

A pathogen detector, similar to a smoke detector or a carbon monoxide detector would monitor for dangerous organisms in the air and detect release of known pathogens.



http://farm3.static.flickr.com/2387/2104157944_8521f42647.jpg

Pathogen Detector: Importance

- necessity for a detector in public areas
- response to dispersion of pathogens in the air
- reduction of casualties



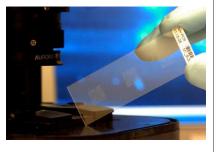
http://news-service.stanford.edu/news/2005/april20/gifs/anthrax.jpg



- Prompt response → reduces the efficiency of the attacks
- Harder to execute → fewer attempts
- Bottom-up response to attack

Pathogen Detector: Competition

- Microarray of markers for known pathogens (smallpox, anthrax, etc.)
 - Biochip systemdeveloped at ArgonneNational Lab
- biosystem easier to upgrade - no need for complete replacement



http://www.wired.com/science/discoveries/multimedia/2006/11/72149



- Known: pathogen detectors exist and are possible
- Unknowns:
 - number of required detectors in infrastructure
 - · balance of economic maintainability and safety
 - maintainability:
 - · stable population?
 - · ease of/need for replacement?
 - upgradeability of biosystem vs. durability of microarray chips?

Idea 2: Biofilter

Many pathogens spread and infect healthy people by traveling through air.



http://www.grnleafinc.com/Catalog/Strainers/Strainer_Steel.jpg



- Air circulation for:
 - Quarantine locations
 - Disease free shelters
- General decontamination of air

Biofilter: Impact

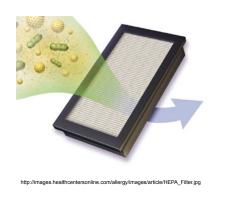
- Long-lasting shelters and quarantine locations
- Isolation of pathogencontaminated locations from general population
- Pathogen-proof masks
- General decontamination of air



http://www.otherlandtoys.co.uk/images/vaderSup800.jpg







Biofilter:

Knowns and Unknowns

- Unknown:
 - lack of pathogens effect on human immune system
 - Mutability
 - Effectiveness
 - · degradation or trapping?
 - · in large spaces
 - When to replace
- Unknown: what happens if you get a virus that infects the bacteria in the filter, breaking the filter, and the same virus can hurt humans?



It takes months or years to develop a vaccine for a known pathogen using codon deoptimization.



http://info.med.yale.edu/eph/eip/pictures/VACCINE.jpg

Vaccine: Importance

- Vaccines reduce the spread of viruses
- Prevent one outbreak from becoming pandemic
- Technology would be a deterrent
 - fewer attempts at bioterrorism



http://www.chse.louisville.edu/graphics/bioterrorism.jp



- Limits infection radius
- Prompt response to new pathogen (natural or manufactured)



Vaccine: Competition

- Other vaccine manufacturing methods
- Post-exposure medical treatment
- Immune system boosters (Airborne, multivitamins, Echinacea)



- - This process works (polio vaccine)
 - Useful with or without terrorism
- Unknowns:
 - Will this process yield effective vaccines?
 - How fast does a response have to be?
 - Ensuring that vaccines are not too virulent