

Friday, April 7, 2017 1:00 p.m. – 5:45 p.m.

Kahn Auditorium, Biomedical Science Research Building 109 Zina Pitcher Place, U-M Campus Ann Arbor, MI

#### Conference co-sponsored by:









# PANDEMIC!

# CONTAGIOUS CRISES FROM AIDS TO ZIKA

**APRIL 7, 2017** 

A national conference organized by the University of Michigan Center for the History of Medicine and the University of Michigan Institute for Healthcare Policy & Innovation.

With support from the University of Michigan School of Public Health, the Michigan Medicine Division of Infectious Diseases, and the University of Michigan Office of the Bicentennial

1:00 – 1:15 pm Introduction by Dr. Howard Markel, Director, U-M Center for the History of Medicine, and welcoming remarks by University President Dr. Mark Schlissel
 1:15 – 1:20 pm Introduction of keynote speaker by Dr. Howard Markel
 1:20 – 2:35 pm The 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Horace W. Davenport Lecture. Dr. Anthony Fauci. Director

of NIAID, National Institutes of Health (approx. 45 minute lecture, with 30 minutes for Q&A to follow)

2:35 – 2:45 pm Break

2:45 – 2:50 pm Introduction of panel discussion by Dr. Matthew Boulton, University of Michigan School of Public Health

2:50 – 4:10 pm Panel discussion: The Federal, State, Local, and Media Roles in Pandemic Preparedness and Pandemic Response

Moderator: Dr. Sanjay Gupta, CNN, Emory University School of Medicine, and Grady Memorial Hospital

#### PANELISTS:

Dr. Martin Cetron, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Dr. Abdul El-Sayed, former Director of the Detroit Health Department

Mr. Donald McNeil, New York Times

Dr. Eden Wells, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

4:10 – 4:25 pm Break

4:25 – 4:30 pm Introduction of keynote speaker by Dr. John Ayanian, Director, U-M Institute

for Healthcare Policy & Innovation

4:30 – 5:45 pm The 21st Annual Robert Fekety Lecture, Dr. Paul Farmer, Harvard University

and Partners in Health (approx. 45 minute lecture, with 30 minutes for

Q&A to follow)

5:45 – 6:30 pm Reception

#### Anthony S. Fauci, MD

Anthony S. Fauci, M.D., is director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) at the National Institutes of Health. Since his appointment as NIAID director in 1984, Dr. Fauci has overseen an extensive research portfolio devoted to preventing, diagnosing, and treating infectious and immune-mediated diseases. Dr. Fauci also is chief of the NIAID Laboratory of Immunoregulation, where he has made numerous important discoveries related to HIV/AIDS and is one of the most-cited scientists in the field. Dr. Fauci serves as one of the key advisors to the White House and Department of Health and Human Services on global AIDS issues, and on initiatives to bolster medical and public health preparedness against emerging infectious disease threats such as Ebola and pandemic influenza. He was one of the principal architects of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), which has already been responsible for saving millions of lives throughout the developing world.

Dr. Fauci is a member of the US National Academy of Sciences and is the recipient of numerous prestigious awards for his scientific and global health accomplishments, including the National Medal of Science, the Mary Woodard Lasker Award for Public Service, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. He has been awarded 43 honorary doctoral degrees and is the author, coauthor, or editor of more than 1,300 scientific publications, including several major textbooks.

# Capt. Martin S. Cetron, MD

Dr. Martin Cetron is currently the Director for the Division of Global Migration and Quarantine (DGMQ) at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The DGMQ mission is to prevent introduction and spread of infectious diseases in the U.S. and to prevent morbidity and mortality among immigrants, refugees, migrant workers, and international travelers. Dr. Cetron's program is responsible for providing medical screening and disease prevention programs to 1.2M immigrants and 80,000 refugees prior to U.S. resettlement each year. Dr. Cetron has authored or co-authored more than 175 publications and received numerous awards for his work.

Dr. Cetron has worked at the CDC since 1992 where he has led several domestic and international outbreak investigations, conducted epidemiologic research, and been involved in domestic and international emergency responses. He has played a leadership role in CDC responses to intentional and naturally-acquired emerging infectious disease outbreaks including the Anthrax Bioterrorism (2001), Global SARS epidemic (2003), U.S. Monkeypox Outbreak (2003), Pandemic Influenza H1N1 (2009), Haiti Earthquake and Cholera (2010), Japan Tsunami and Radiation Response (2011), and Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) Coronavirus Response (2013), Unaccompanied Children Central America (2014), Ebola Response (2014) & Zika Virus (2015).

Dr. Cetron is part of the CDC Pandemic Influenza Planning and Preparedness Team. He leads CDC's all hazard preparedness for international border responses and community mitigation strategies. Dr. Cetron is also part of the WHO Influenza Pandemic Task Force, WHO Director General's International Health Regulations Emergency Committee of Experts for Influenza, MERS Coronavirus, & Ebola. He also was elected in 2016 for a fellowship with IDSA (Infectious Diseases Society of America) & ASTMH (American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene).

Dr. Cetron received his B.A. in Biochemistry *summa cum laude* from Dartmouth College in 1981 and his M.D. from Tufts University School of Medicine in 1985. He trained in Internal Medicine at the University of Virginia (1985-88) and Infectious Diseases at the University of Washington (1989-92) before joining the CDC's Epidemic Intelligence Service and becoming a Commissioned Officer in the U.S. Public Health Service (1992-present).

# Abdul El-Sayed, MD, DPhil

Dr. Abdul El-Sayed is a public health physician and epidemiologist. He formerly served the City of Detroit under Mayor Michael E. Duggan as Health Officer and Executive Director of the Detroit Health Department.

Appointed in August of 2015, Dr. El-Sayed was responsible for rebuilding the City's Health Department after it was privatized in 2012 during Detroit's municipal bankruptcy. In his first year at the helm, the Detroit Health Department more than doubled in size; City support for public health increased five-fold; and the Department organized public health services by life stage. The Department has emerged as a state and national leader in public health innovation, environmental justice, and lead elimination, earning Director's Award recognition from the Michigan Department of Health & Human Services in 2016 for its work screening water in Detroit schools for lead. At the Department, Dr. El-Sayed led major initiatives to reduce infant mortality, to promote vision access, and to integrate early childhood services. During his tenure, the Department attracted funding from the McGregor Foundation, the Children's Hospital of Michigan Foundation, the National Association of City & County Health Officials, the Michigan Public Health Institute, and the Michigan Department of Health & Human Services.

In his role as Detroit's top health official, Dr. El-Sayed also served on several public health boards, including the Governor's Childhood Lead Elimination Board, created in the wake of the Flint Water Crisis, as well as the Advisory Committee to the US Secretary of Health & Human Services to elucidate forthcoming Healthy People 2030 objectives.

Dr. El-Sayed earned a doctorate in Public Health from Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, and his medical degree from Columbia University as a Soros Fellow. He is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Michigan with Highest Distinction in Biology and Political Science.

# Donald G. McNeil, Jr.

Donald G. McNeil, Jr. is a science and health reporter specializing in plagues and pestilences. He covers diseases of the world's poor, including AIDS, Ebola, malaria, swine and bird flu, mad cow disease, SARS and so on. In 2016, he wrote *Zika: The Emerging Epidemic*. He also writes occasional first-person features about, for example: bungee-jumping in Africa, quail-hunting in Mississippi, or having eye surgery.

He joined the *Times* in 1976 as a copy boy and has been a night rewrite man, an environmental reporter, a theater columnist and an editor. From 1995 to 2002 he was a foreign correspondent in Africa and Europe and has reported from 55 countries.

During a hiatus from the *Times* in the 1980's, he wrote plays, taught journalism at Columbia University and worked at *People* magazine, WCBS-TV, *Adweek* and *New York Newsday*. He has won awards for stories about patent monopolies making AIDS drugs unaffordable to Africans, about cities that have successfully fought AIDS, about diseases that evade eradication, about cancer victims in poor countries dying without pain relief, and about the Love Canal toxic waste dump.

Mr. McNeil grew up in San Francisco and graduated *summa cum laude* from the University of California at Berkeley in 1975 with a B.A. in rhetoric. He has two grown daughters and a stepson, and lives in Brooklyn. On weekends, he plays softball and squash; on vacation, he goes camping.

### Eden Victoria Wells, MD, MPH, FACPM

Eden V. Wells was appointed as the Chief Medical Executive for the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services in May 2015, and serves Michigan citizens by providing professional medical leadership, expertise and coordination in addressing public health issues, workforce issues, and health policy development to the MDHHS. In September 2016, Michigan Governor Rick Snyder appointed Dr. Wells to serve as a member of the Governor's Cabinet in her role as Chief Medical Executive. Dr. Wells was formerly with the Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health, serving as a medical consultant to the Bureau and as a medical epidemiologist from 2004-2011. MDCH activities included investigation of, and response to, public health incidents and outbreaks, as well as preparedness for potential bioterrorism and pandemic influenza events.

Dr. Wells was also Clinical Associate Professor, Epidemiology, and the Director for the Preventive Medicine Residency at the University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Board-certified in both Internal Medicine and Preventive Medicine, her activities involved curriculum development, teaching, and applied public health practice training within the preventive medicine program; her research and practice activities included work in disaster epidemiology, and development and evaluation of surveillance for emerging infectious disease threats. She completed medical school at The Ohio State University College of Medicine, internal medicine training at Vanderbilt University Hospitals, and a preventive medicine residency at the University of Michigan School of Public Health.

## Paul Farmer, MD, PhD

Medical anthropologist and physician Paul Farmer has dedicated his life to improving health care for the world's poorest people. He is Co-founder and Chief Strategist of Partners In Health (PIH), an international non-profit organization that since 1987 has provided direct health care services and undertaken research and advocacy activities on behalf of those who are sick and living in poverty. Dr. Farmer and his colleagues in the U.S. and abroad have pioneered novel community-based treatment strategies that demonstrate the delivery of high-quality health care in resource-poor settings.

Dr. Farmer holds an M.D. and Ph.D. from Harvard University, where he is the Kolokotrones University Professor and the Chair of the Department of Global Health and Social Medicine at Harvard Medical School; he is also Chief of the Division of Global Health Equity at Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston. Additionally, Dr. Farmer serves as the United Nations Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Community Based Medicine and Lessons from Haiti.

Dr. Farmer has written extensively on health, human rights, and the consequences of social inequality. He is the recipient of numerous honors, including the Margaret Mead Award from the American Anthropological Association, the Outstanding International Physician (Nathan Davis) Award from the American Medical Association, a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Fellowship, and, with his PIH colleagues, the Hilton Humanitarian Prize. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

# **About the Davenport Lectureship**



The Davenport Lectureship was established in 2002 to recognize the long career of Dr. Horace W. Davenport. A biochemist, physiologist, and educator, Dr. Davenport discovered the mechanism by which gastric acid works without consuming the stomach itself. His work laid the foundation for the development of histamine and proton blockers. After stints at Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Utah, in 1956 Dr. Davenport was named the chair of the physiology department at the University of Michigan Medical School. In 1983, he retired from teaching and turned to the history of medicine, where he wrote two books about the foundation and development of the University of Michigan Medical School as well as numerous articles and books on the history of medicine.

# **About the Fekety Lectureship**



The Fekey Lectureship was established in 1992 to recognize Dr. Fekety's twenty-five years at the University of Michigan and his continued commitment to excellence in education, research, and patient care. Dr. Fekety, founder of the Division of Infectious Diseases at the University, passed away in early 2009. He was recognized as one of the most outstanding teachers at the University of Michigan Medical School. Dr. Fekety was also one of the discoverers of Clostridium difficile colitis and a key investigator in diagnostic methods, clinical microbiology, epidemiology and treatment options for the disease. The Infectious Disease Division is seeking to establish a Professorship in honor of his numerous contributions to the University.

#### About the Center for the History of Medicine

Founded in 1990 as the Historical Center for the Health Sciences, the mission of the U-M Center for the History of Medicine is to conduct research and participate in collaborations that place contemporary medical dilemmas in context with past events to help inform public health and medical policies. The Center is committed to scholarship, public programming, teaching, and outreach on a wide range of topics related to medical history and medical humanities.

Learn more about CHM at http://chm.med.umich.edu.

#### About the Institute for Healthcare Policy & Innovation

The mission of the U-M Institute for Healthcare Policy & Innovation is to enhance the health and well-being of local, national, and global populations through innovative, interdisciplinary health services research that effectively informs public and private efforts to optimize the quality, safety, equity, and affordability of health care services.

Learn more about IHPI at http://ihpi.umich.edu.

#### About the School of Public Health

The U-M School of Public Health seeks to create and disseminate knowledge with the aim of preventing disease and promoting the health of populations worldwide. SPH is especially concerned with health equity, and thus have a special focus on disadvantaged populations who suffer disproportionately from illness and disability. The School serves as a diverse and inclusive crossroads of knowledge and practice, with the goal of solving current and future public health problems.

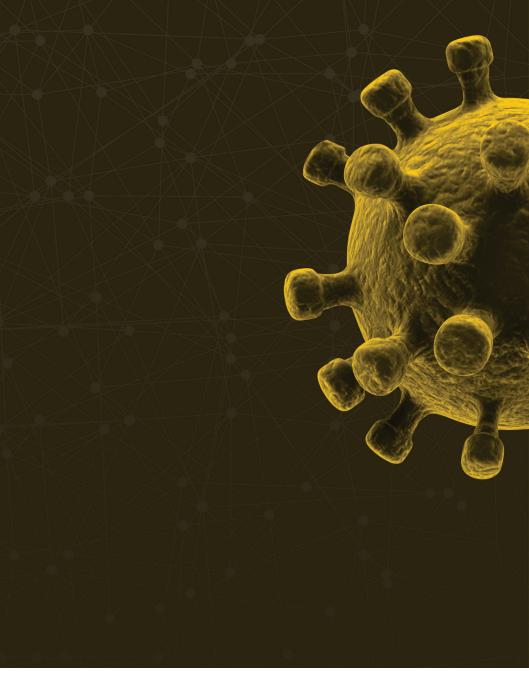
Learn more about the U-M School of Public Health at http://sph.umich.edu.

# **About Michigan Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases**

The Division of Infectious Diseases at the University of Michigan was founded in 1967, and has since become nationally recognized for exemplary patient care, research, education, and teaching. The Division consists of over 30 full-time and adjunct faculty members who have a broad range of interests and who are responsible for general infectious disease prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, as well as specialized treatment programs and clinics.

Learn more about the Division of Infectious Diseases at http://medicine.umich.edu/dept/intmed/divisions/infectious-diseases.





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