The Communicable Disease Control Manual aims to assist this objective, specifically, it seeks to inform and guide public health professionals in controlling communicable diseases. This fully revised edition reviews the eight content areas identified by the Certification Board of Infection Control (CBIC) practice analysis.

Murray Valley encephalitis (MVE) is an uncommon disease caused by the Murray Valley encephalitis virus. It is transmitted by mosquito bites and can cause severe neurological symptoms in some cases. The disease is documented in the American Public Health Association (APHA) Control of Communicable Diseases Manual, 20th edition.

Yellow fever is a viral disease transmitted primarily by mosquitoes. It is characterized by fever, jaundice, and bleeding. Yellow fever is a significant public health concern in many parts of the world where it is still present. The disease is described in the Control of Communicable Diseases Manual, 19th edition, by the American Public Health Association.}

Other references and sources include:

- CDC.gov/measles/

Review the background on disease (see page 2), organism, case definition (see page 4), and other relevant topics as described in the manuals and sources cited above.
In 1998 the national Measles Control Campaign, which was the first national mass vaccination campaign designed to eradicate measles in the United States. This campaign was part of the broader efforts to control communicable diseases as described in the American Public Health Association of Communicable Diseases Manual, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Manual, 19th Edition. American Public Health Association, 2008.

Botulism is one of the less frequently reported diseases of the mandatory notification system in Greece. During the year 2008, the number of cases reported was 1, with 1 death. This is consistent with the historical pattern, where the majority of cases occur in the winter months, and the disease is reported from coastal areas. Source: Heymann D, MD. Control of Communicable Diseases Manual, 19th Edition, 2008. American Public Health Association.

Meningococcal disease is a severe but uncommon infection that occurs primarily among young adults. Control of Communicable Diseases Manual, 19th ed. Washington: American Public Health Association, 2008. Description: Meningococcal disease is caused by the bacterium Neisseria meningitidis and is characterized by inflammation of the meninges, the membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord. The disease can be diagnosed based on symptoms such as fever, neck stiffness, and headache. Treatment is primarily supportive, including intravenous antibiotics. Source: Home Eurosurveillance Edition 2015: Volume 20/ Issue 16 Article 4, Printer friendly version European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), Surveillance and Response Support Unit, Stockholm.