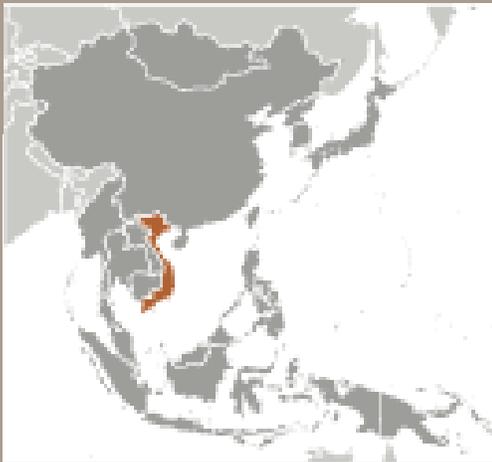


CDC in Vietnam

Factsheet



Staffing
9 U.S. Assignees
45 Locally Employed

Impact in Vietnam

- CDC directly supported the provision of antiretroviral treatment to 27,901 men, women and children in 2012.
- TB study on patients co-infected with TB and HIV in Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia led to global guidelines published by WHO.



Center for Global Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) established the CDC Vietnam office in 2001. CDC works in partnership with the Government of Vietnam (GVN) and local and international organizations to strengthen capacity and infrastructure to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, to foster sustainable surveillance, research, preparedness and outbreak response for influenza and other zoonotic diseases, and to address key public health priorities and concerns in Vietnam.

Top 10 Causes of Death in Vietnam

1. Cancer	25%	6. Tuberculosis	4%
2. Stroke	20%	7. Road Injuries	4%
3. Ischemic Heart Disease	6%	8. Cirrhosis	3%
4. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	4%	9. HIV	3%
5. Lower Respiratory Infections	4%	10. Diabetes	3%

Source: GBD Compare (<http://viz.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/abd-compare/>). 2010

HIV/AIDS

Through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), CDC supports the implementation of effective, efficient HIV programs that maximize health impact. The CDC Vietnam office, working in partnership with GVN, focuses its efforts on high-prevalence provinces to support targeted programming for key populations, including injection drug users, commercial sex workers, and men who have sex with men. CDC supports Vietnam in developing sustainable infrastructures that can accurately and efficiently diagnose, stage, and monitor HIV treatment; building in-country capacity to design, implement, and evaluate surveillance systems; and improving broader national health information systems to collect, store, analyze, and use high-quality data essential to HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs.

Influenza

Since 2006, CDC has supported Vietnam's National Influenza Surveillance System to conduct continuous active and passive surveillance for influenza-like illness and severe acute respiratory illness caused by seasonal, pandemic, and animal-origin strains of influenza. CDC strengthened Vietnam's pandemic preparedness plans and communication strategy to quickly detect influenza viruses and to respond rapidly. Working with the Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Agriculture and rural development partners, CDC conducts research on influenza and other zoonotic diseases to better define the transmission of viruses between species.

Respiratory, Neurologic and Hemorrhagic Fever Illnesses

The CDC Vietnam Office, in a collaborative project with the Vietnamese National Institute for Hygiene and Epidemiology and Duke-National University of Singapore Graduate Medical School is working to implement a syndromic surveillance project in a province in North Vietnam. Activities include providing consolatory advice, epidemiologic capacity building, and opportunities for development of illness or pathogen-specific projects.





Vietnam at a Glance

Population:	88,983,600
Per capita income:	\$1,600
Life expectancy at birth women/men:	76/70 yrs
Under 5 mortality:	16/1000 live births

Population Reference Bureau, 2011



Emerging Infectious Diseases

CDC in collaboration with the Duke-National University of Singapore Graduate Medical School Program in Emerging Infectious Diseases works with the National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (NIHE) in Hanoi to establish hospital-based surveillance for severe acute respiratory illness, acute neurologic infectious diseases, hemorrhagic fever, and sepsis syndrome in the port city of Hai Phong. In the south, the collaboration is assisting the Institute Pasteur in Ho Chi Minh City to establish a sentinel surveillance system for dengue infection in Rach Gia. Both projects endeavor to broaden the understanding of pathogens leading to severe infectious illness in Vietnam, and to provide the opportunity for pathogen discovery for identification of new pathogens leading to these syndromes.

Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)

CDC works in partnership with the World Health Organization, MoH, and Hanoi School of Public Health to train public health professionals through a two-year FETP that builds capacity to address communicable and non-communicable health priorities and disease threats. CDC also supports leadership and management training of public health officials through the Sustainable Management Development Program. As a result, system improvements include an increased number of clients visiting and returning for HIV test results, better adherence to treatment for opportunistic infections, and improved DOTS (a proven TB control strategy) implementation.

Tuberculosis (TB)

CDC works with the Vietnam National TB Program to reduce TB and lung related disease, death, and transmission, and to prevent the development of TB drug resistance. In 26 provinces, CDC supports expanding implementation of the three I's: increased TB case finding, INH prophylaxis (use of a drug to prevent active TB in persons infected with TB), and improved infection control to reduce TB transmission among people living with HIV/AIDS. In 2010, the University of California San Francisco and the Hanoi Lung Hospital joined the CDC-supported Tuberculosis Trials Consortium network for the 2010-2020 period. Also, CDC supports the immigrant TB screening program in Ho Chi Minh City.

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