



MINISTRY OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SOLIDARITY
HELLENIC CENTER FOR
DISEASE CONTROL & PREVENTION

Surveillance Data

Table 1: Number of notified cases in February 2011, median number of notified cases in February for 2004–2010 and range, (Mandatory Notification System, Greece)

Disease	Number of notified cases		
	February 2011	February 2004–2010	
		Median	Range
Botulism	0	0	0–1
Chickenpox with complications	0	2	0–4
Anthrax	0	0	0–1
Brucellosis	2	13	5–24
Diphtheria	0	0	0–0
Arbo-viral infections	0	0	0–0
Malaria	1	0	0–3
Rubella	0	0	0–3
Smallpox	0	0	0–0
Echinococcosis	2	1	0–3
Hepatitis A	4	16	3–27
Hepatitis B, acute & HBsAg(+) in infants <12 months	1	7	3–13
Hepatitis C, acute & confirmed anti-HCV positive (first diagnosis)	0	1	0–7
Measles	1	0	0–75
Haemorrhagic fever	0	0	0–0
Pertussis	0	1	0–26
Legionellosis	2	0	0–3
Leishmaniasis	3	4	2–7
Leptospirosis	0	1	0–3
Listeriosis	0	0	0–1
EHEC infection	0	0	0–1
Rabies	0	0	0–0
Melioidosis/glanders	0	0	0–0
Meningitis (bacterial, aseptic)	20	32	20–43
Meningococcal disease	5	12	5–22
Plague	0	0	0–0
Mumps	0	1	0–4
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0–0
Q fever	1	0	0–1
Salmonellosis (non-typhoid/paratyphoid)	26	20	10–44
Shigellosis	0	1	0–2
Severe acute respiratory syndrome	0	0	0–0
Congenital rubella	0	0	0–0
Congenital syphilis	0	0	0–0
Congenital toxoplasmosis	0	0	0–0
Cluster of foodborne/waterborne disease cases	1	1	0–8
Tetanus/neonatal tetanus	1	0	0–1
Tularaemia	0	0	0–0
Trichinosis	0	0	0–3
Typhoid/paratyphoid fever	0	1	0–3
Tuberculosis	22	49	40–61
Cholera	0	0	0–0

Surveillance Data

Table 2: Number of notified cases by place of residence (region)* in February 2011, (Mandatory Notification System, Greece)

Disease	Number of notified cases													
	Eastern Macedonia and Thrace	Attica	Northern Aegean	Western Greece	Western Macedonia	Epirus	Thessalia	Ionian islands	Central Macedonia	Crete	Southern Aegean	Peloponnese	Stereia Greece	Unknown
Brucellosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Echinococcosis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hepatitis A	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Hepatitis B, acute & HBsAg(+) in infants <12 months	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legionellosis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Leishmaniasis	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Salmonellosis (non-typhoid/paratyphoid)	-	5	14	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (bacterial, aseptic)	5	4	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	2	1	1	-	-
Meningococcal disease	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cluster of foodborne/waterborne disease cases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	1

* Place of residence defined according to home address of cases notification date: 01/02/2011–28/02/2011

Table 3: Number of notified cases by age group and gender*, February 2011, (Mandatory Notification System, Greece)

Disease	Number of notified cases by age group (years) and gender																			
	<1		1–4		5–14		15–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		65+		Unkn.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Brucellosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Echinococcosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hepatitis A	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis B, acute & HBsAg(+) in infants <12 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legionellosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Leishmaniasis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Q fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis (non-typhoid/paratyphoid)	1	2	4	4	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Meningitis (bacterial, aseptic)	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	3
Meningococcal disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	4	-	3	1	-	-

*M: male, F: female notification date: 01/02/2011–28/02/2011

Data included in the above tables are taken from the mandatory notification system, which is the cornerstone of epidemiological surveillance and functions under a legal framework. The main goals of the system are:

- Detection of sporadic cases so that appropriate public health measures can be taken
- Identification of outbreaks
- Estimation of disease incidence at the country level and in smaller geographic regions
- Identification of probable risk factors
- Evaluation of current preventive programs (e.g. immunization schedule)
- Provision of suggestions regarding strategies for prevention and control of communicable disease (prioritization, distribution of resources etc.) in Greece

Some 45 infectious diseases, named according to ICD-10, are included in the list of mandatory notifiable diseases in Greece. The diseases for inclusion were selected according to surveillance priorities set by the European Commission and according to epidemiological data for the country.

Notification forms and case definitions of mandatory notifiable diseases can be found on the HCDCP website (www.keelpno.gr).

It should be noted that the data presented for the year 2011 are provisional and these may slightly change in the future as a delay is expected for notification of some cases.

In addition, caution is warranted for data interpretation, as there are indications of under-reporting to the system. The mandatory notification system depends on physicians who – despite their daily workload – understand the importance of systematic notification of infectious diseases to allow the necessary public health measures to be taken (on a short-term and long-term basis). Without the support of physicians, who we would like to thank warmly for their co-operation, the mandatory notification system would be inadequate and ineffective.

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