

CDC in Guinea



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has collaborated with the Government of Guinea and other partners to control and end the Ebola outbreak that has been ongoing in Guinea since March 2014. Response activities have been coordinated with United States Government partners, the Government of Guinea, other foreign governments, and nonprofit organizations such as the CDC Foundation.

In 2015, CDC opened a country office in Conakry to help Guinea develop and sustain capacities to prevent, rapidly detect and effectively respond to public health threats such as Ebola. Among the goals of the collaboration are development of a robust and effective surveillance response system with strong laboratory capabilities for rapid testing and diagnosis of infectious diseases and safe burial of identified cases. Priorities center on building and sustaining the government's capacity to prevent and reduce the likelihood of outbreaks, to save lives through early detection of health threats, and to effectively respond to biological threats.

Staff

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

At a Glance

Population: 10,985,000
Per capita income: \$1,160
Life expectancy at birth women/men: 57/55 yrs
Infant mortality rate: 67/1000 live births

Source: PRB 2014 World Population Data Sheet

Top 10 Causes of Death

1. Lower respiratory infections 13%
2. Malaria 10%
3. Diarrheal diseases 6%
4. Stroke 6%
5. Birth Asphyxia & Birth Trauma 4%
6. HIV/AIDS 4%
7. Ischemic Heart Disease 4%
8. Preterm Birth Complications 4%
9. Meningitis 4%
10. Protein-Energy Malnutrition 3%

Source: WHO Country Health Profiles 2012: Guinea



CDC Ebola Response in Guinea

Since March 2014, Guinea has been part of combatting the largest and most complex outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease in history. The epidemic started in Guinea and spread to other West African countries. With more than 250,000 cases, it is the largest Ebola epidemic in history and has caused more than ten times as many Ebola cases than the combined total of all previously reported Ebola outbreaks.

As of July 19th, 2015, Guinea has had 3322 total laboratory confirmed cases and 2512 total deaths.



CDC has deployed hundreds of staff to combat Ebola in Guinea. CDC provides technical advice, operational assistance, and strengthens the health care system in the areas of epidemiological surveillance, tracing contacts, data management, infection prevention and control, laboratory capacity building and quality insurance, protecting borders, emergency management, and health promotion and communication.

To cover staffing needs for the response in Guinea, CDC partners with the Public Health Agency of Canada and FETP medical epidemiologists of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Immunization

CDC provides technical assistance to Guinea to support polio eradication, measles elimination, and to strengthen routine infant immunization programs. The focus of CDC-supported polio eradication activities is to increase the immunity of the population through immunization campaigns, to strengthen surveillance, to prevent re-importation of wild poliovirus, and to minimize the consequences of further international spread of virus into West Africa. CDC has deployed 13 public health professionals to work in Guinea on immunization activities through the Stop the Transmission of Polio program since the program began in 1999: 1 communications staff and 12 field assignees.



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

CDC-Atlanta

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333

Web: <http://www.cdc.gov/global>

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

Publication Date: April 2016