

Index

- a**
- abdominal and intestinal anthrax 14
 - abscesses 40
 - acid-fast bacilli (AFB) 151
 - activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) 219
 - Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) 203
 - African tick bite fever (ATBF) 124, 129, 142
 - agar gel immunodiffusion (AGID) 181
 - Agrobacterium* 20
 - Alphaproteobacteria* 124
 - Amblyomma hebraeum* 129
 - Amblyomma variegatum* 129
 - amplified fragment length polymorphism (AFLP) 159
 - Anaplasmataceae* 124, 126
 - Andes virus (ANDV) 273, 276, 277
 - anthrax. *See Bacillus anthracis*
 - antibiotic resistance 7–8
 - antigen detection 8
 - Antiqua* biovar 93
 - Arenaviridae* 253
 - arenaviruses 211–212
 - clinical signs
 - – New World hemorrhagic fevers 214–215
 - – Old World hemorrhagic fevers 214
 - decontamination 340
 - diagnostics
 - – serological tests 223
 - disinfection 339–340
 - epidemiology
 - – New World 213–214
 - – Old World 212–213
 - pathogenesis 218–223
 - pathological signs
 - – New World hemorrhagic fevers 217–218
 - – Old World hemorrhagic fevers 215–216
 - PCR 224
 - – virus culture and antigen testing 224
 - prevention 340–341
 - protection 338–339
 - treatment 342
 - Argentinian hemorrhagic fever (AHF) 213, 217, 219, 220
 - “Army Vaccine” 97
 - arthropod-borne infections 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 139, 142
 - avian influenza viruses (AIVs) 177, 178
- b**
- bacille Calmette–Guérin (BCG) 150, 153, 155
 - Bacillus anthracis* 5, 159
 - characteristics 5–6
 - clinical and pathological findings 13–14
 - – abdominal and intestinal anthrax 14
 - – inhalation and pulmonary anthrax 14
 - – oropharyngeal anthrax 14
 - clinical guidelines 297
 - decontamination 296
 - diagnosis
 - – antibiotic resistance 7–8
 - – antigen detection 8
 - – chromosome 10–11
 - – growth characteristics 6–7
 - – MLVA, SNR, and SNP typing 11
 - – molecular identification 8–10
 - – phage testing and biochemistry 8
 - – phenotypical identification 6
 - – serological investigations 11
 - disinfection 295, 296
 - epidemiology 15
 - pathogenesis
 - – animals 12

- Bacillus anthracis* (contd.)
- – humans 12–13
 - prevention 296
 - prophylaxis 296
 - protection 295
 - treatment 297
- Bacillus cereus* 6, 8, 9, 10, 16
- Bacillus mycoides* 6
- Bacillus pseudomycooides* 6
- Bacillus thuringiensis* 6
- Bacillus weihenstephanensis* 6
- bacterial typing 160
- Bartonella* 20, 62
- Bartonellaceae* 126
- BCSP31 protein 26
- biofilm 91
- biovars 87, 92
- bluetongue virus 263
- Bolivian hemorrhagic fever (BHF) 213
- botonnuise fever. *See* Mediterranean spotted fever (MSF)
- Brill–Zinsser disease 127, 137
- Brucella abortus* 26, 27, 30, 31
- Brucella canis* 25, 27, 30, 31
- Brucella inopinata* 28
- Brucella melitensis* 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 30, 31
- Brucella neotomae* 30
- Brucella ovis* 25, 30
- Brucella* species 19
- characteristics 20–21
 - clinical and pathological findings 27–29
 - clinical guidelines 300
 - control strategies 31
 - diagnosis 22–25
 - – immunological approaches 25
 - – polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays 25–26
 - disinfection 298–299
 - epidemiology 29
 - molecular typing methods 29–31
 - pathogenesis 26–27
 - prevention 299
 - prophylaxis 299
 - protection 298
 - treatment 300
- Brucella suis* 27, 30, 31
- brucellosis. *See* *Brucella* species
- bubonic plague 94
- Bundibugyo ebolavirus* 237
- Bundibugyo virus (BDBV) 237, 242, 243
- Bunyaviridae* 253, 255, 256, 273, 274
- Burkholderia cepacia* 48
- Burkholderia mallei* 37–38
- clinical and pathological findings
 - – animals 41–42
 - – human 40
 - clinical guidelines 302
 - decontamination 301
 - diagnosis 38
 - – antigen detection 39
 - – cultural identification 38
 - – molecular based methods 39
 - – serology 39–40
 - disinfection 301
 - epidemiology 42–43
 - molecular typing 43
 - prophylaxis 302
 - protection 301
 - treatment 302
- Burkholderia oklahomensis* 48
- Burkholderia pseudomallei* 38, 39, 47–48
- clinical and pathological findings
 - – animals 50–51
 - – humans 50
 - clinical guidelines 304
 - decontamination 303
 - diagnosis 48
 - – antigen detection 49
 - – cultural identification 48–49
 - – molecular based methods 49
 - – serology 49–50
 - disinfection 303
 - epidemiology 52
 - molecular typing 52
 - prophylaxis 304
 - protection 303
 - treatment 304
- c**
- caf1* gene 91
- Callithrix jacchus* 216, 243
- Calomys callosus* 213
- Calomys musculinus* 213
- capA* gene 10
- capB* gene 10
- capC* gene 10
- Cavia porcellus* 216
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC) 155
- Chapare virus (CHAPV) 213
- Chlamydiaceae* 62
- Chlamydia pneumoniae* 63
- Chlorocebus aethiops* 242
- Chordopoxvirinae* 205
- Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) 8
- clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPRs) 93
- coagulase 91

- complement fixation test (CFT) 39, 40
Corynebacterium 149
 cowpox virus 201, 203
Coxiella burnetii 57–58
 – characteristics 58
 – clinical and pathological findings 63
 – – acute Q fever 63
 – – chronic Q fever 64
 – clinical guidelines 308
 – decontamination 307
 – diagnosis 59
 – – cultivation 59–60
 – – direct detection 59
 – – serology 61–62
 – – specific DNA detection 60–61
 – disinfection 306, 307
 – epidemiology and molecular typing 64
 – – IS1111 typing 65
 – – MLVA typing 66
 – – multispacer sequence typing 65
 – – plasmid types 64–65
 – – RFLP 65
 – pathogenesis 62–63
 – prevention 307
 – prophylaxis 307
 – protection 306
 – treatment 308
Coxiella species 124, 126
Crabtreeella 20
 Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV) 255
 – characteristics 256
 – clinical and pathological findings 257
 – clinical guidelines 353
 – decontamination 351
 – diagnosis 258
 – – antigen detection 259
 – – molecular methods 259
 – – serology 259
 – – virus isolation 259
 – disinfection 351
 – epidemiology 256
 – pathogenesis 257–258
 – prevention 352
 – protection 351
 – treatment 352
Ctenocephalides felis 140
Ctenocephalides felis strongylus 109
 culling policy 39
 cutaneous anthrax 13
- d**
Daeguia 20
 decay-accelerating factor (DAF) 275
- Dermacentor andersoni* 125, 139
Dermacentor-borne necrosis erythema and lymphadenopathy (DEBONEL) 137
Dermacentor marginatus 138
Dermacentor reticularis 138
Dermacentor variabilis 139
Didelphis virginiana 140
 discrimination index (DI) 161
 disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) 219, 245, 258
dksA-xerC intergenic spacer 134
 Dobrava virus (DOBV) 273, 276, 277
- e**
 Ebola virus (EBOV) 237, 239, 240, 242, 243
 Ebola virus disease (EVD) 239, 242–243, 245, 246
Echidnophaga gallinacea 106
 Eclipse probes 209
Ehrlichiae 126
 endospores 58
Enterobacteriaceae 58
Enterococcus species 11
 enzootic state 86
 enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) 11, 39, 49, 72, 95, 96, 182, 223, 246, 279, 280
 epizootic hosts 102, 108
 epizootic state 86
 escharo-nodular fever. *See* Mediterranean spotted fever (MSF)
 eschar 136
- f**
 farcy 37
 farcy buds 37
Felis canadensis 109
Felis concolor 109
 Fibrin degradation products (FDPs) 219
Filoviridae 237, 253
 filoviruses
 – characteristics 237–239
 – clinical signs 242–243
 – decontamination 344–345
 – diagnostic procedures 246
 – disease outbreaks 241
 – disease survivors, symptoms and clinical signs of 244
 – disinfection 344–345
 – epidemiology 239–242
 – pathogenesis 245–246
 – pathological findings 243–245
 – prevention 345
 – prophylaxis 345
 – protection 344

- filoviruses (*contd.*)
 - taxonomy 238
 - treatment 346
- Flaviviridae* 253
- fleas 124, 128, 129, 130, 134, 136, 139, 140, 142
- Fleckfieber* 126
- fliC* gene 49
- fluorescence melting curve analysis (FMCA) 206, 207
- focus reduction neutralization test (FRNT) 280
- fopA* gene 73
- fowl plague 179
- Francisella novicida* 71, 77, 78
- Francisella tularensis* 71
 - characteristics 72
 - clinical and pathological findings
 - – animals 74
 - – humans 74, 76–77
 - clinical guidelines 311
 - decontamination 309
 - diagnosis
 - – direct isolation 72–73
 - – molecular biology tools for identification 73
 - – phenotypical characteristics 73
 - – serology 72
 - disinfection 309
 - epidemiology and molecular typing 77–79
 - pathogenesis 73–74
 - prevention 310
 - prophylaxis 310
 - protection 309
 - treatment 311
- g**
- glanders. *See Burkholderia mallei*
- gltA* sequences 132
- GP* genes 237
- Guanarito virus (GTOV) 213–214, 218
- guinea pig model 216, 223
- h**
- H5N1 virus 178
 - chronology
 - – first wave 182–183
 - – in Africa 185–187
 - – second wave 183
 - – third wave 183–185
 - infection in animals 179–180
 - infection in humans 180
- Haemophilus influenzae* 26
- Hantaan virus (HTNV) 273, 275, 276, 277
- hantavirus 273
 - characteristics 274–275
 - clinical findings 277
 - – HCPS 278
 - – HFRS 277–278
 - clinical guidelines 359–360
 - decontamination 358
 - diagnosis 279
 - – serology 279–280
 - – virus detection 280–281
 - disinfection 358
 - epidemiology 276–277
 - pathogenesis 279
 - prevention 359
 - protection 358
 - treatment 359
- hantavirus cardiopulmonary syndrome (HCPS) 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280
- hemagglutination inhibition test (HAI) 181–182
- hemagglutinin (HA) protein 176, 181
- hemorrhagic fevers. *See* arenaviruses; filoviruses
- hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) 273, 274, 276, 277–278, 279, 280
- highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) 175, 177, 178, 182
 - infection in animals 179–180
 - epidemiology in H5N1 viruses in Africa 186
 - genetic diversity of H5N1 virus 184
 - H5N1 virus chronology
 - – first wave 182–183
 - – in Africa 185–187
 - – second wave 183
 - – third wave 183–185
 - infection in humans 180
 - virus outbreaks 187–188
- high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) 153, 154
- hms* gene 91, 106
- holarctica* 71, 77, 78, 79
- Holosporaceae* 124
- human leukocyte antigen (HLA) 277
- Hyalomma* genus 255, 256
- Hyalomma marginatum marginatum* 255
- hypervariable octameric oligonucleotide finger prints (Hoof Prints) 30
- i**
- immunofluorescence assay (IFA) 280
- indirect hemagglutination assay (IHA) 50
- indirect immunofluorescence antibody (IFA) 223

- Influenzavirus* 175
influenza virus 175
– characteristics
– – antigenic drift and antigenic shift 176–177
– – genome and protein structure 176
– – nomenclature 175–176
– – viral replication 176
– clinical and pathological findings
– – HPAI (H5N1) infection in animals 179–180
– – HPAI (H5N1) infection in humans 180
– decontamination 329
– diagnosis
– – direct 181
– – indirect 181–182
– – pathotyping 182
– disinfection 329
– H5N1 virus chronology
– – first wave 182–183
– – in Africa 185–187
– – second wave 183
– – third wave 183–185
– HPAI virus outbreaks 187–188
– LPAI virus outbreaks 188
– pathogenesis
– – low and highly pathogenic influenza viruses 177
– – molecular determinants 178–179
– – reservoir 177
– prevention 329–330
– prophylaxis 330
– protection 328
– treatment 331
– vaccines 330
inhalation and pulmonary anthrax 14
interferon (IFN)-gamma 155
interferon gamma release assays (IGRAs) 156, 157
invA gene 90
IS1111 typing 65
IS6110-RFLP analysis 161–162
IS711 insertion sequence 25
IS711 sequence 26
Isavirus 175
Ixodes ricinus ticks 139
Ixodes ticks 128
- j**
Junin virus (JUNV) 211, 213, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222
- k**
killed vaccine 97
- l**
large cell variant (LCV) 58, 62
large-sequence polymorphisms (LSPs) 166
Lassa fever 212–213
Lassa virus (LASV) 211, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 222
Lcr plasmid 89, 91
LcrV 97
Legionellales 58
Legionella pneumophila 63
lice 127, 128, 137, 139, 140, 142
Liponyssoides sanguineus 140
live vaccine 97
Lloviu virus (LLOV) 237, 239, 240, 242
low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) 177, 178, 182
L protein. *See* RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp)
Lujo virus (LUJV) 211, 213, 214, 215
- m**
Macaca fascicularis 242
Macaca mulatta 216, 243
Machupo virus (MACV) 213, 217, 219, 221
malleinization 39
Marburg marburgvirus 237
Marburgvirus 237
Marburg virus (MARV) 237, 239, 240, 242, 243
Marburg virus disease (MVD) 242, 243, 245, 246
Marmotta bobac 108
mechanical mass transmission via soiled mouth parts 107
mediasiatica 71, 77, 78
Medievalis biovar 93
Mediterranean spotted fever (MSF) 123, 128
melioidosis. *See* *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
microneutralization (MN) 182
minimum inhibition concentrations (MICs) 8
monkeypox virus 201, 202
motB gene 49
mppA-purC intergenic spacer 134
multilocus sequence analysis (MLSA) 165
multi-locus sequence typing (MLST) 30, 31, 159
multi-locus variable analysis (MLVA) 11, 30, 52, 66, 78, 93
multispacer sequence typing 65
Mus musculus 140
mycobacterial interspersed repetitive units (MIRU) 163
Mycobacterium africanum 150, 165

- Mycobacterium avium* 150, 153
Mycobacterium bovis 150, 153, 155, 165
Mycobacterium canettii 150, 165
Mycobacterium caprae 150, 165
Mycobacterium chelonae 150
Mycobacterium complex (MTBC) 165
Mycobacterium fortuitum 150
Mycobacterium gordonae 150, 153
Mycobacterium intracellulare 150
Mycobacterium kansasii 150, 153
Mycobacterium leprae 149, 150, 159
Mycobacterium marinum 150
Mycobacterium microti 150, 165
Mycobacterium pinnipedii 150, 165
Mycobacterium scrofulaceum 150
Mycobacterium simiae 150
Mycobacterium szulgai 150
Mycobacterium tuberculosis 149
 - clinical guidelines 323
 - clustering of strains 166
 - decontamination 323
 - diagnosis and immunological tests 155–157
 - diagnostic microbiology of 150–151
 - disinfection 323
 - IS6110-RFLP analysis 161–162
 - molecular epidemiology 157–159
 - mycobacteria cultivation 152–153
 - mycobacteria identification
 - – from culture 153–154
 - – directly from clinical specimens 154–155
 - performance criteria in microorganism
 - molecular typing method selection 160
 - – discriminatory power 160–161
 - – genetic elements 161
 - – reproducibility 160
 - – typeability 161
 - prevention 323
 - prophylaxis 323
 - protection 322
 - single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) 165–166
 - spoligotyping 162–163
 - staining and microscopic examination 151–152
 - treatment 323
 - typing theoretical principles 160
 - VNTR and MIRU analysis 163, 165
- Mycobacterium ulcerans* 150, 159
Mycobacterium xenopi 150
Mycoplasma 20
Mycoplasma pneumoniae 63
- n**
Nairovirus 273
 natural plague 99
 neopterin 258
 neuraminidase (NA) protein 176, 179
 neuraminidase inhibition (NI) assays 182
Nocardia 149
 nodules 40, 41–42
 nonchromogens 150
 noncoding regions (NCRs) 274
 nontuberculosis mycobacteria (NTM) 149, 150, 152
 N protein 274
 NS1 protein 179
 nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) 154–155
 nucleic acid hybridization 153
- o**
Ochrobactrum 20, 21
Ochrobactrum intermedium 20
Oenanthe isabellina 109
ompA protein 125, 132, 134
ompB protein 125, 132, 134
Orientalis 92, 98
Orientia tsutsugamushi 126, 131, 133
 oropharyngeal anthrax 14
Oropsylla montana 107
Orthobunyavirus 273
Orthomyxoviridae 175
 orthopoxviruses 201
 - cowpox virus 203
 - human monkeypox 202
 - real-time PCR 204–205
 - – evaluation 205–206
 - – 5' nuclease probes 207–208
 - – formats 208
 - – hybridization probes 206–207
 - specimen collection 204
 - vaccinia virus 203
 - variola virus 201–202
- p**
Papio hamadryas 243
 passive hemagglutination test (PHA) 95
Pasteurella pestis. See *Yersinia pestis*
 pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) 27
pCD1 gene 91
 PCR-coupled restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) 133, 134
Pediculus humanus humanus 126, 127, 128
 peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) 220

- pesticin 89–90, 91
pestoides 92
pFra plasmid 89, 90, 91
pgm locus 90, 91
 phage testing and biochemistry 8
Phlebovirus 273
 photochromogens 150
 Pichindé virus (PICV) 216, 218
pla gene 91
 plague. *See* *Yersinia pestis*
 plasmidic genes 91
pMT1 gene 91
 pneumonic plague 94–95
 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) 25–26, 60,
 130, 133, 181
 – real-time 204–205
 – – evaluation 205–206
 – – 5′ nuclease probes 207–208
 – – formats 208
 – – hybridization probes 206–207
 – virus culture and antigen testing 224
Polyplax spinulosa 140
pPCP1 gene 91
pPla plasmid 91
 pRF genes 129
Propionibacterium 149
 Prospect Hill virus (PHV) 276
Proteobacteria 58
Proteus spp. 38
 proventricular blockage 106–107
psaA gene 90
Pseudochrobactrum 20
Pseudomonadaceae 38
Pst plasmid. *See* pesticin
Pulex irritans 102, 106, 107
 pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) 93
 purified protein derivative (PPD) 155
 Puumala virus (PUUV) 273, 276, 277
- q**
- Q fever. *See* *Coxiella burnetii*
- r**
- rapid diagnostic test (RDT) 95, 96
Rattus norvegicus 128, 140
Rattus rattus 102, 128, 140
 Ravn virus (RAVV) 237, 239, 240, 243
 real-time PCR 204–205, 246
 – evaluation 205–206
 – 5′ nuclease probes 207–208
 – formats 208
 – hybridization probes 206–207
RecA gene 20
Reston ebolavirus 237
Reston virus (RESTV) 237, 239, 242
 restriction fragment length polymorphisms
 (RFLPs) 65, 93, 158
 reversed transcription (RT)-PCR 280
 rhesus monkey model 216
Rhipicephalus sanguineus 124, 139
Rhizobium 20
Rhodococcus 149
 ribavirin 221–222
 ribotypes 87, 93
Rickettsia aeschlimanii 129
Rickettsia africae 126, 129, 142
Rickettsia akari 124, 125, 126, 129, 134, 140
Rickettsia australis 124, 140
Rickettsia barbariae 124
Rickettsia bellii 126, 129, 133
Rickettsia canadensis 126, 129, 133
Rickettsiaceae 124, 126
Rickettsia conorii 123, 124, 126, 128, 132, 134,
 136, 139
Rickettsia davousti 124
Rickettsia felis 124, 125, 126, 129, 134, 138,
 140
Rickettsia helvetica 139
Rickettsia honei 140
Rickettsia hoogstraalii 124
Rickettsiales 58, 126
Rickettsia monacensis 139
Rickettsia parkeri 124
Rickettsia peacockii 125, 139
Rickettsia prowazekii 123, 124, 125, 126, 127,
 128, 131, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142
Rickettsia raoultii 124, 138
Rickettsia rickettsii 123, 124, 126, 128, 136,
 139
Rickettsia sibirica 124, 129, 134
Rickettsia sibirica mongolotimonae 124, 129,
 137
Rickettsia slovacica 124, 138
Rickettsia species 123–124, 129
 – characteristics 124–125
 – clinical guidelines 320
 – decontamination 319
 – diagnosis 130
 – – clinical 130–131
 – – laboratory 131–134
 – disinfection 319
 – epidemiology 138–142, 141
 – pathogenesis 134–136, 135
 – – clinical and pathological findings
 136–138
 – phylogenetic classification of 126
 – – ancestral group 129–130
 – – spotted fever group (SFG) 128–129

- Rickettsia* species (contd.)
- – transitional group (TRG) 129
 - – typhus fever group (TFG) 126–128
 - prevention 319
 - prophylaxis 319
 - protection 318
 - treatment 320
 - Rickettsia typhi* 124, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 134, 136, 137, 139, 140
 - Rickettsiae* 126
 - rickettsioses. *See Rickettsia* species
 - Rift Valley fever virus (RVFV) 263
 - characteristics 263–264
 - clinical and pathological findings in humans 265
 - decontamination 355
 - diagnosis and surveillance 267–268
 - disinfection 354–355
 - epidemiology 264–265
 - pathogenesis 266–267
 - prevention 355
 - prophylaxis and treatment 265–266
 - protection 354
 - treatment 356
 - RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) 274, 275
 - Rochalimaea* 126
 - Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) 123, 124, 128, 137, 138
 - rpmE*-tRNA^{fMet} intergenic spacer 134
- S**
- 16S rRNA gene sequence 132
 - Sabiá virus 214
 - Salmonella enterica* 159
 - saspB* gene 10
 - sca1* gene 133
 - sca4* gene 134
 - sca* gene 125, 132
 - scotochromogens 150
 - scrub typhus group (STG) 126
 - Seoul virus (SEOUV) 273
 - SEOV 276, 277
 - septicemic plague 94
 - serological investigations 11
 - serum agglutination test 39
 - shell vial technique 59
 - single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) 31, 159
 - single nucleotide repeat (SNR) analysis 11
 - sin nombre virus (SNV) 273, 276
 - Siphonaptera* 103
 - small cell variants (SCVs) 58, 62
 - small pox. *See* orthopoxviruses
 - smears 151–152
 - Spermophilus beecheyii* 107
 - Spermophilus variegatus* 107
 - spoligotyping 162–163
 - spotted fever group (SFG) 128–129
 - Sudan ebolavirus* 237
 - Sudan virus (SUDV) 237, 240, 242, 243
 - sylvatic plague 99
- T**
- tabardillo* 126
 - Tai Forest ebolavirus 237
 - Tai Forest virus (TAFV) 237, 239, 242
 - Thogotovirus* 175
 - Thottapalayam virus (TPMV) 276
 - thrombocytopenia 218
 - tick-borne lymphadenopathy (TIBOLA) 137
 - ticks 123, 124, 125, 128–129, 134, 136, 137, 139, 140, 142
 - Tospovirus* 273
 - transitional group (TRG) 125, 126, 129
 - tuberculin skin test (TST) 155, 156–157
 - tuberculosis. *See Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - tul4* gene 73
 - tularemia. *See Francisella tularensis*
 - tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha 155
 - type III secretion system (TTSS) 91
 - typhus exanthematicus* 126
 - typhus fever group (TFG) 126–128
- U**
- ulcers 40, 41
 - United States Plague (USP) vaccine. *See* “Army Vaccine”
- V**
- vaccinia virus (VACV) 201, 203
 - variable number tandem repeats (VNTRs) 11, 30, 93, 162, 163, 165
 - variola virus (VARV) 201–202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209
 - decontamination 335
 - disinfection 334–335
 - prevention 335
 - protection 334
 - treatment 336–337
 - vaccination 335–336
 - Venezuelan hemorrhagic fever 217
 - viral hemorrhagic fevers (VHFs) 239, 245, 253
 - viral ribonucleoprotein (vRNP) 176
 - viral RNA (vRNA) 176, 181
 - virulence plasmids
 - pXO1 8

- pXO2 9
- Vulpes velox* 109

- w**
- Wolbachiae* 126

- x**
- Xenospylla cheopis* 102, 103, 106, 107, 128, 140

- y**
- yersiniabactin* 86
- Yersinia enterocolitica* 25, 26, 88, 89
- Yersinia microtus* 92
- Yersinia pestis* 85–89, 159
 - as biological weapon 97–98
 - characteristics
 - – chromosomal virulence genes 90–91
 - – microbiology 89
 - – molecular typing 92–93
 - – variants 92
 - – virulence markers and pathogenesis 89–90
 - clinical and pathological signs 93–95
 - clinical guidelines 315
- decontamination 313
- diagnosis 95–96
 - – confirmed and suspected patient isolation 96
 - – vaccine 97
- disinfection 312, 313
- epidemiology 98–99
 - – classical plague cycle 107–109
 - – current plague distribution 99–100
 - – flea biology 102–104
 - – historical perspective 100–102
 - – plague transmission mechanism by fleas 105–107
- prevention 313
- prophylaxis 314, 315
- protection 312
- treatment 314–315
- Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* 88, 89, 93, 97
- yopM* gene 91
- yp48* gene 93
- yst* gene 90

- z**
- Zaire ebolavirus* 237
- zoonotic virus. *See* hantavirus
- Zygodontomys brevicauda* 214

