

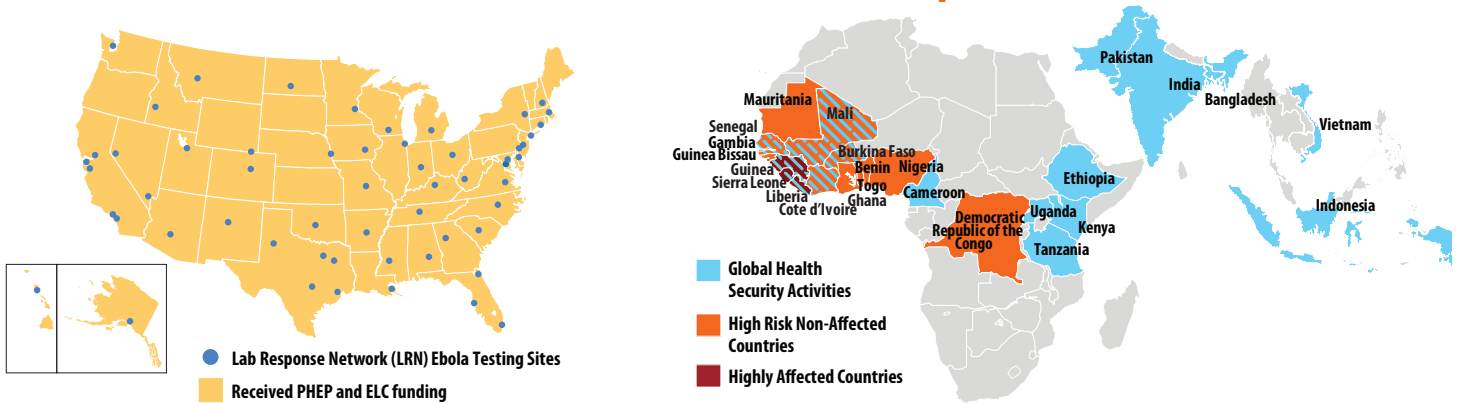
# CDC's Ebola Response in the United States and Abroad

- CDC reduced Ebola transmission in affected countries
- CDC scaled up capacity in the United States to detect, respond to, and reduce transmission of Ebola and other infectious diseases
- CDC is working with the U.S. government and other partners to accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats through actions outlined in the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Scaled up capacity with partners to respond to the next outbreak

# the ROAD to ZERO

CDC's Response to the 2014 Ebola Epidemic

## Domestic and International Response Areas



## Impact

### Domestic Preparedness Activities:

- Increased entry screening at airports and monitoring of travelers with Check and Report Ebola (CARE) kits
- Increased public health, hospital, and laboratory preparedness and testing
- Increased outreach and reinforced infection control training for healthcare workers

### International Response Activities:

- Supported the coordination of the response through incident management systems
- Supported ministries of health and partners in the investigation of cases and monitoring of contacts
- Trained healthcare workers to clinically identify Ebola cases and on infection prevention and control strategies
- Strengthened other countries' ability to conduct real-time diagnostics and implemented diagnostic testing
- Prevented transmission by implementing exit screening and risk reduction messaging to community and health centers
- Conducted Ebola vaccine trial among healthcare and Ebola frontline workers in Sierra Leone
- Deployed 1,665 CDC staff to provide logistics, staffing, communication, analytics, management, and other support functions for the response

### Global Health Security Activities:

- Strengthened health systems in seven countries at high-risk for Ebola
- Deployed 285 CDC staff to non-affected border countries to conduct assessments of Ebola preparedness
- Improved lab system development and lab capacity through contracts and cooperative agreements, including developing laboratory strategies, providing testing capacity and staff, transport networks, and lab supplies and equipment

## Accomplishments



>24,600  
Health workers  
trained by CDC  
in West Africa



>8,650  
People enrolled  
in STRIVE Ebola  
vaccine study



159,000  
U.S. healthcare  
workers trained by  
webinars and calls



>26,000  
Ebola lab tests  
performed



20,000  
CARE kits distributed  
to monitored  
travelers



>270,000  
Travelers screened  
for Ebola leaving  
a country with  
widespread  
transmission



Scaled capacity with  
partners to respond to  
the next outbreak



Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

# Ebola and Global Health Security Funding Snapshot

Domestic Ebola Response: \$576 Million

Improve Laboratory Capacity & State and Local Infection Control Capabilities

**\$255 Million**

Expanded CDC Prevention Epicenters to prevent healthcare-associated infections and transmission of pathogens. Projects included research on the effectiveness of personal protective equipment against germs, healthcare worker safety, and the role of the healthcare environment in disease transmission.

Developed laboratory safety program that provides subject matter experts and fosters sharing best practices on safe handling and testing of specimens among laboratories.

Support Public Health Preparedness Programs

**\$165 Million**

Resources provided to the 62 PHEP awardees have allowed state and local health departments to actively monitor more than 26,000 travelers returning from Ebola affected countries for 21-days since October 2014, for a total of more than half a million monitored days.

Provided supplemental funding to the 62 Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) awardees to accelerate state and local public health preparedness and operational readiness. This resulted in the implementation of a tiered system for Ebola patient care which included 55 hospitals designated as Ebola treatment centers.

Ebola funding expanded the number of LRN labs approved to complete Ebola testing to 57.

Domestic Migration & Quarantine Activities

**\$119 Million**

Supported traveler screening at five major U.S. international airports—John F. Kennedy (NY), Newark Liberty (NJ), Washington Dulles (Washington, D.C.), Chicago O'Hare (IL), and Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta (GA) to prevent the introduction and transmission of Ebola from foreign countries into America. Funding provided medical consultations, physical exams for illness, entry screening procedures, investigation of potentially sick travelers, and a Check and Report Ebola (CARE) kit for travelers.

Public Health Studies

**\$37 Million**

Funded the Sierra Leone Trial to Introduce a Vaccine against Ebola (STRIVE) with partners in Sierra Leone. The vaccine trial, launched in April 2015, tests an Ebola vaccine among more than 8,000 health and other frontline workers.

Supported CDC critical Ebola laboratory studies on areas such as rapid Ebola diagnostic tests, sequencing of Ebola virus isolates, and assessing other medical countermeasures.

International Ebola Response: \$1.2 Billion

International Ebola Response and Preparedness Activities

**\$603 Million**

Funded infection control training and education agreements to provide frontline workers with hands-on training in hand washing, triaging patients, using personal protective equipment, proper waste management, and cleaning up contaminated fluids.

Improved lab system development and lab capacity through contracts and cooperative agreements, including developing laboratory strategies, transport networks, and more lab supplies and equipment.

Developed workforce capacity, including trainings through the Field Epidemiology Training Program resulting in a cadre of in-country epidemiologists.

Funded jurisdictions to support communications and contact tracing efforts to identify new Ebola cases quickly and prevent spread.

Funded work in high-risk non affected countries to strengthen infectious disease surveillance and response, and improve their infrastructure to address Ebola and other infectious diseases.

Provided scientific expertise to implement incident management systems, case identification and contact tracing, data system development, and effective communications to identify new Ebola cases quickly and prevent spread.

Global Health Security Agenda and National Public Health Institutes

**\$597 Million**

The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) will accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats through the work of nations, international and civil organizations. More information can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/security/index.htm>. These funds will be spent over five years.

The goals of GHSA are to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively.

[www.cdc.gov/ebola](http://www.cdc.gov/ebola)