**Vector Control**

Within the CDC’s National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, the Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD) is a national and international leader in the prevention and control of infections by vector-borne viruses and bacteria. Their strength is a uniquely skilled staff that includes physicians, veterinarians, entomologists, zoologists, epidemiologists, molecular biologists, and laboratory diagnosticians who aid state and U.S. territory health departments as well as international partners.

DVBD research focuses on prevention and control strategies that can reach the targeted disease or vector at multiple levels while being mindful of cost, acceptability, and the world’s ecology.

CDC’s Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD) staff that includes physicians, veterinarians, entomologists, zoologists, epidemiologists, molecular biologists, and laboratory diagnosticians. These scientists:

Conduct surveillance, investigations, and studies of vector-borne viral and bacterial diseases and plague to define disease etiology and to develop effective methods and strategies for diagnosis, prevention, and control;

Conduct investigations on the biology, ecology, and control of arthropod vectors of viral and bacterial diseases as a basis for development of new and/or modification of existing measures for more effective prevention and control;

Conduct or participates in clinical, field, and laboratory studies to develop, evaluate, and improve laboratory methods and materials and therapeutic practices used for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of vector-borne infectious diseases;

Provide epidemic aid and epidemiologic consultation, upon request, to State and local health departments, other Federal agencies, and national and international health organizations;

Provide reference/diagnostic services for vector-borne viral and bacterial diseases to State and local health departments, other Federal agencies.

Additionally, in conjunction with national and international health organizations, the DVBD staff:

Conducts research and collaborates on development and evaluation of immunizing agents;

Provides scientific and technical assistance to other CDC components when the work requires unique expertise or specialized equipment not available in other components;

Provides intramural and extramural technical expertise and assistance in professional training activities and serves as designated national and international reference centers for vector-borne viral and bacterial diseases.

More information about the DVBD mission and vector borne diseases services can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dvbd/about.html>

A fact sheet is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dvbd/pdf/dvbd_factsheet.pdf>

The Division of Emergency and Environmental Health Services (DEEHS) within the CDC National Center for Environmental Health works with state, tribal, territorial, and local health agencies to enhance the capabilities of the environmental public health workforce to better anticipate, recognize, and respond to vector-borne disease threats. DEEHS provides:

[Biology and Control of Vectors and Public Health Pests](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/elearn/ipm.htm) – Free live and online training courses on the biology and control of vectors and public health pests using the science and principles of integrated pest management (IPM), vector-borne diseases as possible bioterror agents, and other topics.

[Environmental Health Training in Emergency Response](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/elearn/ehter.htm) – Free course for public health responders addressing the environmental health impacts of emergencies and disasters. The course has modules on several topics, including vector control and pest management.

[Vector Control Program Performance Improvement Project](http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/news/features/2014/vector-program-improvement.html) - Performance assessment and improvement guidance and resources to state, tribal, territorial, and local health agency vector control programs for increasing efficiency and effectiveness of services and enhancing programmatic capacity.

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