

New Atypical Influenza: Possible Trend for Bioterrorism

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Abstract

Atypical influenza is the present global consideration. Within the few years, many new atypical influenza infections emerge around the world and become the important public health issue. The possible trend for bioterrorism of the new influenza is hereby discussed.

Keywords: Influenza; Atypical; Bioterrorism

Introduction

Atypical influenza is the present global consideration. Cross species infections occur and this leads to the new human disease. Within the few years, many new atypical influenza infections emerge around the world and become the important public health issue [1]. The good examples of new emerging influenza infections include bird flu and swine flu. In addition to those already cross species infection, the new atypical infections in animals are also focused issue in medicine and veterinarian science. The possible trend for bioterrorism of the new influenza is hereby discussed

New Emerging Human Atypical Influenza and Bioterrorism

The new emerging human atypical influenza has been continuously attacked the global public health system for many years. As new human infections, the problem usually occurs. Difficulty in diagnosis and treatment is accepted. Lev and Rager-Zisman [2] noted for “potentially serious risks resulting from misuse” of the new emerging agents including new emerging influenza. Luckily, there has never the verified situation of successful bioterrorism using new atypical influenza. Nevertheless, the risk can be expected. While many new researches and developments are ongoing for drug and vaccine, the data on virus might be further used by bioterrorist for unwanted illegal application. Rebmann et al. [3] noted that “businesses should continue to improve business continuity and pandemic plans to prepare for the next biologic event (ie, pandemic, attack.” To combat a “man made form used for” is the big issue. As noted by Howse, effective laws have to be implemented [4].

New Animal Atypical Influenza and Bioterrorism

Not only the already cross species new atypical influenza but also some new emerging influenza in animals should be mentioned. There

are many new flu infections that have a trend for cross species infection. The good example is H5N1 influenza [5], which is approved for ability to bind to human receptor. Of interest, those new influenza viruses circulate in animals especially for poultry around the world. The potential to cross species to infect human beings is approved. Hence, if the bioterrorist further develop those new viruses, there might be new uncontrollable bioterrorism.

Conclusion

There are many new atypical influenza infections, of which, some already cross species to infect human beings. Although it is not used as bioterrorist agent, the possibility is accepted. It is the role of international public health agency to have a systemic surveillance system to correspond to the possible non - natural outbreak, by terrorism, of the new emerging influenza infections.

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