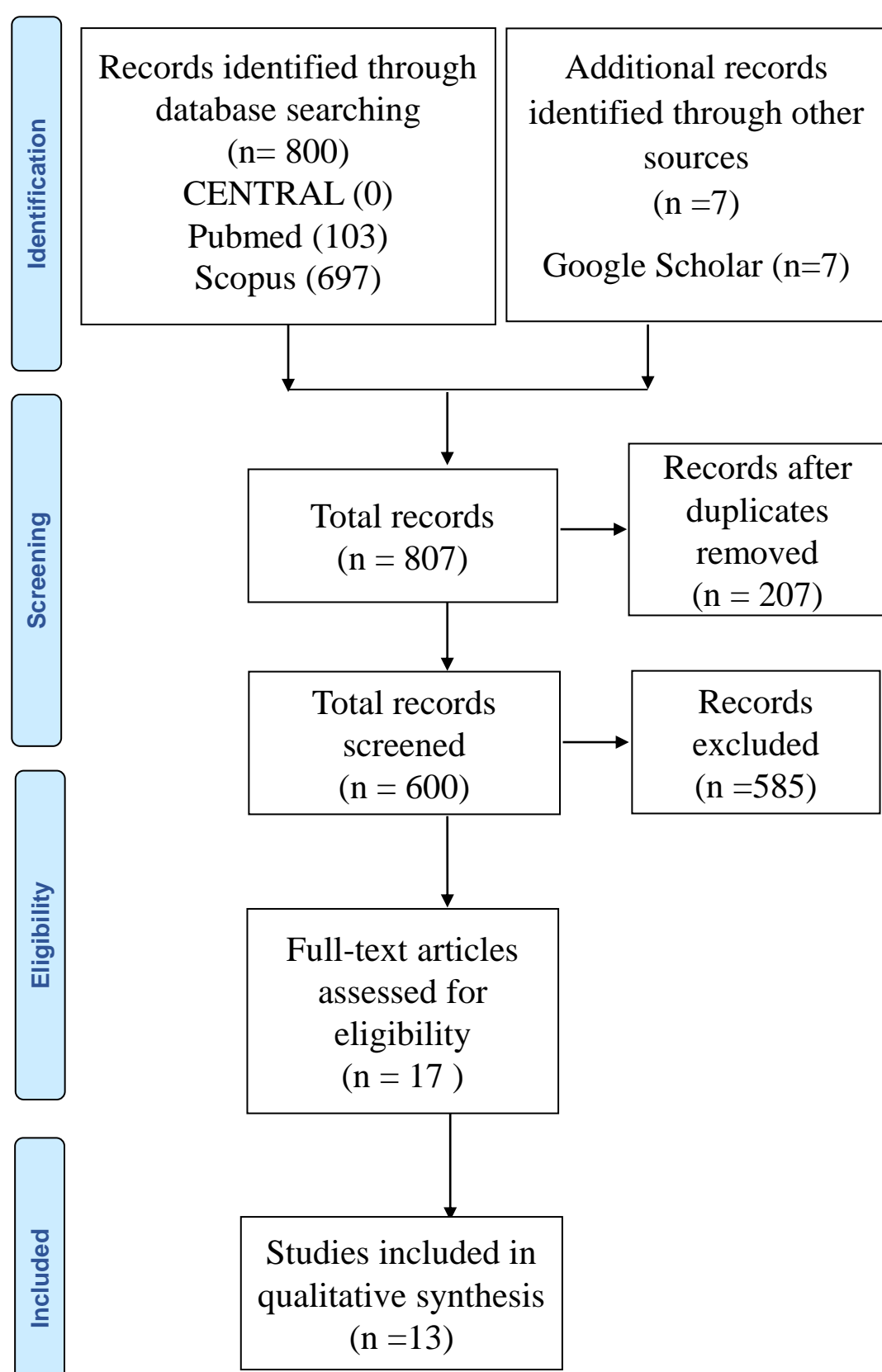


Fig 1: The PRISMA flowchart for the included studies in pandemic preparedness plan

## Conclusion

- Coordination, rationalization, and connection to pandemic planning across sectors and jurisdictions would result in better preparedness. Planners should include and consult with all categories of stakeholders, especially those most vulnerable.

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