

specific example of “a world aswarm with viral zoonoses”), anthrax, smallpox, brucellosis, botulism, and ricin. Information is also provided on genetically-engineered protein toxins, as well as genetic fingerprinting for forensic studies and the use of genomics for the agents of tularemia, brucellosis, and clostridial gas gangrene.

Notably, several chapters are devoted to critical topics that are often not found in other books. For example, 2 chapters on aerosol pathogenesis and “Biological Weapons Defense: Effect Levels” are particularly relevant given the US Cities Readiness Initiative that involves planning for an aerosol attack with anthrax or another agent in US metropolitan areas. Similarly valuable is the chapter on

decontamination because it provides insight on how to respond to the challenge of recreating a safe environment in which to live and work after a biological attack.

The 25-page chapter on the Global Emerging Infections System (GEIS) of the DOD as it applies to biodefense is well written. Surveillance systems used by DOD-GEIS are described, from the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics to newer systems, along with ways to integrate DOD and civilian surveillance systems. Other particularly useful chapters that encompass multiple present and potential future biological threats include those on diagnostics. These 3 chapters focus on explaining biological threat identification sys-

tems, DNA-based pathogen identification, and immune response-based assays. Taken together, the 25 chapters of this book are a welcome addition to the growing field of counterbioterrorism and complement well the mostly clinical publications already in print.

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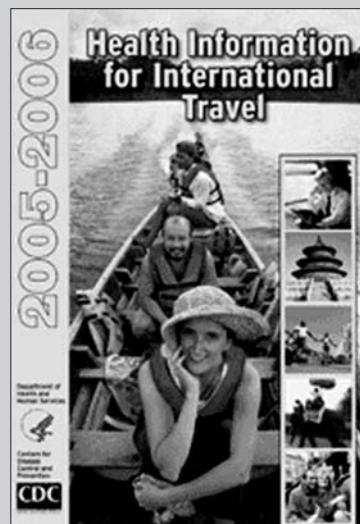
In “Detecting Emerging Diseases in Farm Animals through Clinical Observations” by G. Vourc’h et al., acknowledgment of contributions by Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico State University, New Mexico Department of Agriculture, and Kansas State University were omitted. Acknowledgments should include the following:

Sandia National Laboratories designed and developed the original RSVP surveillance system, a system with applications in both human and animal disease surveillance.

Sandia National Laboratories and New Mexico State University/New Mexico Department of Agriculture are primary collaborators, along with Kansas State University, on the RSVP-A project that has been jointly pursued since 2003. The opinions on RSVP-A in this article do not necessarily reflect all of the project's collaborating parties.

The corrected article appears online at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol12no02/05-0498.htm>

We regret the omission and any confusion it may have caused.



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