MICROBES AS WEAPONS: IS THERE A LINE IN THE SAND?

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A REMINDER ABOUT 'DUAL USE' TECHNOLOGY

PICTURE OF CAR

THE CIVILIAN PASSENGER SEDAN IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON OF WAR IN IRAQ

WEAPON

- 1 : something (as a club, knife, or gun) used to injure, defeat, or destroy
- 2 : a means of contending against another



NOT UNDERSTOOD

VISIONS OF MICROBES AS WEAPONS



IS THIS A WEAPON?



Saccharomyces cerevisiae

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Use of Paraffin-Embedded Tissue for Identification of Saccharomyces cerevisiae in a Baker's Lung Nodule by Fungal PCR and Nucleotide Sequencing

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A 40-year-old healthy male employed in a bakery presented with a single lung nodule and underwent investigations to rule out pulmonary carcinoma. Biopsy was positive for yeast cells, which did not match common fungal pathogens. PCR assay of parafin-embedded tissue and nucleotide sequencing with ribosomal *ITSI-ITS2* universal primers revealed the presence of *Saccharomycos cerevisiae*.

Identification of fungal pathogens in histological sections frequently requires application of specialized stains (6). Many pathogenic yeasts appear as budding, rounded cells without any characteristic tissue forms (9). This situation is alleviated in instances in which the incriminating fungus can be isolated in culture. However, tissue specimens are not always available for culture. Recently, the application of PCR and nucleotide sequencing has been extended for identification of pathogenic fungi in histological sections. The paraffin-embedded tissue is used as a source of template DNA for a PCR assay with universal fungal ribosomal gene primers and/or a nested PCR assay with pathogen-specific primers, and the amplicons are then analyzed by restriction fragment length polymorphism and/or nucleotide sequencing for confirmation of fungal identity (2-5, 8, 11, 13) This approach is very promisine in dise. nosties

causal pi servation male tha lung carc were con.....

cleotide sequencing.

A 40-year-old healthy male was referred to the surgeon at Concy Island Hospital for a lung nodule discovered during a routine chest X-reactons at part of an annual obariant examination. The p

medical illness A 0.7-cm-diam lung parenchyn cated from the any calcificatio flammatory m with a modera posed of an e





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YOGURT – IS THERE A WEAPON HERE?



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Clinical Perinatal/Neonatal Case Presentation

Lactobacillus acidophilus Sepsis in a

Charles Thompson MD¹, Yvette S McCarter PhD², Peter J Krause MD³ and Victor C Herson

L. acidophilus FOOD? MICROBE? COMMENSAL? OPPORTUNIST? PATHOGEN? WEAPON?

SELECT LIST ASSIGNMENT

HISTORICAL USE: PRIOR USE BY MILITARY?

e.g. Y. pestis, B. anthracis

HISTORY OF CAUSING PANDEMICS

e.g. Variola major

'JUDGEMENT' CALLS

e.g. Assessment of deliverability, weaponization potential, etc



WANTED: A SYSTEM TO DETERMINE THE WEAPON POTENTIAL OF A MICROBE GROUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MICROBIAL PATHOGENESIS

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. EACH MICROBES HAS SOME WEAPON POTENTIAL

2. WEAPON POTENTIAL IS A FUNCTION OF VARIABLES THAT DETERMINE MICROBIAL PATHOGENESIS

3. WEAPON POTENTIAL IS QUANTIFIABLE

REQUIREMENT: A THEORY OF MICROBIAL PATHOGENESIS THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MICROBE AND THE HOST.

FOR TUNNEL AND TUNNEL-MYOPIA VISUAL DISTURBANCES...



PRESCRIPTION: DAMAGE-RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (AND ITS IMPLICATIONS)

DAMAGE-RESPONSE FRAMEWORK BASIC TENETS (OBVIOUS AND INCONTROVERTIBLE)

1. TWO ENTITIES



2. RELEVANT OUTCOME = HOST DAMAGE





3. DAMAGE CAN COME FROM HOST, MICROBE OR BOTH

Casadevall & Pirofski, Nature Micro Rev. 2003

DAMAGE-RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

TYPE OF HOST-MICROBE INTERACTION

DAMAGE = f(HOST RESPONSE)



HOST RESPONSE

STATE OF HOST-MICROBE INTERACTION

DAMAGE = f(TIME)



BASIC RELATIONSHIP FOR 'DAMAGE-RESPONSE FRAMEWORK'



BIOWEAPONS: THE VIEW FROM THE 'DAMAGE-RESPONSE FRAMEWORK'

TYPE OF HOST-MICROBE INTERACTION

DAMAGE = f(HOST RESPONSE)



HOST RESPONSE

STATE OF HOST-MICROBE INTERACTION

DAMAGE = f(TIME)



BIOLOGICAL WEAPON = **A DAMAGE VIME**'

A WEAPON POTENTIAL RELATIONSHIP



VIRULENCE

DEFINED AS THE RELATIVE CAPACITY OF A MICROBE TO CAUSE DAMAGE IN A HOST [Casadevall & Pirofski, Infect.Immun 1999; Casadevall & Pirofski, Nature Microbiol. Rev. 2003]

A NECESSARY FOR BUT NOT SUFFICIENT CONDITION FOR ASSESSING WEAPON POTENTIAL

FOR CALCULATING WEAPON POTENTIAL NEED A QUANTITATIVE DEFINITION FOR VIRULENCE

V wEAPON POTENTIAL = FRACTION SYMPTOMATIC INOCULUM

WEAPON POTENTIAL

DEPENDS ON VIRULENCE BUT INFLUENCED BY COMMUNICABILITY (1 < C < 100) STABILITY (0 < S < 1.0) TIME (IN DAYS)

$$WP = \frac{V_{WP} CS}{T} = \frac{F_{SI} CS}{IT}$$

WP = WEAPON POTENTIAL C = COMMUNICABILITY S = STABILITY T = TIME I = INNOCULUM (LD₅₀, LD₁₀...)

BASIC RELATIONSHIP CAN BE MODIFIED BY TERROR POTENTIAL (X) AND DELIVERABILITY (D) PARAMETERS

Casadevall & Pirofski, Trends in Microbiology 2004 (June)

MAXIMUN WEAPON POTENTIAL

<u>SET:</u>	
COMMUNICABILITY (1 < C < 100)	=100
STABILITY $(0 < S < 1.0)$	=1.0
TIME (IN DAYS)	=1.0
FRACTION SYMPTOMATIC	=1.0
INOCULUM	=1.0

$$WP = \frac{V_{WP} CS}{T} = \frac{F_{SI} CS}{IT}$$

$$WP_{MAX} = (1.0)(100)(1.0)/(1.0)(1.0) = 100$$

SAMPLE CALCULATION FOR *B. ANTHRACIS*

FOR THE FRACTION SYMPTOMATIC (F_{SI})

SVERDLOVSK ESTIMATE: 500 CASES AMONG 59,000 POTENTIALLY EXPOSED= 0.008BRENTWOOD MAIL FACILITY ESTIMATE: 2 CASES AMONG 2446 POTENTIALLY EXPOSED= 0.0008

FOR THE INOCULUM – EXTRAPOLATIONS FOR MONKEYS

LD₅₀ = 8000 SPORES LD₁₀ = 50 SPORES LD₁ = 1 SPORE

COMMUNICABILITY = NONE (C = 1.0)

STABILITY = 1.0 (EXTREMELY HARDY)

TIME TO DISEASE = 14.2 d (Sverdlovsk data)

WP = $(0.008)(1/1.0)(1.0)(1.0)(1/14.2) = 5.6 \times 10^{-4}$

WP OF SEVERAL MICROBES

MICROBE	CLASS	V WP		С	S	т	WP
		FRACTION SYMPTOMATIC	INOCULUM	-			
B.anthracis	А	0.008	1	1.0	1.0	14.2	5.6 x 10-4
VARIOLA	Α	0.76	100	90	0.25	10	1.7 x 10-2
HIV	NOT IN LIST	0.99	1000	5	0.25	2920	4.2 x 10-7
HIV	NOT IN LIST	0.99	1000	5	0.25	1	1.2 x 10-3
C. ALBICANS	NOT IN LIST	0.29	7.9 x 10 ⁸	5	0.75	5	2.7 x 10-10
THEORETICAL MAXIMUM	?	1	1	100	1	1	100

IF TIME TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT: VARIOLA > B. anthracis > HIV >> C. albicans

IF TIME IS NOT A CONSIDERATION VARIOLA > HIV > B. anthracis >> C. albicans

APPLICATIONS

ESTIMATE WP OF NEW MICROBES...CONSIDER SARS

 MICROBE	CLASS	V WP		С	S	т	WP
		FRACTION SYMPTOMATIC	INOCULUM	-			
 B.anthracis	Α	0.008	1	1.0	1.0	14.2	5.6 x 10-4
SARS VIRUS	NOT IN LIST	0.18	1000?	50	0.25	5.9	3.5 X 10-4
VARIOLA	Α	0.76	100	90	0.25	10	1.7 x 10-2

DELIVERABILITY AND IMMUNITY CHANGE WEAPON POTENTIAL OF MICROBE OVER TIME



PASTEUR & KOCH c1890

CLASS A AGENT	1890	1945	2004	2020
Bacillus anthracis	NO	YES	YES	?
Yersinia pestis	YES	YES	YES	?
Variola major	YES	NO	YES	?
Francisella spp.	NO	NO	YES	?
Hemorrhagic fever viruses	NO	NO	YES	?
Coxiella spp.	NO	YES	YES	?
POLIO VIRUS	NO	YES	NO	YES?*
MEASLES VIRUS	NO	YES	NO	YES?*

***ASSUMING GLOBAL ERADICATION AND DISCONTINULATION OF VACCINATION**

CLOSING PERSONAL THOUGHTS

ALL PATHOGENIC MICROBES ARE POTENTIAL WEAPONS WP – A FUNCTION OF SUSCEPTIBILITY & INNOCULA DECISION OR WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE IS 'POLITICAL'

PLACING OF MICROBES INTO THE VARIOUS 'LISTS' MAY ITSELF BE ACT OF 'DUAL USE': PROTECT AND/OR HARM HUMANITY?

THOUGHT EXPERIMENT: WOULD SARS HAVE BEEN CONTAINED IN <6 MONTHS IF REGULATIONS ON SHIPPING AGENTS, SELECT AGENT CLASSIFICATION, ETC BEEN IN PLACE FOR HUMAN CORONAVIRUSES OR NEW VIRAL ISOLATES?

WP OF A MICROBE CHANGES WITH TIME PUBLIC HEALTH SUCCESSES CREATE WEAPONS (eg smallpox) ARE MEALES AND POLIO VIRUSES WEAPONS OF TOMORROW?

THE LINE IN THE SAND CANNOT BE FIXED FOR THE SANDS SHIFT WITH TIME...NEED SMARTER SYSTEMS IN PLACE