# Global Health R&D at CDC

GHTC global health technologies coalition

## What does CDC do for global health R&D?

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people at home and abroad through disease surveillance, rapid outbreak response, and research and development (R&D) of diagnostics, drugs, and other technologies to combat infectious diseases. Not only does CDC's research advance new diagnostic, prevention, and surveillance technologies, it also evaluates the effectiveness of tools already in use to determine future R&D needs. CDC's Global Health Center and National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases leads much of the agency's global health R&D work.

## Why is CDC's role in global health R&D important?

CDC has unique expertise and capacity to detect, track, and contain infectious disease outbreaks and develop the right technologies to advance these efforts. CDC's work is critical to protecting Americans and people around the world from emerging epidemics, as well as monitoring the impact of current tools and global health programs to maximize future investments.

## **Impact** of investment

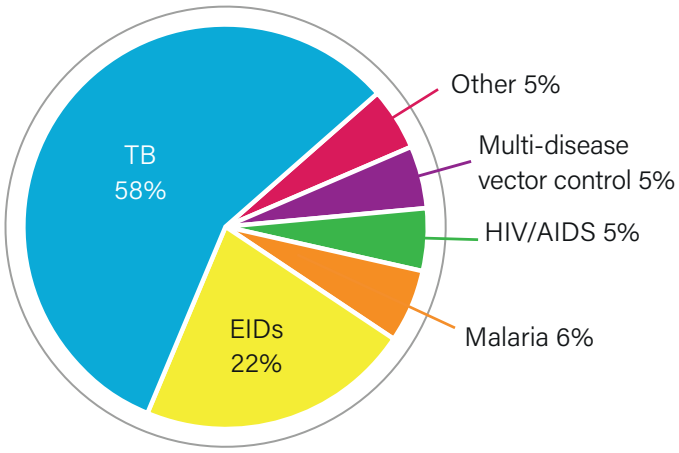
**CDC support has helped advance at least:**

**17** new global health technologies approved since 1999*

**19** promising products into late-stage development*

*Includes products for neglected diseases and emerging infectious diseases, except COVID-19. Also excludes products for sexual & reproductive health.

## R&D investment by health area




**2018–2022 G-FINDER data.** Abbreviations: TB: Tuberculosis. EIDs: Emerging infectious diseases including COVID-19.

## R&D SUCCESS STORIES

### MALARIA

Evaluation of the efficacy of **insecticide-treated bednets** and the level of damage they can sustain before requiring replacement, which is increasing the impact of bednet programs while also **reducing costs.**

### TB

Development of **simplified, better-tolerated tuberculosis (TB) treatments** through the Tuberculosis Trials Consortium, which have dramatically reduced TB treatment times and costs.

### EBOLA

Development, evaluation, and distribution of **rapid diagnostics for Ebola** during the 2014–2015 outbreak, including a test that can provide results in as little as four minutes, as well as support for the clinical trials of the **world's first approved Ebola vaccine**.

### NTDs

Development of **improved diagnostic tools for neglected tropical diseases** (NTDs), including new tests for dengue, elephantiasis, river blindness, and schistosomiasis.

### CAPACITY-STRENGTHENING

Training of more than **20,500 disease detectives in more than 80 countries** through its flagship global Field Epidemiology Training Program.

### COVID-19

Ongoing surveillance activities to **detect and characterize new variants** of the virus, including by leveraging cutting-edge **advanced molecular detection capabilities**.