

Bio Terror Bible

EXPOSING THE COMING BIO-TERROR PANDEMIC

BIOTERRORBIBLE.COM: The following outbreaks occurred within the calendar year of 2011. While some of the following reports may have been legitimate outbreaks, most if not all of them appear to be generated man-made outbreaks with the overall goal of convincing American and the world that it is on the precipice of a major pandemic. The fact that these outbreaks exists in mass confirms that an upcoming bio-terror attack is in the cards and may be played in a last ditch effort to regain political, economic and militarial control of society.

Title: Four More Anthrax Cases In Bangladesh

Date: June 16, 2011

Source: [Bio Prep Watch](#)

Abstract: Four additional people were diagnosed with anthrax in Kenai village in the Faridpur upazila of Pabna, Bangladesh, on Wednesday, which brings the total number of infections to 14 during the last three days.

Dr. Khalilur Rahman, the upazila health and family planning officer, said that the four infected individuals arrived at the health complex on Wednesday afternoon for medical care. Three of the infected are in their 30s while one is a teenager, The Daily Star reports.

The four new infections resulted from the handling of raw meat of a diseased cow that was slaughtered on June 9. On June 11, 10 people from the same village contracted anthrax, which has infected a total of 31 people in the upazila in the past two months, Khalil said, according to the The Daily Star.

Cutaneous anthrax, the anthrax skin infection, infects humans when handling products from infected animals. This can become inhalation anthrax by breathing in anthrax spores from infected animal products or gastrointestinal anthrax by eating undercooked meat from infected animals, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Anthrax is classified as a Category A weapon of bioterrorism by the CDC. Anthrax was intentionally spread through the postal system by sending letters laced with powder containing anthrax in the United States in 2001, leading to 22 cases of anthrax infection ([Bio Prep Watch, 2011](#)).

Title: Cambodia Reports H5N1 Death, Zoo Outbreak

Date: July 29, 2011

Source: [CIDRAP](#)

Abstract: Cambodia's health ministry today announced today that a 4-year-old girl died from an avian influenza infection, a day after the country's animal health officials reported that the virus struck a zoo in a different province.

The girl, from Banteay Meanchey province in the northwestern part of the country, died Jul 20, the ministry and the World Health Organization (WHO) said in a joint statement, Agence France-Presse

(AFP) reported. Her death is Cambodia's seventh this year and pushes its number of H5N1 cases to 17, including 15 deaths.

The report did not mention if the girl had been exposed to sick or dead birds, but Cambodia's health minister, Mam Bun Heng, warned parents and guardians to keep children away from them, according to the AFP report.

Yesterday Cambodia's agriculture ministry reported an H5N1 outbreak that killed 19 wild birds at a Phnom Tamao zoo in Takeo province, located in the southern part of the country, according to a report to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).

The bird deaths started Jul 13 at the zoo's rescue center, where workers feed the wild birds fish distributed on the banks of a pond during the rainy season (June through December). Zoo workers originally suspected Newcastle disease or fowl cholera, and they buried the carcasses and disinfected the area.

The virus killed 19 birds, and 10 more sick ones were destroyed to control the spread of the virus, according to the report.

Investigators aren't sure where the birds are from, but they suspect the Tonle Sap River, which expands into a large lake during the rainy season, flooding nearby fields and forests. A team from the National Veterinary Research Institute and the zoo conducted an investigation and surveillance in neighboring villages ([CIDRAP, 2011](#)).

Title: Hospital Rooms Crawling With Drug-Resistant Germs: Study

Date: November 2, 2011

Source: [U.S. News](#)

Abstract: Nearly half of 50 hospital rooms tested by researchers were colonized or infected with a multidrug-resistant bacteria, a new study says.

University of Maryland School [of Medicine](#) researchers found *Acinetobacter baumannii* (MDR-AB) bacteria on multiple surfaces, including bedrails, supply carts and floors. This species of bacteria, which has caused infection outbreaks in health care facilities over the last decade, can survive on surfaces for long periods of time. MDR-AB infections mainly occur in patients who are very ill, wounded or have weakened [immune systems](#).

For the study, the researchers analyzed samples collected from 10 surfaces in each of 50 hospital rooms occupied by patients with a recent (less than two months prior to sampling) or remote (more than two months) history of MDR-AB.

The surfaces selected for sampling included bedrails, bedside table, door knob, vital sign monitor touchpad, nurse call button, sink, supply cart drawer handles, infusion pump, ventilator surface touch pad, and the floor on both sides of the bed.

The researchers found that 9.8 percent of the surface samples from 48 percent of the rooms showed evidence of MDR-AB. The surfaces most commonly contaminated were supply cart handles (20 percent), floors (16 percent), infusion pumps (14 percent), ventilator touchpads (11.4 percent), and bedrails (just over 10 percent).

These findings are a cause for concern because these surfaces are routinely touched by health care workers, the researchers said.

The study, published in the November issue of the *American Journal of Infection Control*, also found that patients with a recent history of MDR-AB were no more likely to contaminate their hospital room than those with a remote history.

"For patients with MDR-AB, the surrounding environment is frequently contaminated, even among patients with a remote history of MDR-AB," the researchers concluded in a [journal news release](#). "In addition, surfaces often touched by health care workers during routine patient care are commonly contaminated and may be a source of (hospital-based) transmission. The results of this study are consistent with studies of other important hospital pathogens such as methicillin-resistant [Staphylococcus aureus](#), vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* and *Clostridium difficile*."

However, the study does not show which came first -- MDR-AB or environmental contamination.

Also, the researchers noted that since they conducted their study, new methods of reducing transmission of MDR-AB have helped decrease infections ([U.S. News, 2011](#)).

Title: St. Louis Area Reaches 27 Cases Of E. Coli

Date: November 5, 2011

Source: [Fox News](#)

Abstract: State health officials say there are now 27 [E. coli](#) cases in the St. Louis area outbreak.

The [state Department](#) of Health and Senior Services also said Saturday that one new case is from a Boone County resident who had recently been in St. Louis. The department is trying to determine if two other cases in Boone County are connected to the St. Louis outbreak.

No deaths or life-threatening illnesses have been reported since the first cases were reported last week in St. Louis city and St. Louis, Jefferson and St. Charles counties in Missouri and St. Clair County, Ill.

The [health department](#) also says that no food samples tested have had E. coli, a group of bacteria that can cause [diarrhea](#) and other illnesses ([Fox News, 2011](#)).

Title: Report: Chinese Man Dies Of Bird Flu

Date: December 31, 2011

Source: [CNN](#)

Abstract: A 39-year-old man in southern China died Saturday from what appears to be a contagious strain of avian flu, state media reported Saturday.

The man -- identified by Xinhua as a bus driver with the surname Chen -- was hospitalized in Shenzhen on December 21 as he battled a fever. He tested positive for the H5N1 avian influenza virus, the provincial health department said in a statement, according to the official news agency.

The man had not traveled out of the city of Shenzhen, nor did he have direct contact with poultry in the month before he came down with the fever, according to the department.

Shenzhen borders Hong Kong, where more than 17,000 chickens were ordered culled on the same day that Chen was hospitalized. That decision came after a chicken carcass tested positive for avian flu.

The territory's director of Agriculture, Fisheries & Conservation declared the Cheung Sha Wan Temporary Wholesale Poultry Market an infected place, the government said then in a statement.

Farmers were told they could not send chickens to the market for 21 days.

The Hong Kong government said it was working to trace the origin of the chicken, which was infected with the H5N1 avian influenza virus. But, as of December 21, authorities did not know the source.

Meanwhile, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine has since suspended supplies of live poultry to Hong Kong, according to Xinhua.

As of mid-December, the World Health Organization calculated that 573 people had been infected -- and 336 had died -- after coming down with the H5N1 avian influenza virus since 2003. Twenty-six of those deaths had been in China, with the largest number of fatalities, 150, occurring in Indonesia. Vietnam and Egypt had more than 50 deaths each.

This summer, the United Nations warned of a possible resurgence of the virus -- which peaked in 2006, at one point infecting people in 63 countries -- saying there are indications a mutant strain may be spreading in Asia.

A variant strain of H5N1 -- which can apparently bypass the defenses of current vaccines -- had appeared as of late August in Vietnam and China, reported the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The group noted that the strain's movement around Vietnam threatened Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Japan and the Korean peninsula. By then, eight people in Cambodia alone had died this year after becoming infected this year, the agency added.

In addition to the health impact, the avian flu outbreaks have also come at a steep economic cost -- with the United Nations estimating earlier this year that it had contributed to the killing of over 400 million poultry and caused losses estimated at \$20 billion ([CNN, 2011](#)).