

SCOPE-IS

Strengthening the Capacity and Capability
of National Public Health Information Systems

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MONITORING OF SELECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

WEEKLY OVERVIEW OF REPORTED CASES

This presentation provides an overview of the development of selected infectious diseases in the Czech Republic by week. The year 2025 is compared with the average for 2018–2024, and the data are supplemented with information from the Early Warning System (EWS)



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DIAGNOSES INCLUDED IN THE EWS



Diagnoses Typically Identifiable in Primary Care

- These diagnoses can typically be identified by general practitioners (GPs) and primary care paediatricians
- During the pilot phase, the introduction of the EWS led to a noticeable increase in reports to ISIN (Information System of Infectious Diseases)
- These diagnoses are analysed in more detail below

- A69.2 – Lyme disease
- B01 – Chickenpox [varicella]
- B02 – Zoster [herpes zoster]
- B27 – Infectious mononucleosis
- B86 – Scabies

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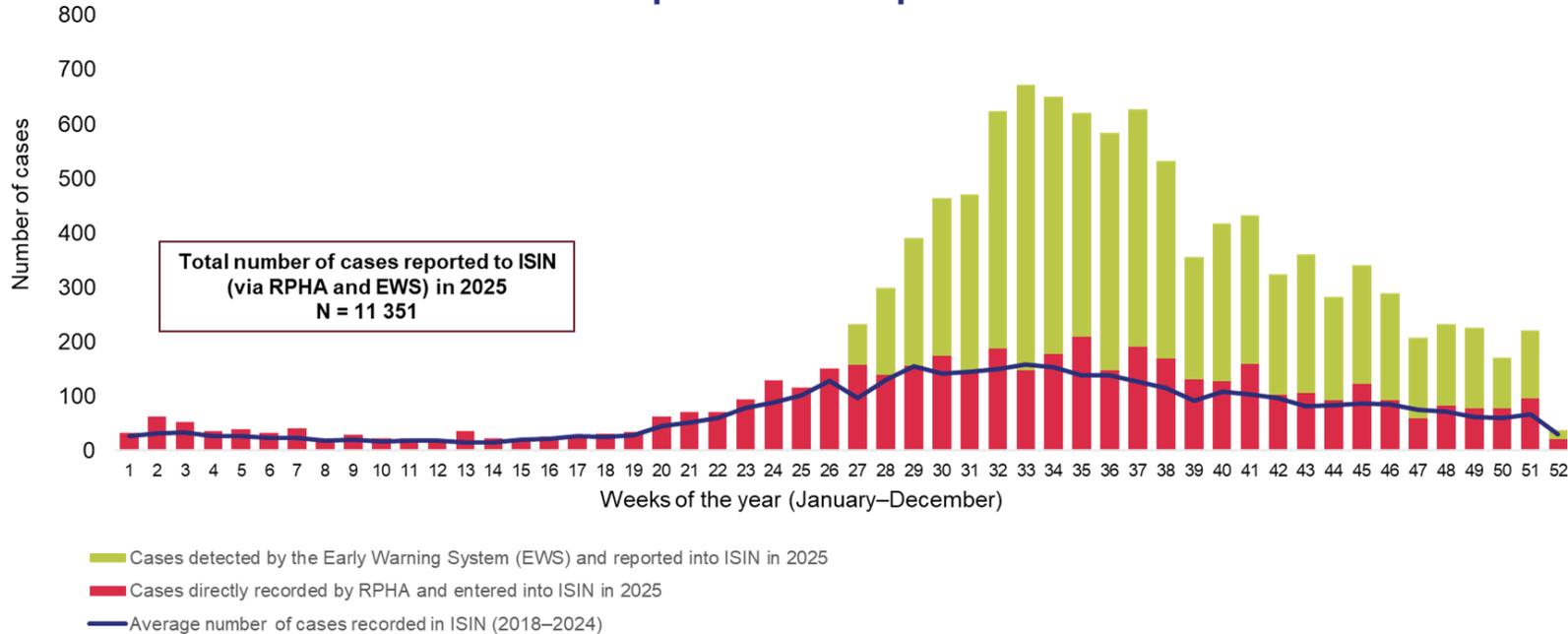
Diagnoses Requiring Further Confirmation

- Accurate diagnosis primarily depends on laboratory testing
- The relevance of these diagnoses will increase with the integration of additional EWS data sources, particularly laboratory results
- These diagnoses are therefore not discussed further below

- A02 – Other salmonella infections
- A04.5 – Enteritis, causative agent: Campylobacter
- A37 – Whooping cough [pertussis]
- B05 – Measles
- B15 – Acute hepatitis A
- B26 – Mumps [parotitis epidemica]

HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

Number of reported cases per week in ISIN



1. Historically, cases reported to the ISIN system were based exclusively on paper or telephone notifications from the field and, in some cases, on laboratory results.

This reporting method continues to operate in parallel with electronic reporting and is shown **in red** for the year 2025 in the chart.

2. The long-term average (2018–2024) of the number of these paper- or telephone-based reports is shown as a **blue line**.

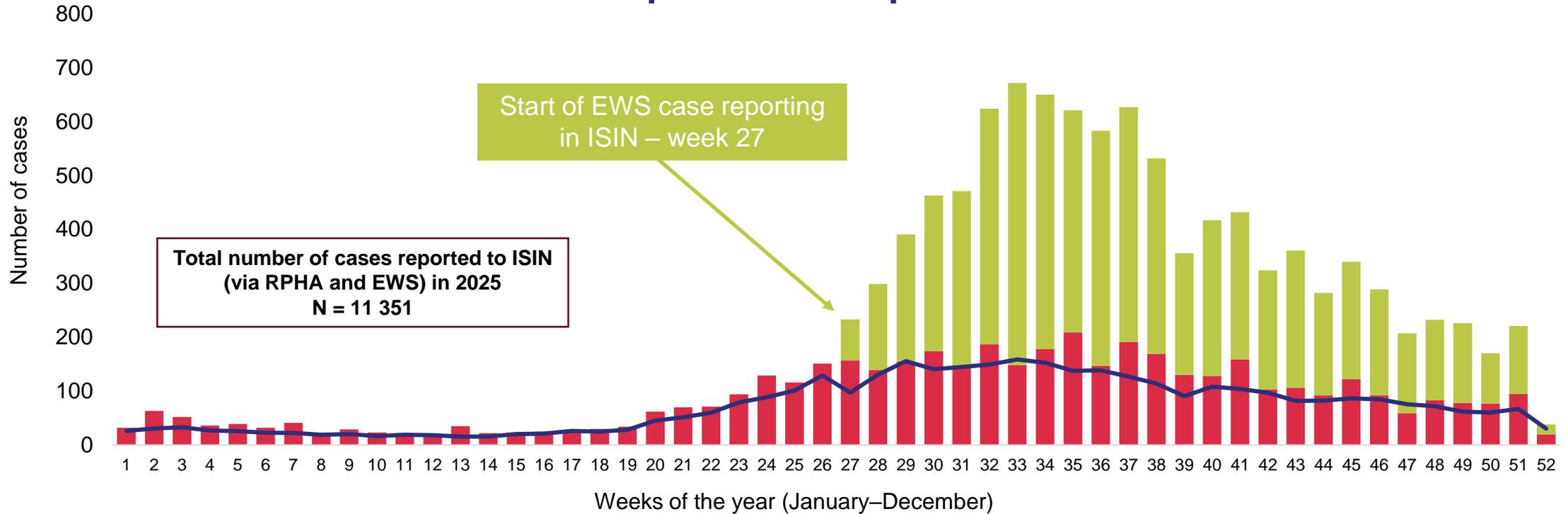
3. A new electronic reporting system for suspected infectious diseases from outpatient care has been introduced. These reports are used by Regional Public Health Authorities (RPHA) for further investigation and case creation and are shown **in green**.

Green and **red unique cases** are disjoint; each case is counted in only one group.

A69.2 LYME DISEASE

The implementation of EWS reporting led to a significant increase in cases recorded in ISIN compared to the average of previous years

Number of reported cases per week in ISIN

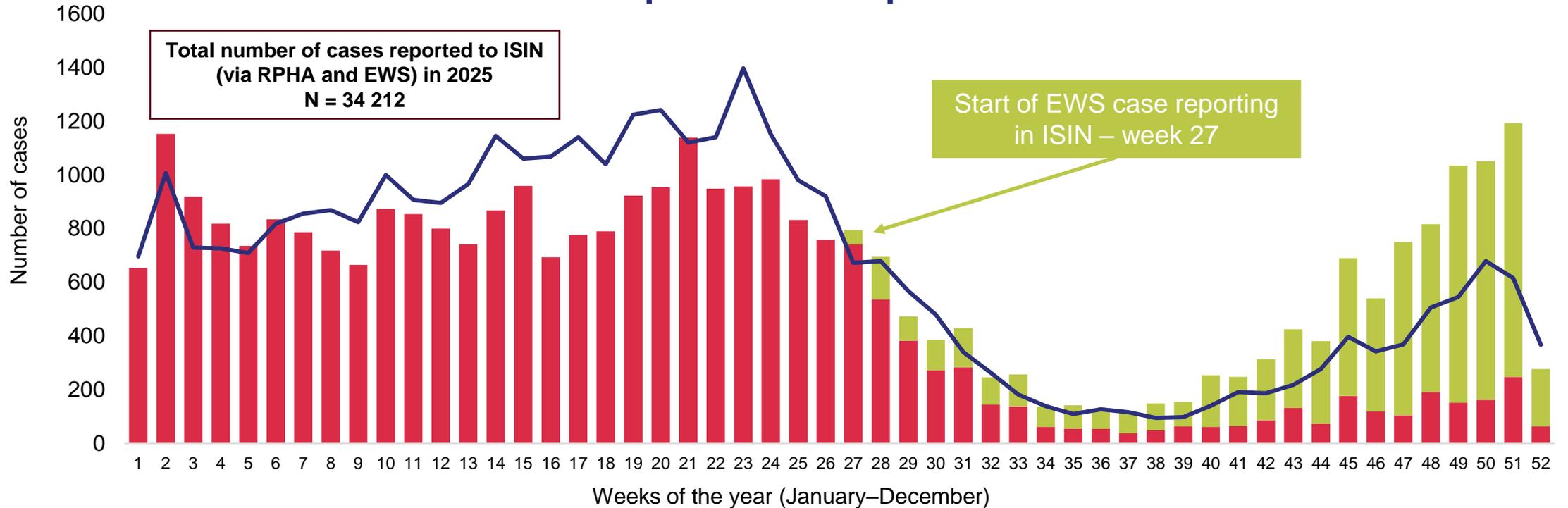


The Early Warning System for selected infectious diseases was launched on 1 July 2025 (week 27)

B01 CHICKENPOX [VARICELLA]

The implementation of EWS reporting led to a significant increase in cases recorded in ISIN compared to the average of previous years

Number of reported cases per week in ISIN



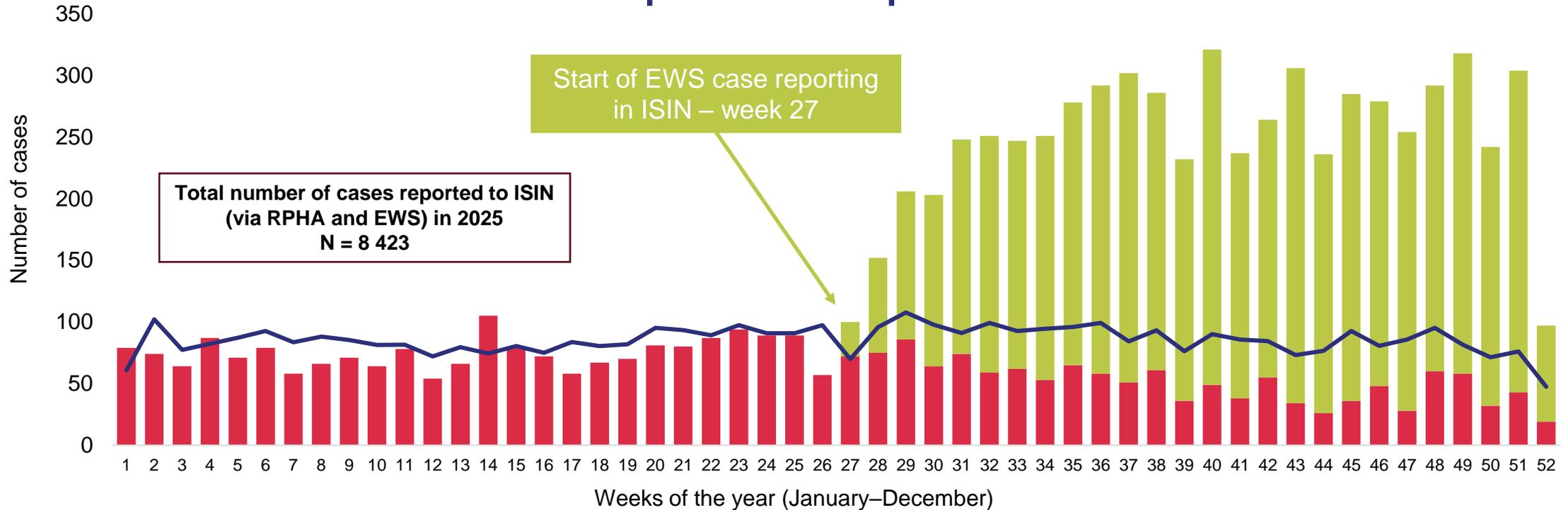
- Cases detected by the Early Warning System (EWS) and reported into ISIN in 2025
- Cases directly recorded by RPHA and entered into ISIN in 2025
- Average number of cases recorded in ISIN (2018–2024)

The Early Warning System for selected infectious diseases was launched on 1 July 2025 (week 27)

B02 ZOSTER [HERPES ZOSTER]

The implementation of EWS reporting led to a significant increase in cases recorded in ISIN compared to the average of previous years

Number of reported cases per week in ISIN



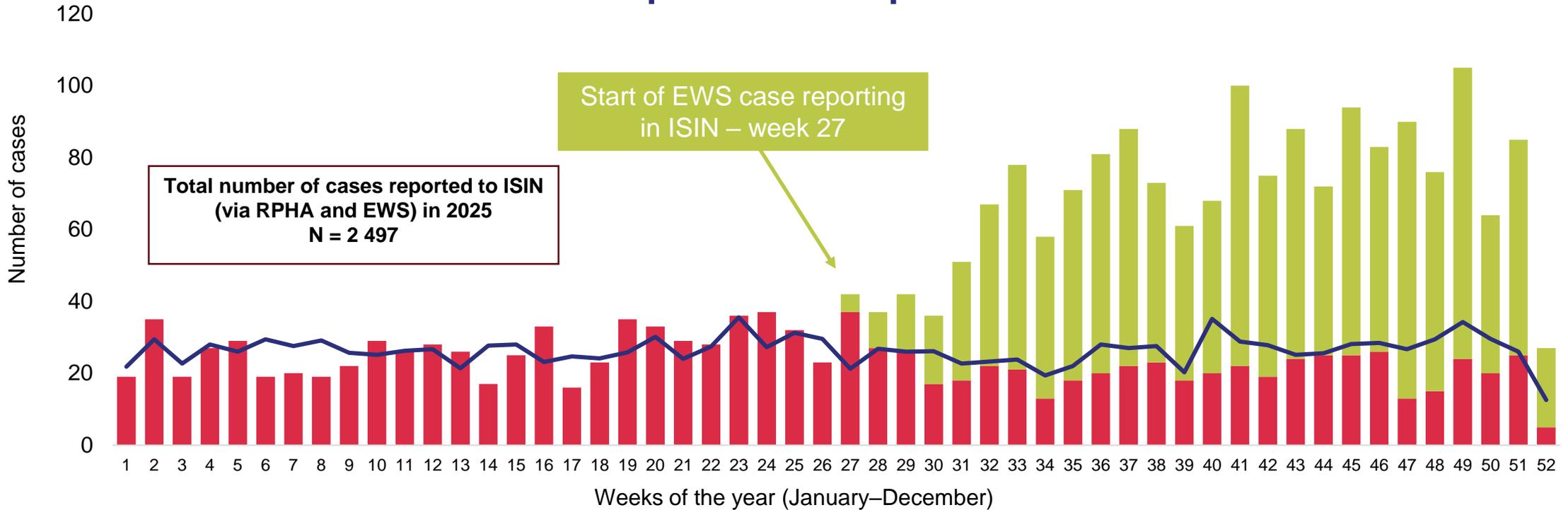
- Cases detected by the Early Warning System (EWS) and reported into ISIN in 2025
- Cases directly recorded by RPHA and entered into ISIN in 2025
- Average number of cases recorded in ISIN (2018–2024)

The Early Warning System for selected infectious diseases was launched on 1 July 2025 (week 27)

B27 INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS

The implementation of EWS reporting led to a significant increase in cases recorded in ISIN compared to the average of previous years

Number of reported cases per week in ISIN



- Cases detected by the Early Warning System (EWS) and reported into ISIN in 2025
- Cases directly recorded by RPHA and entered into ISIN in 2025
- Average number of cases recorded in ISIN (2018–2024)

The Early Warning System for selected infectious diseases was launched on 1 July 2025 (week 27)



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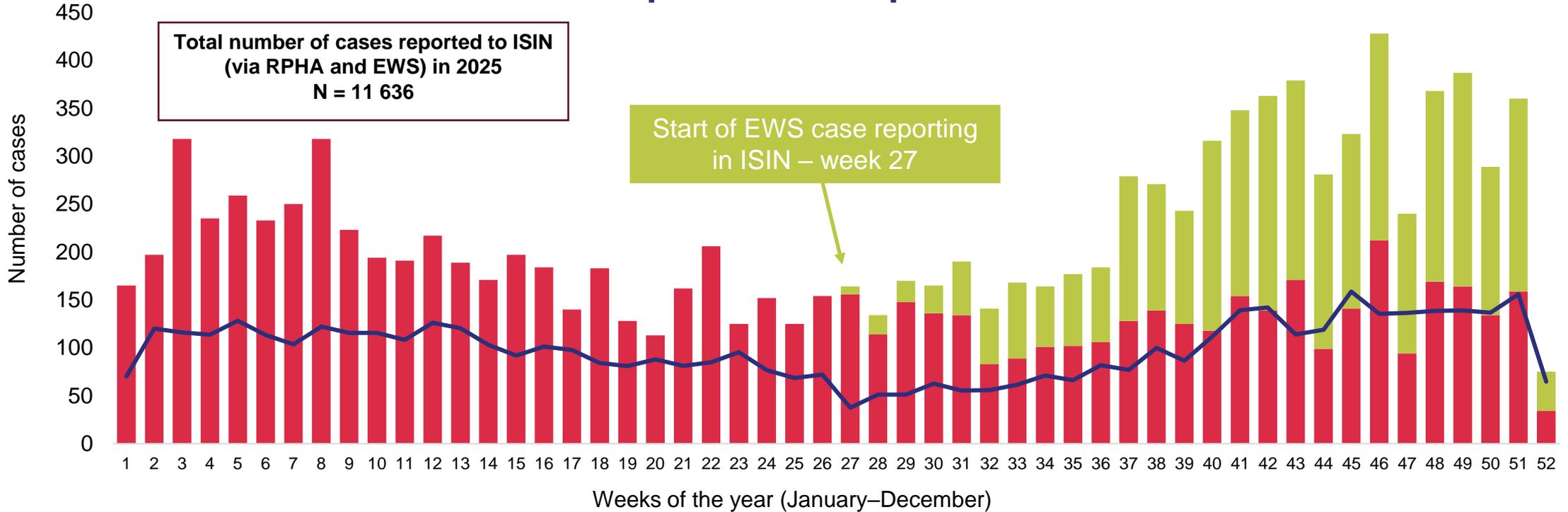


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The implementation of EWS reporting led to a significant increase in cases recorded in ISIN compared to the average of previous years, even in the context of the current overall increase in cases

Number of reported cases per week in ISIN



The Early Warning System for selected infectious diseases was launched on 1 July 2025 (week 27)

- EWS is a new Early Warning System designed to capture cases of infectious diseases through automated reporting from healthcare providers' information systems
- Its implementation has demonstrably improved infectious disease reporting and, beyond its early warning function, has also enhanced data collection quality
- Validated case counts are subsequently recorded in the ISIN system, which serves as the primary data source for infectious disease epidemiology
- For a number of diagnoses, the introduction of EWS reporting by general practitioners (GPs) and primary care paediatricians has led to a substantial increase in the number of cases recorded in ISIN
- We anticipate further improvements in data accuracy through the involvement of inpatient care providers and, in particular, laboratory results