

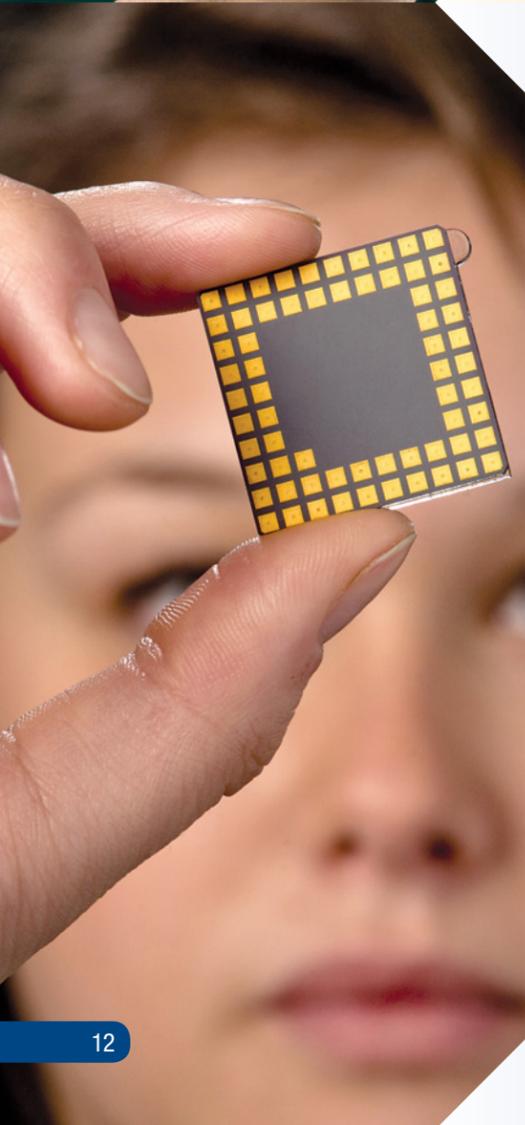


Immunization and Respiratory Diseases

CDC protects all Americans from disease, disability, and death through immunization and by controlling respiratory and other related diseases. Vaccination is one of public health's most successful tools for saving lives and protecting people. CDC provides domestic and international leadership for seasonal and novel influenza control, as well as laboratory and epidemiology expertise to respond to bacterial and viral disease threats.

Key Accomplishments 2015

- Developed five candidate vaccine viruses that could be used against emerging and novel flu viruses with pandemic potential.
- Helped investigate and control a Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) outbreak in Korea—the largest known outbreak outside the Arabian Peninsula. Worked with disease experts in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, and Korea to better understand MERS transmission routes.
- Used Advanced Molecular Detection (AMD) methods to identify the type of measles virus in a large, multi-state outbreak linked to an amusement park in California. Found that the virus was identical to one that caused another large outbreak in the Philippines in 2014.
- Responded to serogroup B meningococcal disease outbreaks on college campuses. Evaluated new vaccines and worked with state and local health departments and universities as part of the response.
- Helped Niger investigate and respond to an unexpected outbreak of meningitis C that caused more than 8,500 cases and 570 deaths.



Vaccination of health and frontline workers in Sierra Leone is helping to find a safe and effective vaccine against Ebola.

CDC and Partners STRIVE Toward an Ebola Vaccine

After several months of intense preparations, the Sierra Leone Trial to Introduce a Vaccine against Ebola (STRIVE) launched in April 2015 to study the safety, efficacy, and immunogenicity of the Merck rVSV-ZEBOV vaccine in healthcare and frontline Ebola response workers. The trial takes place in five of the districts heavily affected by the deadly outbreak in Sierra Leone and could have a far-reaching impact on preventing future outbreaks.

Before launch, CDC and its partners strengthened infrastructure to support the trial by renovating vaccination sites and establishing the best process for storing, handling, and transporting vaccines. They expanded research capacity by providing training on clinical trial processes and data collection procedures for about 400 local staff. To support potential participants in making an informed decision about participating, the STRIVE team conducted approximately 175 information sessions. Additionally, they established strong relationships with community leaders, health officials, and health facility leadership to ensure open communication about the trial and address questions and concerns.

The effort resulted in more than 8,000 health and front-line workers being vaccinated. In a short period of time, STRIVE has not only collected data that will be valuable to inform decisions on licensure of a vaccine, but it is helping lay the foundation for future vaccine and infectious disease research in Sierra Leone.



60%
60% of adolescent girls and 42% of adolescent boys received one or more doses of the cancer-preventing HPV vaccine, an increase of 3% for girls and 8% for boys.



3,500
CDC completed genome sequencing on more than 3,500 influenza viruses from all U.S. states and 67 countries, a 35% increase in sequencing.



322 million
The Vaccine for Children (VFC) program will prevent 322 million illnesses, 732,000 deaths, and save \$1.4 trillion in societal costs for uninsured children born between 1994 and 2013.



55,000
The pneumococcal vaccine prevented an estimated 55,000 cases and 4,000 deaths from invasive pneumococcal disease in 2014.