

**Cost** of surveillance includes each of the resources required to operate the surveillance system, like for instance: time, personnel, financial input and equipment. Please refer to the [Cost-analysis tool](#) from the [Evaluation wikispace](#) for more information.

|            | Surveillance design step              | Advice for improvement of COST   |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>1</b>   | <b>Surveillance system</b>            |  |
| <b>1.1</b> | <b>Hazard</b>                         |  |
| <b>1.2</b> | <b>Surv. Objective</b>                |  |
| <b>1.3</b> | <b>Geographical area covered</b>      |  |
| <b>1.4</b> | <b>Susceptible species</b>            |  |
| <b>1.5</b> | <b>Risk characteristics</b>           |  |
| <b>2</b>   | <b>Components overview</b>            |  |
| <b>3</b>   | <b>Target population</b>              |  |
| <b>3.1</b> | <b>Target species</b>                 |  |
| <b>3.2</b> | <b>Target sector</b>                  |  |
| <b>3.3</b> | <b>Sectors missed</b>                 |  |
| <b>3.4</b> | <b>Geographical area covered</b>      |  |
| <b>3.5</b> | <b>Target criteria</b>                |  |
| <b>3.6</b> | <b>Percentage covered</b>             |  |
| <b>4</b>   | <b>Disease suspicion</b>              |  |
| <b>4.1</b> | <b>Definition</b>                     |  |
| <b>4.2</b> | <b>Obligations</b>                    |  |
| <b>4.3</b> | <b>Notification procedures</b>        |  |
| <b>4.4</b> | <b>Actions upon suspicions</b>        |  |
| <b>4.5</b> | <b>Actions upon confirmation</b>      |  |
| <b>5</b>   | <b>Enhancements</b>                   |  |
| <b>6</b>   | <b>Testing protocol</b>               |  |
| <b>6.1</b> | <b>Type of test to be carried out</b> |  |
| <b>6.2</b> | <b>Type of sample to be collected</b> |  |
| <b>6.3</b> | <b>Pooling</b>                        | Pooling samples, either at the point of collection or in the laboratory can reduce costs.  |
| <b>6.4</b> | <b>Screening/first test</b>           |  |
| <b>6.5</b> | <b>Confirmatory/ second test</b>      |  |
| <b>6.6</b> | <b>Further details</b>                |  |
| <b>7</b>   | <b>Study design</b>                   |  |
| <b>7.1</b> | <b>Point of sample collection</b>     | The point at which samples are collected can influence the cost. For example collection samples at a collection point may be less costly than visiting individual farms. |
| <b>7.2</b> | <b>Selection of units</b>             | A well designed sample can provide equally good results but at lower cost  |
| <b>7.3</b> | <b>Target unit</b>                    |  |
| <b>7.4</b> | <b>Sampling unit</b>                  |  |
| <b>7.5</b> | <b>Sampling design</b>                |  |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| <b>7.6</b>  | <b>Number of units in the target population</b>             |   |
| <b>7.7</b>  | <b>Sensitivity of the testing protocol</b>                  |   |
| <b>7.8</b>  | <b>Specificity of the testing protocol</b>                  |   |
| <b>8</b>    | <b>Sampling strategy</b>                                    |   |
| <b>8.1</b>  | <b>Sampling at the primary sampling unit (PSU) level:</b>   |   |
| <b>8.2</b>  | <b>Sampling at the secondary sampling unit (SSU) level:</b> |   |
| <b>8.3</b>  | <b>Selection criteria WITHIN the population</b>             |   |
| <b>8.4</b>  | <b>Risk-based allocation</b>                                | Risk-based surveillance may be more cost effective by reducing the amount of sampling by targeting only those areas/groups/times at higher risk.                            |
| <b>8.5</b>  | <b>Sample size calculation</b>                              |   |
| <b>8.6</b>  | <b>Sample allocation at the primary level</b>               |   |
| <b>8.7</b>  | <b>Sample allocation at the Secondary level</b>             |   |
| <b>8.8</b>  | <b>Sample collection timeline</b>                           |   |
| <b>9</b>    | <b>Data Generation/ Sampling collection process</b>         |   |
| <b>9.1</b>  | <b>WHO will collect the samples?</b>                        | More qualified staff will cost more to engage.  |
| <b>9.2</b>  | <b>HOW will samples be collected?</b>                       | More time-consuming sampling approaches will influence labour cost.   |
| <b>9.3</b>  | <b>WHEN/HOW OFTEN will samples be collected?</b>            | More frequent sampling approaches will influence labour and test costs.   |
| <b>9.4</b>  | <b>Training</b>   | Training will influence costs (increase at first, but may save money later!).   |
| <b>9.5</b>  | <b>Follow-up</b>  | Good follow up will help to keep costs under control.   |
| <b>10</b>   | <b>Transfer means</b>                                       |   |
| <b>10.1</b> | <b>HOW will samples be transferred?</b>                     | The choice of how samples or data are transferred may be very influential on the costs.   |
| <b>10.2</b> | <b>WHEN/HOW OFTEN will samples be collected?</b>            | The choice of how often samples or data are transferred may be very influential on the costs ⇒ usually more often, higher costs.  |
| <b>10.3</b> | <b>Training</b>   |   |
| <b>11</b>   | <b>Data Translation/ sample analyses process</b>            |   |
| <b>11.1</b> | <b>WHO will perform the analyses?</b>                       |   |
| <b>11.2</b> | <b>HOW will samples be analysed</b>                         |   |
| <b>11.3</b> | <b>WHEN/HOW OFTEN will samples be collected?</b>            | Batch or fixed schedule testing may help keep costs low particularly where automated batch testing can be used. Consult the laboratory to discuss.                          |
| <b>11.4</b> | <b>Expected LOAD</b>  |   |
| <b>11.5</b> | <b>Training</b>   | Training can be costly. Methods such as the production of guidelines or manuals or on-line training may be as effective and cheaper than holding attended training courses. |

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| <b>11.6</b> | <b>Follow-up</b>   |  |
| <b>12</b>   | <b>Epidemiological analyses</b>                                      |  |
| <b>12.1</b> | <b>Are there any epidemiological DATA that need to be collected?</b> |  |
| <b>12.2</b> | <b>WHO will perform the analyses?</b>                                |  |
| <b>12.3</b> | <b>HOW will epidemiological analyses be performed?</b>               |  |
| <b>12.4</b> | <b>WHEN/HOW OFTEN?</b>   |  |
| <b>12.5</b> | <b>Training</b>  | Using on the job or on-line training where appropriate can reduce costs. |
| <b>12.6</b> | <b>Data management needs</b>   |  |
| <b>12.7</b> | <b>Software needs</b>  |  |
| <b>13</b>   | <b>Dissemination of results</b>                                      |  |
| <b>13.1</b> | <b>WHO will disseminate the results?</b>                             |  |
| <b>13.2</b> | <b>WHO is the TARGET of dissemination?</b>                           |  |
| <b>13.3</b> | <b>HOW will results be disseminated?</b>                             |  |
| <b>13.4</b> | <b>WHEN/HOW OFTEN?</b>   |  |
| <b>14</b>   | <b>Surveillance review</b>   |  |
| <b>14.1</b> | <b>Who</b>   |  |
| <b>14.2</b> | <b>When</b>  |  |
| <b>14.3</b> | <b>How often</b>   |  |



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