

### Global Health Protection

CDC is a major partner in our nation's frontline against emerging international health threats. CDC's **Global Disease Detection** program, in partnership with host country governments and the WHO, is a key component of this effort and forms the foundation of a transnational detection, prevention and response network to address emerging health threats including pandemic influenza. **With current funding levels, CDC has established 5 regional response Centers, but needs 18 – three in each WHO region - to complete the network and properly protect the nation. The existing Centers have already proven their effectiveness and impact on detecting and responding to outbreaks including avian influenza, aflatoxin poisoning, Rift Valley fever, Ebola and Marburg virus outbreaks, and many other serious infectious diseases and environmental health threats.** The Centers also provide a platform for regional training, surveillance, research, and health diplomacy activities that help promote sustainable health development in the targeted regions.

CDC is a major global source of technical and scientific support to categorical disease control programs supported by USG, WHO, health ministries, PEPFAR, the Global Fund, and many other health organizations. Our investment is modest and highly leveraged, but our capacity in most critical areas has been eroded by budget attrition and increases in the costs of science, travel, and infrastructure support in the past few years. We need to continue and expand operational research to assure that investments the USG and others are making in international health are state-of-the science and optimized to achieve results in the field. Critical areas that urgently need support include:

- operational **malaria** research to assure that the President's Malaria Initiative is executed in the most cost-effective and sustainable way
- HIV/AIDS international research in support of PEPFAR, (including studies of oral chemoprophylaxis of HIV infection, development of HIV vaccines and topical microbicides, prevention of mother-child transmission of HIV, and implementation of biomedical prevention interventions such as male circumcision), hepatitis vaccine and control measures
- resources to eradicate polio and reduce deaths from measles are needed because of sharp increases in the price of **polio and measles** containing vaccines, and because of unmet demand for measles containing vaccine in countries with high measles disease burden
- new resources are needed to direct technical assistance activities to countries with high burden of **tuberculosis** and at highest risk from extremely drug resistant TB (**XDR-TB**), research to develop shorter, less toxic drug regimens, improved diagnostics and vaccine development, along with partnership efforts with WHO and International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (IUATLD)
- Support for CDC's operational research and technical support is needed to leverage point-of-use and community-based approaches to reduce disease through **ensuring safe water** and to improve basic sanitation and hygiene at the individual, family and community level, and with appropriate investments would move toward bringing these initiatives to scale
- Technical support is needed to leverage global programs for **unintentional injury prevention**; motor vehicle deaths and other injuries account for a growing proportion of global morbidity