## CDC Concerns and Priorities for Vector-Borne Bacterial Zoonoses



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## BZB Diseases





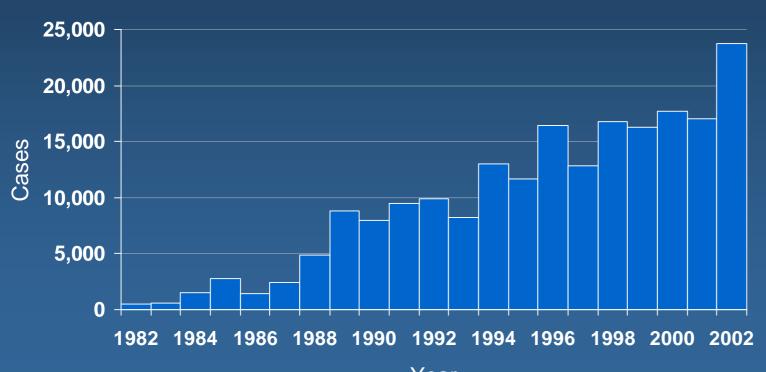
- Lyme Disease
- Plague
- Tularemia
- Tick-borne relapsing fever
- Bartonellosis



## Lyme Disease



Reported Lyme Disease Cases by Year United States, 1982-2002







# BZB Diseases – Reference Diagnostics

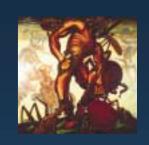




NegativePositives



## **BZB Diseases** – Positive specimens/hosts



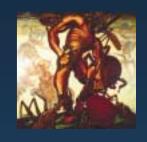
	1999			2000			2001			2002			2003		
	Plg	Tul	RF												
Human*	50	33	13	9	16	26	9	34	11	50	19	8	1	24	16
P. Dog	6						34	1		17			5	3	
Coyote	84			231	1		99			46			49	3	
Dom. Dog	11	2		14	1		6						1	3	
Dom. Cat	15			18	1		11	14		2	18		5	10	
G. Squirrel	12				2		6								
Rabbit	1	5			2			4			4			11	
Fox				7			6			1			6		
Raccoon							5							2	
Flea pool	38			89			43			14			9		
Misc.	15	5		148	52		2	4		8	33		23	11	
Total	232	45	13	516	74	26	221	57	26	138	74	8	99	67	16

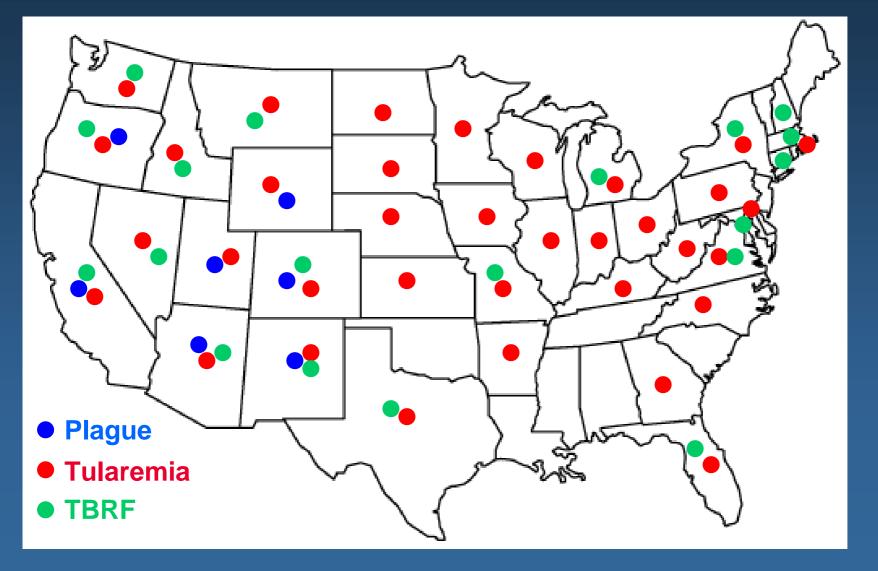
\*Note: 1999 and 2002 positive plague cases in humans reflect both national and international activities



#### BZB Diseases -

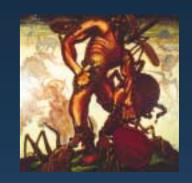
#### Geographic distribution of samples



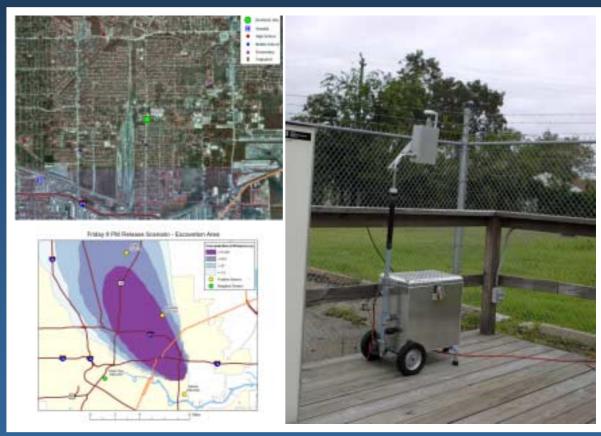




## Bioterrorism Threats – Real versus Perceived



- TULAREMIA, AIR SENSOR DETECTION - USA (TEXAS)
   \*\*\*\*\*ProMED-mail post
- BT event versus environmental background?
- Implications toward future events and resource allocations





## Lyme Disease — Issues, Concerns, and Priorities

- Diagnostics
  - National standards, regional issues, special samples
- Disease incidence patterns
  - Westward expansion, ecological risk maps, epidemiologic risk assessments, economic burden
- Prevention
  - Development of new tools, evaluation of new and old methods, assessment of knowledge, attitudes, and practices in traditional and emerging disease areas
- Public relations
  - Update of public information (brochures, web, etc.)
  - Improved relationship with stakeholders and patient advocacy groups
- Pathogenesis
  - Chronic disease mechanisms







#### Tularemia — Issues, Concerns, and Priorities

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#### Diagnostics

 RT subtyping capabilities, diagnostic protocols for environmental samples,

#### Ecology

 Environmental maintenance and natural vectors and reservoirs, microbial ecology and symbioses

#### Epidemiology and surveillance

■ Better human surveillance and interaction with states, disease associated with different strains/subtypes

#### Public communications

- Update of public information (brochures, web, etc.)
- Physician and healthcare worker-targeted information

#### Genomics and Immunopathogenesis

 Genomic and virulence differences in holarctica, novicida, and philomiragia, subclinical disease models





## Plague – Issues, Concerns, and Priorities

#### Diagnostics

 Evaluation of new rapid and coventional Dx test, subtyping capabilities and strain characterization, enhancement of reference collection

#### Prevention/intervention

 Evaluation of new methods for vector/reservoir control, response readiness, evaluation of novel interventions and post-exposure prophylaxis, evaluation of decontamination procedures

#### Epidemiology and surveillance

Eco-epidemiology, urban risk assessment, zoonotic reference diagnostics?

#### Clinical Management

 Evaluation of new treatment regimens, maintenance of clinical and diagnostic expertise, training activities







# CDC/BZB Strategic Plan – Summary

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- Increased emphasis on public health-related research and service activities
- Continued investment in cooperative agreement programs
- Effective collaboration with state and local public health partners, universities, and industry
- Better public relations

