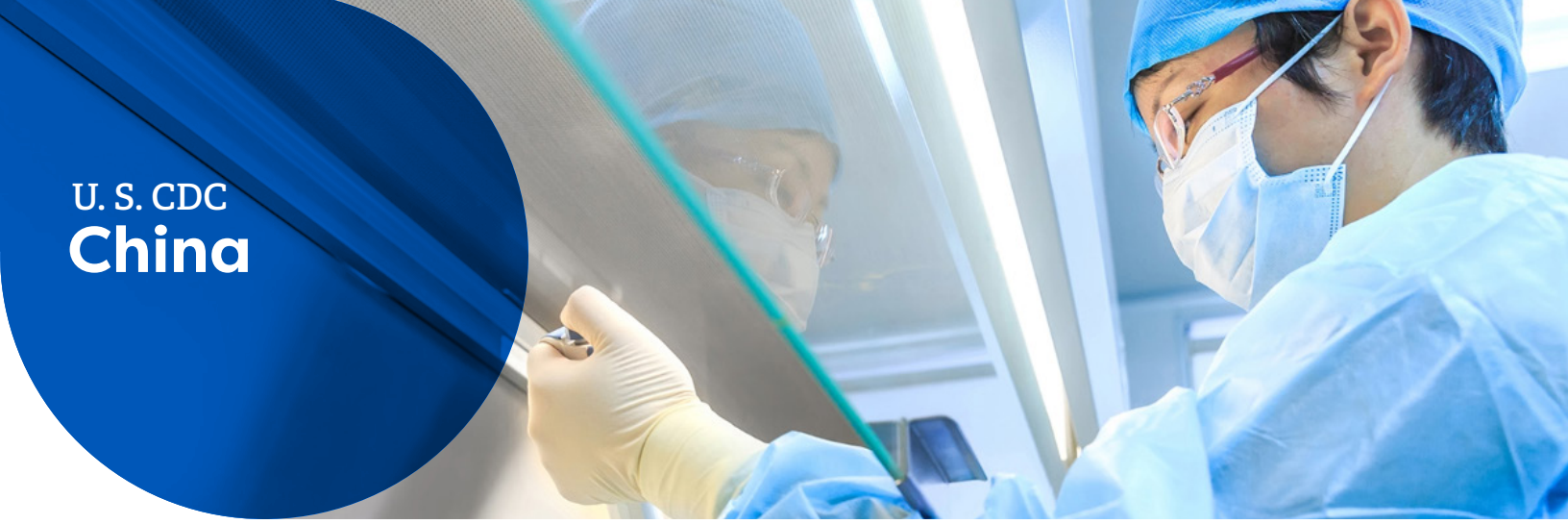
U. S. CDC
China



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

CDC has collaborated with partners in China for over 40 years. In 2023, 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

- Established the Chinese National Influenza Surveillance Network

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

- Responded to outbreaks of human infection with avian influenza A (H7N9) virus

Innovation & Research

- Conducted research to update policies and guidelines on TB infection prevention and control practices in health facilities

Policy, Communications & Diplomacy

- Promoted influenza vaccination policy development and coverage

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 to support global public health priorities.

Workforce Development

CDC helps develop the public health workforce through the FETP. Since 2004, CDC has collaborated with the China FETP (CFETP), a two-year advanced program that trains future disease detectives and public health leaders. CDC helped implement specialty tracks to prevent and control TB and non-communicable diseases. CDC also provided technical support to establish two additional tiers of FETP—frontline (basic) and intermediate. These programs strengthen epidemiological capacity in underserved provinces and district-level health departments by focusing on early detection, outbreak investigation, and response.

Emergency Response

Global health security investments and decades of collaboration have built a strong foundation upon which to respond to global public health emergencies. During the COVID-19 pandemic, CDC and China CDC regularly convened virtual technical exchange meetings. Topics included serological testing, vaccine preparedness, epidemiology of COVID-19, vaccine efficacy and safety, and vaccine hesitancy.

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 national influenza laboratory to detect and track seasonal and novel influenza viruses. CDC works in close partnership with:

- China CDC's National Influenza Epidemiology, Virology, and Pandemic Preparedness Centers
- Provincial and local CDCs
- Hospitals
- Academic institutions

China has advanced capabilities to monitor influenza viruses circulating in the country and assess the risk they pose to public health. These capabilities include environmental surveillance for avian influenza viruses among wild birds, domestic poultry, and in live poultry markets.

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, such as children, older adults and pregnant people
- Promoting influenza vaccination policy development and coverage
- Generating evidence to strengthen China's national influenza prevention, preparedness, and response guidelines

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