

# India Sentinel SARI Surveillance for COVID -19 Enhanced Response (InSenCE) ICMR- National Institute of Epidemiology, Chennai

## Objectives

1. Monitor trends of hospitalized severe acute respiratory illness cases to identify COVID-19 cases and clusters
2. Identify the proportion of unlinked SARI who have no history of contact with confirmed case or international travel.
3. Identify areas where control measures including community-based interventions can be implemented to reduce transmission.

## Case identification: SARI surveillance definition

A case with age > 15 years AND history of fever AND at least one respiratory symptom (cough, shortness of breath) AND requires hospitalization

## Data to be reported

### Maintain line list at the facility and district level for SARI cases.

- Number of new SARI admissions
- Number of SARI deaths among all the hospitalised SARI cases
- Total number of SARI cases tested for COVID - 19
- Total number of COVID-19 positive among SARI cases

## How to report

Hospitals should appoint a nodal person to collect and report the data to the District/State Surveillance Unit. The details of Nodal person from the department will be provided.

## Whom to test – SARI is included in the testing guidelines of ICMR

1. All symptomatic individuals who have undertaken international travel in the last 14 days
2. All symptomatic contacts of laboratory confirmed cases
3. All symptomatic health care workers
4. All patients with Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (fever AND cough and/or shortness of breath)
5. Asymptomatic direct and high-risk contacts of a confirmed case should be tested once between day 5 and day 14 of coming in his/her contact

## **In hotspots/cluster (as per MoHFW) and in large migration gatherings/evacuees centres**

6. All symptomatic ILI (fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose)
  - Within 7 days of illness – rRT-PCR
  - After 7 days of illness – Antibody test (If negative, confirmed by rRT-PCR)