

CDC in Nigeria



The Center for Global Health and Prevention (CDC) office in Nigeria was established in 2001. To achieve CDC-Nigeria's vision "Public Health Excellence for Healthy Nigerians" the office supports the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Health in the development, implementation, and evaluation of disease response efforts and programs that contribute to a strengthened public health infrastructure in Nigeria.

Staff

CDC office (physical presence)
7 U.S. Assignees
57 Locally Employed



At a Glance

Population: 177,542,000
Per capita income: \$5,600
Life expectancy at birth women/men: 53/52 yrs
Infant mortality rate: 69/1000 live births

Source: Population Reference Bureau Fact Sheet, 2014

Top 10 Causes of Death

1. Malaria 20%
2. Lower Respiratory Infections 9%
3. HIV 9%
4. Diarrheal Diseases 5%
5. Road Injuries 5%
6. Protein-Energy Malnutrition 4%
7. Cancer 4%
8. Meningitis 3%
9. Stroke 4%
10. Tuberculosis 4%

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

HIV/AIDS

Through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the CDC Nigeria office provides technical assistance to help the Ministry of Health (MOH) implement an effective, efficient national HIV program. This support has contributed to saving the lives of men, women and children through HIV treatment services and a robust combination prevention strategy. Using a data-driven approach, this strategy is tailored to the unique characteristics of the local epidemic help for maximum health impact.

Working closely with the MOH, CDC supports the scale-up of high quality HIV prevention interventions including HIV treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services. Other key activities include improving and expanding HIV/counseling and testing, and TB/HIV integrated service delivery. Health system strengthening support includes building country capacity in the areas of workforce development, operational research, epidemiology, surveillance, health information systems, and program monitoring and evaluation to assess program performance and make course corrections to keep pace with changes in the local epidemic.

Specific laboratory capacity building efforts have included the expansion of laboratory services to support the rapid scale-up of HIV treatment services as well as the establishment of a national reference lab capable of performing diagnostics for TB and other infectious and non-infectious diseases. CDC is also providing support for phase II field evaluation of HIV rapid test kits and the development of the National Medical Laboratory Strategic Plan.



Ebola

The 2014-2015 Ebola epidemic is the largest in history, affecting multiple countries in West Africa with more than 25,000 cases. CDC's priorities in the response have been to interrupt Ebola transmission in West Africa and prevent it from spreading to other countries. In Nigeria, we are working with the Ministry of Health, WHO, and other partners to break the chain of transmission in households, among health care workers, on public transportation, and during burial practices.

National Public Health Institutes

CDC is providing technical assistance to the African Union in support of the establishment of the African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (African CDC). The African CDC, made up of an African CDC Coordinating Center in Addis Ababa and five regional collaborating centers across the continent, will house a surveillance and response unit and an emergency operations center, and provide a platform for member states to share knowledge and tools across borders and conduct transnational outbreak responses. The West African Regional Collaborating Center for the African CDC will be housed in Nigeria. CDC will support fellowships to help staff this regional collaborating center with African epidemiologists.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

CDC, in collaboration with its partners, provides technical and financial support to Nigeria for polio eradication and measles pre-elimination activities. Field activities include campaign planning, monitoring and supervision, acute flaccid paralysis surveillance, outbreak investigations, nomads outreach, special projects, research, and data management support. Recently, the National Stop Transmission of Polio Program was expanded to include specialized staff and activities to improve the delivery of routine immunization services across northern states.

Malaria

Under the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), CDC has assigned a Resident Advisor to Nigeria as part of an interagency team with USAID to support the Ministry of Health in implementing malaria prevention and control interventions. Activities include developing the framework for an improved routine health information system in select states and local government areas, in collaboration with PEPFAR; strengthening capacity for entomological monitoring at federal and state levels including training in the CDC bottle bioassay and WHO tube techniques; and strengthening malaria diagnostics capacity by developing a quality assurance framework and using dried tube specimens for quality control of malaria rapid diagnostic tests.

Influenza

The Nigerian Ministry of Health has been collaborating with CDC on influenza control since 2006. Support has enabled Nigeria to establish a system for early detection and effective response to avian and pandemic influenza. In 2007 and 2008, the National Influenza Reference Laboratory (NIRL) and National Influenza Sentinel Surveillance System (NISS) were established.

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

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For more country information: <http://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/countries/nigeria>

Impact in Nigeria

- In 2014, CDC worked with health facility staff and 9 partners to establish 3,367 PMTCT sites across Nigeria.
- There has not been a recorded case of wild poliovirus in Nigeria since July, 2014.