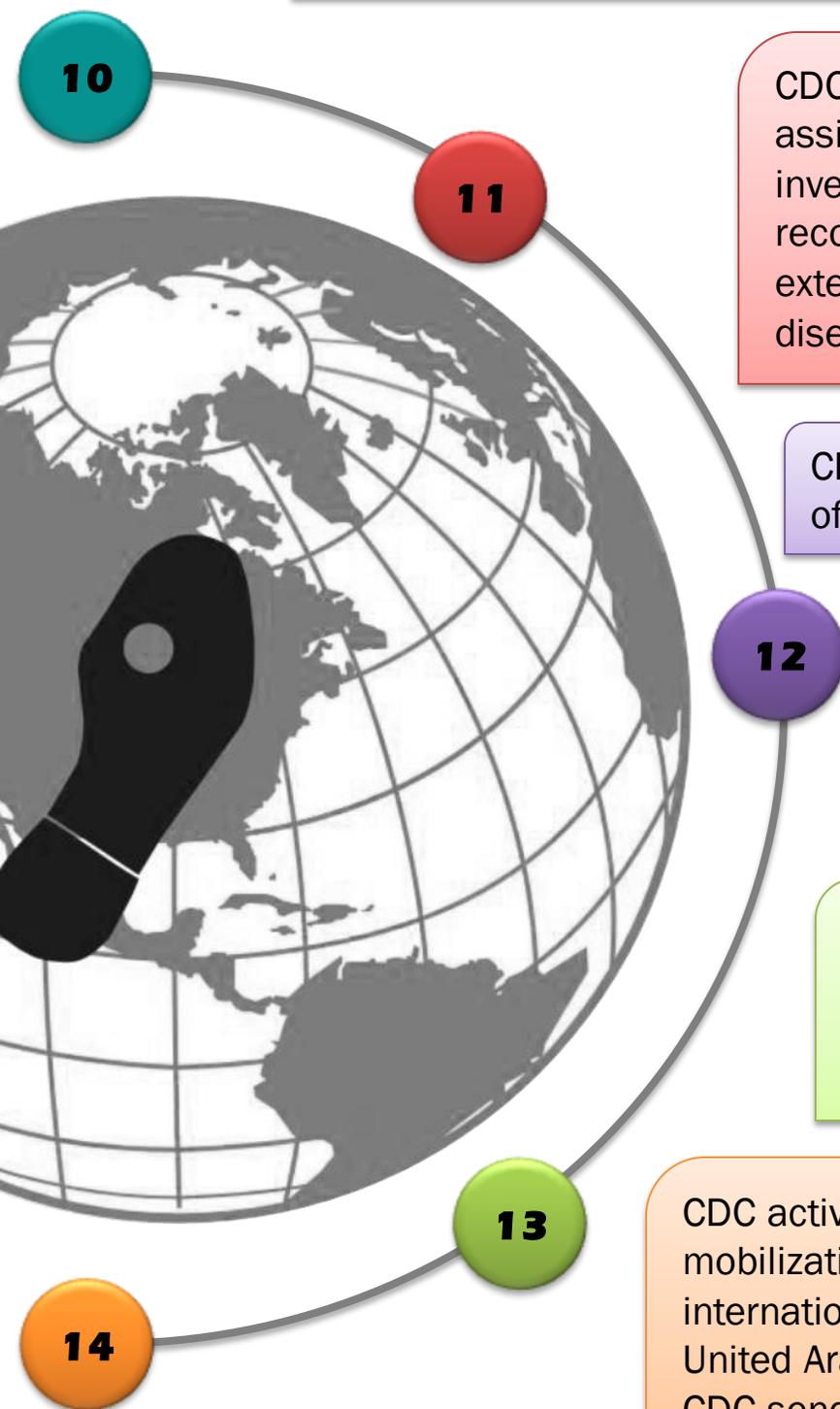


CDC sends EIS officers to Haiti in response to an earthquake followed by the best-documented cholera outbreak in modern public health. They assist with disease and injury surveillance, help increase laboratory capacity, and establish a national disease surveillance system.

EIS officers and the Nigerian Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program work with partners to investigate the largest outbreak of acute fatal lead poisoning in modern history. The source is artisanal gold mining leading to an intervention that dropped the death rate almost to zero for the remainder of the year.



CDC sends EIS officers to Somalia to provide emergency assistance with disease surveillance, outbreak investigations, program evaluation, and health systems reconstruction during the 2011 famine displacement, extending CDC's research further into nutrition and disease in crisis conditions.

CDC begins the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. EIS officers begin polio surveillance as part of CDC's efforts.

CDC sends EIS officers to New Jersey to assist the American Red Cross with disease surveillance in shelters after Hurricane Sandy, furthering research in post-disaster health surveillance.

CDC activates the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in response to multiple reports of fungal meningitis after a steroid injection. EIS officers investigate the largest healthcare-associated outbreak in U.S. history.

CDC activates the EOC and investigates MERS, which requires mobilization of EIS officers in multiple regions. CDC responds to international outbreaks by sending officers to Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. In response to the first domestic case, CDC sends officers to Indiana. Officers also assist with multi-state contact tracing for the second U.S. case.

CDC sends EIS officers to West Africa in response to an Ebola outbreak and activates the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). It is the largest international outbreak response in CDC's history.