



GLOBAL HEALTH

SUPPORTING THE US GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA & THE EBOLA RESPONSE

The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) is an effort by nations, international organizations and civil society to:

- Accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats
- Promote global health security as an international priority
- Spur progress toward full implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations 2005 (IHR), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) pathway, and other relevant global health security frameworks

Through the GHSA, the US seeks to accelerate progress toward a world safe from infectious disease threats and to promote global health security as an international security priority. Achieving these goals requires collaboration among the many departments and agencies that are involved in the GHSA, including the Departments of Health and Human Services, Agriculture, State, Defense and the US Agency for International Development.

The main goals of the GHSA are to:

- Prevent and reduce the likelihood of outbreaks — natural, accidental or intentional
- Detect threats early to save lives
- Provide multi-sectoral, international coordination and communication for rapid, effective response

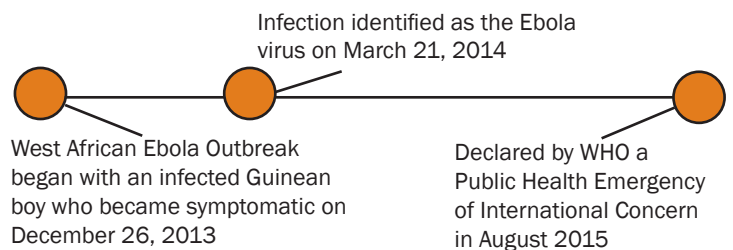
EBOLA OUTBREAK - LABORATORY RESPONSE UPDATE

The epidemic became the deadliest Ebola outbreak for numerous reasons: poverty, local burial customs, mistrust, an overwhelmed, ineffective healthcare system, and delay in the identification of the Ebola



virus disease (EVD). Lack of a strong national public health laboratory system made these countries more vulnerable. APHL helped address these vulnerabilities in Guinea and Sierra Leone through utilization of Ebola Emergency Funding.

EBOLA RESPONSE TIMELINE



To date, here are the highlights of the technical assistance provided and facilitated by APHL:

Laboratory Leadership

- APHL provided senior technical advisors to mentor laboratory leadership and institute improved laboratory testing diagnostics at the Sierra Leone Central Public Health Reference Laboratory (CPHRL) and the Institut National de Santé Publique (INSP) in Guinea.

Infrastructure improvement

- In Sierra Leone, APHL upgraded the CPHRL with improved health and safety, electrical systems



The Association of Public Health Laboratories

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and supplies building so there is appropriate infrastructure to support an immediate response. The renovated supplies building will ensure adequate reagents for testing and personal protection equipment are available in country without delays from inadequate supply chains or inventory.

Human resource capacity

- In Sierra Leone, APHL led training and support for development of a Public Health Laboratory Rapid Response Team from a group of recent science graduates and is upgrading the teaching laboratory at the college of medicine. This team now has the capability to detect Ebola virus and other epidemic prone diseases with molecular assays.
- In Guinea, APHL initiated a Twinning project allowing US public health laboratories to mentor and train Laboratory Directors in Guinea on Laboratory Management and Operations and molecular biologists at the INSP on proper testing techniques.

Laboratory quality management systems building

- APHL supports the strengthening of the public health laboratory system of both countries through the laboratory quality management system initiatives and strategic planning. These efforts provide a foundation for disease detection, surveillance and response; helping to ensure a resilient response to the current epidemic and support more immediate country-led responses to future outbreaks of Ebola and other epidemic prone diseases.

APHL GLOBAL HEALTH SYSTEM SUPPORTS LAB SYSTEMS WORLDWIDE

Medical laboratories play a pivotal role in disease diagnosis, surveillance, outbreak investigation, initiation and therapy monitoring, as well as research and development. A strong national public health laboratory system is essential for detecting and responding effectively to diseases and is a crucial component of preparedness and response to disease control, infectious disease outbreaks, as well as disease detection and diagnosis of natural or deliberate events. Inadequate resources and diagnostic services compromise the quality of

CDC FUNDING

(Dollars in millions)

GLOBAL HEALTH PROTECTION

FY 2016: \$55.2

FY 2017: \$65.2 (requested)

FY 2017: \$65.2 (required)

PEPFAR

FY2016: \$128.4

FY2017: \$128.4 (requested)

FY2017: \$128.4 (required)

patient care due to misdiagnosis and consequent under/over treatment of disease which presents significant economic and public health challenges. The APHL Global Health Program (GHP) is a recognized leader in laboratory management and public health laboratory practice, providing experienced public health laboratory experts with effective program management to support USG efforts in developing countries. Working in 18 countries funded by PEPFAR, GHP initiatives strive to improve integrated disease surveillance capabilities and the quality of laboratory practice, increase access to diagnostic laboratory services and strengthen national laboratory systems, infrastructure and networks.

The four major goals of the APHL Global Health Strategic Plan are as follows:

- Support the strengthening of public health laboratory systems that are sustainable and improve public health outcomes.
- Increase the visibility, status and influence of APHL international public health laboratory activities and those of the international public health laboratory community.
- Monitor and evaluate international activities.
- Assure that APHL has the infrastructure, resources, tools and partnerships to support its international initiatives. ■

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