



AVIAN INFLUENZA AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE PROGRAMS IN CHINA

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Photo: China's Ministry of Health

China's Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture are conducting joint epidemiological investigations Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza.

AVIAN AND PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

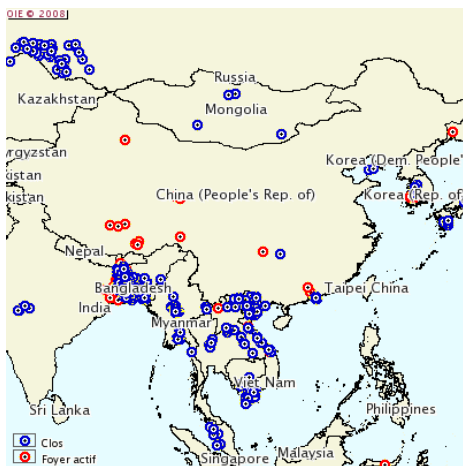
USAID's avian and pandemic influenza (API) activities support innovative solutions to reduce the spread of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) within poultry populations, thereby safeguarding human and animal health and protecting livelihoods. Specifically the API investments in China aim to:

- Strengthen national and regional preparedness, planning, and multi-sectoral coordination
- Strengthen capacity of the central, regional and local veterinary services to deal effectively and efficiently with outbreaks of HPAI
- Strengthen capacity for HPAI surveillance system and data analysis
- Improve knowledge of HPAI epidemiological, ecological, socio-economic risk factors and HPAI and control strategy through focused control actions
- Promote public awareness and highlight best prevention and vaccination practices, potentially bringing practices up to scale.

USAID's quick and flexible funding has enabled the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) to partner with China's national and provincial authorities to limit HPAI transmission in poultry by addressing critical components of disease outbreaks.

ACTIVITIES THROUGH FAO:

- Prevention: Improved bio-security practices at live-bird markets; assisting national authorities in collating & analyzing post vaccination surveillance data; reviewing vaccines produced and used in China and introducing a targeted risk-based vaccination strategy; improved understanding of viral transmission.
- Surveillance & diagnostics: Strengthening targeted HPAI active surveillance activities in high risk provinces; understanding cross-border movements, socio-economic issues, and ecological factors that will guide risk-based interventions; improvement of laboratory capacity; strengthen collaboration with international epidemiology and laboratory networks; and establishing a national level Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians (FETP-V).
- Response: Disease outbreak investigation training for provincial and local veterinary staff; technical assistance on HPAI control strategies and refined national response plans; advising Government of China on legislative frameworks necessary to support national and provincial plans for HPAI control.





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ACHIEVEMENTS:

HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI)

- FAO trainings develop key competencies and skills for HPAI detection, surveillance and data analysis at the national and provincial levels.
- Introduction and application of GIS technology to improve disease surveillance and risk analysis.
- Nearly 400 people trained in animal health and/or behavior change communication related to HPAI. Training in FY08-09 supported by USAID.

TUBERCULOSIS

- Development of the *National Action Plan for the Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB, 2007-2020*, to map out steps to achieve universal access to Multidrug Extensively Resistant TB diagnosis and treatment.

China's leadership in the field of M/XDR-TB recognized at the Ministerial Meeting of High M/XDR-TB Burden Countries in April 2009.

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TUBERCULOSIS

USAID/RDMA works with China's National Tuberculosis Control Program for sustained country-based technical support for Multiple Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and TB-HIV co-infection. RDMA support strengthens the management of MDR-TB programs through scaling up Public-Private Partnerships for TB Care and Control in specialized general hospitals. In addition, USAID-funded WHO technical Assistance is focusing on strengthening laboratory capacity in addition to providing technical support for implementation of Global funds resources.

ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):

WHO provides Technical Assistance (TA) for the development of tools and guidelines for the implementation of the National Tuberculosis Control Program for MDR-TB management. Activities include:

- Providing TA to identify and address bottlenecks in the expansion of programmatic management of MDR-TB;
- Providing technical support to strengthen MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment including prevention with particular focus on infection control and laboratory capacity;
- Working with the National Center for TB Prevention and Control (NCTB) to strengthen the overall quality of MDR-TB management, and strengthen the collaboration between general hospitals and NCTB to high-quality MDR-TB management;
- Provide TA for monitoring and evaluation to ensure availability of quality strategic information data for advocacy and policy dialogue around MDR-TB and TB-HIV collaborative activities.

ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC):

- Operational research to evaluate the impact of infection control measures by assessing changes in practice, environmental measures, and latent TB infection rates among health care workers and trainees.

ACTIVITIES THROUGH MANAGEMENT SCIENCE FOR HEALTH (MSH/SPS):

- Improve tuberculosis drug management through the development of Drug Therapeutic Committees.

MALARIA

ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):

- Strengthening surveillance for anti-malarial drug resistance in Yunnan Province.