

CDC Protects Americans at Home and Abroad Through Global Health



CDC Is Global

For over 60 years, CDC has provided domestic and global public health leadership all over the world to achieve public health goals and meet emerging health challenges. The foundation of CDC's global health work is built on rigorous science and effective partnerships. CDC's goals are to increase the ability of nations to protect their own populations and to prevent the spread of disease and other health threats globally. CDC's greatest assets are its staff in the United States and around the world and the credibility they have developed with partners and the public.



Disease respects no borders.

New and unexpected health threats can arise at any time, in any hemisphere.

CDC protects the American people 24/7 from health, safety, and security threats that easily cross international borders. With scientists and health experts embedded in countries across the globe, CDC delivers unparalleled life-saving science, groundbreaking medical research, cutting-edge innovation, and proven long-term health investments to ensure that all Americans can live healthier and more productive lives.



More than 330 CDC full-time and 1,350 locally employed staff are on the ground assisting over 60 countries around the world to ensure that people live healthier, safer and longer lives.

Scientific evidence is the foundation of CDC's global health work.

The Emerging Threat of Zika Virus

CDC began responding in 2015 to increased reports of Zika virus, beginning in Brazil and spreading throughout the Americas and in the Pacific. Since then, Agency activities have included on-the-ground support in affected areas, education and training for healthcare providers and the public about Zika, provision of diagnostic tests and Zika Prevention Kits for affected countries.

Yellow Fever and CDC

Yellow fever virus is a vaccine-preventable disease caused by a virus spread to people by the bite of an infected mosquito. Approximately 40 percent of the world's population lives in an area with *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, one of the primary mosquito vectors of YF virus. CDC provides surveillance, detection and lab assistance in preventing and detecting yellow fever virus through its Division of Vector Borne Diseases and through its Global Disease Detection and Field Epidemiology and Lab Training programs. CDC also provides vaccine campaign support through its Global Immunization Division. The agency has worked with WHO to provide technical and response report on multiple yellow fever outbreaks including the current outbreaks in Angola and DRC, and past outbreaks in Uganda, Sudan, Central African Republic, and Paraguay.



“Why do we do global health? CDC global work protects the United States from public health threats and reduces poor health overseas—leading to healthier, more productive people. Stronger, self-sufficient nations help create economic opportunity for American exports and job creation here at home.”

Thomas R. Frieden, MD, MPH;
Director, CDC



Fighting Ebola on the frontlines

The 2014-2015 Ebola epidemic was the largest in history, affecting multiple countries in West Africa with nearly 30,000 cases. CDC's priorities in the response were to interrupt Ebola transmission in West Africa and prevent it from spreading to other countries. CDC does this by working with Ministries of Health, WHO, and other partners to break the chain of transmission in households, among health care workers, on public transportation, and during burial practices. Thousands of CDC staff members have provided logistics, staffing, communication, analytics, management, and other support functions for the response. CDC personnel, including more than 300 from CGH, have deployed to West Africa to assist with response efforts, including surveillance, contact tracing, data management, laboratory testing, and health education.

Polio eradication is within reach

CDC and its international partners have made significant progress over the past 30 years. The number of reported polio cases worldwide has declined by more than 99% since 1988, from an estimated 350,000 cases in 1988 to a few in Afghanistan and Pakistan in 2016.

Moving towards an AIDS-free generation

Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), CDC has supported a total of 16 million men, women, and children on life-saving HIV treatment worldwide, far exceeding President Obama's 2011 World AIDS Day goal of 6 million people on treatment. Through PEPFAR, CDC provides support to more than 60 countries to strengthen their national HIV/AIDS programs and build sustainable public health systems that can respond effectively to HIV/AIDS and to other diseases that threaten the health and prosperity of the global community.

CDC: Saving lives, building capacity

Global health security

The ability to rapidly detect, fight, and control disease outbreaks where they occur helps prevent diseases from crossing borders, thus keeping people safe. CGH helps ensure global health security by supporting the implementation of the International Health Regulations, establishing Field Epidemiology Training Programs and Global Disease Detection Centers, detecting emerging health threats, supporting the development of national public health institutes, advancing noncommunicable disease prevention and control, and preparing for and responding to public health emergencies.

Malaria

CDC is a co-implementer of the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative. Significant reductions in child mortality have been observed in the 17 countries where data are available documenting child mortality rates before and after the scale-up of malaria control interventions.

Neglected tropical diseases

NTDs are not usually fatal but cause morbidity in over 1 billion people worldwide. CDC performs key research into control of NTDs through mass drug administration. In addition, CDC is leading the development of improved surveillance tools that can be used to monitor multiple NTDs and other infectious diseases as well as assess vaccine coverage rates, all from a single finger-stick blood sample

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