

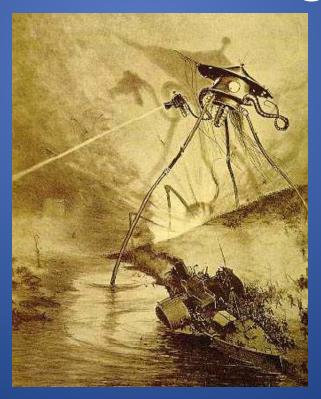
War of the Worlds:

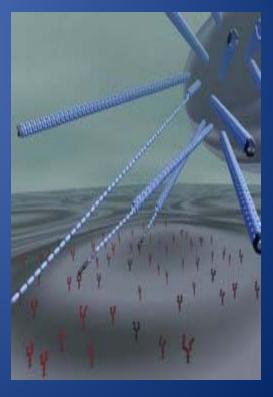
Our Worlds are Colliding and Infections

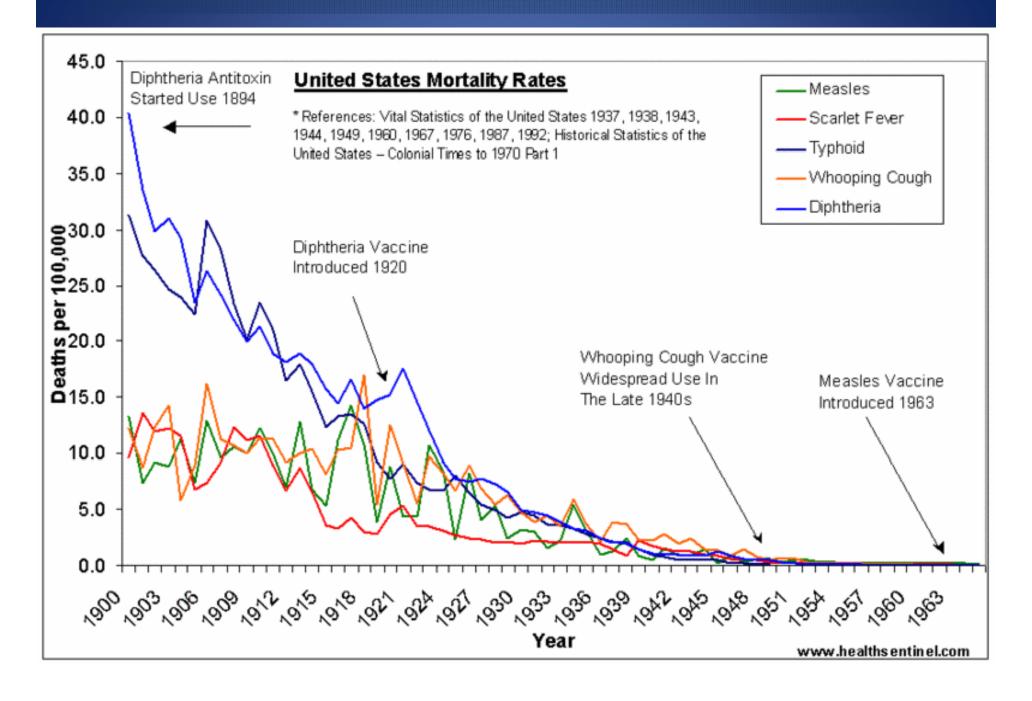
Disease is Winning.

Biosafety in a World of Emerging Diseases.

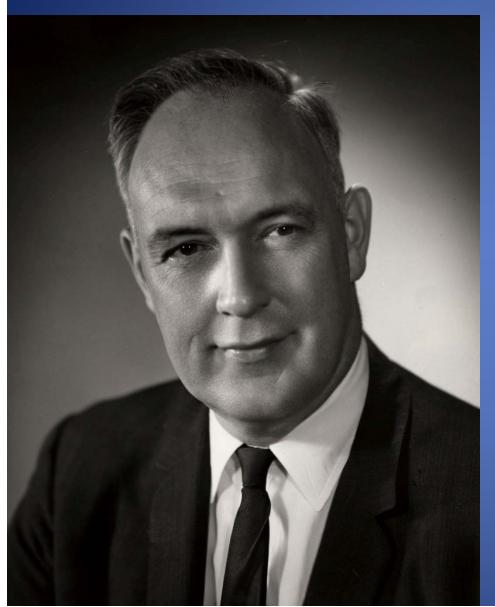












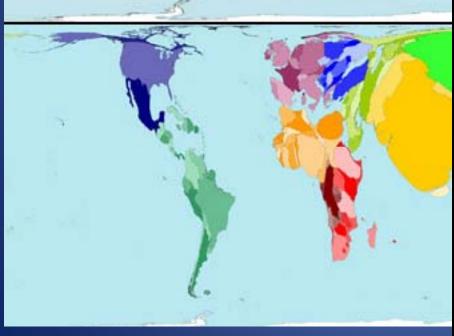
Dr. William H. Stewart, the Surgeon General responsible for the cigarette warning, is often quoted in infectious disease lectures as saying, "it is time to close the book on infectious diseases."

U.S. Surgeon General told Congress in 1969 that time was ripe to "close the book on infectious disease."



Cartogram

Global Disease Burdon



Human EIDs

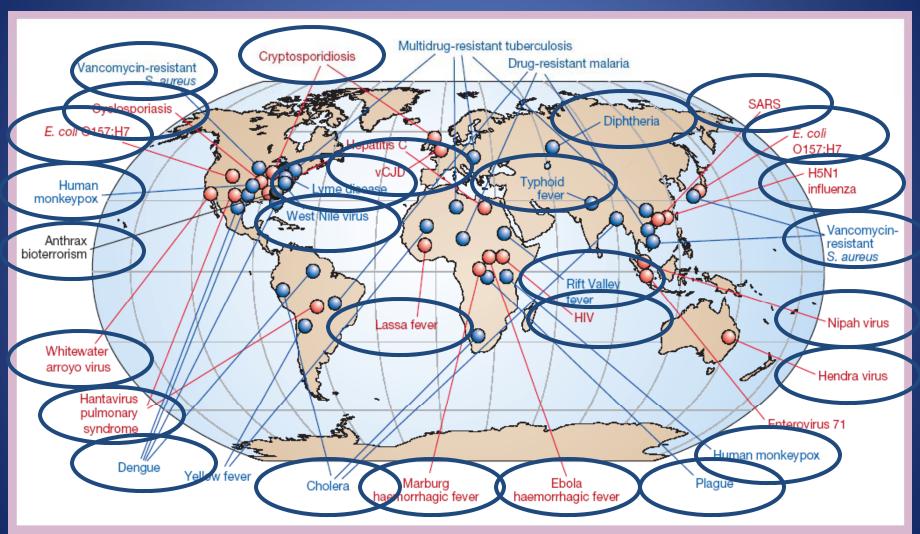
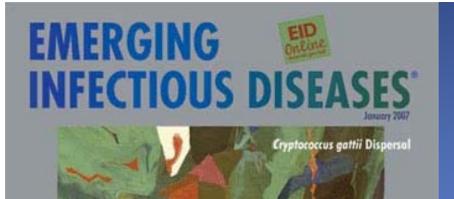
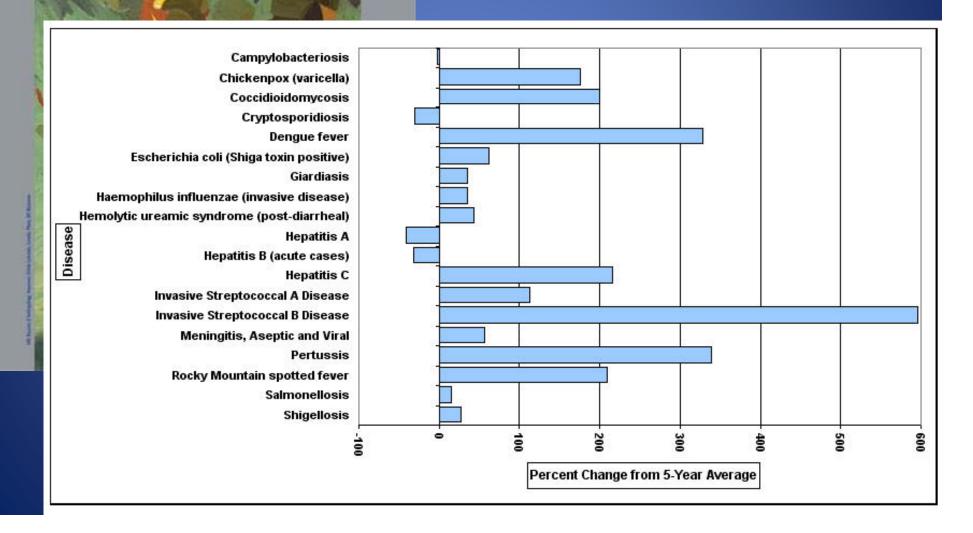


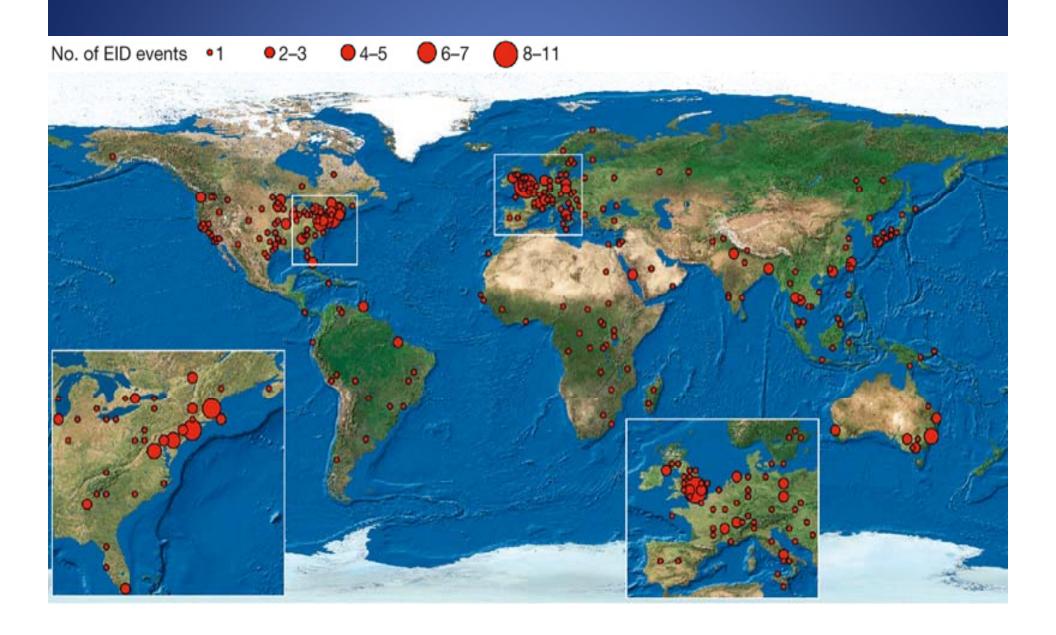
Figure 1 Global examples of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, some of which are discussed in the main text. Red represents newly emerging diseases; blue, re-emerging/resurging diseases; black, a 'deliberately emerging' disease. Adapted, with permission, from ref. 23.



Re-emerging Disease



Emerging Disease - in our backyard



The interfaces of humans, animals, wildlife, cultures... a few GMO's and bioterrorists thrown in.





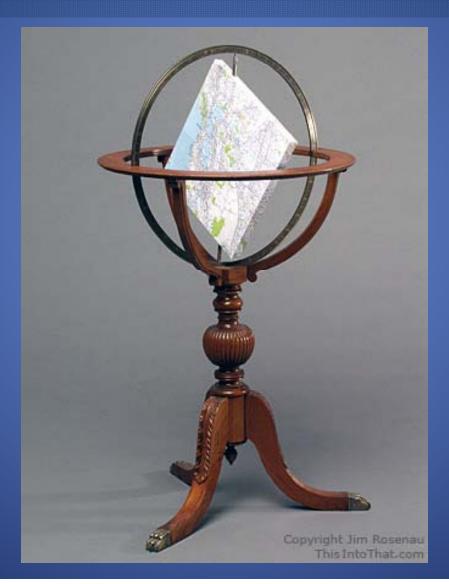
Mission Statement

Recognizing that human health (including mental health via the human-animal bond phenomenon), animal health, and ecosystem health are inextricably linked, One Health seeks to promote, improve, and defend the health and well-being of all species by enhancing cooperation and collaboration between physicians, veterinarians, other scientific health and environmental professionals and by promoting strengths in leadership and management to achieve these goals.

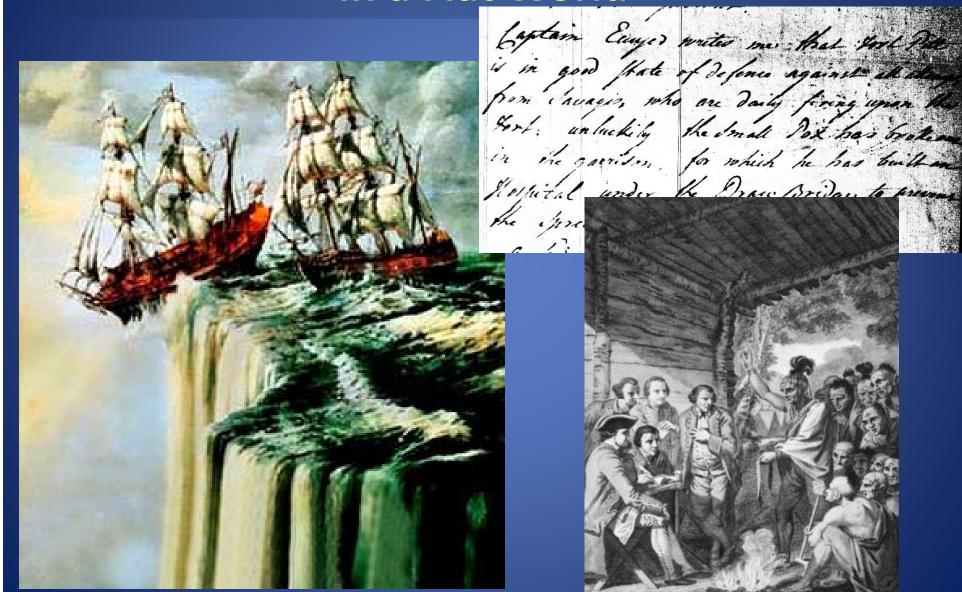
Vision Statement:

One Health (formerly called One Medicine) is dedicated to improving the lives of all species—human and animal—through the integration of human medicine, veterinary medicine and environmental science.

Infectious Diseases Emerging in a Flat World



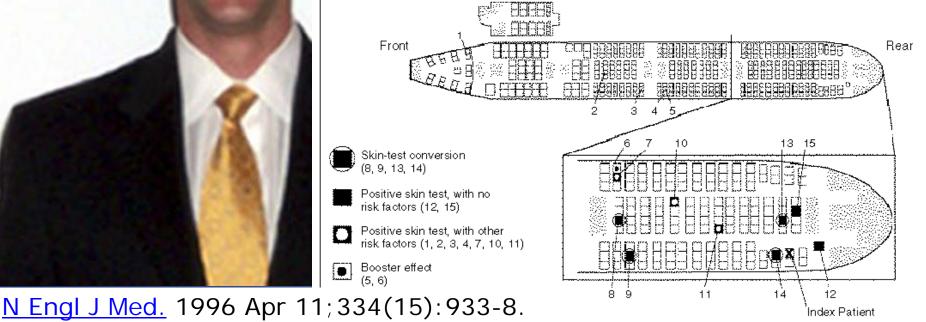
Emerging Diseases In a Flat World



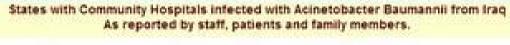
Emerging Diseases A level playing field







Who lives here?







Alien Islands

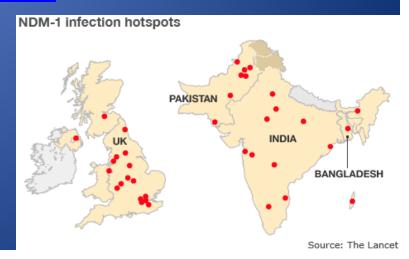
SUPER SUPERBUGS

Are you aware?

What is NDM-1 and is it important to you?

http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/12/world/asia/12bug.html





The New York Times

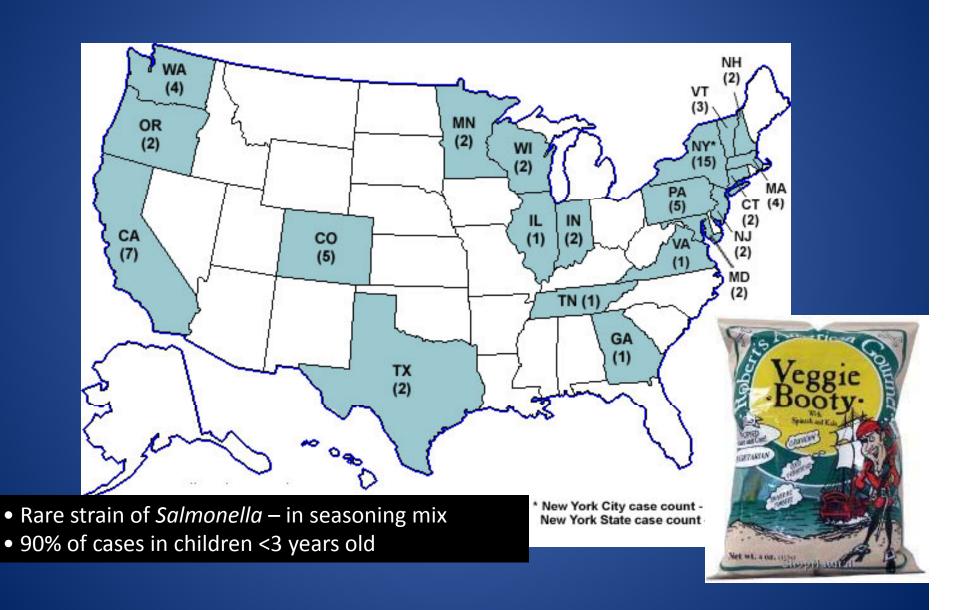
Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria Moving From South Asia to U.S.

By DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.

August 11, 2010

Medical experts said they feared that a mutation, common in Pakistan and India, could spread globally.

Salmonella wandsworth



Salmonella schwarzengrund



A Flat World

NATIONAL BESTSELLER



The World Is Flat

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Thomas L. Friedman



Ten "Flatteners"

#1: Collapse of Berlin Wall-11/'89: End of the Cold war.

#2: Netscape: Netscape and the Web broadened the audience to all people.

#3: Workflow software: The ability of machines to talk to other machines.

#4: Open sourcing: Communities uploading and collaborating online.

#5: Outsourcing: Allows companies to split service & manufacturing activities.

#6: Offshoring: Manufacturing's version of outsourcing.

#7: Supply chaining: The Wal-Mart factor.

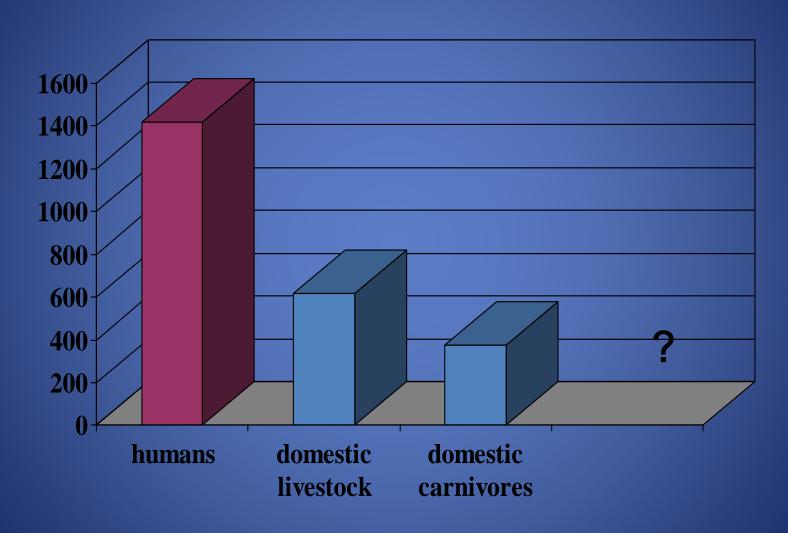
#8: Insourcing: UPS itself repairs Toshiba computers on behalf of Toshiba.

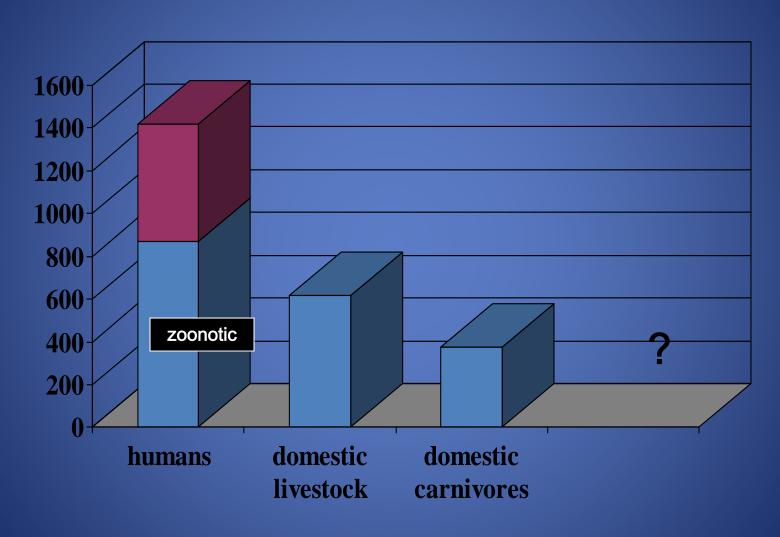
#9: In-forming: Google "now processing roughly 1 billion searches per day".

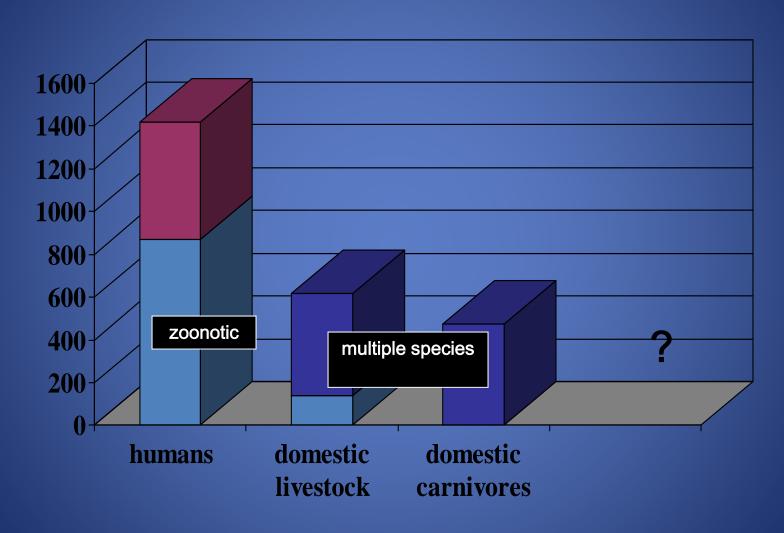
#10: "The Steroids": Personal digital devices

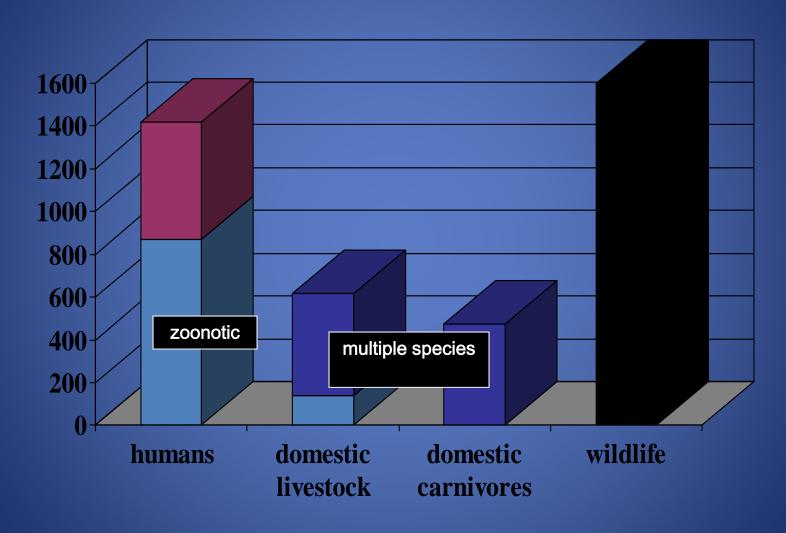
Emerging and Re-emerging Zoonoses Worldwide

- > 75% of EIDs are zoonotic agents
- Vast majority of BT agents are zoonotic
- Primary factors underlying emerging disease
 - movement to new populations
 - environment disruption
 - crossing species boundaries
 - lifestyle (husbandry changes)













Illegal Exotic Animal Trade

 FACT 2: The \$10 billion-a-year black market for illegal exotic animals is second only to illegal drugs.





- 1. Brand new and spectacular
- 2. Bioterrorism the select agents
- 3. Trade-generateded w/ new geographic areas



Emerging Diseases - Brand new and spectacular





Deer tick size (left to right)

How To Remove A Tick

Using tweezers, grasp tick near the mouth parts, as close to skin as possible.



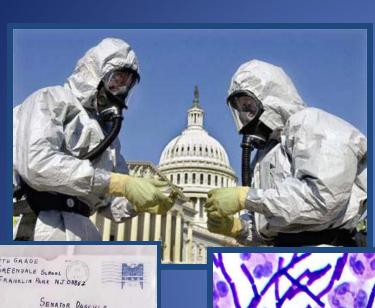
- DO NOT use kerosene, matches, or petroleum jelly to remove tick.
- Disinfect site with soap and water, rubbing alcohol or hydrogen peroxide.
- · Record date and location of tick bite. If rash or flu-like symptoms appear contact your health care provider immediately.

DISEASE RISK IS REDUCED IF TICK IS REMOVED WITHIN 36 HOURS.

New York State Department of Health

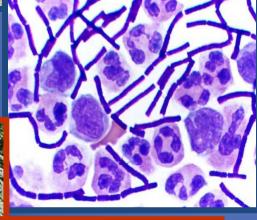


Emerging Diseases - Bioterrorism - the select agents



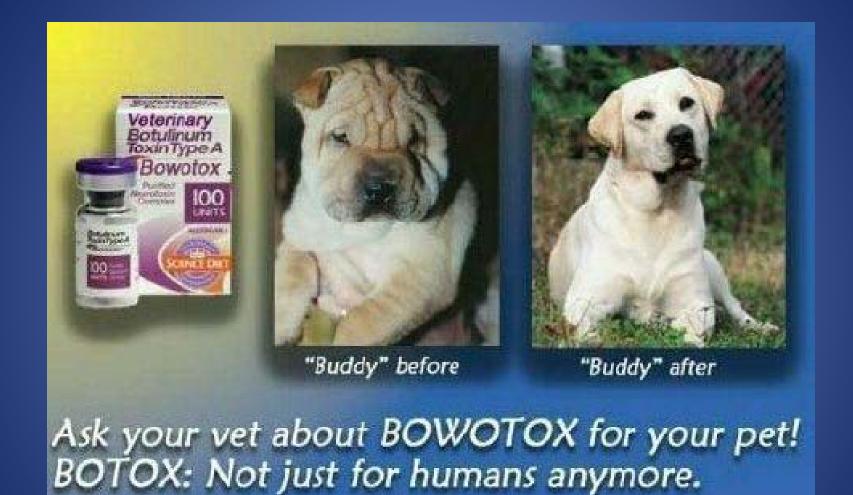




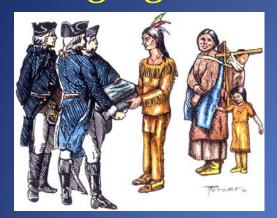




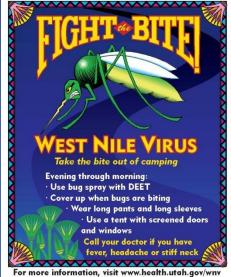


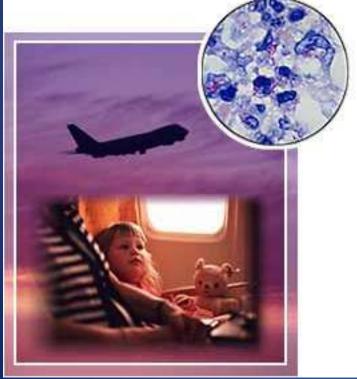


Emerging Diseases - Trade-generated w/ new geographic areas













Seeds of Globalization



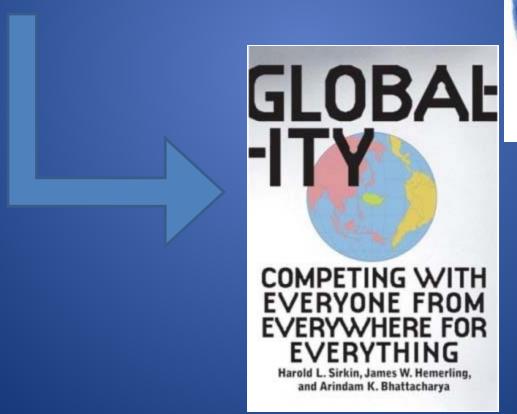


FACT 3: Of the world's 100 largest economic entities, 51 are now corporations and 49 are countries.



Globalization

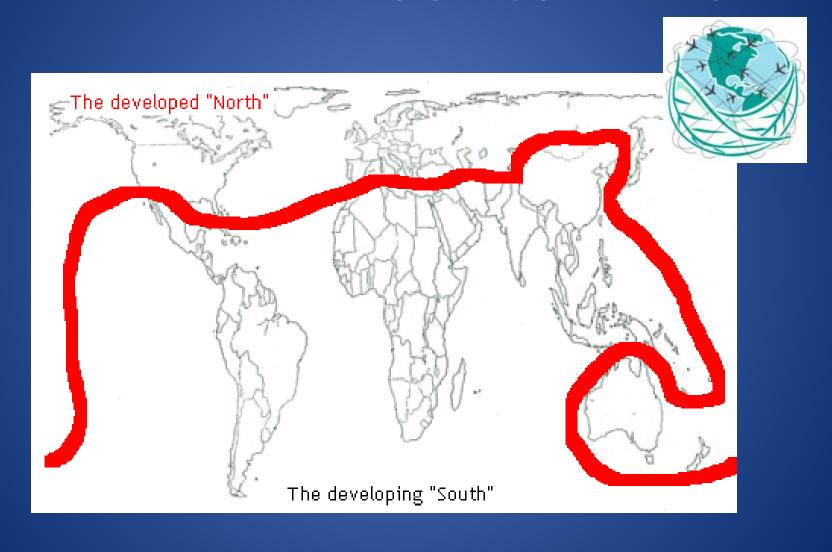
"an ongoing process characterized by the integration of markets, nations, and technology to create an interdependent, worldwide economy."







WHERE WILL THE FOOD COME FROM?



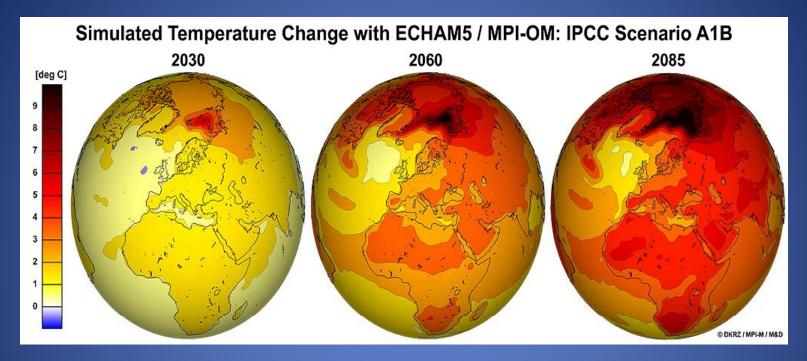








Factors - Temperature shift





Factors - Vector spread



Aedes albopictus, Asian Tiger Mosquito Originally native to Southeast Asia -> Spread to USA, Canada, Africa, Europe, Australia and New Zealand



Lutzomyia sp. & Phlebotomus sp., New and Old World Sand flies -> range is expanding to include EIDs



Triatoma infestans, Assassin bug or Kissing bug. Vector, reservoirs and habitat exist to allow for spread.



Factors - Novel Interactions

Monkeypox



Democratic Republic of Congo reported cases of Monkeypox

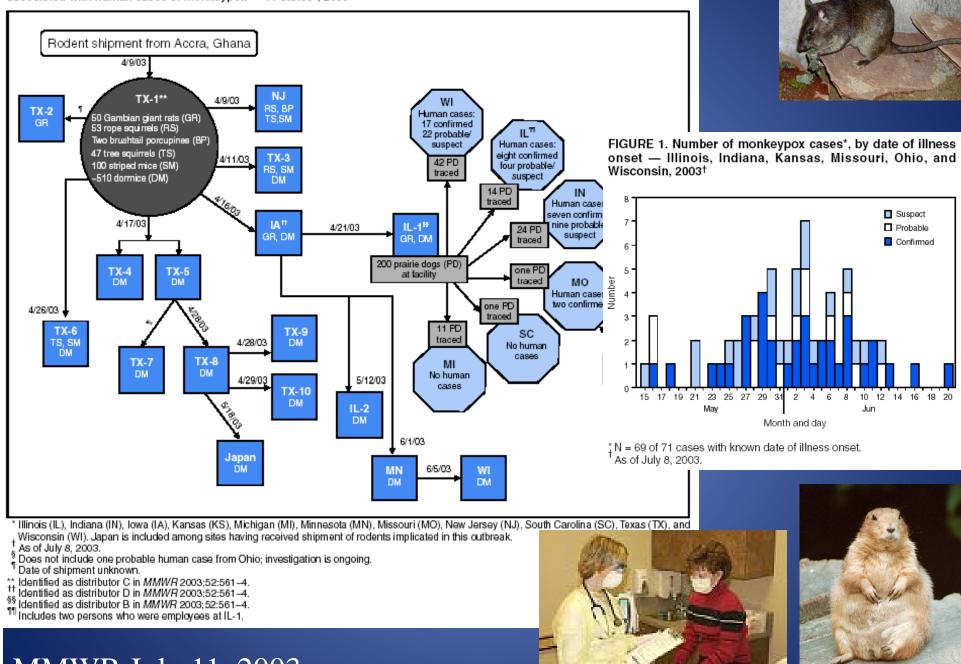
- 1970-1980: 48 reported cases
- 1981-1986: 338 reported cases
- 1996-2001: 1705 reported cases

 2003 USA outbreak: 35 human cases (200 prairie dogs across 6 states) starting with a pet distributor in Illinois who had imported 762 small mammals from Ghana



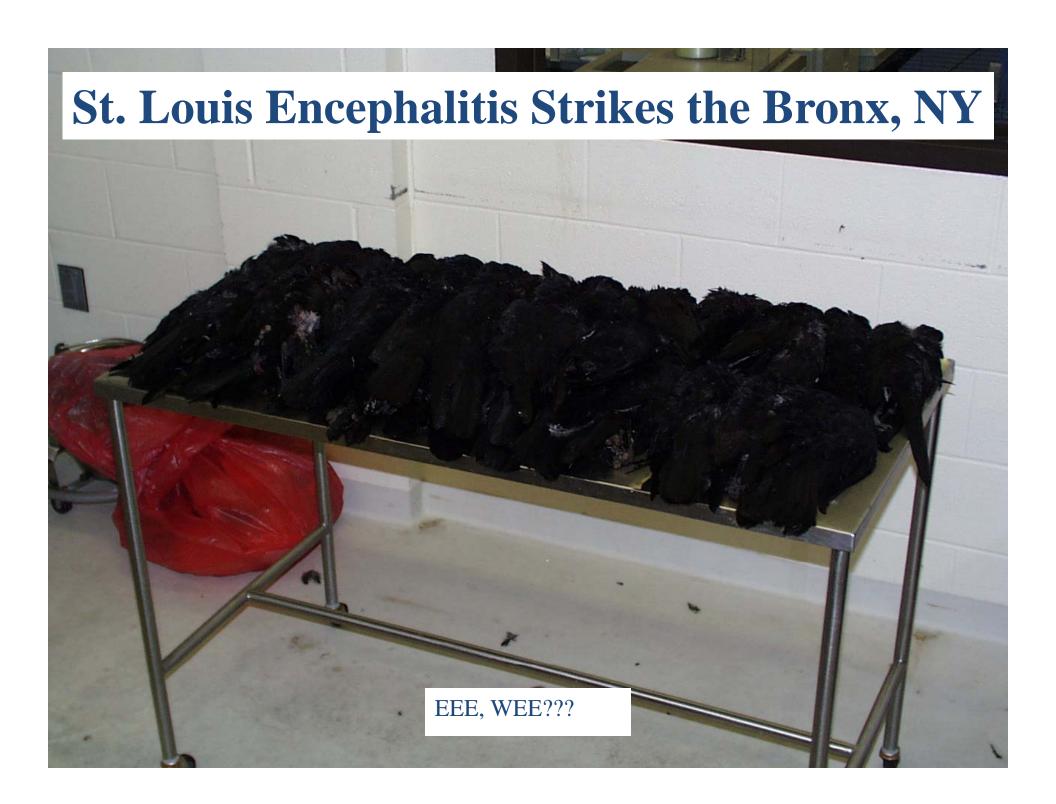


FIGURE 2. Movement of imported African rodents to animal distributors and distribution of prairie dogs from an animal distributor associated with human cases of monkeypox — 11 states*, 2003†§

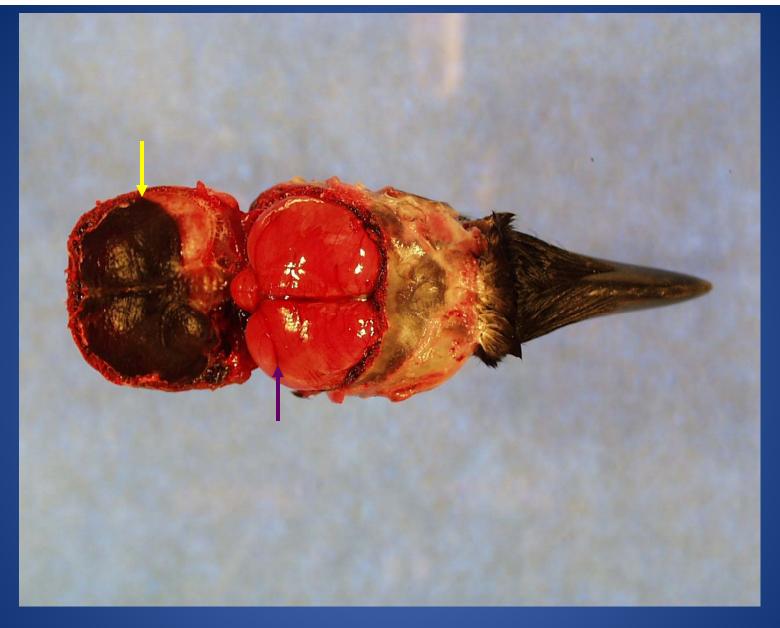


Clinical or Diagnostic Laboratories Biosafety Levels are...

Clinical laboratories generally receive requests for analysis of a variety samples types with equally ambiguous histories. Typically, the infectious nature of the sample is unknown and specimens are often submitted with a broad request for microbiological examination for multiple agents. It is the responsibility of the laboratory director to establish written standard procedures in the laboratory that specifically address the issue of the infective hazard posed by clinical/diagnostic specimen and control access to clinical/diagnostic areas of the laboratory. Generally, the initial processing of clinical/ diagnostic specimen and serological isolates can be done at biological safety level 2 and requires the use of standard precautions unless there is information which suggests the presence of an agent which may be transmissible via an aerosol route. Procedures that may cause spraying, splashing, splattering of droplets or the generation of aerosols must be performed in a BSC. Recommendations of practices specific to clinical laboratories can be obtained from the Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute.







MATERIAL FROM NECROPSY OF BIRDS DURING THE OUTBREAK OF WEST NILE FEVER (1999) IN NORTH AMERICA

Species of Mosquito Positive for WNV by Year

2000

- Ae vexans
- Anopheles punctipennis
 - Cx pipiens
 - Culisetea melanura
 - Ochlerotatus cantator
 - Oc japonicus
 - Oc triseriatus
 - Psorophora ferox

2001

- Ae albopictus
- Ae cinereus
- Ae vexans
- An punctipennis
- An quadrimaculatus
- Coquillettidia perturbans
 - Cx nigripalpus
 - Culex pipiens
 - Cx Quinquefasciatus
 - Cx restuans
 - Cx salinaius
 - Cs melanura
 - Oc canadensis
 - Oc cantator
 - Oc japonicus
 - Oc sollicitans
 - Oc trivattatus
- Orithopodomyia signifera
 - Ps columbiae
- Uranotaenia sapphirina

2002

- Ae aegypti
- Ae albopictus
 - Ae vexans
- An atropos
- An barberi
- An crucians/bradleyi
 - An punctipennis
- An quadrimaculatus
 - An walkeri
 - Cq perturbans
 - Cx erraticus
 - Cx nigripalpus
 - Culex pipiens
- Cx Quinquefasciatus
 - Cx restuans
 - Cx salinaius
 - Cx tarsalis
 - Cx territans
 - Cs inomata
 - Cs melanura
- Deinocerites cancer
 - Oc atropalpus
- Oc atlanticus/tormentor
 - Oc canadensis
 - Oc cantator
 - Oc japonicus
 - Oc sollicitans
 - Oc taeniorhynchus
 - Oc triseriatus
 - Oc trivattatus
 - Or signifera
 - Ps ciliata
 - Ps columbiae
 - Ps ferox
 - Ur sapphirina

2003

- Ae aegypti
- Ae albopictus
- Ae cinereus
- Ae vexans
- An atropos
- An barberi
- An crucians/bradleyi
 - An punctipennis
- An quadrimaculatus
 - An walkeri
 - Cq perturbans
 - Cx erraticus
 - Cx nigripalpus
 - Culex pipiens
- Cx Quinquefasciatus
 - Cx restuans
 - Cx salinaius
 - Cx tarsalis
 - Cx territans
 - Cs inomataCs melanura
- Deinocerites cancer
 - Oc atropalpus
- Oc atlanticus/tormentor
 - Oc canadensis
 - Oc cantator
 - Oc dorsalis
 - Oc infirmatus
 - Oc fitchii
 - Oc japonicus
 - Oc provocans
 - Oc sollicitans
 - Oc sticticus
 - Oc stimulans
 - Oc taeniorhynchus
 - Oc triseriatus
 - Oc trivattatus
 - Or signifera
 - Ps ciliataPs columbiae
 - Ps ferox
 - Ps howardii
 - Ur sapphirina

1999

Aedes vexans

Culex pipiens

Cx restuans

Ebola

- Filoviridae
- Hemorrhagic fevers
- Endothelial cytolysis
- Ebola:
 - Sudan: '04
 - Reston
 - **Zaire**: '07
 - Tai (Ivory coast): '94
 - Bundibugyo: '07
- US outbreaks: '89-'96
 - Reston, VA/Phila, PA
 - Alice, TX





Science. 2009 Jul 10;325(5937):204-6.

Discovery of swine as a host for the Reston ebolavirus.

Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, United States Department of Agriculture, Plum Island Animal Disease Center, New York, NY 11944, USA.

Science. 2009 Jan 23;323(5913):451.

Emerging infectious diseases. Scientists puzzle over Ebola-Reston virus in pigs.

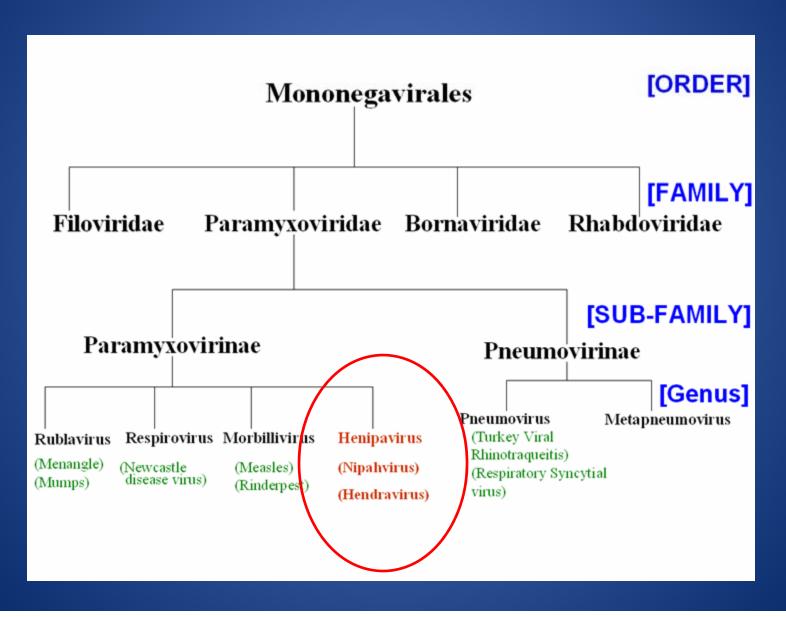
Ebola in Pigs...

Concerns:

- Pigs have served as genetic mixing vessels for viruses that pass from animals to humans, which makes the Philippine discovery significant.
- When a virus jumps species, in this case from monkeys to pigs... particularly as pigs are much closer to humans than monkeys in their ability to harbor viruses.
- Phillipines is primarily an export market.



Novel Viruses Emerge



Where in the world are these diseases?



More recent Nipah cases in Indian subcontinent

Natural History

- 1) The story of Hendra in Queensland, Australia
- 2) The story of Nipah in the Malaysian Peninsula
- 3) The story of Menangle in New South Wales, Australia

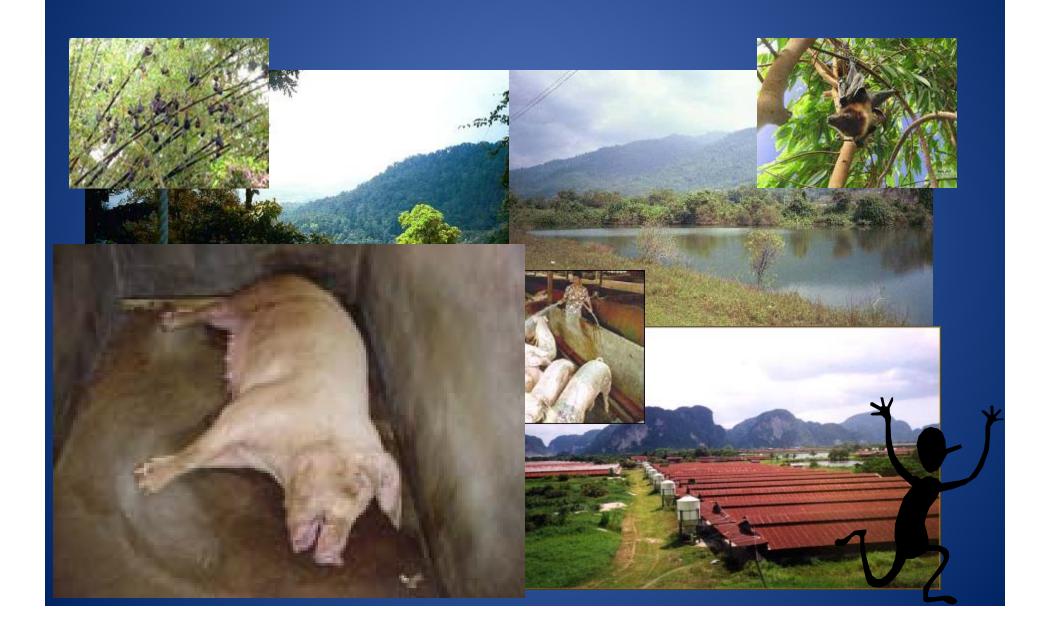
First encounter with Hendra



First encounter with Nipah



Environment for first Nipah detections



First encounters with Menangle

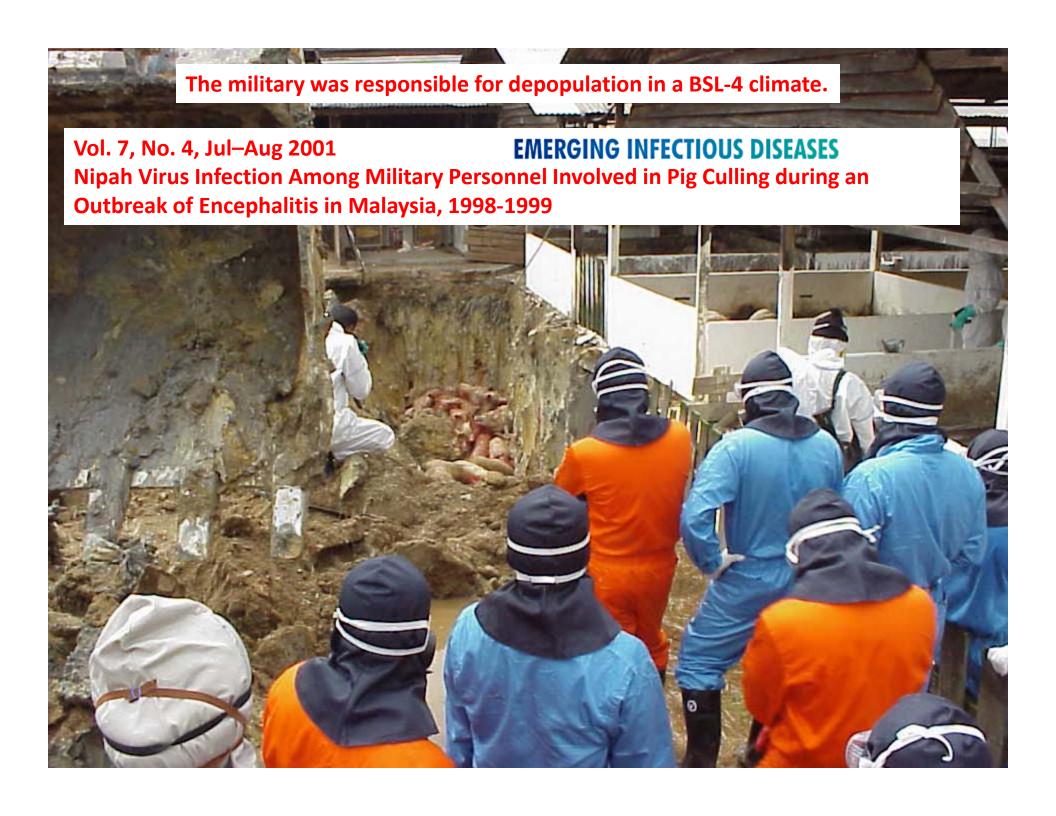


Local environment for Menangle

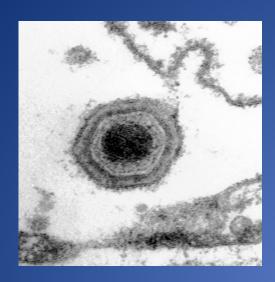












What: SARS

Where: Worldwide

When: 2002-present

Impact: National economies, Travel, (ex: Toronto)



Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

- Greater than 7,000 case worldwide
- Etiology: coronavirus (Nature 423:240, May 15, 2003)
- Agent is stable in urine and feces for 1-2 days (diarrhea, up to 4 days)

ORIGIN?

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

Genomics and epidemiology link
 SARS to domestic animals?





2 family 2 close contacts members Guangdong 4 family 10 HCWs members Province, 4 HCWs* China Hospital 2 Canada Hong Kong 3 HCWs Ireland 156 close Hospital 3 contacts of Hong Kong HCWs and Hotel M patients Hong Kong United 99 HCWs (includes Ε 17 medical students) States В Μ§ Hospital 1 Hong Kong С В Germany 0 HCWs Singapore HCW Vietnam Hospital 4 Hong Kong 34 HCWs 28 HCWs 2 family 37 HCWs HCW 37 close contacts members 4 other Unknown number Hong Kong HCW close contacts Hospitals Bangkok

FIGURE 1. Chain of transmission among guests at Hotel M — Hong Kong, 2003

^{*}Health-care workers.

EAll guests except G and K stayed on the 9th floor of the hotel. Guest G stayed on the 14th floor, and Guest K stayed on the 11th floor.

Suests L and M (spouses) were not at Hotel M during the same time as index Guest A but were at the hotel during the same times as Guests G, H, and I, who were ill during this period.













10,000 civet cats killed

January 9, 2004 07:26:22

▶ The Early Show → CBS Evening News →

HEALTH

Section Front

E-mail This Story A Printable Version

Rats Join SARS Kill List In China

BEIJING, China, Jan. 9, 2004

FREE VIDEO





One health worker holds down a civet cat (not shown) with a metal prod, while another beats it to death, in a wildlife market in Guangzhou, China. (Photo: AP)

בונפחני /

In Guangzhou, red banners reminiscent of political slogans of the 1950s flutter in the streets. They declare: "Everybody work together. Do more to improve hygiene. Exterminate the four dangers. Lift the level of public health."



(AP) Authorities in southern China on Friday threatened fines of up to \$12,000 for merchants who try to hide civet cats, a day ahead of the deadline to slaughter thousands of the animals because of fears they carry a virus linked to SARS.

Guangdong province, with a second suspected SARS case announced Thursday, intensified its campaign to clean streets and wipe out civets plus other potential carriers that have been labeled the "four dangers" - rats, roaches, flies and mosquitoes.

Civets, a local delicacy, were ordered seized from markets and slaughtered after tests suggested a link between them and China's first SARS case of the season, a 32-year-old television producer.

A five-member World Health Organization team was in Guangzhou on Friday to help Chinese experts try to figure out how the man was exposed to the virus. WHO officials have urged caution with the civet slaughter, saying it could destroy medical clues or expose those involved in the cull to SARS.

The WHO experts haven't joined the









Science

2005 Oct 28;310(5748):676-9.

Bats are natural reservoirs of **SARS-like coronaviruses.**

What else has come to us from bats?

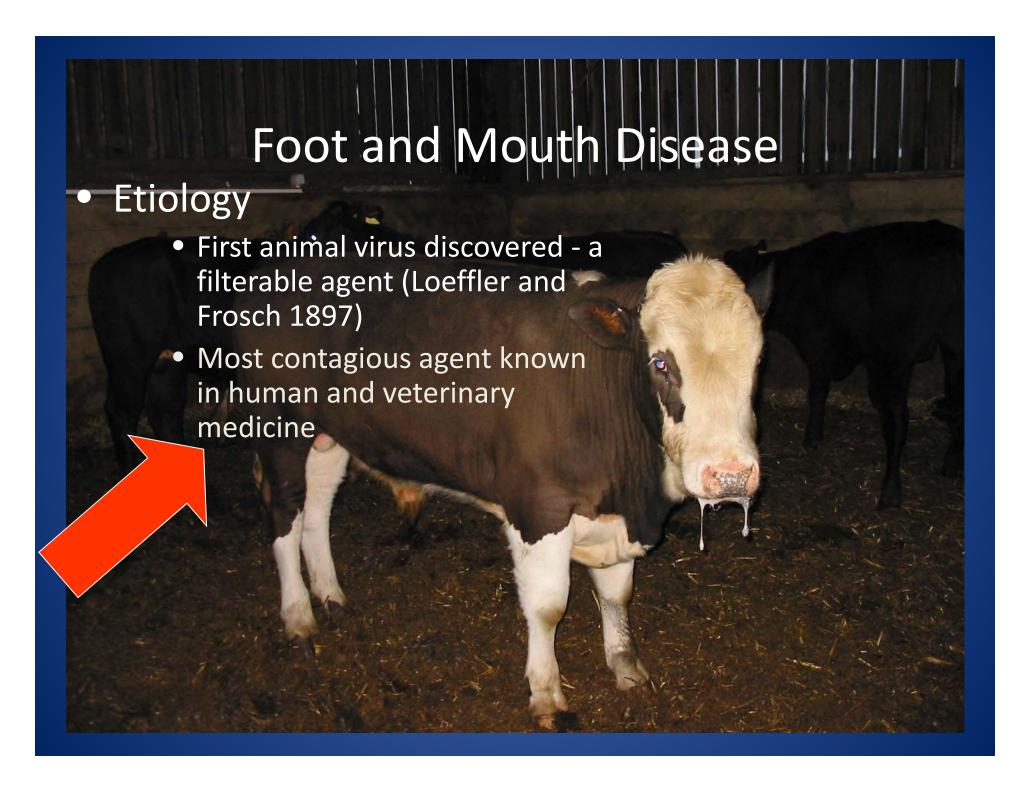
- Emerg Infect Dis. 13(9), 2007
 - —Detection of group 1 coronaviruses in bats in North America.
- Nature 438, 575-576, 2005
 - -Fruit bats as reservoirs of Ebola virus
- EID Research 12 (12), 2006
 - —Isolation of Lagos Bat Virus from Water Mongoose





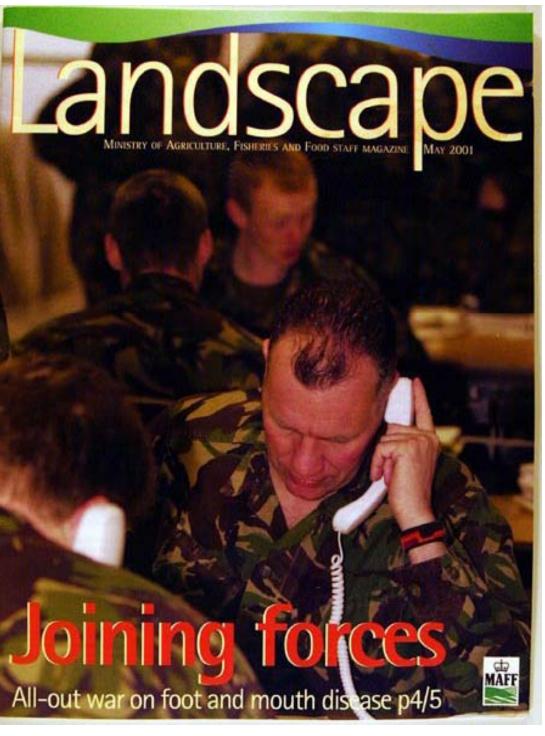
- Duvenhage virus
- * Hendra
- ❖ Histoplasma capsulatum
- * Kasokero virus
- Menangle
- * Mokola virus
- Nipah
- * Lyssavirus
- * Rabies
- * Salmonellosis
- Yuli virus
- **❖** SARS





The players in a national disease eradication program

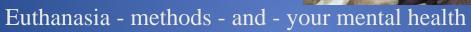






Three layers - Biosecurity









EXCLUSIVE: I'm worried my family's livelihood is in ruins

HORROR OF MAN FEARED TO HAVE FOOT AND MOUTH

IT started like a cold, but when the white blisters appeared on his tongue Paul Stamper knew it could be only one thing.

The authorate had happened and for had maght first and

New Alignar and My Champen, a forming markingly confusion, Supling officeroring to help took in the property of the confusion of the property of the confusion of the land

If body confirm that the father of ten is the first binner with a first subsection of the control of the subsection of the control of the

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Marie Sand Pil Company Company



Rebecca Fowler

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Tuen to Page 4, Cut. 3



Walting and freeing: Faul and Christine Stanger and on house bone payment

MSIDE WHITE AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Can humans get FMD?

- Public Health
- Disease Transmission



Foot and Mouth Disease





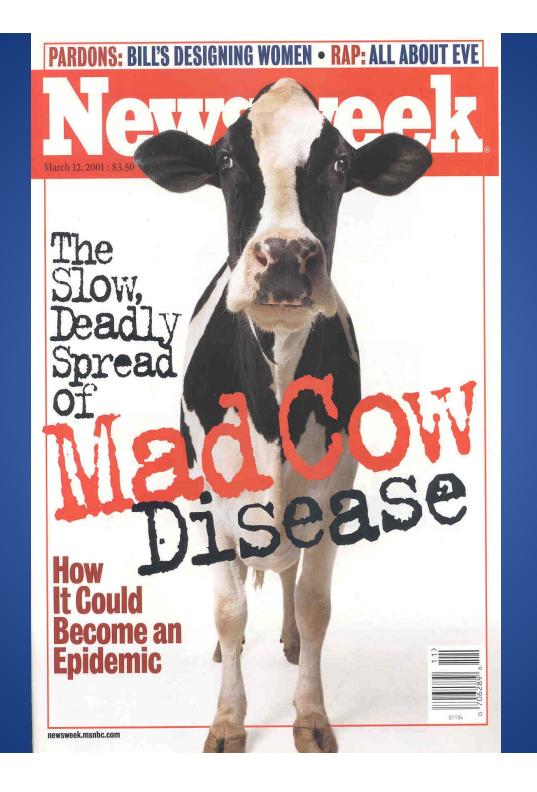
Mad Cow Disease:

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy



CATUNOSAA SEDUCED A MUM évessed in a PVC colouit tried to subce a 15-year politique party held in a New Hopping party held in a New Hopping

Politics & Media

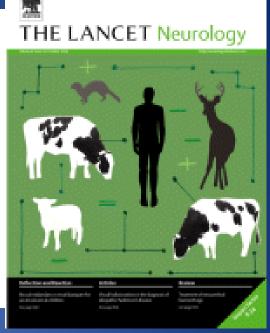


THE LANCET:

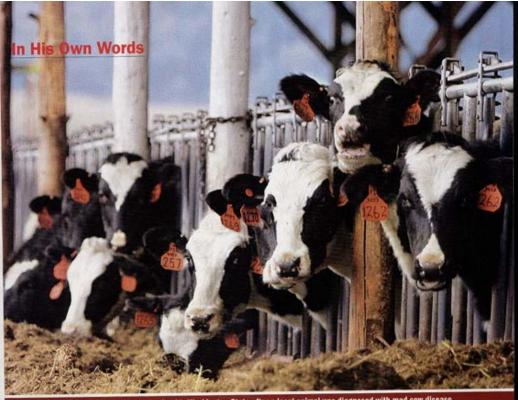
Volume 4, Issue 10 , October 2005, Pages 635-642

Prion diseases

Richard T Johnson MD



The different modes of transmission of different prion diseases, the unpredictable species barriers, the variable distribution of infectivity in tissues, and strain variations found in some diseases all make risk assessment and predictions of future events difficult.



Is Our Beef Safe?

An infected animal raises worries of a mad cow disease outbreak in America

Last month's discovery of a single Holstein infected with mad cow disease on a Mabton, Wash., dairy farm-the first confirmed case in the U.S .- terrified many Americans and sent the beef industry reeling. Properly known as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), mad cow is contracted by animals who are fed the infected meat and bone meal of other animals, and it can spread to humans who consume tainted meat. Always fatal, the disease destroys the brain and central nervous system. A 2000 outbreak in Britain infected thousands of cattle, which were killed and burned.

In the U.S., where animal feed has



A Manhattan grocery issued this warning as public concern grew.

been banned since 1997, officials say the risk of catching BSE is minuscule. Still, a recall of 10,000 lbs. of beef is under way as a result of the discovery of the Mabton cow, which is believed to have been imported from Canada with 73 other animals in 2001.

How grave is the threat? Giuseppe Legname, a molecular biologist at the University of California at San Francisco and an expert on BSE, spoke about the risks with People's Giovanna Breu.

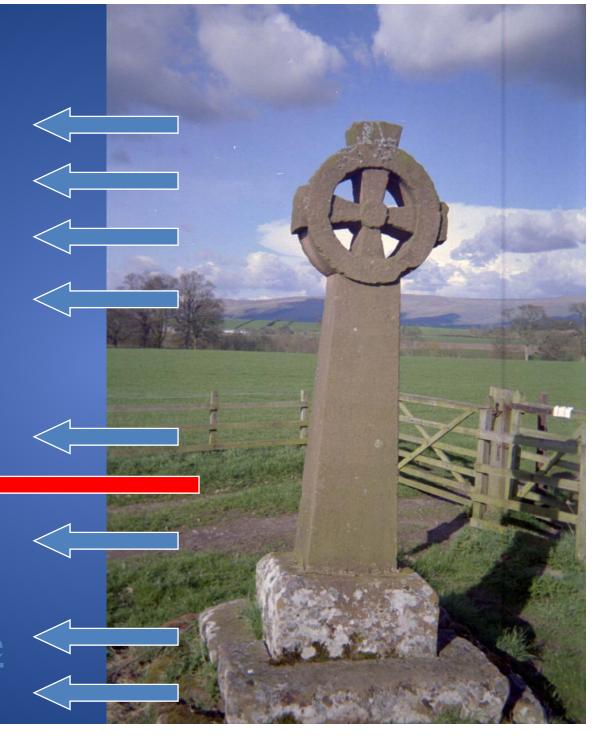
What is mad cow disease?

It's the bovine form of a fatal illness that carries infectious proteins called

People Magazine January 12, 2004

The TSEs

- BSE
- TME
- CWD
- Scrapie
- FSE
- EUE
- CJD
- vCJD
- familial CJD
- Kuru
- GSS syndrome
- <u>FFI</u>

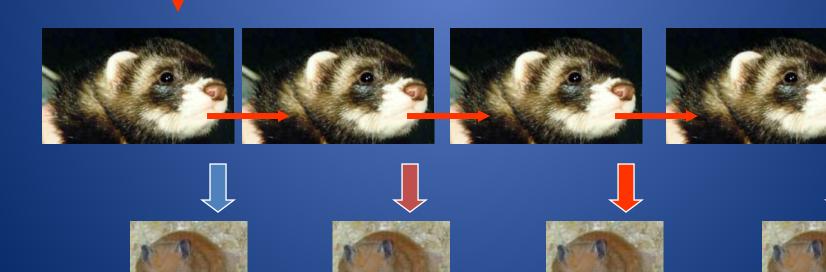


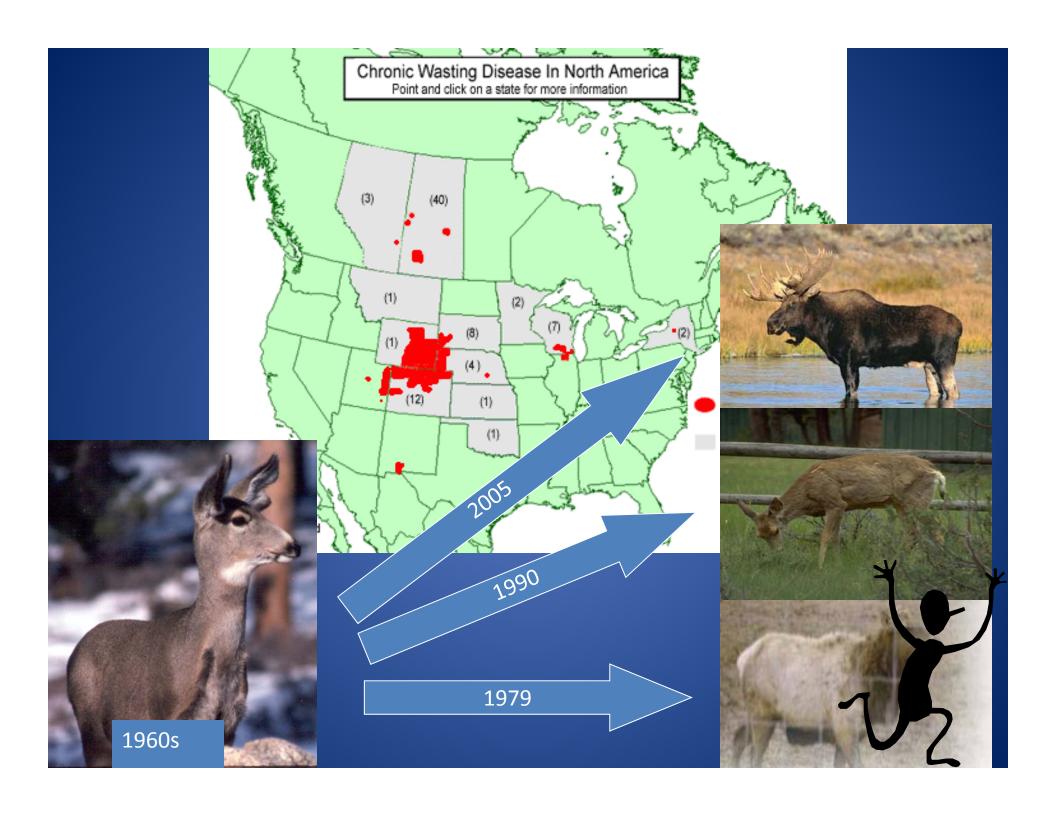
Transmission Studies and Species Barriers



- Change host range
- Change pathogenesis
- Change virulence
- Change pathology
- Change in the Prion

Virology 1998 251:2, Bartz et al





So, why the new policies?

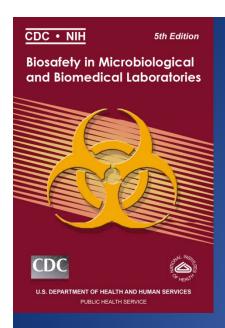
THE LANCET, Volume 366, Issue 9488, September 2005

The origin of bovine spongiform encephalopathy: the human prion disease hypothesis

Alan CF Colchester FRCP, and Nancy TH Colchester MBChB







Prions & General Biosafety Recommendations

Prions (proteinaceous infectious particles, an abnormal isoform of a normal cellular protein) cause Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), scrapie and other related human and animal neurodegenerative diseases. Human prions are manipulated at Biosafety Level (BSL) 2 or 3, depending on the activity, with most human prions treated as BSL-3 under most experimental conditions. In many instances, BSE prions can also be manipulated at BSL-2, however due to the high probability that BSE prions have been transmitted to humans, certain circumstances may require the use of BSL-3 facilities. All other animal prions are considered BSL-2 pathogens. However, when a prion from one species is inoculated into another the resultant infected animal should be treated according to the guidelines applying to the source of the inoculum. Please see the following table adapted from the BMBL for a list of common mammalian prions and general BSL recommendation.

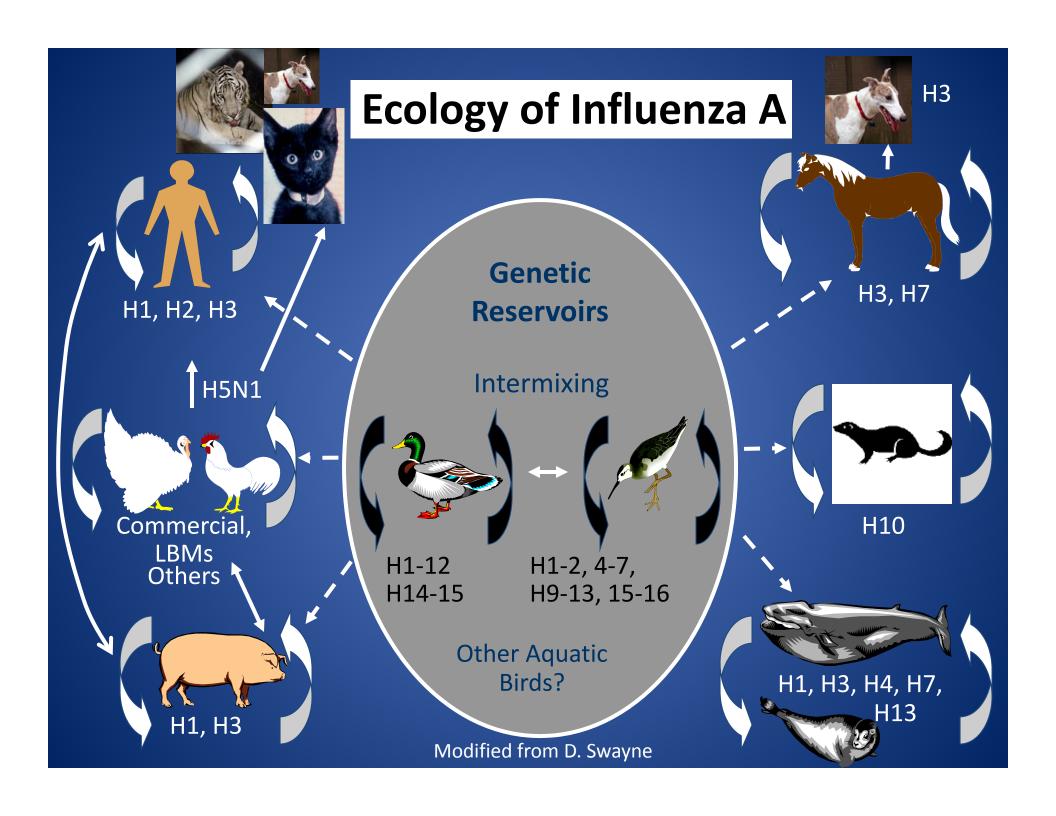
BIOSAFETY

LEVEL

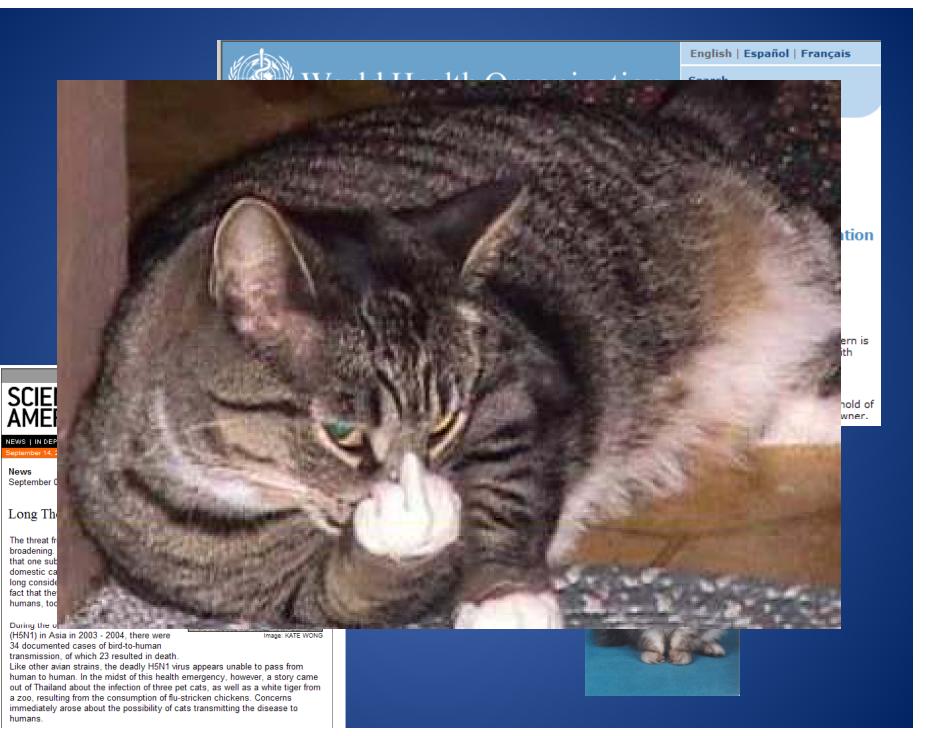








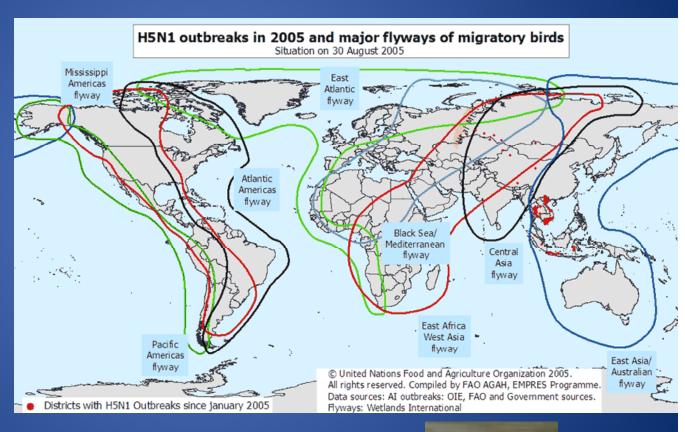




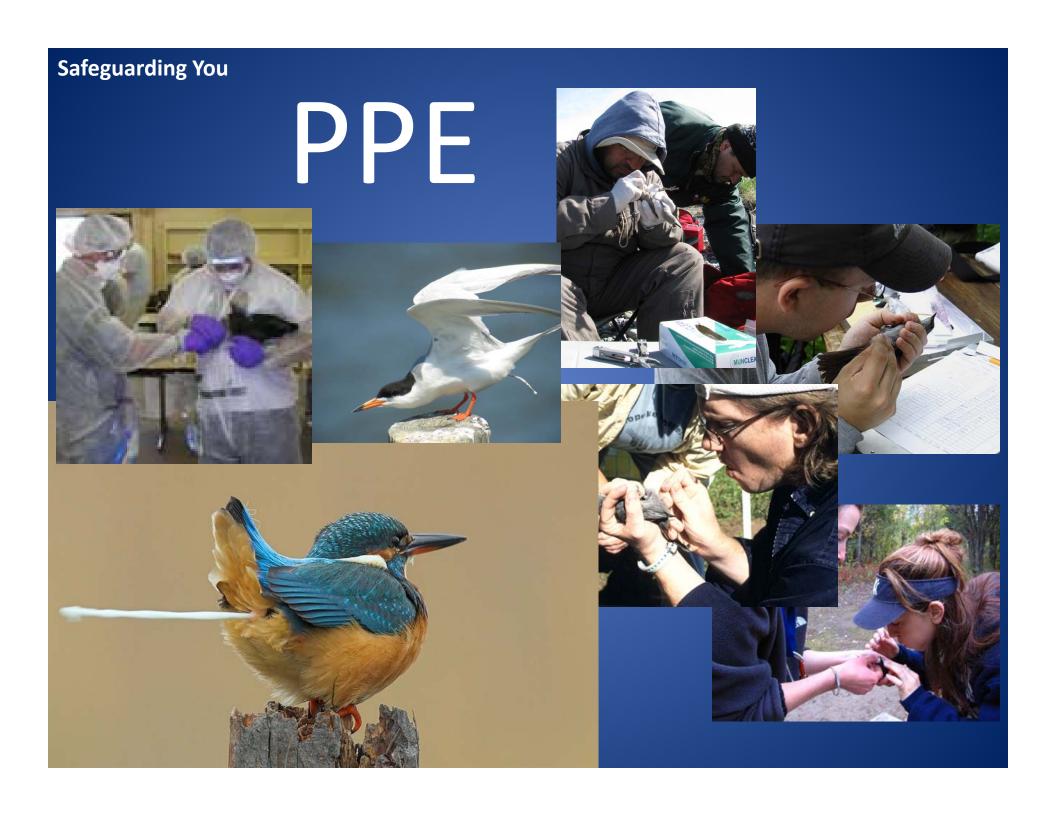
Al Surveillance: Domestic and Wildlife

poultry, gamebirds, unexplained mortalities, bird mortality reporting, waterfowl

- mallards
- Canada geese
- sandpiper
- dunlin
- sanderling
- long-tailed duck
- Atlantic brant
- black-bellied plover







Safeguarding You

AI PPE recommendations from the CDC

http://www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/professional/protect-guid.htm Jan. 14, 2006. See site for complete details

- Disposable nitrile or vinyl gloves
- Disposable coverall with impermeable apron
- Shoe covers or boots which can be disinfected
- Safety goggles
- Respirator (N-95, N-99, N-100)
- Prophylactic antiviral medications
- Seasonal flu vaccination
- Surveillance of workers





Ignorance Is The Root Cause Of Fear. From a College Essay

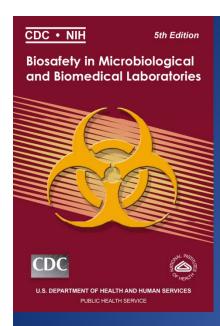
The Webster dictionary defines fear as "the emotion experienced in the presence or threat of danger"...

To begin with, the fear of the unknown is a biological fact. It is no more and no less than an innate reflex that has one purpose: to keep us safe.

Thorough our life our brain is trained to discern between what is harmless, and what is dangerous.

Alas, most people's safety centers have gone a little too far in their learning. The lesson they probably internalized was "if it is unfamiliar, it may pose a threat. Only trust the things you know."

To follow, the phenomenon of fear induced by ignorance can be easily observed both in individuals and as a social mechanism. The prejudices and phobias, such as xenophobia, homophobia or fear of injections, are more often than not caused by our lack of knowledge and experience.



- •Directly from the introduction of the new BMBL 5th edition; Introduction.
- •"The nation's response to recent world events brings with it a heightened concern for a potential increase in LAIs. In 2003, the United States federal government awarded significant funding for the construction of National Biocontainment Laboratories (NBL) and Regional Biocontainment Laboratories (RBL). The NBLs will house BSL-2, 3, and 4 laboratories; the RBLs will house BSL-2 and 3 laboratories. In addition, construction of new containment facilities by private and public institutions is underway nationwide. We had a BSL-3 Laboratory established before this time.



In conclusion...



Setting

Fear of redisease..
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