

CDC in CAMBODIA



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The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) established an office in the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2002. CDC works with the country's Ministry of Health (MOH) and local and international partners to address HIV/AIDS, malaria, influenza, COVID-19, and other respiratory illnesses and infectious diseases. CDC's partnership with the MOH strengthens Cambodia's laboratory, surveillance, and workforce capacities to prevent, detect, and rapidly respond to disease outbreaks.



CDC Cambodia provided guidance and training to public health responders working on the COVID-19 response.



CDC Cambodia supported the Ministry of Health's Emergency Operations Center.



Through December 2023, the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) has graduated 225 frontline trainees, among whom 10 have completed the intermediate course. These epidemiologists detect, prevent, and control diseases before they become epidemics.



Through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), CDC is working with Cambodia to end HIV as a public health threat by 2025.



CDC works with Cambodia's national HIV and TB control programs to screen for TB among people living with HIV and provide TB preventive treatment.



CDC Cambodia helped implement a laboratory quality management system (LQMS) and an external quality assurance program.



With technical support from CDC, the Cambodian National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) received International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 15189 *Plus*™ accreditation in 2019 and was re-certified in 2023.



CDC malaria work in Cambodia, as part of the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative with USAID, includes surveillance, vector monitoring, case management and social and behavior change communication.



CDC supports identification and characterization of circulating novel influenza viruses in Cambodia and sentinel surveillance for severe respiratory infections and influenza-like illness.



Staff from the Battambang Hospital referral laboratory collect COVID-19 samples in Battambang, Cambodia. Photo by Chiek Sivhdur/Battambang Referral Hospital

Global Health Security

Resilient public health systems can rapidly prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats before they become epidemics. CDC's team in Cambodia works to enhance the country's ability to respond to public health emergencies and strengthen workforce capacity. CDC also played a key role in the MOH's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

HIV/AIDS and TB

CDC works with the MOH to build a sustainable HIV response program. Cambodia strives to sustain epidemic control and eliminate HIV as a public health threat. CDC focuses on:

- Finding people with undiagnosed HIV and placing them on treatment
- Ensuring treatment continuity and treatment services for all, including children and adolescents
- Developing an HIV case-based surveillance system for monitoring treatment and viral load suppression, and for using real-time data from HIV recency testing to find and respond to outbreaks
- Improving laboratory systems to detect and monitor HIV
- Adopting and ensuring nationwide implementation of international HIV policies
- Supporting the national HIV and TB control programs to ensure that people living with HIV are screened for TB and receive TB preventive treatment

Laboratory Capacity Building

CDC helps strengthen the quality of laboratory systems in Cambodia to accurately diagnose, monitor, and treat infections, including HIV,

SARS-CoV-2, influenza, and other respiratory pathogens. CDC also helped implement a laboratory quality management system and is supporting provincial HIV laboratories to achieve international accreditation.

Malaria

Through the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), CDC and USAID support Cambodia's National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria to pilot and expand malaria elimination activities in Western Cambodia. PMI supports the National Malaria Elimination Action Framework to scale up control and elimination activities for a malaria-free Cambodia by 2025. CDC and partners provide:

- Technical assistance for surveillance (antimalarial drug resistance and insecticide resistance)
- Case management
- Supply chain management
- Vector monitoring
- Social and behavior change communication

Influenza

CDC works with the Cambodian government and other partners to conduct influenza sentinel surveillance and build laboratory and response capacity. The network monitors seasonal influenza and detects novel influenza viruses among persons with respiratory disease. The platform has been expanded to test for SARS-CoV-2 and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Cambodia contributes to the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Influenza Network and global genomic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2.



CDC STAFF

2 U.S. Assignees and 1 seconded to USAID
23 Locally Employed



AT A GLANCE

Population: >16.8 million
Per capita income: \$4,430
Life expectancy: F 73 / M 67 years
Infant mortality rate: 12/1,000 live births

Source:
Population Reference Bureau 2022, Cambodia



TOP 10 CAUSES OF DEATH

1. Stroke
2. Lower respiratory infections
3. Ischemic heart disease
4. Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases
5. Tuberculosis
6. Neonatal disorders
7. Diabetes
8. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
9. Tracheal, bronchus, and lung cancer
10. Road injuries

Source: GBD Compare 2019



For more country information
www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/countries/cambodia

