CDC's Quarantine Branch: Building Partnerships and Enhancing Workforce Development



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Quarantine and Border Health Services Branch Mission



To protect the health of the public from communicable diseases through science, partnerships, and response at U.S. ports





"The war against infectious diseases has been won..."

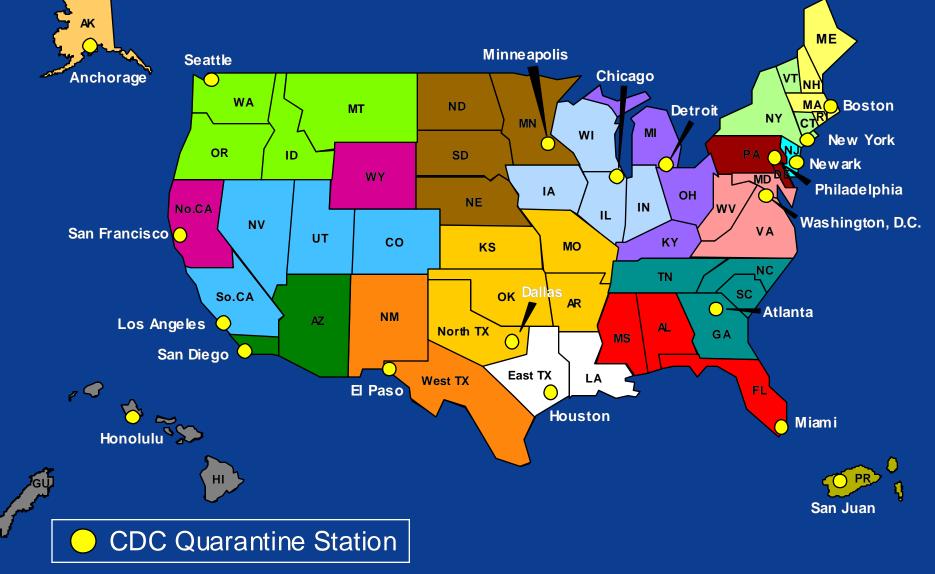
— William H. Stewart U.S. Surgeon General, 1969





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CDC Quarantine Stations 2007 Jurisdictions



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Federal Quarantine Authority

Public Health Service Act, section 361 (42 US Code § 264)

U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services authorized to take measures to prevent the entry and spread of communicable diseases from foreign countries into the United States and between states*



* Derived from Commerce Clause of U.S. Constitution

Executive Order 13295

Revised List of Quarantinable Communicable Diseases

- Cholera; diphtheria; infectious tuberculosis; plague; smallpox; yellow fever; and viral hemorrhagic fevers (Lassa, Marburg, Ebola, Crimean-Congo, South American, and others not yet isolated or named)
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- Influenza caused by novel or reemergent influenza viruses that are causing, or have the potential to cause, a pandemic



President George W. Bush April 1, 2005



CDC Quarantine Stations' Functions

- Respond to reports of illnesses on maritime vessels (cruise, cargo), airplanes, and at land crossings
- Inspect animal and human products posing threat to human health
- Distribute life-saving immunobiologics and investigational drugs



Plan and prepare for emergency response

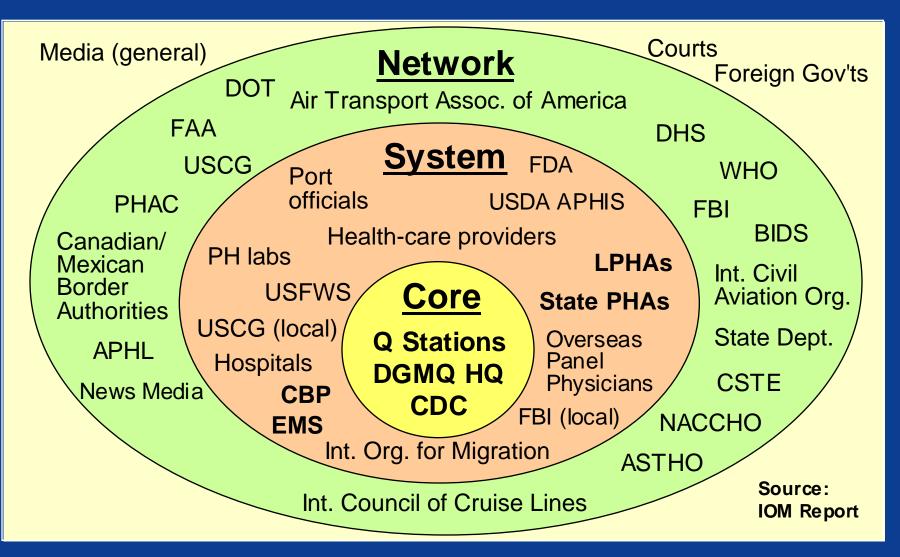
CDC Quarantine Stations' Functions

- Monitor health, and collect, distribute, and manage medical information of new immigrants, refugees, and parolees
- Inspect cargo and handcarried items for potential vectors of human infectious diseases



- Provide travelers with essential health information
- Respond to mass migration emergencies
- Form partnerships for disease surveillance and control

The Quarantine System



Relationships among the Quarantine Core System and Network for U.S. Ports of Entry

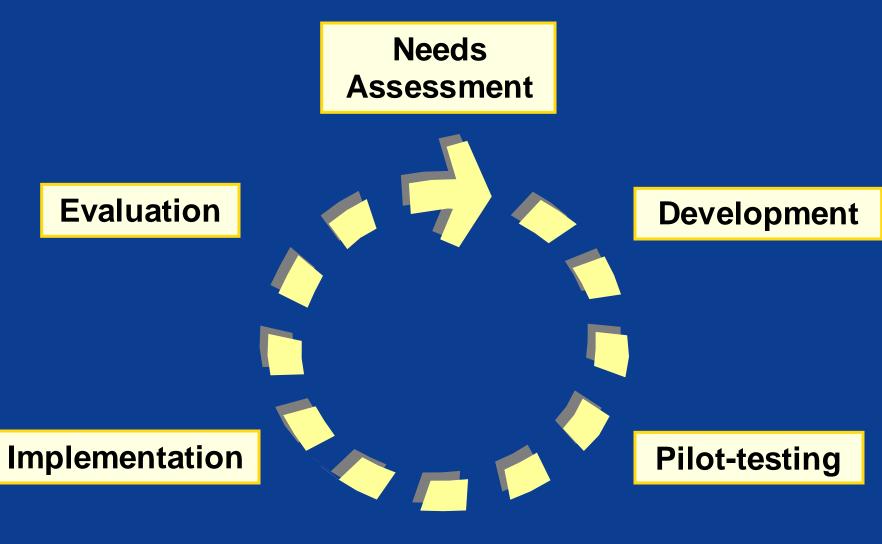
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Quarantine Training & Education Team (QTET)

Provides training, education, and communication support and expertise for the Quarantine & Border Health Services Branch staff and partners



Overview of Systematic Approach to Health Education



Goals of Needs Assessment and Formative Evaluation Activities

- Build and strengthen relationships with key partners at ports of entry
- Develop appropriate training and education content and communication messages
- Provide content through preferred and effective formats





Customs and Border Protection

- Focus groups and interviews with CBP instructors and officers about training and job aids
- Evaluation of basic training course
- Roundtable discussions and Web-based survey planned



Airlines

- Focus group with American Airlines
- Interviews and roundtable discussions planned

Flight Crew Public Health Alert Measles	
Overview	Germany and other countries participating in the World Cup are experiencing measles outbreaks. Most U.S. travelers are already immune to measles. Still, you may encounter persons with measles.
Measles	Measles is a highly contagious illness transmitted through the air when infected people cough or sneeze. For more information, visit the following CDC website: (http://www.cdc.gov/nip/diseases/measles).
	If a passenger exhibits or reports a fever AND one or more of the following symptoms of measles,
	 follow the guidance below. a red, raised rash that starts on the face and moves to arms, legs, and body
	cough runny nose
	red eyes
What to do	Offer a surgical mask to the passenger.
with an ill passenger	 Move the passenger as far away from others as possible. Ask the passenger to cover his/her mouth with a tissue when coughing or sneezing.
pussenger	 Ask the passenger to cover his/rel mouth with a usue when coughing of sheezing. Ask the passenger to wash his/rel rhands with soap and water (or an alcohol-based hand gel) especially after coughing or sneezing.
Reporting procedures	Federal regulations [42 CFR Part 71.21(b)] require captains of aircraft destined for a U.S. airport to report any death or serious illness among passengers.
	 Immediately inform the captain of the illness. The captain will call the Operational Control Center (OCC).
	The OCC will contact the nearest CDC Quarantine Station, Emergency Medical Service (EMS) and the airline's medical office or passenger health services.
	 If OCC cannot contact the nearest Quarantine Station, OCC will contact the CDC Quarantine Duty Officer at 866-694-4867.
	 After the plane lands, CDC Quarantine Station staff and/or EMS may board the plane and evaluate the ill passenger. At this time, CDC may also collect passenger contact information.
Staff info	As a member of the flight crew, you should be aware of your own immunization status. You are most likely protected from measles if you • were born in the United States before 1957,
	 have had measles, or
	 have had 2 doses of measles or MMR vaccine.
	If you are uncertain of your immune status and think you were exposed to measles, consult your health-care provider.



- Roundtable discussions at EMS & CDC Collaborative Meeting
- Roundtable discussions at Aircraft Rescue Firefighting Working Group Annual Meeting
- Interviews with training coordinators planned







Travelers and General Public

- Focus group on Travel Health Alert Notices (additional planned)
- Message testing for quarantine and pandemic influenza messages

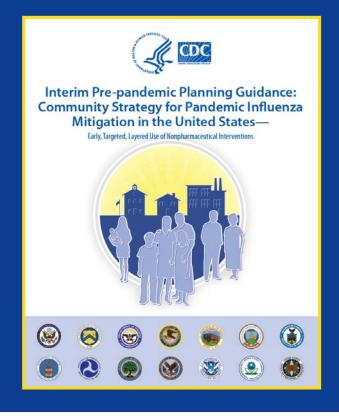






Public Health Practitioners

Review of fact sheets on community strategies for pandemic flu mitigation
Focus groups with physicians planned





What is a flu pandemic?

A flu (influenta) pandemic is an outbreak of a new flu virus that opreads around the world. The virus will apread easily from person to person, mostly through coughing and aneering. Because the virus is new to people, everyone will be at risk of getting it.

Ways to slow the spread of a flu

pandemic without drugs Most people who get aick with pandemic flu will be cased for at home, not in the hospital. A vaccine may take many months to make, and antivial drugs may be in short supply. So, other methods can also be used to allow the spread of a flu pandemic. These methods are called "boondnamacoutical interventions."

In a flu pandemic, government and health officials may aik you and your community to take steps to help famit contact between people. This may help alow the speead of illness and is called "social distancing." When several steps are used together, they will slow the spread of illness even more.

We may have to change our daily routines during a flu pandemic, and this may be hard for some people. Talk to people you live and work with about what you will do during a flu pandemic. Plan now.

The steps you and your community take will depend on how bad the illness is and how many people might get tick. These steps may cause you to change your daily soutines for up to 3 months. Use these examples to help you plan for the steps you may be asked to take in a flu pandemic.

> For more information, visit <u>www.pandemicflu.gov</u> DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CENTERS FOR DISLASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION SAFEM HEALTHIEN FEOFLE Fact Sheet - June 2007 - Page 2 of 1

In all pandemics: 1. Sick copel will be asked to stay home. This is most important. Make plans now to be able to atty home for at least 7 to 10 days if you are sick with pandemic flu. Most people whog set aick with pandemic flu will be cared for at home, not in the hospital. Think about who will take care of you and your bousheld. If you get aick, you may be given drugs that fight versues called antimical targe).

In more severe pandemics: 2. Household members may be asked to stay

home if a person in the household is sick with pandemic flux Plan for all people as your household to stay home if even one person is sick. This is important, because other household members may be getting sick, too. Some household members who are not sick may be given antivirial drugs or vaccine.

- 3. Students may be dismissed from school. After exhool functions and child-care programs may be closed. Parents may be asked to protect their children by reducing out-ofschool tocidi contacts. Pad out what your school or child-care program in planning to do in a pandemic. Think about how you will take care of your children if they need to stup homes.
- 4. People may be asked to limit contact with others in the community and workplace. Flaces where people gather, such as achools, theaters, and chuckes, may be closed. Events such as pooting events or concents may be delayed or cancelled. Dusinesses may allow some people to work from home or change work shifts to limit contact between workers. Ask yous workplace or community groups

what they plan to do.

Continued ...

Quarantine Station Staff

- Evaluation and planning committee for annual conference
- Web-based survey on training topics, formats, frequency, and location



Questions?





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