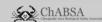
External Briefing Document

Getting a Better Grade in Biodefense: A Review of the Biodefense Report Card

Patricia Delarosa, PhD CBSP RBP Booz Allen Hamilton

> 2012 ChABSA Annual Scientific Symposium June 13, 2012





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Bio-Response Report Card

▶ Is there a role beyond the laboratory for biosecurity and biosafety in the Bio-Response to epidemic disease?

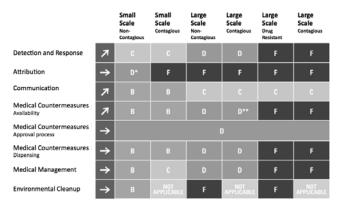




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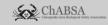
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Bio-Response Report Card



http://www.wmdcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/bio-response-report-card-2011.pd

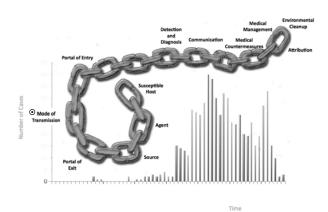




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Stopping an Epidemic - Breaking the Chain of Infection



DETECTION and DIAGNOSIS: "Current biosurveillance approaches do not involve or integrate data from entities outside of public health"





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Biosafety and Biosecurity in Veterinary Health

- ▶ Focus on Spread and Transmission of Disease:
 - OIE (Biorisk): Focus on prevention and control of the spread of animal and zoonotic disease.
 - FAO Biosecurity: Focus on bioexclusion or the elimination of disease and biocontainment or the prevention of transmission of disease from a colony, herd or flock.



ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/a0822e/a0822e00.pd





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Definitions of Biosafety and Biosecurity

- ▶ Focus on Spread and Transmission of Disease:
 - OIE (Biorisk): Focus on prevention and control of the spread of animal and zoonotic
 - FAO Biosecurity: Focus on bioexclusion or the elimination of disease and biocontainment or the prevention of transmission of disease from a colony, herd or flock.
- ► Focus on Laboratory:
 - WHO Laboratory Biosecurity: The protection, control and accountability for valuable biological materials (VBM) within laboratories, in order to prevent their unauthorized access, loss, theft, misuse, diversion or intentional release.
 - BMBL 5th Ed.: Biosafety addresses the safe handling and containment of infectious microorganisms and hazardous biological materials for protection of laboratory workers, the community and the environment.
- ▶ Focus on Biotechnology:
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: Need to protect human health and the environment from the possible adverse affects of the products of biotechnology.





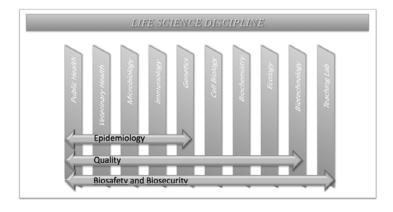
BS&S Report Card

	Laboratory Worker's Health	Public Health	Animal Health	Environmental Health
WHO Biorisk				
BMBL				
OIE				
FAO				
Cartagena Protocol	Not Applicable			



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Scope of Biosafety and Biosecurity in the Life Sciences







Predicting Risks: (West Nile Virus)



- ▶ Risk mitigation procedures for overlap of human habitat with *Culex* sp.
- → 3 Needle stick injuries during the Veterinary response
- Petting zoo remained open after tissues samples from birds came back positive for St. Louis Encephalitis



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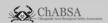
Prioritizing Risk



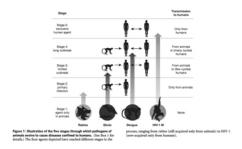
- What are the most dangerous pathogens?
- Biodefense definition
- Microbiologists definition
- Geneticist definition
- Medical definition
- Food industry definition
- What are the drivers of increased virulence

Walther and Ewald. Biol.Rev.(2004), 79:849





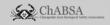
Profiling Risk (Genetic profile of emerging pathogens)



► Genetic and phenotypic profile of emerging pathogen

Wolfe and Diamond Nature Vol 447, 17May2007





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Communication Risks

Thousands Flee Indian City In Deadly Plague Outbreak

By JOHN F. BURNS Published: September 24, 1994

As many as 200,000 people have fled the city of Surat in western India after an outbreak of pneumonic plague that medical experts described as one of the most serious reported in the world in recent decades, officials here said today.

Less than 48 hours after the first confirmed death from the disease, officials in the industrial city said that 24 people had died and 157 others were being treated in hospitals. But unofficial reports, including accounts from doctors working in Surart, said that at least 100 people had died, and that the toll was expected to rise as house-to-house searches turned up scores of new patients.

Residents of Surat, a city of 1.6 million in Gujarat state, reported scenes of confusion and panic reminiscent of the plague outbreaks that devastated India before the advent of effective antibiotic treatment and insecti

The bubonic form of plague, which leads to the swelling of lymph nodes, is spread by fleas. Pneumonic plague, a fatal pneumonia, can result from the spread of plague from the lymph nodes to the lungs or can be transmitted by droplets in the air.

▶ Assessing Human Factors

- Plague in Surat, India 1994

 $New York Times: \ http://www.nytimes.com/1994/09/24/world/thousands-flee-indian-city-in-deadly-plague-outbreak.html?pagewanted=all\&src=pm$



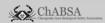


Biotechnology Risks









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Public Health Threats



Nature Vol 438/17Nov2005

▶ Superspreaders

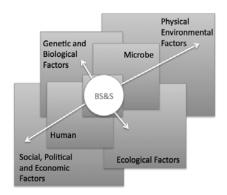
 20% of the population responsible for 80% of disease





Role of Biosecurity in Public Health and the Bio-Response

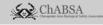
- Leadership that sets clear priorities and engenders commitment and unity of effort,
- ► Mobilizing "whole of nation" response planning, and
- ▶ Sustained investment in purpose-driven science.



Convergence model of human-microbe interaction

Adapted from: Aragon and Reingold. Epidemiologic Concepts for Controlling Microbial Threats





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