CDC—Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

FY 2015 President's Budget Request | $445 Million

Mission

To reduce illness and death associated with emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases and to protect against the unintentional and intentional spread of infectious diseases.

Major Programs

- Food Safety
- National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)
- Quarantine and Migration
- Advanced Molecular Detection (AMD)
- Core Infectious Diseases—examples include:
  - Antimicrobial Resistance (AR)
  - Preparedness and Emerging Infections
  - Healthcare-associated Infections (HAI)
  - Infectious Disease Laboratories
  - High-consequence Pathogens
  - Vector-borne Diseases

Goal Highlights

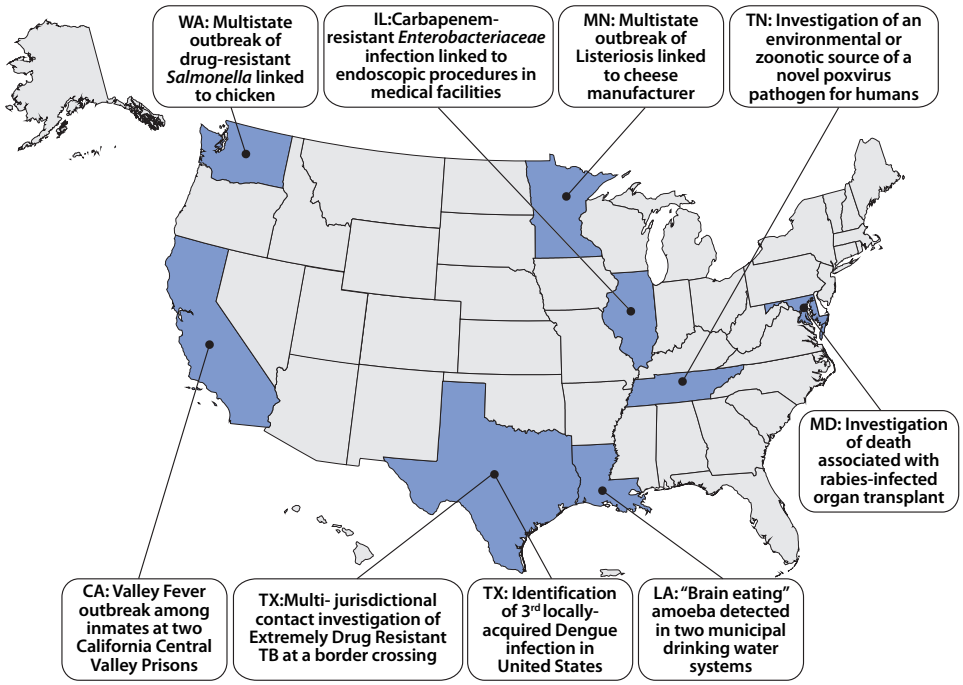
Develop high impact interventions and partnerships to prevent, detect and control:

- Healthcare-associated infections
- Foodborne and waterborne diseases
- Vector-borne diseases
- High-consequence/low-incidence infectious diseases (e.g., Ebola)
- Diseases of special and vulnerable populations (e.g., refugees and immigrants)
- State and local public health support
- Outbreak detection and response
- Quarantine and Migration
- New pathogen investigation and discovery
- Antimicrobial Resistance

Why We're Here

- One in 20 hospitalized patients has a healthcare-associated infection.
- Since 1999, 3 million Americans have been infected with West Nile virus.
- *Salmonella* causes about 1 million foodborne infections, 20,000 hospitalizations, and 380 deaths annually, with health care costs of $365 million per year.
- 786 endemic Chikungunya cases were reported for the first time in the Western Hemisphere in 2013.
- Every year, over 2 million people get antibiotic-resistant infections. At least 23,000 people die as a result.

Selected Recent CDC-supported Epi-Aid Investigations



How We Work

- Respond to outbreaks.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to states.
- Provide laboratory expertise and specialized testing.
- Perform research, data collection, and analysis.
- Collaborate with state and local health departments.
- Develop guidelines.
- Develop and deliver high impact interventions.
- Monitor surveillance systems to track infections and prioritize prevention.

CS244890C

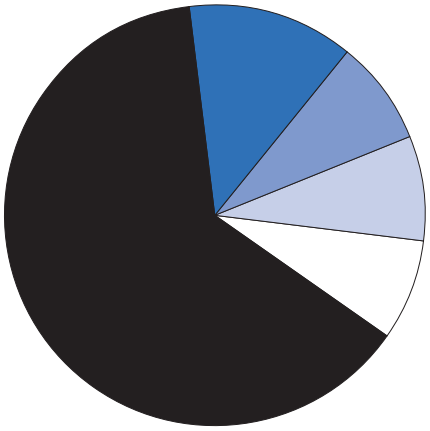
Impact Highlights

Averted over 500,000 foodborne illnesses and saved about $100 million in direct medical costs in 2010

Showed a decline of national HAI rates using NHSN: 44% reduction in central line-associated bloodstream infections and 20% reduction in surgical site infections since 2008

Strengthened overseas tuberculosis (TB) diagnosis and treatment by increasing the proportion of US immigrant applicants screened for TB from 77% to 85%. The number of U.S. Foreign-Born TB cases diagnosed (one year post-arrival) has also declined from 7,777 in 2007 to 4,942 cases in 2013

FY 2015 President's Budget Request



- **$30M** AMD
- **$32M** National Healthcare Safety Network
- **$32M** Quarantine and Migration
- **$50M** Food Safety
- **$250M** Core Infectious Diseases

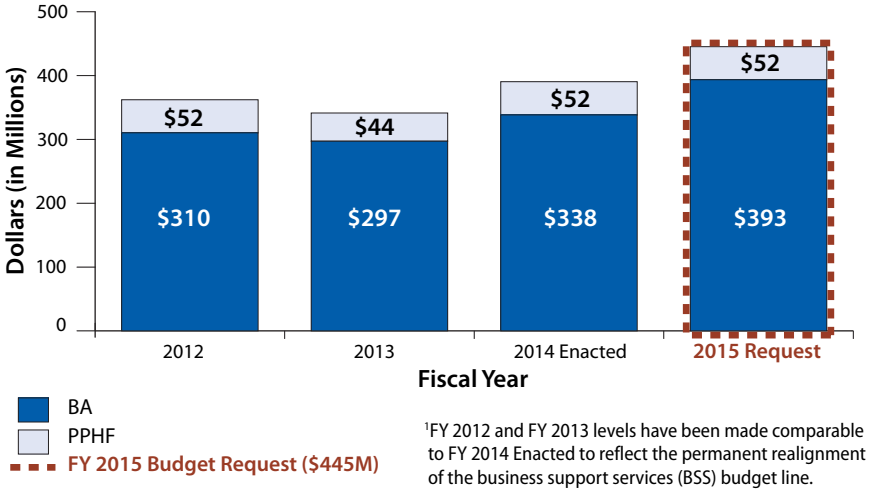
A total of $445 million requested includes:

- $55 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level
- $394 million in Budget Authority (BA)
- $51 million from Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF)

Budget Highlights

- $30 million for a new Detect and Protect Against AR initiative. This investment will dramatically expand U.S. capacity to characterize antibiotic resistant threats—protecting patients and communities.
- $10 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level to enable CDC to continue implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act, with an emphasis on reducing *Salmonella* infections.
- $14 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level for the NHSN to extend HAI prevention efforts to ambulatory surgery centers and conduct applied research on interventions for infection prevention. Extend and implement the NHSN Antimicrobial Use and Resistance Components to enable rapid detection of highly resistant pathogens and track antibiotic use in healthcare settings.

Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases Funding History[1]



[1]FY 2012 and FY 2013 levels have been made comparable to FY 2014 Enacted to reflect the permanent realignment of the business support services (BSS) budget line.

For more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/budget