U. S. CDC
China

Accessible link: www.cdc.gov/global-health/countries/china.html

CDC has collaborated with partners in China for over 40 years. In 2003, CDC established an office in country to build and strengthen core public health capabilities. These include data and surveillance; laboratory; workforce and institutions; prevention and response; innovation and research; and policy, communications, and diplomacy. Priority program areas address global health security, tuberculosis (TB), and influenza.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Data & Surveillance

- Supported the development of Chinese National Influenza Surveillance System

Laboratory

- Improved the timeliness and accuracy of TB case diagnosis through laboratory management training

Workforce & Institutions

- Trained public health workers through the China Field Epidemiology Training Program (CFETP) who contributed to COVID-19 outbreak response activities

Prevention & Response

- Supported response to outbreak of human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus

Policy, Communications & Diplomacy

- Informed influenza vaccination policy development

CDC
U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

CDC and the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, known as China CDC, collaborate on projects to address global public health priorities, particularly related to detecting, responding, and preventing infectious disease outbreaks.

Workforce Development

CDC supports public health workforce strengthening through the China Field Epidemiology Training Program (CFETP). Since 2004, CDC has provided technical assistance for the two-year advanced program that trains master and doctoral level staff to investigate and prevent outbreaks. CDC also supported the establishment of the intermediate (9-month) and frontline (3-month) programs. Additional collaborative work includes:

- Coordinating the first One Health Frontline Mentorship Workshop to increase multi-sectoral capacity in training local workforce to detect and respond zoonotic disease outbreaks
- Evaluating the two-year TB and NCD specialty track FETPs, to help strengthen the program going forward
- Supporting a Data Visualization workshop to improve communicating public health science to decision makers and the general population

Emergency Response

Since early during the COVID-19 pandemic, CDC and China CDC has regularly held virtual technical exchanges on a variety of public health topics, including COVID-19 vaccine effectiveness, program evaluation, Mpox, and measles elimination. More recently, CDC has worked closely with China CDC on improving early detection of emerging and re-emerging disease threats at local level. This work focuses on:

- Using community-based surveillance in high-risk areas to improve early identification of possible zoonotic disease transmission, among domestic and wild animals and local populations
- Strengthening One Health mechanisms to increase communication, collaboration, and coordination between the human, animal, and environmental health sectors
- Establishing rapid response teams that can be quickly activating for any type of public health emergency

Public Health Bulletins

CDC also collaborated with the China CDC Weekly to strengthen China's English language public health bulletin as an up-to-date source of important public health information. CDC supports scientific writing workshops, primarily focusing on Outbreak Reports and Notes from the Field.

TB

Although the number of TB cases in China has significantly decreased, the country continues to have a high burden of TB, multidrug resistant TB, and HIV-TB coinfection. Since 2009, CDC has supported China CDC to implement collaborative projects designed to provide scalable models to strengthen TB prevention and control nationally. Key priority areas include:

- Enhancing infection control to reduce the risk of TB transmission in health care facilities, especially among medical staff and other health care professionals
- Increasing the accuracy and use of TB surveillance system data for informed clinical decision-making and policy
- Improving the timeliness and accuracy of TB case diagnosis through laboratory management training

INFLUENZA

Influenza viruses change often, and public health officials must remain vigilant to detect changes. For over 20 years, CDC has supported the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention to detect and track seasonal and novel influenza viruses. CDC works in close partnership with:

- Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Provincial and local CDCs
- Hospitals
- Academic institutions

CDC maintains close ties with U.S. and China influenza experts to collaborate on key activities, including:

- Estimating influenza disease burden and vaccine effectiveness among people at risk for poor outcomes from influenza
- Informed influenza vaccination policy development
- Generating evidence to strengthen China's national influenza prevention, preparedness, and response guidelines

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