

Global Preparedness and Response Activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Scott F. Dowell, MD MPH
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Center for Global Health
Division of Global Disease Detection and Emergency Response (GDDER)

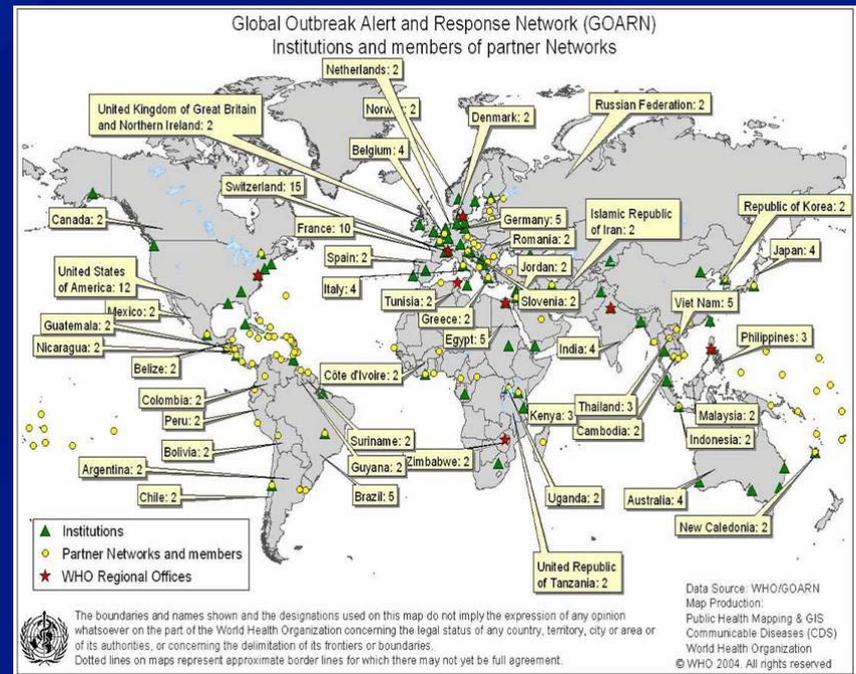


Nodding Disease in South Sudan



Global Outbreak Response

- The Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN)
 - WHO serves as Secretariat
 - Collaboration of human and technical resources for the rapid identification, confirmation and response to outbreaks of international importance
 - CDC is a member of GOARN



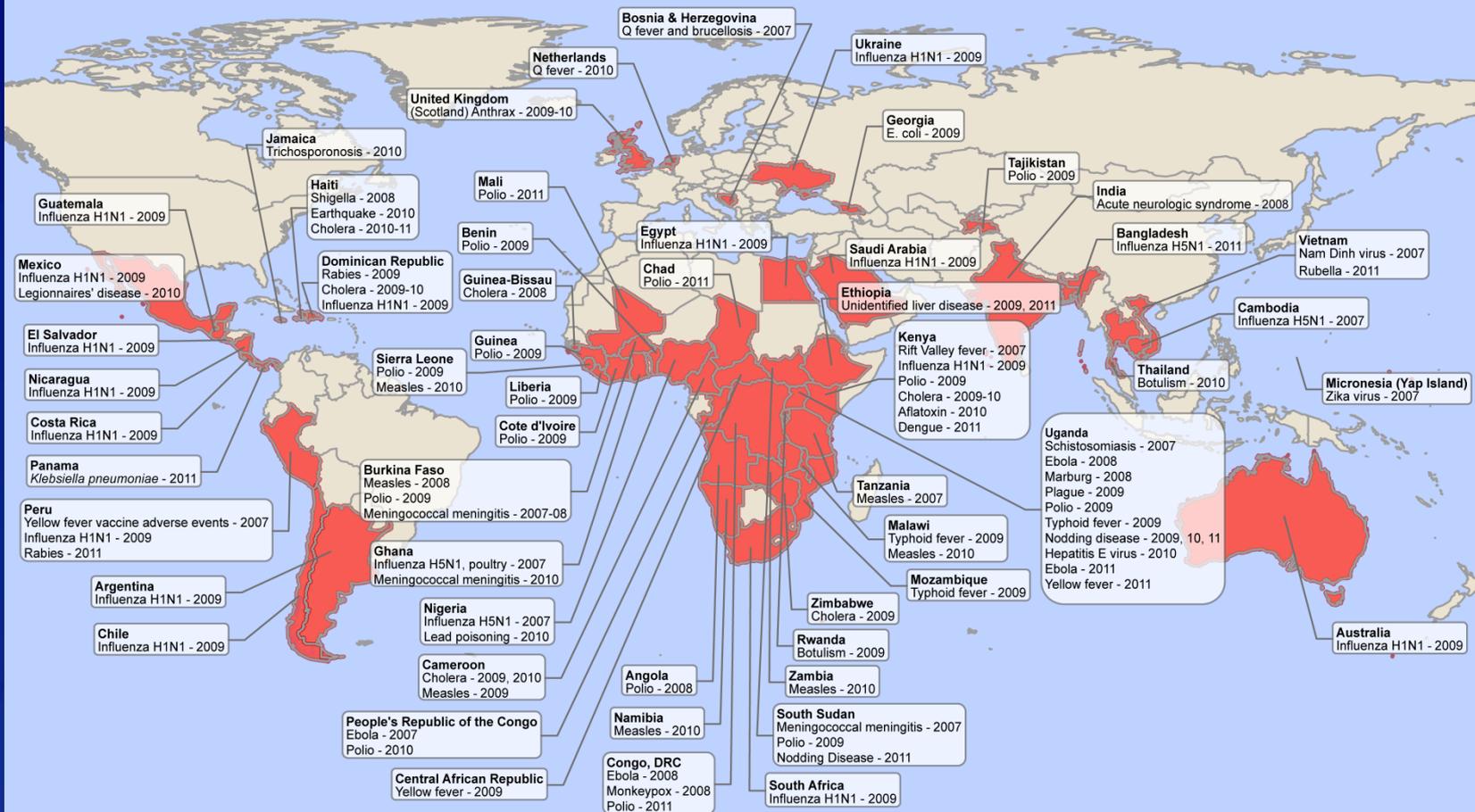
- CDC's Global Disease Detection Operations Center
 - Uses event-based surveillance methods
 - Deploys CDC headquarters experts when requested by countries and WHO



CDC Responses to International Requests for Assistance — 2007–2011



These CDC responses were led by the Center for Global Health, the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, and the National Center for Immunizations and Respiratory Diseases



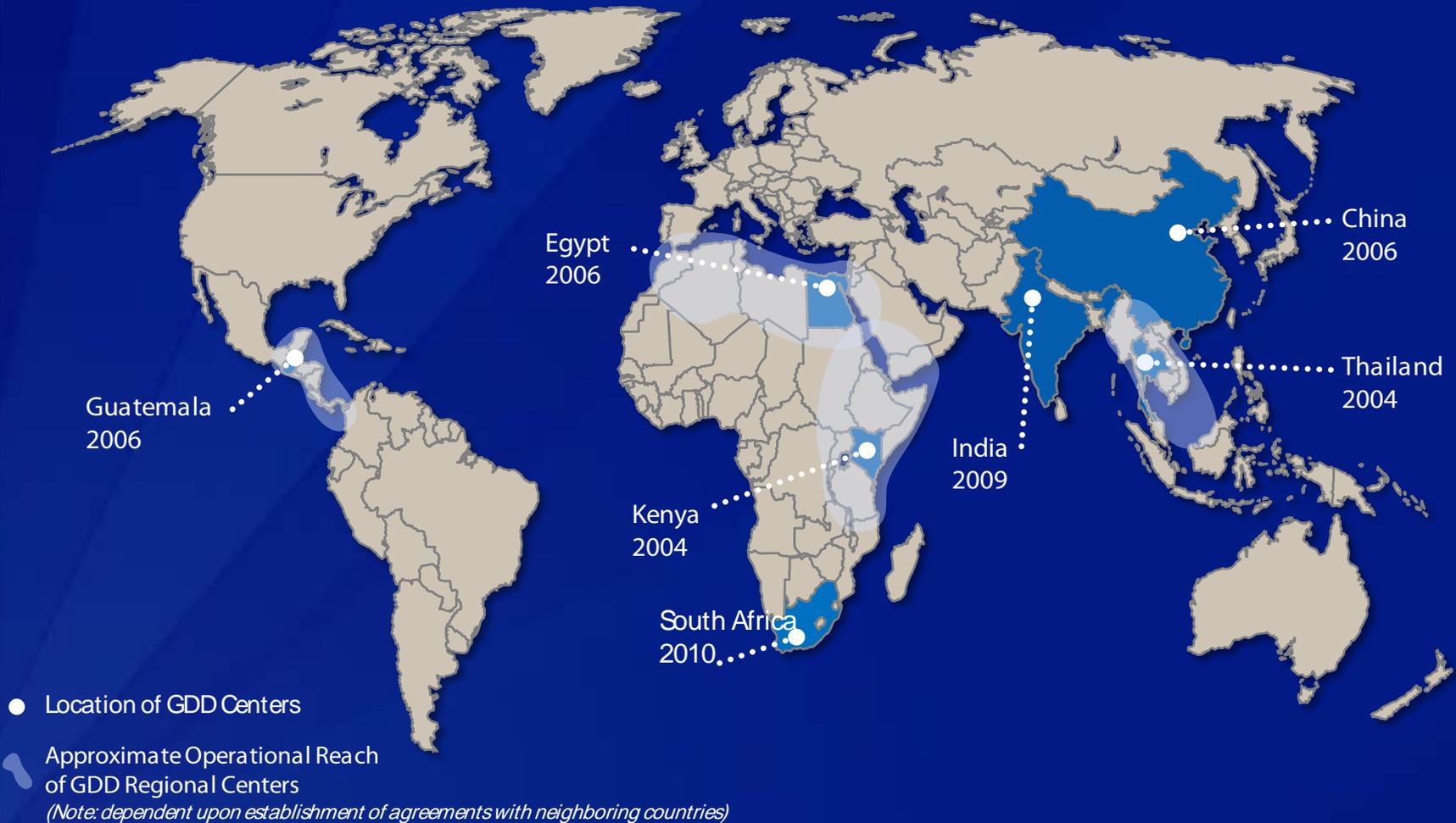
Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Programs— FE(L)TP

An applied epidemiology program that works with foreign countries to develop and implement public health strategies to improve and strengthen public health system and infrastructure.

- ❑ Modeled after CDC's Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS)
- ❑ 2-year, full-time postgraduate training program
- ❑ Residents assigned to provide epidemiologic service to MOH
- ❑ Funded through partnerships with national and international organizations such as U.S. Agency for International Development, WHO and the World Bank
- ❑ More than 2,300 graduates since 1980



Global Disease Detection Regional Centers

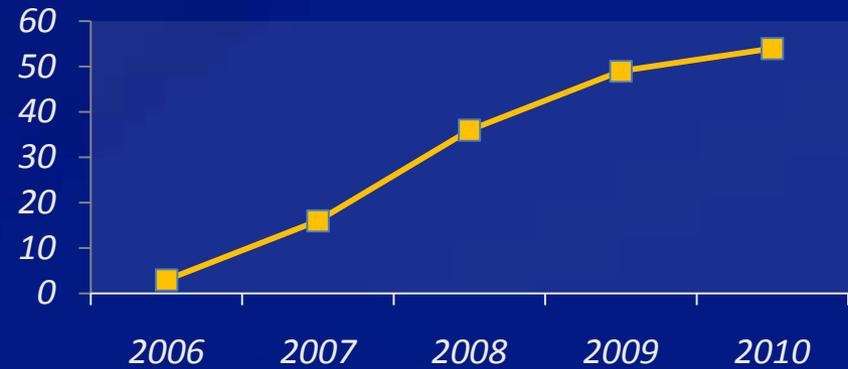


Cumulative Capacity Building GDD Regional Centers

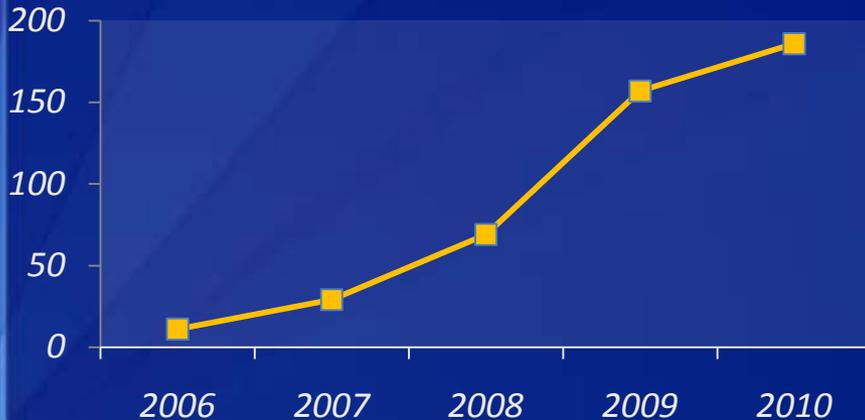
of Public Health Leaders Trained



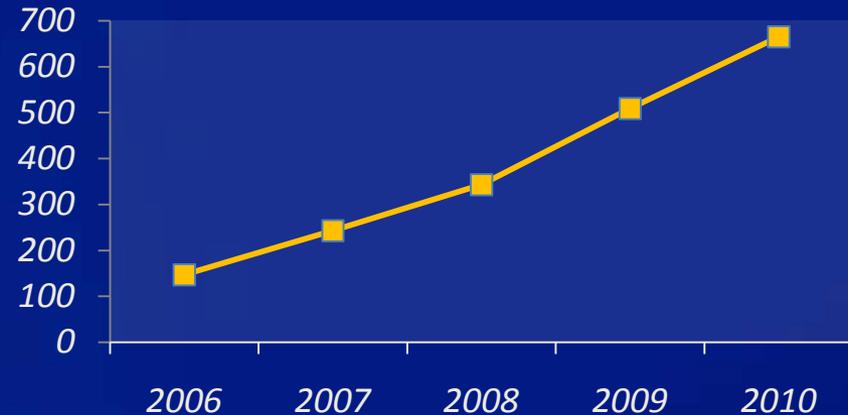
of New Pathogens Detected



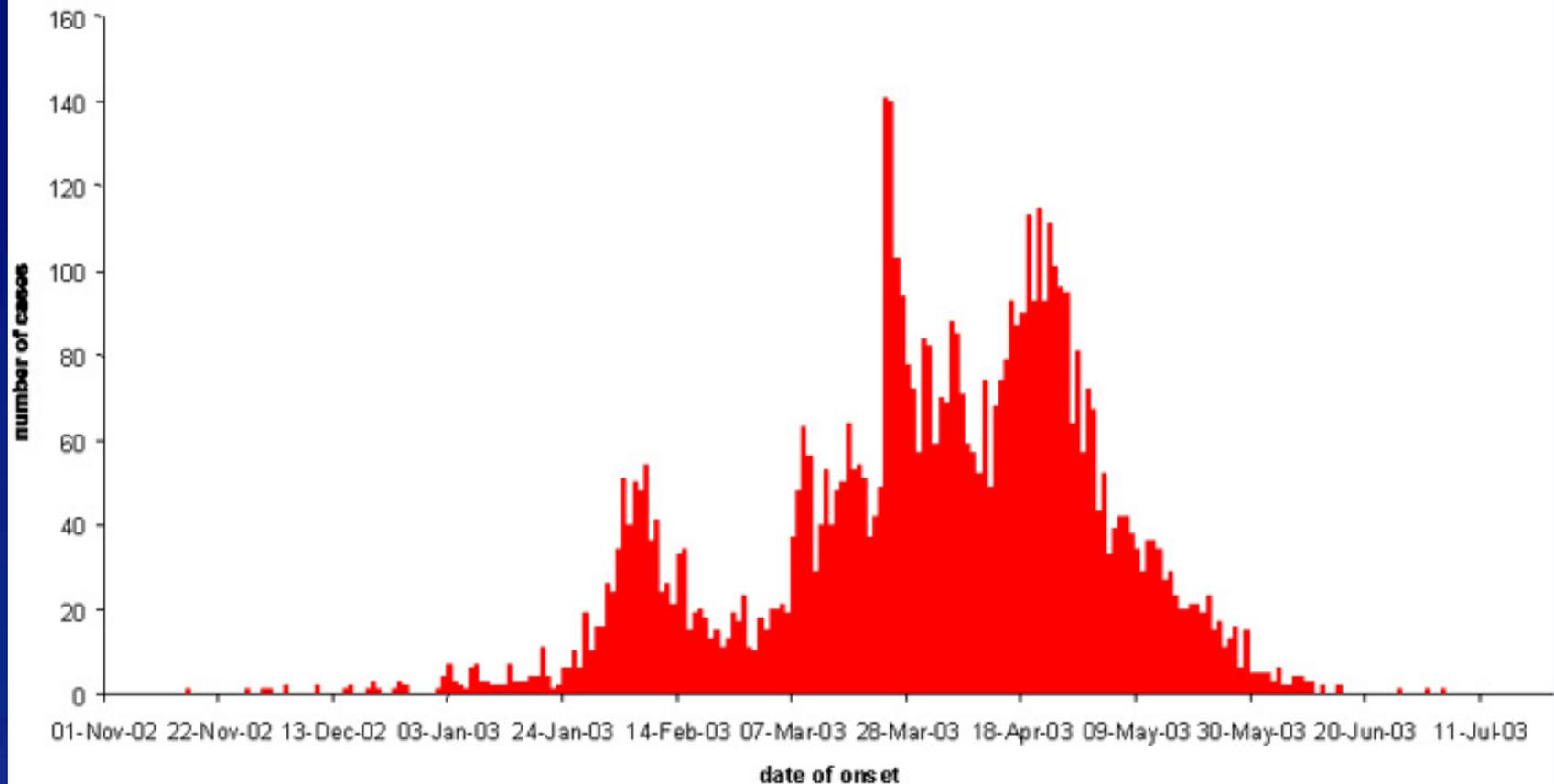
of New Diagnostic Tests Transferred



of Outbreak Responses Supported



**Probable cases of SARS by week of onset
Worldwide* (n=5,910), 1 November 2002 - 10 July 2003**



*This graph does not include 2,527 probable cases of SARS (2,521 from Beijing, China), for whom no dates of onset are currently available.

Challenges – Preparing and Response

- ❑ **Public Health Emergencies can be insidious (slim disease, nodding)**
 - Low index of suspicion
 - Sophisticated and persistent investigations
- ❑ **Which new animal pathogens are relevant for humans?**
- ❑ **Most countries require resources to fully implement IHR**
 - Especially human resources
 - Clear metrics for “when we are ready” are needed
- ❑ **Strong leadership from WHO must continue**
- ❑ **Pathogens may still win**
 - We may be too slow if the pathogen is deadly and easily transmissible

Thank you

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333

Telephone, 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348

E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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