

CDC's Global Health Agenda

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Director

Center for Global Health

CDC 50+ Year History in Global Health Achievement and Challenge

CDC first travels
overseas,
assists in
Southeast
Asia smallpox
and cholera
outbreaks

Foreign
Quarantine
Service Joins
CDC

Global
eradication
of smallpox
certified

Elimination of
polio certified
in the Americas

SARS first
reported in
Asia

Novel
H1N1
influenza
pandemic

Ebola
outbreak in
West
Africa

1958

1967

1979

1994

2003

2009

2014

Malnutrition
and famine,
Lassa, Ebola

1960s-1970s

HIV/AIDS,
tuberculosis,
malaria, polio

1980s-1990s

PEPFAR, PMI,
H5N1 and
H1N1
influenza,
Ebola

2000s-2010s

CDC Global Health Strategy

VISION

A world where people live healthier, safer and longer lives

MISSION

Protect and improve health globally through science, policy, partnership, and evidence-based public health action

HEALTH IMPACT:

Improve the health
and wellbeing of
people around the
world

HEALTH SECURITY:

Improve
capabilities to
prepare and
response to
infectious diseases,
other emerging
health threats, and
public health
emergencies

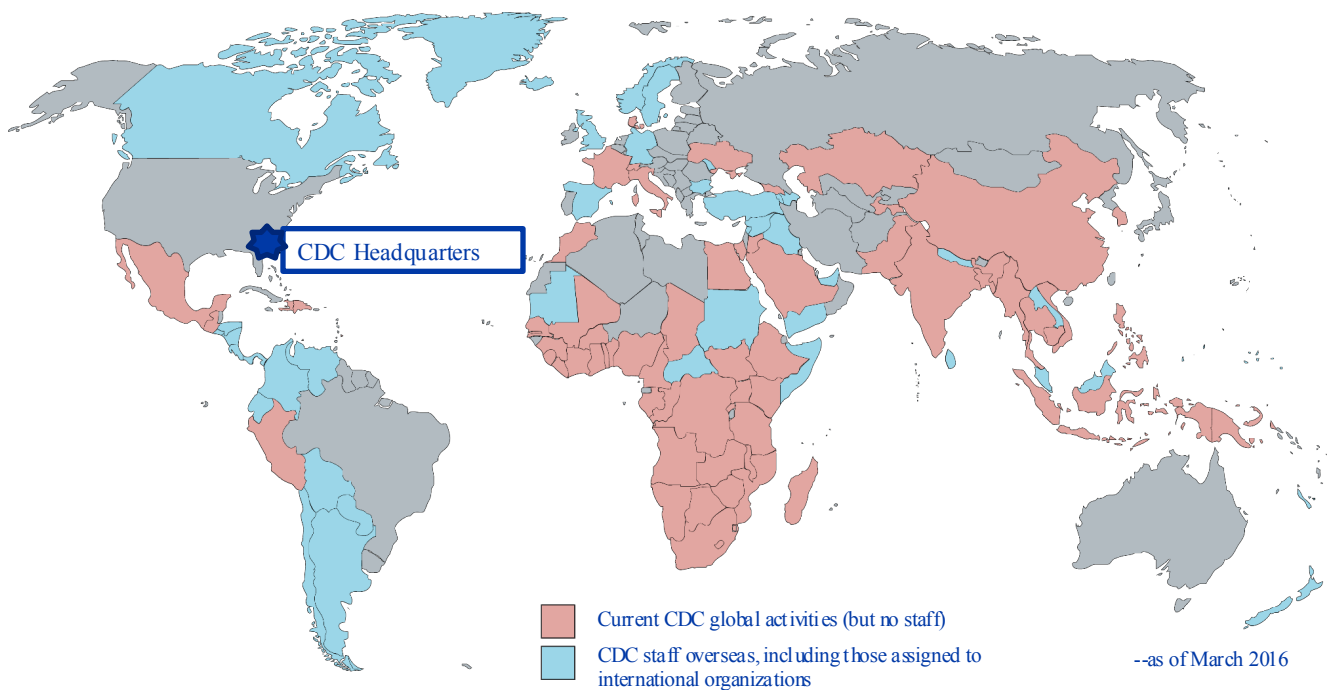
HEALTH CAPACITY:

Build country
public health
capacity

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY:

Maximize potential
of CDC's global
programs to
achieve impact

CDC Personnel Around the World



- ❑ CDC has 355 U.S. direct-hire staff in 62 countries
- ❑ CDC employs 1,300+ locally employed staff
- ❑ CDC has detailed 43 staff to international organizations
- ❑ In FY14, CDC sent 1,435 travelers on 3,804 assignments to 366 duty locations in 158 countries

Office of the Director Center for Global Health



Global HIV & TB



**Parasitic Diseases
& Malaria**



**Global
Immunization**



**Global Health
Protection**



**Office of Public Health
Preparedness and
Response**

NCCHSTP

**National Center for
Immunization and
Respiratory Diseases**

**National Center for
Emerging and Zoonotic
Infectious Diseases**

CGH Priorities

- HIV and Tuberculosis
- Malaria & NTDs
- Immunization
- Global Health
Protection – public
health infrastructure



CDC's Global Health Partnerships

Bilateral Organizations

Ministries of Health



U.S. Government

Department of State
USAID
Department of Defense
Peace Corps
USDA
HHS
NIH



Local Partners

Health in the public sector
NGOs
Faith-based organizations
Private health sector



Multilateral Organizations

WHO
Global Fund
UNICEF
World Bank



Global Non-Government Organizations

CARE
Carter Center
Task Force for Global Health
PATH
Rotary International
GAVI



Philanthropic Agencies

Gates Foundation
UN Foundation
Bloomberg Philanthropies

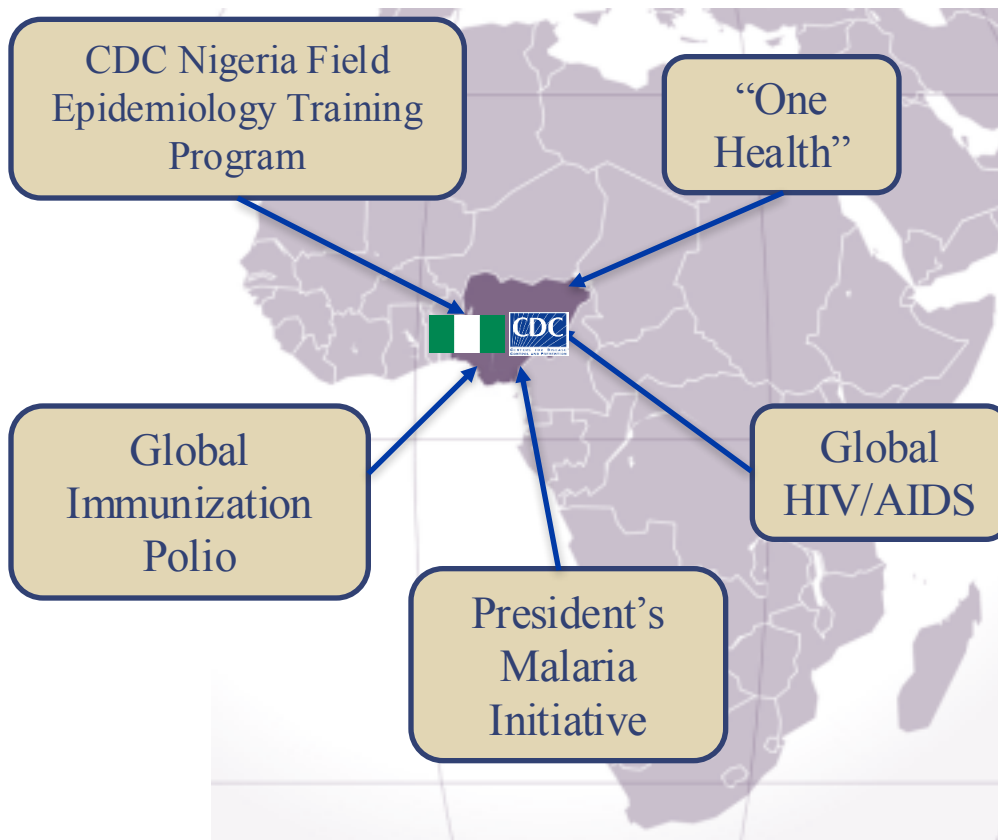


Others

Association of Public Health Laboratories
Drug manufacturers
Academic institutions
Blood banks

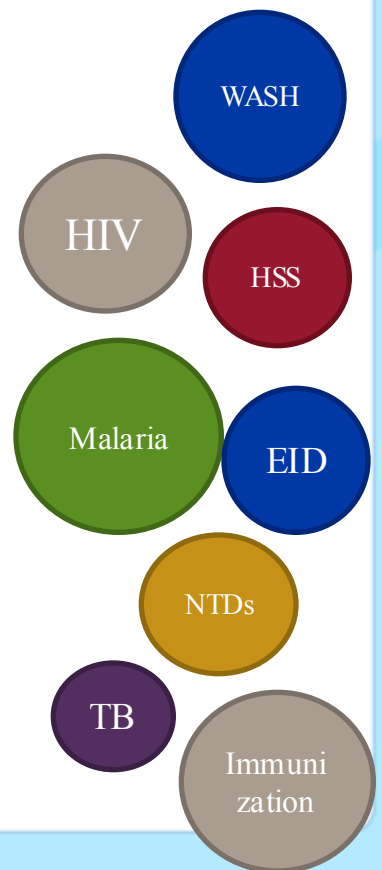


CDC Country Office Coordinate Across Programs

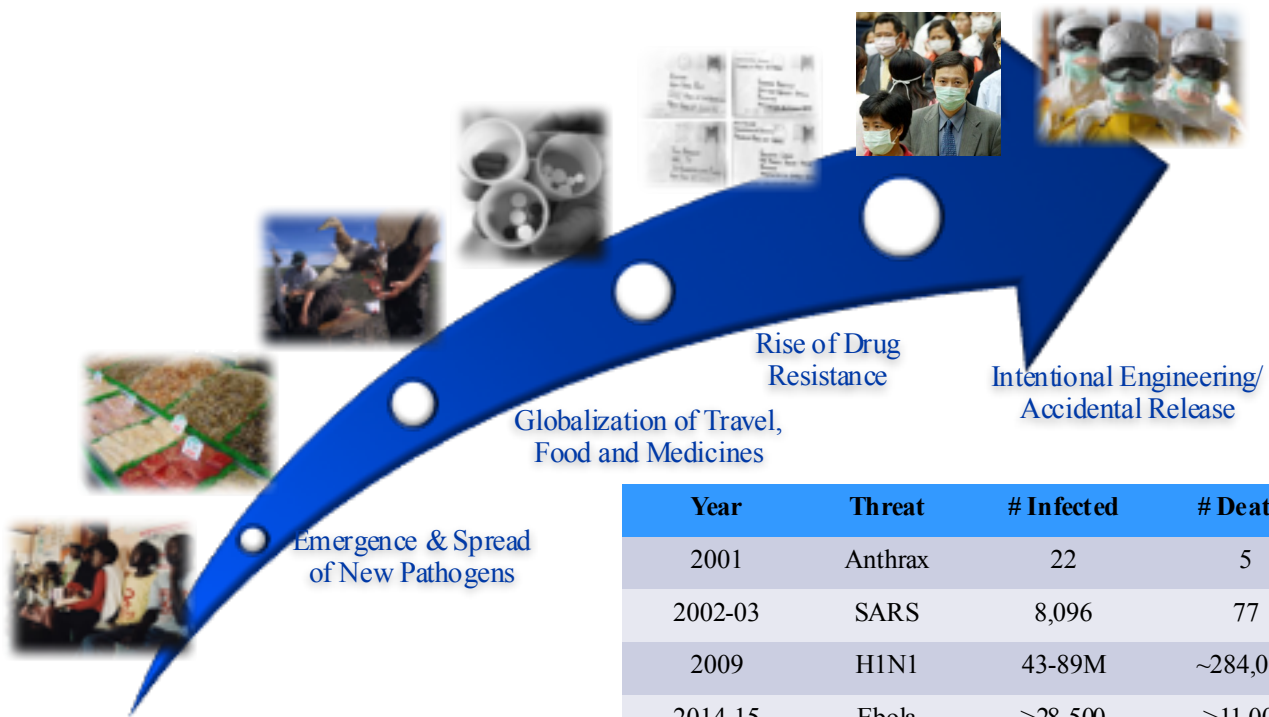


US Government Collaboration in Global Health

- Operates programs and delivers health services
- Provides technical assistance and other capacity-building support
- Participates in major international health organizations
- Conducts research
- Supports international responses to disasters and other emergencies
- Partners with governments, non-governmental groups, and the private sector.



Public Health Threats



Year	Threat	# Infected	# Deaths
2001	Anthrax	22	5
2002-03	SARS	8,096	77
2009	H1N1	43-89M	~284,000
2014-15	Ebola	>28,500	>11,000

Global Health Protection: CDC's Strategic Priorities

- **Prevent**
 - Control the emergence and spread of dangerous diseases
 - Ensure dangerous pathogens and toxins are safely managed and stored in laboratories worldwide
 - Apply knowledge gained from epidemic investigations
- **Detect**
 - Identify infectious diseases early and close to the source
 - Establish national laboratory systems
 - Expand field epidemiology training programs
- **Respond**
 - Manage epidemics and other public health emergencies
 - Train and equip rapid response teams
 - Establish emergency operations centers (EOCs)
 - Create a real-time information system

Global Health Protection: CDC's Key Areas of Work

- ❑ Work directly with countries to improve their capacity to prevent, detect and respond to public health threats
- ❑ Support countries in strengthening laboratory, disease surveillance, emergency management systems and public health workforce development
- ❑ Conduct implementation science and new diagnostics
- ❑ Provide ongoing technical expertise
- ❑ Collaborate with partners



**Ebola: A Perfect Example of
Why GHSA is Needed**

Global Health Protection: CDC's Partnerships



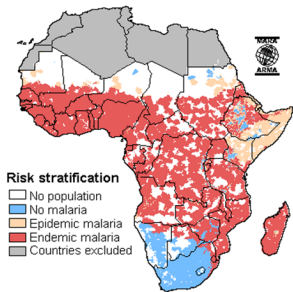
THE GEORGE
WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON DC



Impact of Parasitic Diseases

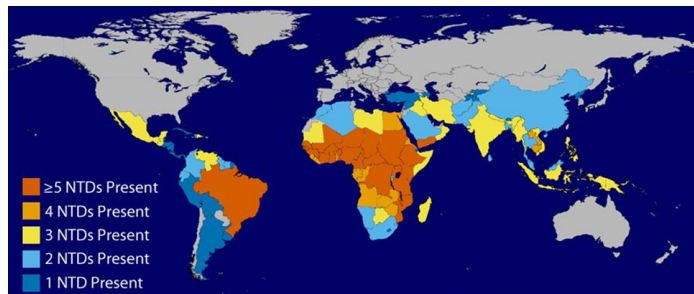
Malaria

- ❑ Kills ~600K people worldwide each year
- ❑ Costs \$12B in Africa alone



Neglected Tropical Diseases

- ❑ Affect >1B people worldwide



Neglected Parasitic Infections in the United States

Parasitic infections

affect **millions of people** in the United States every year. We urgently need to know more about who is at risk and how they are affected. CDC has prioritized these 5 parasitic infections for public health action here at home.



Chagas Disease

More than **300,000 people** in the United States are infected with *Trypanosoma cruzi*, the parasite that causes Chagas disease—and most don't know it.



Cysticercosis

[Up to] **1 in 10 people** hospitalized for neurocysticercosis in the United States dies from the preventable parasitic disease.



Toxocariasis

Each year in the United States at least **70 people are blinded** by the parasite that causes toxocariasis; most of them are children.



Toxoplasmosis

Toxoplasmosis is the **2nd leading cause of death** from foodborne illness in the United States.



Trichomoniasis

About **3% of women** and a total of **3.7 million persons** in the U.S. population have *Trichomonas vaginalis*, a sexually transmitted parasitic infection curable with a single dose of the right antibiotics, but most infected people never get tested or treated.



Learn more: www.cdc.gov/parasites/npi/

Parasitic Diseases and Malaria: CDC's Strategic Focus

■ Prevent

- Achieve and sustaining universal coverage of proven interventions
- Mitigate risks against current gains
- Build capacity and health systems
- Conduct discovery and laboratory research

■ Detect

- Adapt to new epidemiology and incorporate new tools
- Improve country capacity to collect and use surveillance information

■ Respond

- Provide global scientific leadership



Parasitic Diseases and Malaria: CDC's Key Areas of Work

- ❑ Lead development and evaluation of new and improved tools
- ❑ Conduct state-of-the-art research and training in epidemiology, entomology, program implementation, and disease control
- ❑ Strengthen laboratory capacity of states, countries, and other partners
- ❑ Improve program implementation and evaluation in challenging settings



Parasitic Diseases and Malaria: CDC's Partnerships



Global Health
Council



Lutheran
World
Relief

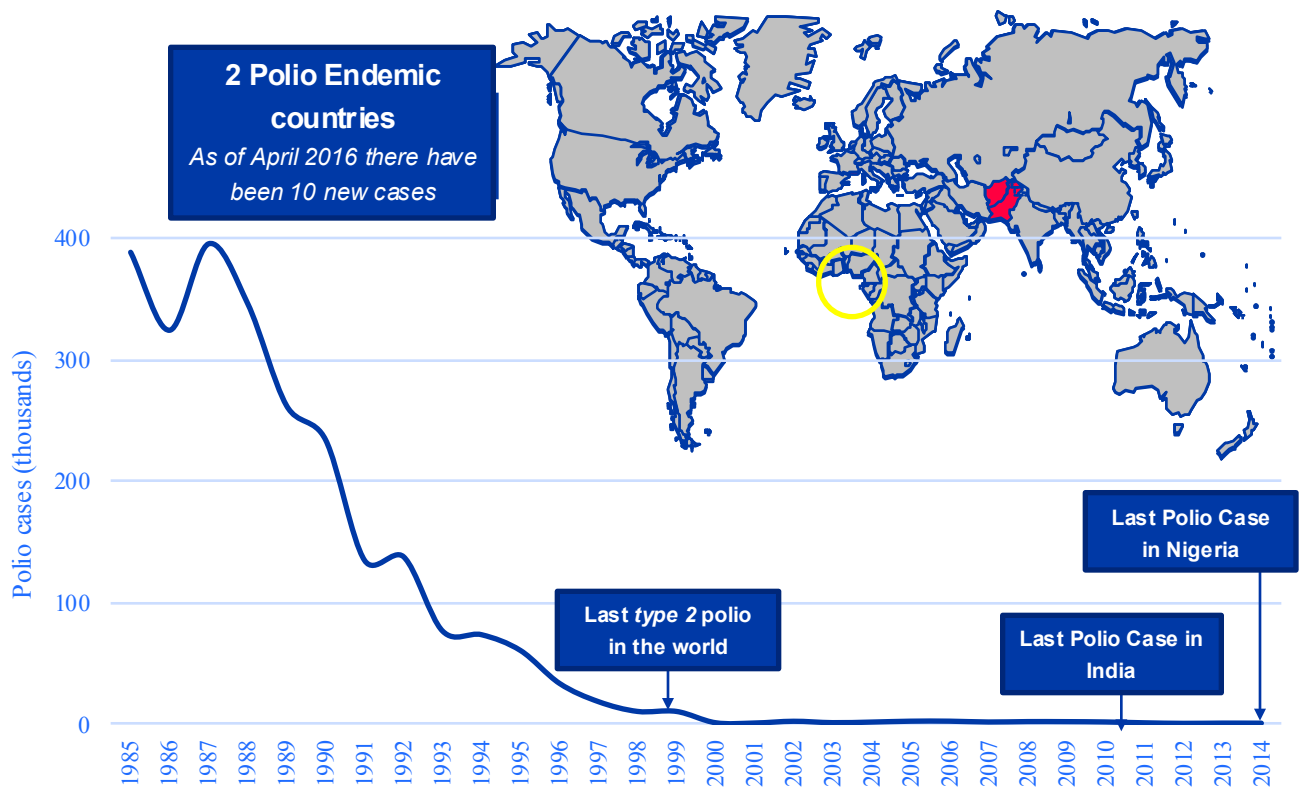
BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation

CSIS

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES



Distribution of Wild Poliovirus 1988-2016

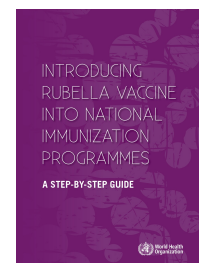


Global Immunization: CDC's Strategic Priorities

- Control, eliminate, or eradicate VPDs to reduce death and disability globally
- Strengthen country ownership, policy, and practice, and partnerships
- Ensure quality vaccination delivery to achieve high and equitable coverage
- Strengthen surveillance and immunization information to prevent, detect, and respond to VPDs
- Conduct and promote research, innovation, and evaluation



A Guide to Introducing
a Second Dose of Measles
Vaccine into Routine
Immunization Schedules

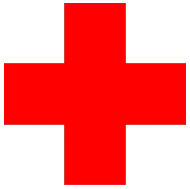


Global Immunization: CDC's Key Areas of Work

- Lead development of strategic immunization guidance
- Strengthen surveillance and enhance epidemiological capacity
- Conduct research, policy analysis
- Ensure data quality and systems strengthening
- Provide technical expertise and capacity
- Advocate and strengthen program communication



Global Immunization: CDC's Partnerships



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GATES *foundation*



World Health
Organization



Global HIV/AIDS: CDC's Strategic Priorities

- ❑ Transition from an emergency response to sustainable country programs
- ❑ Strengthen partner government capacity to lead the response to this epidemic and other health demands
- ❑ Expand prevention, care and treatment in both concentrated and generalized epidemics
- ❑ Integrate and coordinate HIV/AIDS programs with broader global health and development programs to maximize impact on health systems
- ❑ Invest in innovation and operations research to evaluate impact, improve service delivery and maximize outcomes

Global HIV/AIDS: CDC's Key Areas of Work

CDC provides:



Scientific and technical expertise



Technical know-how to build sustainable HIV/AIDS programs and public health systems



Strategic use of data to increase impact and cost effectiveness

Where We Work



*PEPFAR: U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

Global HIV/TB: CDC's Partnerships



MDR-TB National Action Plan Targets 2016-2020

By 2016

- Initiate appropriate treatment in 25% of patients with MDR-TB in 10 high-burden countries

By 2018

- Initiate appropriate treatment in 35% of patients with MDR-TB in 10 high-burden countries

By 2020

- Initiate appropriate treatment in 50% of patients with MDR-TB in 10 high-burden countries
- Reduce by 15% the number of cases of MDR-TB in the United States
- Reduce global TB incidence by 25% compared to 2015
- Successfully treat 16 million TB patients in high-burden countries
- Achieve and maintain treatment success rates

Thank you!

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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