

US Quarantine Stations

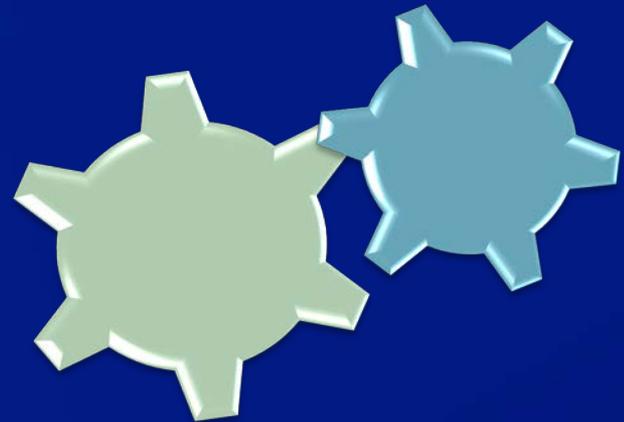


National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases
Division of Global Migration and Quarantine



Overview

1. Mission and definitions
2. The US Quarantine System
3. Quarantine station roles, responsibilities, and activities
4. Legal authorities
5. Notification protocols
6. Travel restrictions, migrant processing, and CDC-regulated items
7. Key partnerships



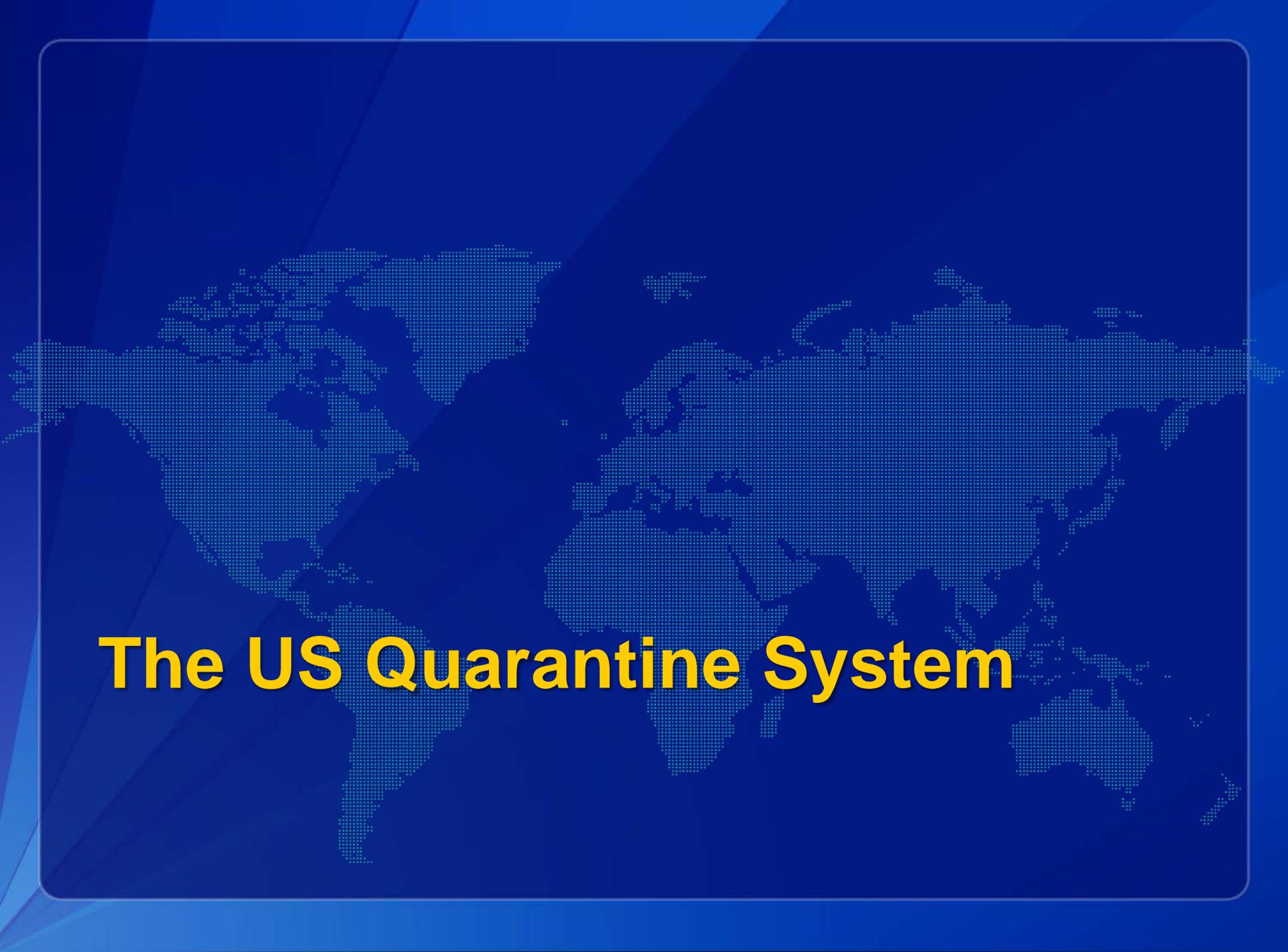
Quarantine and Border Health Services Branch Mission

Protecting the public's health at US borders and beyond

QBHSB supports this mission by:

- *Preparing* for response to communicable diseases
- *Enhancing* federal, state/territorial, and industry partnerships
- *Enforcing* public health regulations
- Responding to travel-related communicable diseases
- *Supporting* public health at international borders

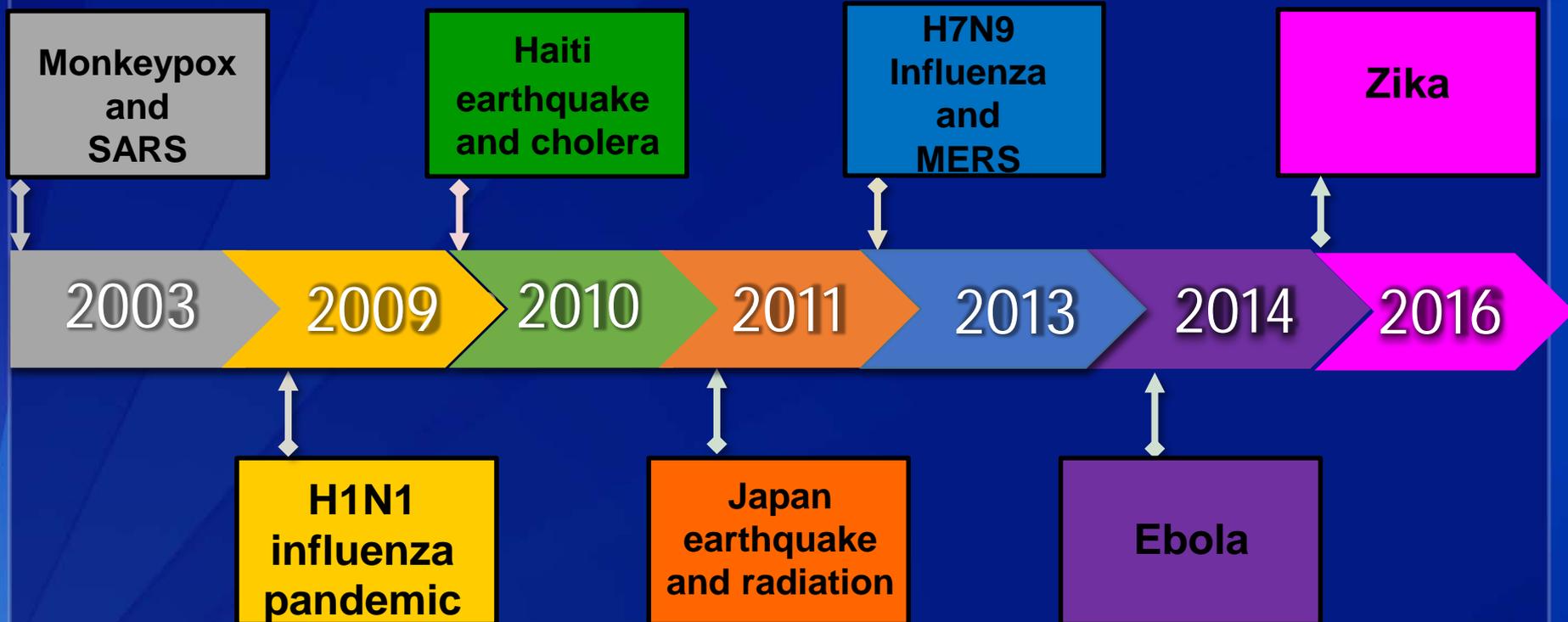




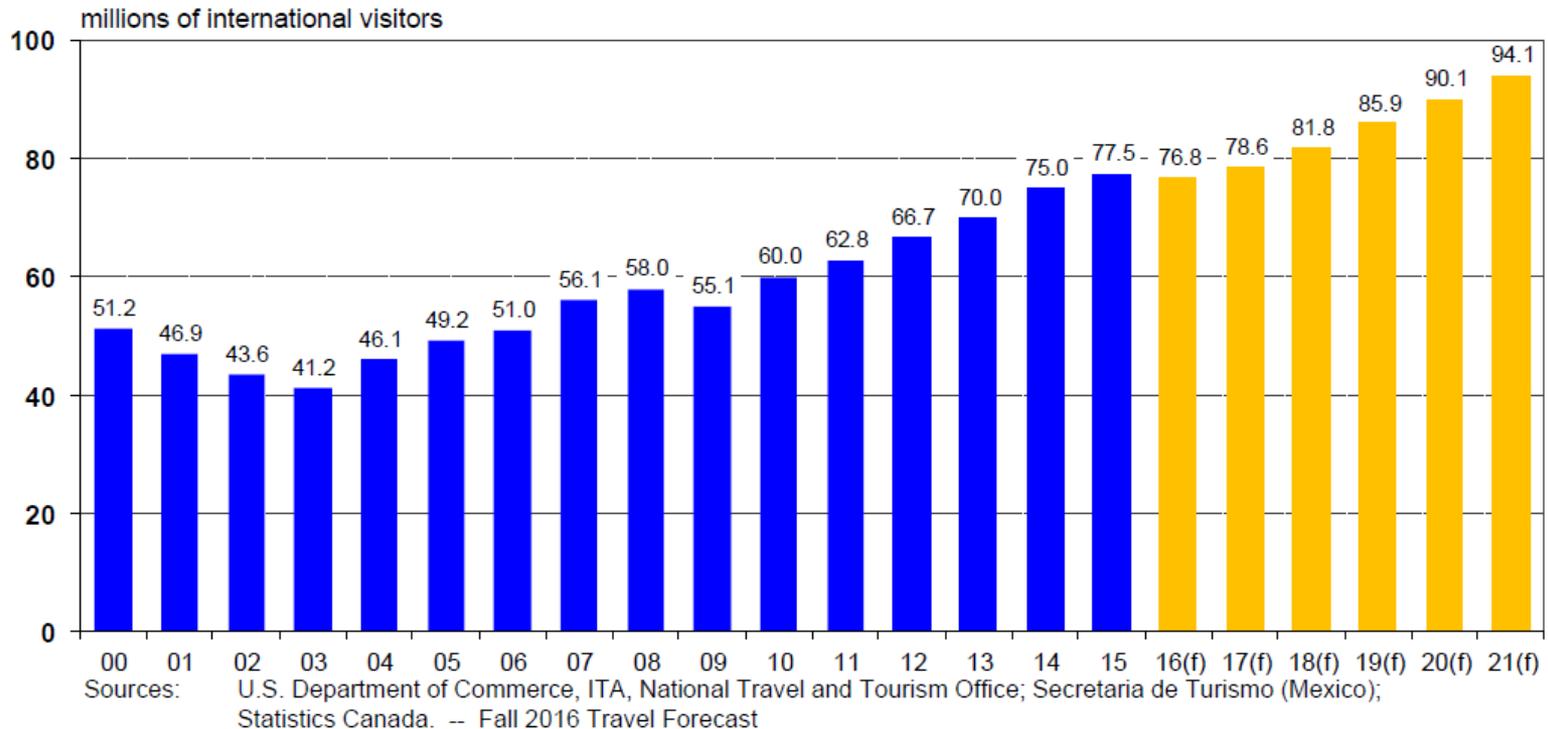
The US Quarantine System

Recent QBHSB Responses:

Safeguarding America From Public Health Threats

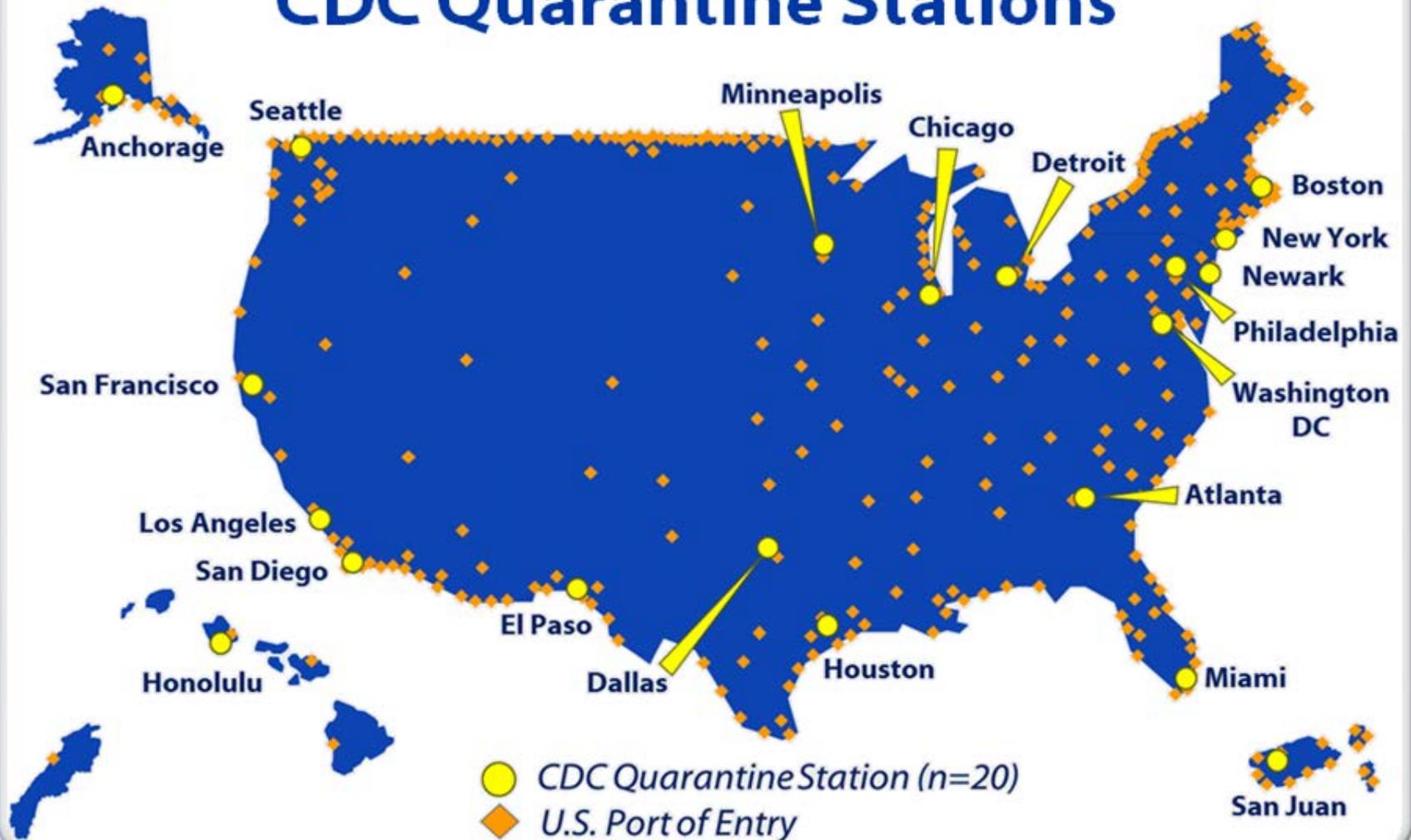


International Visitors to the United States and Projections (2000-2021)

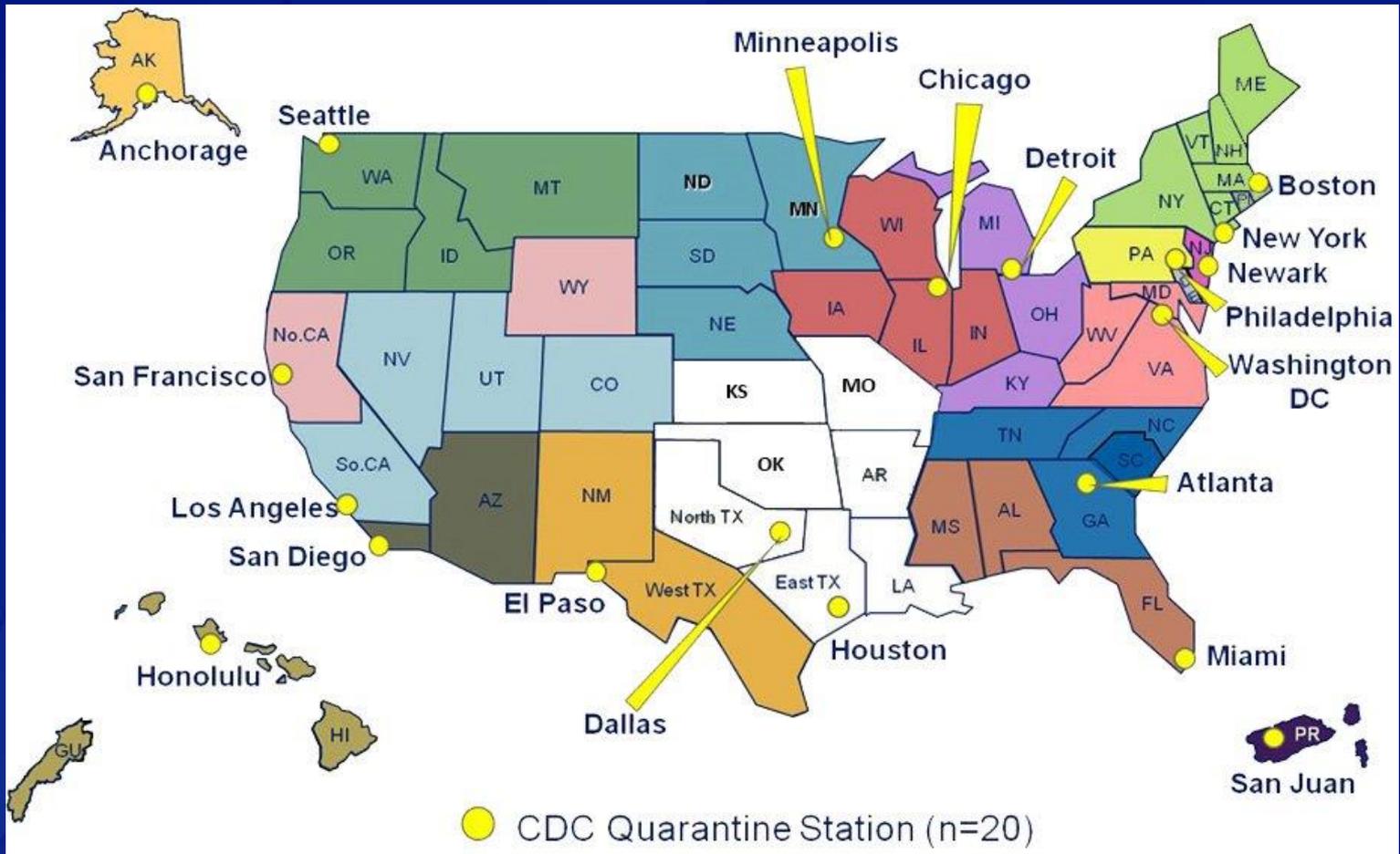


National Travel and Tourism Office, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

US Ports of Entry and CDC Quarantine Stations



CDC Quarantine Station Jurisdictions



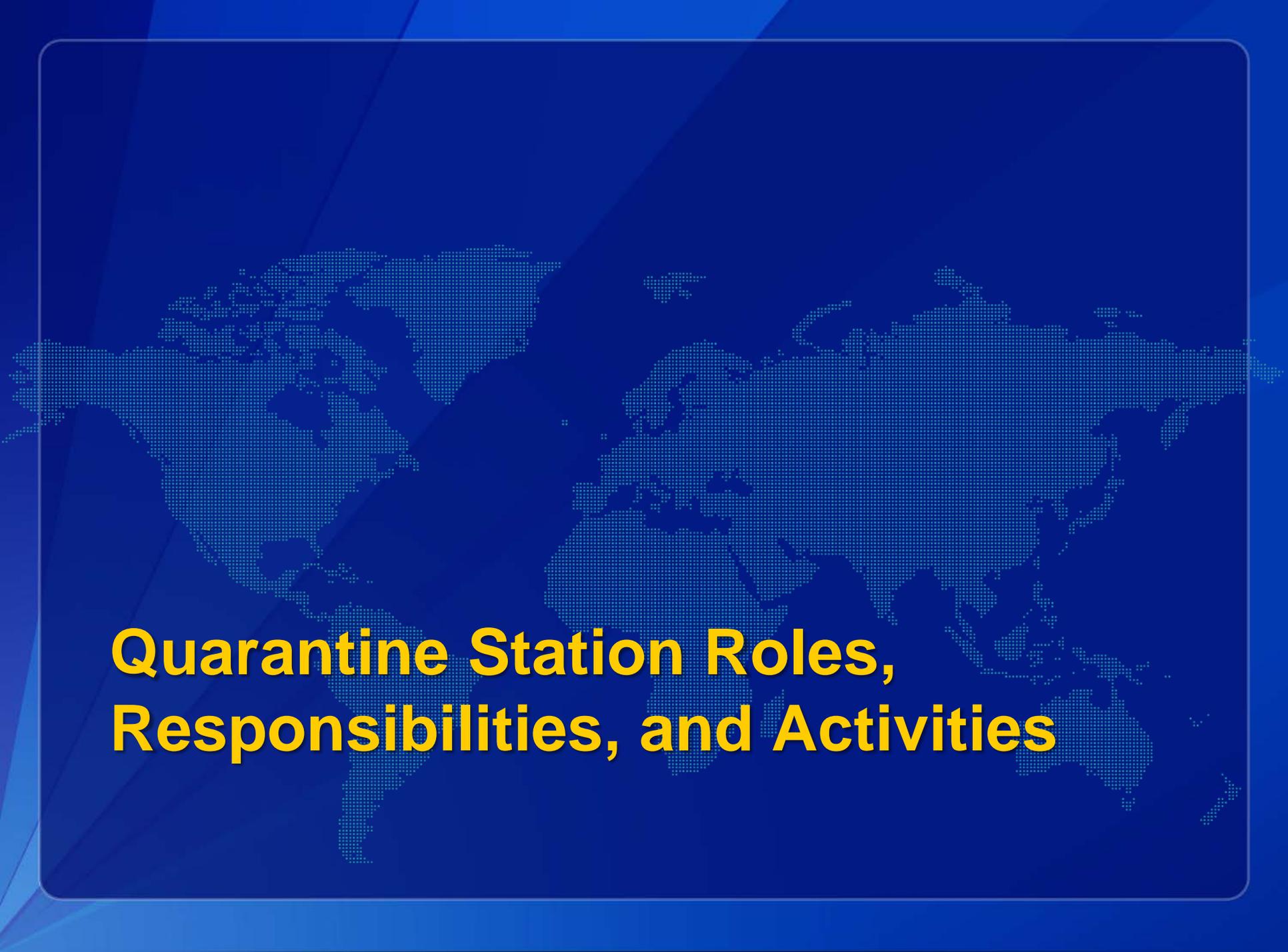
Diseases of Public Health Concern

- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- **Infectious tuberculosis**
- Plague
- Smallpox
- Yellow fever
- Viral hemorrhagic fevers
- Severe acute respiratory syndromes
- Influenza that can cause a pandemic

- **Measles**
- Mumps
- Rubella
- Varicella (chickenpox)
- Pertussis (whooping cough)
- Meningococcal disease

Federal isolation and quarantine are authorized for these communicable diseases

The President can revise this list by issuing an Executive Order.



Quarantine Station Roles, Responsibilities, and Activities

Roles

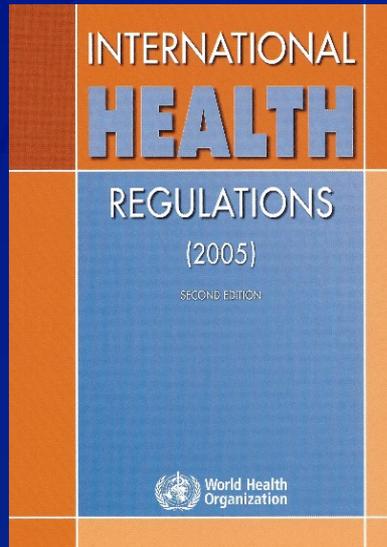
Respond to reports of illnesses or deaths on airplanes, maritime vessels, and at land-border crossings in travelers

Facilitate public health interventions to prevent the spread of disease during travel

Coordinate travel restrictions for people with communicable diseases of public health concern with US Department of Homeland Security



Roles (continued)



Distribute therapies and drugs for the CDC drug service

Plan and prepare for emergency response

Implement International Health Regulations core capacities

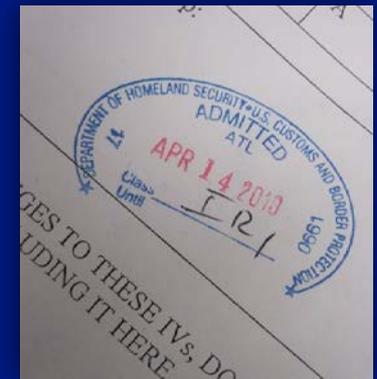


Healthy Travel and Migration

Monitor health and collect any medical information of new immigrants and refugees

Provide travelers with essential health information

Support HHS responses to mass migration emergencies



Inspection

Work with partners to ensure that CDC regulated items meet CDC's entry requirements

CDC-regulated items may pose a potential threat to human health or are potential vectors of human diseases

CDC regulated items include:
animals and animal products
human remains
research samples, blood, and tissues





Roles of Key Partners

Partners



And...



Colleges / Universities!!



Universities



Public Health, Medical, EMS, Universities

- Notify CDC of ill persons who have traveled internationally or between states
- Evaluate travelers with conditions of public health concern
- Collaborate with CDC to implement travel restrictions
- Assist CDC on-site and by phone to assess public health risk
- Transport ill travelers



Customs and Border Protection Officers

Recognize and **Isolate** public health threats.

Notify CDC:

- Of ill travelers with suspected communicable diseases
- If individuals on the public health Lookout List are identified at ports of entry
- Of CDC-regulated animals, animal products, and other items restricted for importation

Give Support by helping enforce quarantine laws



The Maritime Industry

- Detect and assess any illness or death of passengers or crew
- Report non-gastrointestinal (GI*) illnesses or death before arrival at a US seaport of entry to CDC DGMQ
- Implement appropriate public health surveillance and control measures
- Communicate with travelers and crew about prevention measures

*GI illnesses on cruise ships are reported to CDC's Vessel Sanitation Program



The Airline Industry

- Recognize signs of illness in passengers or crew
- Address health needs of travelers and crew during flight
- Notify CDC Quarantine Station of suspected communicable disease through their airline's communication procedures
- Support and participate in emergency planning



Reporting Requirements for Airline Captains

Notify CDC of all deaths and any illnesses in travelers with–

- **Fever** (warm to the touch, history of feeling feverish, measured temperature of $\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ [38°C]) and **one or more** of these conditions:

- Skin rash
- Persistent diarrhea
- Persistent cough
- Persistent vomiting
- Difficulty breathing
- Headache with stiff neck
- Decreased consciousness
- Confusion of recent onset
- Unexplained bleeding
- Appears obviously unwell

OR

- Fever that has persisted for more than 48 hours

Reporting Requirements for Ship Captains

Notify CDC of all deaths and any illnesses in travelers with—

- Fever (warm to the touch, history of feeling feverish, measured temperature of $\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ [38°C]) and one or more of these conditions:

- Skin rash
- Difficulty breathing
- Suspected or confirmed Pneumonia
- Persistent cough or cough with bloody sputum
- Headache with stiff neck
- Decreased consciousness
- Confusion of recent onset
- Unexplained bleeding
- Persistent vomiting (other than seasickness)

OR

- Fever that has persisted for more than 48 hours OR
- Acute Gastroenteritis

A world map rendered in a dark blue, dotted style, centered on the Atlantic Ocean. The map is set against a solid blue background with subtle geometric patterns.

Notification and Response Protocols

CDC Quarantine Station Response to Reported Ill Traveler

- ❑ CDC staff assess if illness is a public health threat and initiate appropriate public health action.
- ❑ Three actions from the CDC's assessment:

1

Recommend seeking medical care and/or delaying travel until noninfectious

2

Require the ill traveler to be medically evaluated if he/she is suspected of having a contagious quarantinable disease

3

Allow travel to continue if disease is not a public health threat



Travel Restrictions

History of the DNB/LO Process

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Near Misses Allowed Man With Tuberculosis to Fly

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN and JOHN SCHWARTZ
Published: May 31, 2007

A series of “understandable” near misses accounted for a Georgia man’s odyssey to Europe in which he might have exposed fellow passengers on a series of commercial flights to an exceptionally dangerous form of [tuberculosis](#), federal officials said yesterday.



Gene Blythe/Associated Press

Dr. Martin S. Cetron at a news conference in Atlanta Wednesday.

The man is being detained under a federal isolation order in an Atlanta hospital for treatment of extremely resistant tuberculosis, which is often lethal.

American officials and those in many other countries, meanwhile, are seeking to advise more than 100 passengers who sat closest to him on the longest flights and crew members to be tested for the infection. Health officials are also offering testing to hundreds of other passengers on the flights.

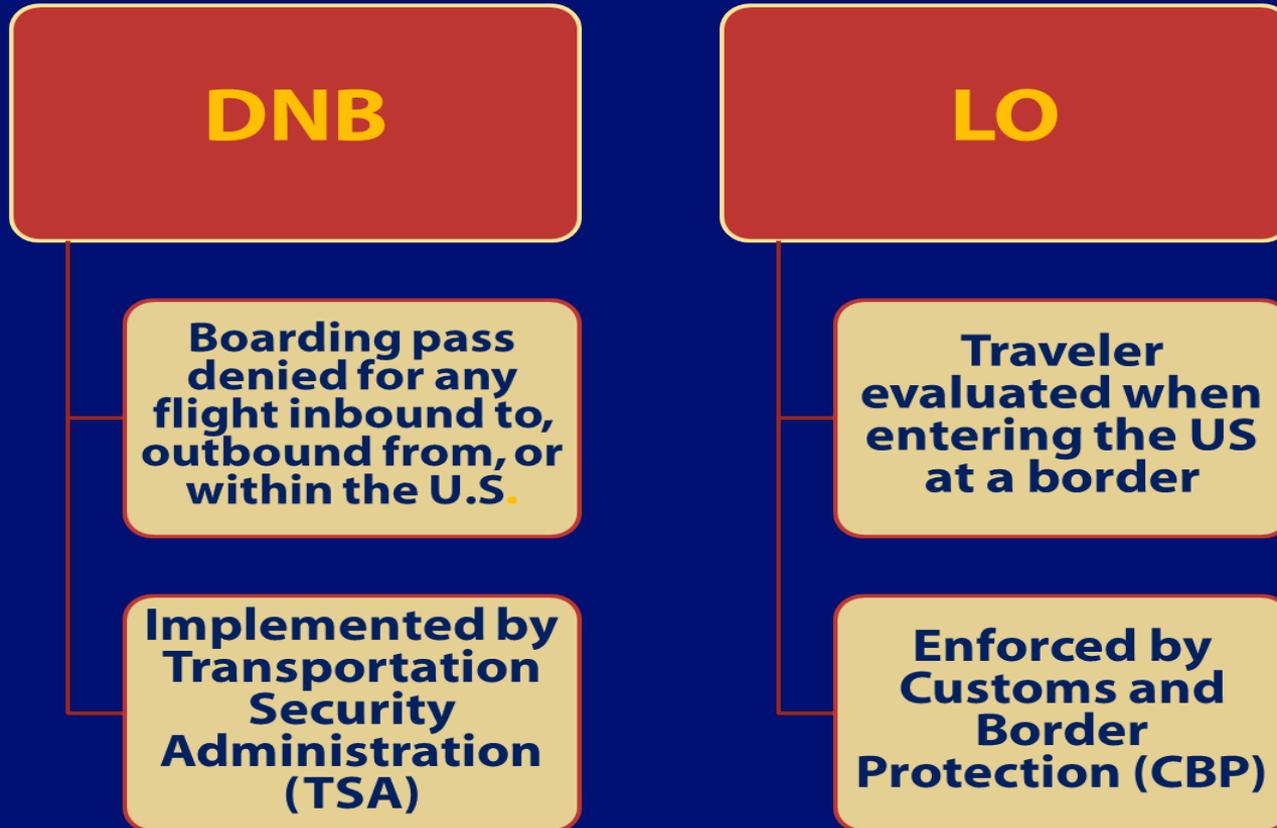
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That highly visible case "highlighted some of the vulnerabilities to the existing system," said Dr. Martin Cetron, Director of CDC's Division of Global Migration and Quarantine.

Developed in 2007

DNB /LO at a Glance



TSA and CBP are under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Three Criteria for DNB/LO Addition (all three criteria must be met)

1

**Infectious
or likely infectious**

2

**Noncompliant with
public health
recommendations
or
unaware of diagnosis**

3

**At risk of traveling
on a commercial
flight or
of traveling
internationally**

One Criterion for DNB/LO Removal

1

Removal is facilitated when person is determined to be **NONINFECTIOUS**





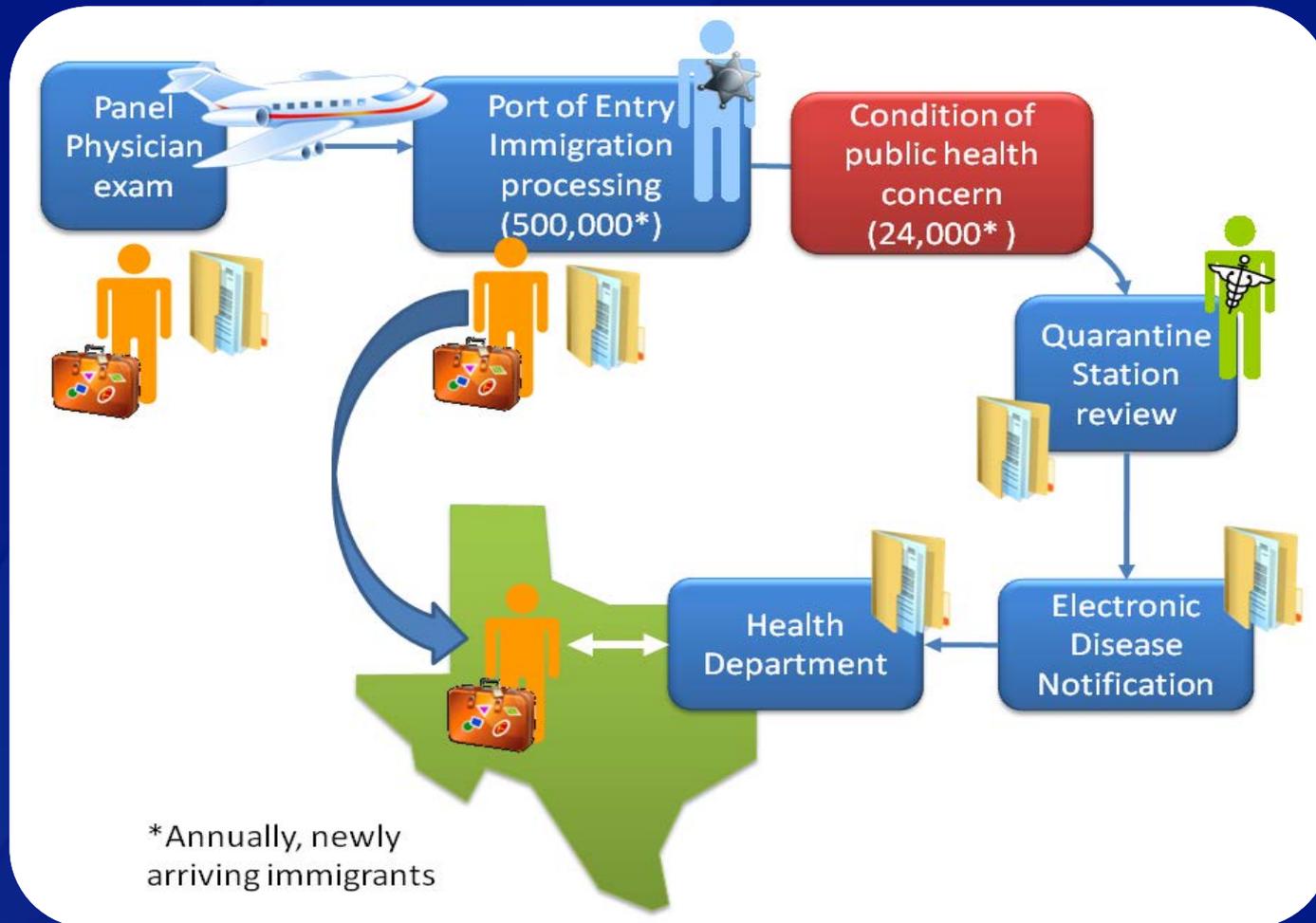
Immigrant Processing

Immigrant Processing

Goal: to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable disease among international travelers to the US, including first-time immigrants

- Review medical forms in immigrant packet documents.
- Maintain communication with state health departments.
- Verify that medical information is consistent and appropriately documented on the medical exam forms, and identify quality control issues.
- Recognize and respond to communicable disease events among immigrants.

US Immigrant Arrival Process



Student Visa Holders

- are not required to be screened for illnesses of public health significance prior to arriving
- Putting Student Health Services on the front lines of global health
- Emphasis on screening, treatment, and policies to prevent transmission are crucial.





CDC-regulated Items

CDC-regulated Animals

- Dogs and cats
- Small turtles
(shell length <4 inches)
- Non-human primates
(apes, monkeys, etc.)
- African rodents
- Civets
- Bats
- Giant African Land Snails



CDC-regulated Animal Products, Biological Agents, and Infectious Substances

- Human remains, blood and tissues
- Trophies, or products made from restricted species that have not been adequately disinfected
- Bushmeat made from restricted species
- Goatskin drums from Haiti
- Research samples, microbial toxins and cultures, ticks, and mosquitoes



Quarantine Station Staff Are Always Available

Responsible for all legal US ports of entry

On-site at 18 ports of entry

All other ports of entry: site visits and phone consultations

Always available by phone 24/7

Visit www.cdc.gov/quarantine for contact information

Thank you

Questions?

For more information, please contact:
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333
Telephone: 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) / TTY: 1-888-232-6348
Web: www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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