

2014–2015 Ebola Response

CDC along with other U.S. government agencies, the World Health Organization (WHO), and international partners, worked tirelessly throughout 2014 and 2015 to respond to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. CDC and domestic partners also focused efforts on preventing additional Ebola cases in the U.S. More than 3,700 CDC staff, including 488 from OPHPR, have worked in the Ebola response, either domestically or overseas.²

Response Goals

4. Extinguish the Ebola epidemic at its source
5. Support immediate and decisive response to any domestic cases
6. Prepare for and respond to disease threats around the world

Number of CDC Staff Responders by Location*



* As of November 5, 2015. Count of responders represent staff responding to cases and engaging in preparedness activities.
Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/outbreaks/2014-west-africa/what-cdc-is-doing.html>

Roles of CDC Responders

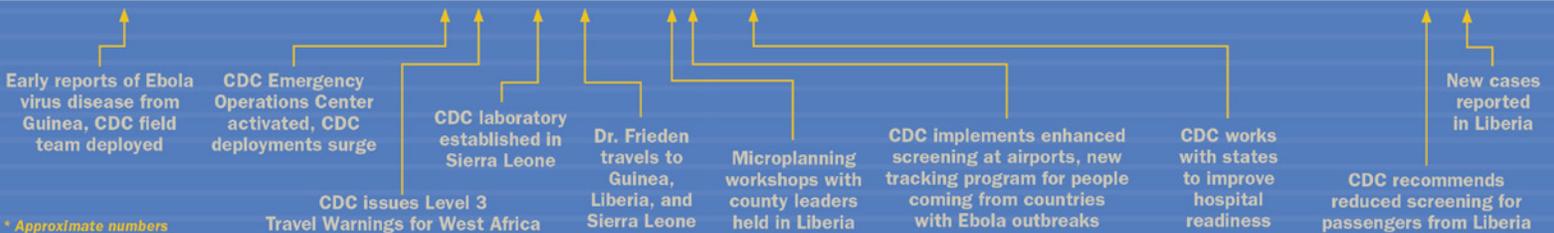
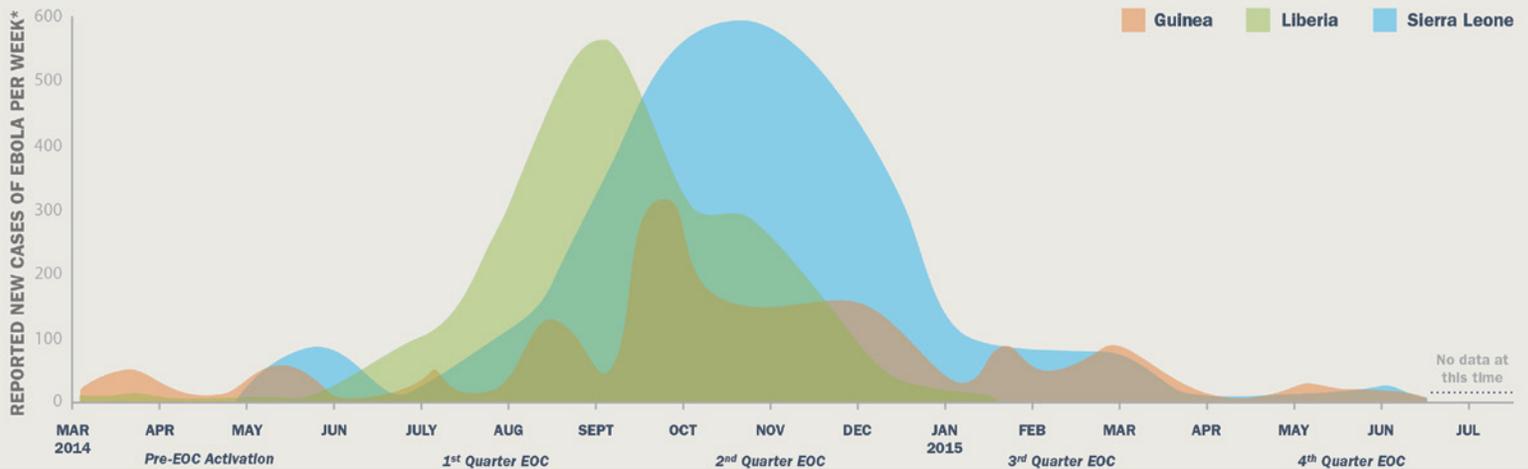
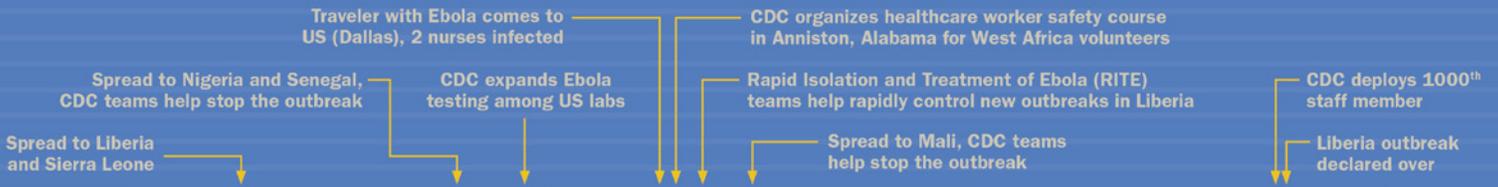
Affected Countries: infection control, training, emergency management support, epidemiology, health promotion, safe burial practices, logistics, laboratory support, exit screening.

United States: assist hospitals treating Ebola virus disease (EVD) patients, advise hospitals on treating EVD patients, screen air travelers from the affected countries, response support at CDC Headquarters.

Less Affected/Unaffected Countries: capacity building, training, emergency management support, epidemiology, health promotion.

² CDC Emergency Operations Center Time Tracker System, as of September 30, 2015.

CDC's Response to Ebola: March 2014 – July 2015



365 DAYS **1.7 Million HOURS**

CDC staff worked more than 1.7 million hours on the Ebola response during the first year of activation.



CDC Ebola Response Emergency Appropriations, FY 2015–2019



Domestic Preparedness and Response Activities: Building capacity within the United States to prevent the importation and spread of Ebola domestically and performing research to support development of vaccines and treatment.

International Response Activities: Focus on halting the transmission of Ebola virus in the three most affected countries in West Africa and strengthen the ability of countries that are most at risk to prevent further spread of the epidemic.

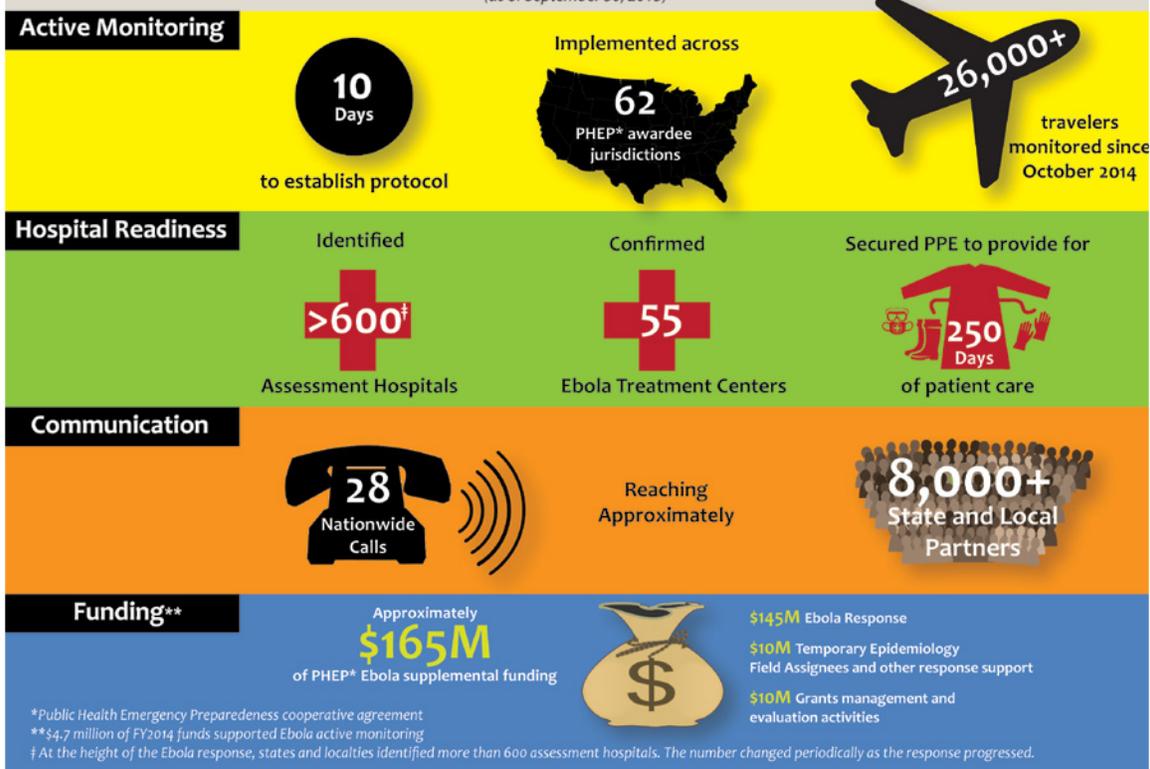
Global Health Security: Support to CDC’s implementation of the Global Health Security Agenda, preventing infectious disease threats from becoming epidemics.

The Ebola response emergency appropriation of \$1.77 billion supports efforts to stop the Ebola virus epidemic and prevent further spread to and transmission within the United States.

The funding also supports efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to other outbreaks of Ebola and emerging infectious diseases.

CDC Key Activities and Accomplishments 2014–2015 EBOLA RESPONSE

(as of September 30, 2015)



CDC’s Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) program worked with personal protective equipment (PPE) manufacturers and hospitals to manage the PPE supply chain and ensure hospitals most likely to encounter Ebola patients had needed equipment. PPE purchased through the SNS program provided a stop-gap measure until state and local partners established the capacity to share PPE as needed or it was available via the

commercial market. In addition, CDC’s Select Agent Program collaborated with the Laboratory Response Network to ensure safe handling and accountability of clinical specimens from Ebola patients treated in the United States. This included publishing guidance for clinical labs and confirming clinical specimens were destroyed or properly transferred from healthcare centers to facilities registered to possess the Ebola virus.