UVRI ACHIEVEMENTS

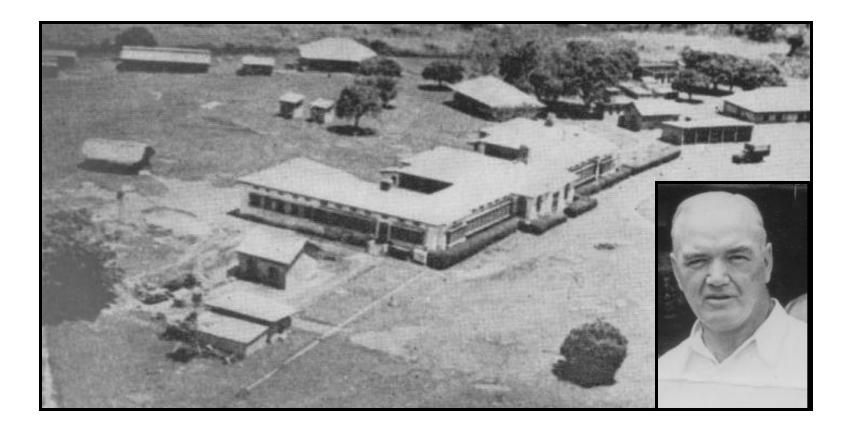
BY: EDWARD K. MBIDDE, DIRECTOR- UVRI

OUTLINE PRESENTATION

- Historical perspective
- Vision, Mission, Core values
- Functions of UVRI and achievements

HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE

- Established in 1936 by the International division of RF as a Yellow Fever (YF) Research Institute; YF confirmed in Western Uganda.
- Other viruses: Chikungunya, Onyongnyong, Rift Valley Fever, West Nile, Bunyamwera, Bwamba, Sindbis,
- 1950 it became the EA Virus Research Institute under the East African High Commission, same year designated as WHO Regional Centre for Arboviruses Reference and Research,
- 1962 Imperial Cancer Research Fund collaborated with UVRI in studying Burkitt's lymphoma,
- 1965 isolation from ticks started yielding 2 new strains from cattle ticks,
- 1969, WHO established a program for Polio and other viruses including acute respiratory diseases and enteroviruses,
- 1977, the EAC collapsed and the Institute subsequently named UVRI
- 1987: RHSP, 1988: MRC, 1997: CDC, 2001: IAVI



Yellow fever laboratory in Entebbe, Uganda, est.1936 Joint Venture between Ugandan Government and the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation Alexander Mahaffy, Director

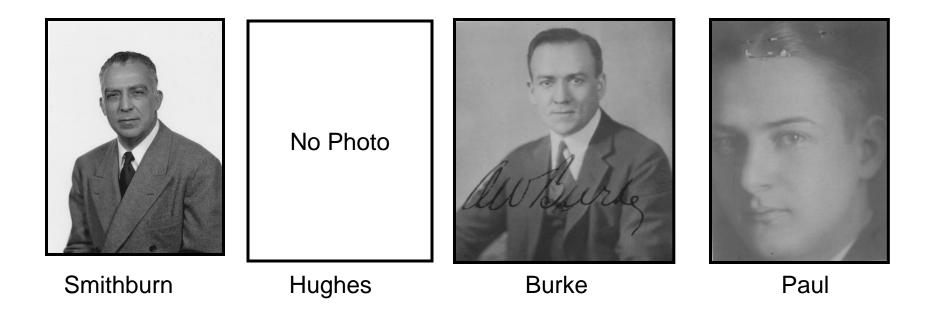
Strode GK (1951)

A NEUROTROPIC VIRUS ISOLATED FROM THE BLOOD OF A NATIVE OF UGANDA¹

K. C. SMITHBURN, M.D., T. P. HUGHES, Ph.D., A. W. BURKE, M.D., AND J. H. PAUL, M.D.

From the Yellow Fever Research Institute, Entebbe, Uganda

Am J Trop Med 20: 471 - 492 (1940)



VISION, MISSION & CORE VALUES

- Vision: To be a world class centre of excellence in health research
- Mission: To conduct scientific investigations on viral and other diseases to contribute to knowledge, policy, practice and engage in capacity dev't for improved public health
- **Core values:** Ethics and integrity, competency and efficiency, team work and collaboration, innovativeness, bio-security and safety

FUNCTIONS OF UVRI

- Public Health Related Research
- Reference & Specialized Testing
- Training & Education
- Disease Prevention, Control & Microbial Epidemiology
- Environmental Health & Protection
- Emergency Preparedness
- Regulation and Policy Development and Quality Improvement
- Expert advice
- Enabling Partnerships and Communication

Public Health Related Research

- Evaluate and develop diagnostic and reference technologies: new HIV test kits, plague rapid test kits, POC,
- Search for new pathogens and antimicrobial resistance and mechanisms: mosquitoes, ticks, HIV drug resistance
- Undertake research and support the work of others in communicable diseases: HIV, arboviruses, zoonoses, special pathogens
- Vaccine development and evaluation: HIV vaccines, Ebola and Marburg
- Epidemiology of rare and common pathogens: Marburg, plague, HIV
- Seroepidemiology and seroprevalence studies: HIV, HBV, HHV8
- Mathematical models of the spread of infections: HIV, Marburg
- Economic evaluation of control programmes: HIV mainly

Reference and Specialized Testing

- Typing of organisms: Polio, Ebola, Rotavirus
- Confirm laboratory test results: Polio, HIV, Measles
- Serodiagnosis: HIV, HBV, leptospirosis
- Identification of unusual or difficult and dangerous pathogens: Ebola, Marburg
- Antimicrobial resistance confirmation and mechanism determination: HIV drug resistance to ART
- National and International Collections: Blood products, node aspirates, urine collections, animal and bird tissues, excreta
- Specialist in vivo and ex vivo assays: arbovirus isolation, VHF

Training and Education

- Maintain competency and improve scientific and technical skills of clinical microbiology, laboratory, and medical practitioners: CME, obtain higher qualifications, write scientific papers and winning grants
- Provide public health microbiology training to scientists, clinicians, public health specialist and environmental officers: done through in-service training, workshops, conferences and short courses, attachments
- Participate in training at international level of lab scientists: exchange visits, short courses, masters and PhD level
- Organize and contribute to national and international training workshops and meetings: many attended by staff at all levels
- Contribute to the public understanding of science: open days to schools, colleges and universities, presentations to public invited, press conferences and releases, articles in the print media, radio and TV talk shows.

Disease Prevention, Control and Microbial Epidemiology

- To provide Reference Microbiology and Surveillance for viruses causing:
 - respiratory, liver diseases, polio, measles, rotavirus, yellow fever
- Detection of national outbreaks: measles, polio, hepatitis E, Marburg, Ebola, typhoid, nodding disease
- Detect and monitor emerging and imported infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistances: Ebola, Marburg, Avian influenza
- Search for new pathogens: mosquitoes, ticks
- Support disease outbreak investigations
- Zoonoses: plague, leptospirosis, anthrax
- General and on-call support and expertise advice
- Support introduction of immunization programmes, vaccine efficacy and vaccine coverage: rotavirus, childhood immunizable diseases
- International surveillance and reference services support: Avian influenza, arboviruses, polio, measles,
- Seroepidemiology: HIV, HBV, HHV8, leptospirosis

Environmental Health and Protection

- Zoonoses: plague
- Vector-borne infections: yellow fever
- Environmental monitoring: climatic change and relationship to acute febrile illnesses
- Risk Assessment: Maramagambo cave
- Advice on microbiological risks: bats and transmission of Marburg virus

Emergency Preparedness

- Infectious disease emergencies: VFH, plague, hepatitis E, polio
- Bioterrorism response: Anthrax outbreak in hippos, lab security
- Drafting and annual review of epidemic/ outbreak contingency plans: partnerships
- Mathematical models and scenario planning: HIV, Marburg



Two killed as Ebola confirmed near Kla

Fresh outbreak: A month after country was declared free of the deadly virus, it returns to claim more lives in Bombo, about 30 kilometres outside the capital.

Regulation and Policy Development and Quality Improvement

- Contribute to national and international guidelines and policy development: research guidelines, health care guidelines, tourism guidelines
- National and International Quality Assurance Scheme: HIV testing, HIV drug resistance, Measles and Polio
- Development of standards: biosafety and biosecurity
- Development of testing algorithms: HIV rapid testing
- Evaluation of diagnostic kits/tests/methods: HIV, rapid tests for plague, POC
- Development of new kits/tests: in collaboration with partners
- Provision of assay controls and performance panels: HIV
- Assessment of new technologies: CD4, Viral load
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures: Routine

Expert advice

- Provision of expert:
 - Clinical advice: HIV patient care
 - Microbiological advice: HIV drug resistance, VHF considered to be atypical malaria
 - Technical advice: Polio, Measles labs, Avian influenza
 - Infection control advice: Biosafety
 - Outbreak advice: MOH, districts, local leaders, the public
 - Public health advice: policy makers, civic leaders and the public including the media

Enabling Partnerships and Communication

- Developing partnerships between public health professionals, clinical services, academia, industry, veterinary, wild life authorities, water service industry: CPHL, SPH, MOH, MAAIF, UWA, TOURISM
- Contribute to National strategic policy planning and development: HIV prevention, tourism, plague, vaccines
- Maintain and develop further international networks particularly in developed and LRC: CDC, MRC, RHSP, IAVI, NIH, LSHTM, EDCTP; EACCR
- Provide expert advice to specialist and general press: press conferences and releases
- Interactions with agencies and government departments eg Environment Agency (NEMA), Medical Devices Agency (NDA), Department of health, DETRA, etc: