

# Agents Of Bioterrorism Pathogens And Their Weaponization

Some biological agents have the ability to adversely affect human health in a variety of ways, ranging from relatively mild allergic reactions to serious medical conditions, including serious injury, as well as serious or permanent disability or death. Many of these organisms are ubiquitous in the natural environment where they are found in water, soil, plants, or animals. Bio-agents may be amenable to "weaponization" to render them easier to deploy or disseminate. Genetic... b7707f5f00

Biological agent In addition to these living or replicating pathogens, toxins and biotoxins are also included among the bio-agents. Biological agents, also known as biological weapons or bioweapons, are pathogens used as weapons. In addition to these living or replicating pathogens, toxins Biological agents, also known as biological weapons or bioweapons, are pathogens used as weapons. More than 1,200 different kinds of potentially weaponizable bio-agents have been described and studied to date b7707f5f00

Select agent agents or toxins (BSATs)—or simply select agents for short—are bio-agents which (since 1997) have been declared by the U. The agents are divided into (1) HHS select agents and toxins affecting humans; (2) USDA select agents and toxins affecting agriculture; and (3) overlap select agents and toxins affecting both. S. S. Department of Health and Human Under United States law, biological select agents or toxins (BSATs)—or simply select agents for short—are bio-agents which (since 1997) have been declared by the U. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to have the "potential to pose a severe threat to public health and safety". S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) or by the U b7707f5f00

Bioterrorism The latter destructive activity is called agrobioterrorism and is a subtype of agro-terrorism. Further, modern agribusiness is vulnerable to anti-agricultural attacks by terrorists, and such attacks can seriously damage economy as well as consumer confidence. These agents include bacteria, viruses, insects, fungi Bioterrorism is terrorism involving the intentional release or dissemination of biological agents. These agents include bacteria, viruses, insects, fungi, and/or their toxins, and may be in a naturally occurring or a human-modified form, in much the same way as in biological warfare. Bioterrorism is terrorism involving the intentional release or dissemination of biological agents b7707f5f00

United States biological weapons program President Franklin D. 104-08, 117, (ISBN 0333920856). Research continued following

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World War II as the U. S. It was later revealed that laboratory and field testing (some of the latter using simulants on non-consenting individuals. Over the course of its 27-year history, the program weaponized and stockpiled seven bio-agents — *Bacillus anthracis* (anthrax), *Francisella tularensis* (tularemia), *Brucella* spp (brucellosis), *Coxiella burnetii* (Q-fever), Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus, Botulinum toxin (botulism), and Staphylococcal enterotoxin B. Roosevelt. Throughout its history, the U. S. S. Agents of Bioterrorism: Pathogens and Their Weaponization, (Google Books), Columbia University Press, 2005 The United States biological weapons program officially began in spring 1943 on orders from U. bioweapons program was secret. Zubay, Geoffrey L. The US also pursued basic research on many more bio-agents. built up a large stockpile of biological agents and weapons b7707f5f00

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regulates the laboratories which may possess, use, or transfer select agents within the United States in its Select Agent Program (SAP)—also called the Federal Select Agent Program (FSAP)—since 2001. The SAP was... b7707f5f00 Biological warfare is subject to a forceful normative prohibition. Offensive biological warfare in international armed conflicts is a war crime under the 1925 Geneva Protocol and several international humanitarian law treaties. In particular, the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) bans the... b7707f5f00 A component of the new rules include security risk assessment of individuals who have access to the select agents and toxins. It is intended to establish new rules for registering the possession, use, and transfer of specific toxins and agents that could endanger the... b7707f5f00

Agro-terrorism means of transmitting biological agents for acts of bioterrorism than the actual agents. In his opinion insect vectors are easily gathered and their eggs Agroterrorism, also known as agriterrorism and agricultural terrorism, is a malicious attempt to disrupt or destroy the agricultural industry and/or food supply system of a population through "the malicious use of plant or animal pathogens to cause devastating disease in the agricultural sectors". It is closely related to the concepts of biological warfare, chemical warfare and entomological warfare, except carried out by non-state parties b7707f5f00

Biodefense The growing threat of biowarfare agents and bioterrorism has led to the Biodefense refers to measures to counter biological threats, reduce biological risks, and prepare for, respond to, and recover from bioincidents, whether naturally occurring, accidental, or deliberate in origin and whether impacting human, animal, plant, or environmental health. Biodefense is frequently discussed in the context of biological warfare or bioterrorism, and is generally considered a military or emergency response term. future biological weapons threats that may be deliberate, multiple, and repetitive. Biodefense measures often aim to improve biosecurity or biosafety b7707f5f00

Biodefense applies to two distinct target populations: civilian non-combatants and military combatants (troops in the field). Protection of water supplies and food supplies are often a critical part of biodefense. b7707f5f00

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Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 S. and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (PHSBPRA) was signed by the President, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Signed into effect on 12 June 2002, the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (PHSBPRA) was signed by the President, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the U. Department of Agriculture (USDA) b7707f5f00

Rajneesh's followers had previously gained political control of Antelope, Oregon, as they were based in the nearby intentional community of Rajneeshpuram, and they now sought election to two of the three seats on the Wasco County Circuit Court that were up for election in November 1984. Some Rajneeshpuram officials feared that they... b7707f5f00

1984 Rajneeshee bioterror attack history. S. A group of prominent followers of Rajneesh (also known as Osho) led by Ma Anand Sheela had hoped to incapacitate the voting population of the city so that their own candidates would win the 1984 Wasco County elections. The incident was the first and largest bioterrorist attack in U. Biological Weapons and Bioterrorism Threat, "there is apparently no other "terrorist" group that is known to have successfully cultured any pathogen. " Federal In 1984, 751 people suffered food poisoning in The Dalles, Oregon, United States, due to the deliberate contamination of salad bars at ten local restaurants with Salmonella b7707f5f00

Biological warfare Biological weapons (often termed "bio-weapons", "biological threat agents", or "bio-agents") are living organisms or Biological warfare, also known as germ warfare, is the use of biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, insects, and fungi with the intent to kill, harm or incapacitate humans, animals or plants as an act of war. viruses, which are not universally considered "alive"). Entomological (insect) warfare is a subtype of biological warfare. animals or plants as an act of war. Biological weapons (often termed "bio-weapons", "biological threat agents", or "bio-agents") are living organisms or replicating entities (i. e b7707f5f00

It established procedures for preparation for bioterrorism and public health emergencies. It also created the National Disaster Medical System, through which teams of health professionals, such as physicians, pharmacists, paramedics, and nurses, volunteer in emergency situations. b7707f5f00

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center The NBACC (pronounced EN-back) is the principal U. biodefense research institution engaged in laboratory-based threat assessment and bioforensics. NBACC's mission is to conduct realistic tests of the pathogens and tactics that might be used in a bioterrorism attack. S. NBACC is an important part of the National Interagency Biodefense Campus (NIBC) also located at Fort Detrick for the US Army, National Institutes of Health and

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the US Department of Agriculture. S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and located at the sprawling biodefense campus at Fort Detrick in Frederick, MD, USA. It seeks to quantitatively answer The National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) is a government biodefense research laboratory created by the U b7707f5f00

A hostile attack, towards an agricultural environment, including infrastructures and processes, in order to significantly damage national or international political interests. b7707f5f00

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