DID YOU KNOW
▶ One of the first true disease detectives was John Snow, a 19th century doctor who traced the source of a cholera epidemic to a London water pump?
▶ Disease detectives tackle some of the world's most lethal and challenging public health threats, from HIV to MERS-CoV to Ebola and Zika?
▶ Today, we are facing a severe worldwide shortage of skilled disease detectives?

HOW WE HELP
CDC's Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) works with countries to train a global workforce of disease detectives who find and stop health threats close to the source, increasing our ability to detect and respond to events in a world where the next outbreak is only a plane ride away.

WHERE WE ARE
In 1980, Thailand became the first country to expand FETP outside of North America. Today, over 70 countries participate in CDC-supported FETPs globally.

BY THE NUMBERS
3,300+ From 2005 to 2016, FETPs participated in 3,300+ outbreak investigations
80% About 80% of graduates work in the public health sector in their countries
3,900+ Since 1980, 3,900+ trainees have graduated from FETP—Advanced (303 in 2016)

HOW WE CONNECT
AFENET African Field Epidemiology Network
REDSUR Network of Latin American FETPs
SAFETYNET Southeast Asia Field Epidemiology and Technology Network
EMPHNET Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network
EPIET European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training

HOW WE DO IT
Learning by doing
▶ Teaches residents to collect, interpret, and apply information on infectious and noncommunicable diseases
▶ Residents spend approximately 75% of their time in the field

Strong partnerships
▶ Helps ministries of health enhance their own health protection and health promotion programs
▶ Lays a solid foundation for other important health initiatives in countries around the world

Tiered levels of training
▶ Increases public health capacity at district, intermediate, and national levels
▶ Addresses different skill levels within the public health system
▶ Training programs range from three months to two years

Meeting country needs
▶ Recognizes differences in cultures, priorities, partners, capacities, and public health systems
▶ Sets priorities according to the needs of individual countries and ministries of health
▶ Stops outbreaks before they become epidemics
▶ Assists with response to the world’s most urgent health threats, including:
  - Ebola virus disease in West Africa
  - Zika virus in the Americas
  - MERS-CoV transmission in the Middle East, South Korea, and the Philippines.
  - Yellow fever in Angola
  - Polio in Pakistan and Nigeria

Surveillance and response
Collect and communicate crucial health information, using evidence to take action and save lives

Impact
Networks of public health professionals support field epidemiology across the globe