

About the National Center for Infectious Diseases

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has been a leader in efforts to prevent and control infectious diseases for nearly half a century. Established as the Communicable Disease Center in 1946 in Atlanta, Georgia, CDC has led efforts to prevent malaria, poliomyelitis, smallpox, toxic shock syndrome, Legionnaires' disease, Lyme disease, hospital infections, and more recently, human immunodeficiency virus infection/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and associated opportunistic infections. CDC's responsibilities have expanded over the years and continue to evolve as the agency addresses other threats to health, such as injuries and environmental and occupational hazards.

CDC supports surveillance, research, prevention efforts, and training in the area of infectious diseases through its National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID). Created in 1981, NCID is committed to the prevention and control of traditional, new, and reemerging infectious diseases in the United States and around the world.

Six divisions and three programs plan and conduct NCID's disease prevention and control activities:

- [AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and TB Laboratory Research](#)

- [Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases](#)

- Parasitic Diseases

- Quarantine

- [Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases](#)

- Viral and Rickettsial Diseases

- Arctic Investigations

- [Hospital Infections](#)

- Scientific Resources

- [Mission](#)

- [New, Re-emerging, and Drug Resistant Infections](#)

- [High Priority Areas](#)

- [Locations](#)

- [Surveillance Activities](#)

- [Constituent Groups and Partnerships](#)

- [The EIS Program and NCID](#)



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