

GLOBAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: DISEASE KNOWS NO BORDERS

An outbreak that starts in another country can hit our shores in a matter of hours. As we protect across the globe, we also protect here at home.



WHY IT MATTERS

In today's tightly connected world, a disease can be transported from an isolated, rural village to any major city in as little as 36 hours. With 70% of countries still not fully prepared to respond to a public health emergency, it is more likely that infectious diseases will take root and spread across borders. We must ensure that all countries have the knowledge and ability to stop disease early and close to the source.



LIVES SAVED

Fast and effective response can stop a local outbreak from becoming a global epidemic.



ECONOMIES PROTECTED

Increasing efficiency abroad is a cost-saving investment that can help protect travel and trade, while decreasing the need for American aid.



A MORE STABLE WORLD

Coordinated international response to outbreaks contributes to political stability and security and builds trust between countries.

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PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
READY FOR EMERGENCIES



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

WHY CDC?

CDC works to protect the U.S. from deadly and costly public health crises, whether they begin here or elsewhere. We are a leader in helping our country and others meet international standards for global health security. The knowledge and experience we share is already being used to stop outbreaks faster across the globe.



APPLYING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT EXPERTISE IN THE FIELD

The world has committed to building Public Health Emergency Operations Centers capable of activating a coordinated response within 120 minutes of the identification of a public health emergency

In the fall of 2017, three former CDC Public Health Emergency Management fellows led a national-level response to a Dengue outbreak in Senegal. Dr. Ibrahima Sonko served as the Operations Chief for the response. He collaborated closely with Dr. Allé Baba Dieng, the manager of Senegal's Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC), and Dr. Soukeyna Aidara, a member of the PHEOC's surveillance and epidemiology team. The three leaders operationalized the knowledge and skills they learned during their four month Public Health Emergency Management Fellowship at CDC headquarters to deploy a rapid response team to the affected region, educate health professionals about Dengue fever, and coordinate vector control measures, including large-scale dusting and targeted spraying of insecticide. Their coordination and quick response to the outbreak helped contain cases of Dengue fever to Louga and the surrounding area and prevent further illness. Doctors Sonko, Dieng and Aidara join 82 public health professionals from 29 countries who have completed the Public Health Emergency Management fellowship at CDC since 2013.