### CDC Division of High-Consequence Pathogens and Pathology: At-A-Glance

#### Poxvirus and Rabies Branch
- Smallpox
- Monkeypox
- Rabies
- Molluscum contagiosum
- New and emerging orthopoxviruses like Akhmeta virus and Alaskapox

#### Prion and Public Health Office
- Guillain–Barré Syndrome
- Chronic Wasting Disease
- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) ('mad cow' disease) and its human form, variant Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease (vCJD)
- Kawasaki Disease
- Creutzfeldt–Jakob Disease (CJD)

#### Chronic Viral Diseases Branch
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Lab
- Post-Infectious Fatigue
- Myalgic Encephalomyelitis/Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (ME/CFS)

#### Viral Special Pathogens Branch
- Ebola Virus Disease
- Lassa Fever
- Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever
- Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis (LCM)
- Nipah Virus Disease
- Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)
- Rift Valley Fever
- Chapare Hemorrhagic Fever

#### Infectious Diseases Pathology Branch
- Emerging Infectious Diseases
- Unexplained Fatal Illness
- Autopsy/Medical Examiner Assistance
- Electron Microscopy and Histopathology

#### Bacterial Special Pathogens Branch
- Anthrax
- Melioidosis
- Leptospirosis
- Hansen's Disease (leprosy)
- Brucellosis
- Rat-Bite Fever
- Glanders
- Nocardiosis
- Capnocytophaga
- Elizabethkingia

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The CDC Division of High-Consequence Pathogens and Pathology (DHCPP) serves as a premiere line of defense against some of the world's deadliest illnesses. Our highly-trained group of experts routinely visits the sites of deadly outbreaks and enters specialized laboratories with some of the world's most dangerous viruses and bacteria. We seek to learn more about the illnesses they cause, so we can predict the next outbreak and develop treatments and vaccines.

- Experts in over 70 dangerous and deadly disease causing pathogens
- More than 250 total staff members
- 5 WHO/OIE Collaborating Centers and Labs