<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease or condition</th>
<th>Surveillance objective</th>
<th>Action threshold</th>
<th>Response action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example of an epidemic-prone disease</td>
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| Cholera | Detect and respond promptly and appropriately to cases and outbreaks of watery diarrhea. | A single suspected case of cholera. | • Report case-based information immediately.  
• Manage and treat the case according to national guidelines.  
• Enhance strict hand-washing and patient isolation procedures.  
• Obtain stool specimen from 5 patients within 5 days of onset of acute watery diarrhea and before antibiotic treatment is started.  
• Conduct case-based investigation to identify similar cases not previously reported. |
| Example of a disease targeted for eradication or elimination | | | |
| Poliomyelitis (acute flaccid paralysis - AFP) | Identify all cases of paralytic poliomyelitis | One suspected case of AFP. | • Report suspected case immediately.  
• Conduct case-based investigation.  
• Obtain 2 or more stool specimens within 14 days of onset of paralysis for viral isolation.  
• Respond according to national polio program guidelines. |
| Example of a disease that is endemic | | | |
| Malaria | Monitor impact of program interventions | When coverage of program interventions is at moderate or high levels, any lack of decline for in-patient deaths in children less than 5 years of age. | • Review the efficacy of the program interventions (e.g., resistance to insecticide in the bed net, antimalarial drug resistance).  
• Evaluate the quality of the data.  
• Review data for any surveillance biases (e.g., increase or decrease in number of patients due to a change in drug availability). |