**Topic Collection: Bioterrorism**

Bioterrorism can result in mass casualties, significant spread of disease, and unease within the medical community and the community at large. These types of incidents call for collaboration and specific planning and response interventions. The resources in this Topic Collection highlight recent research, promising practices, and model procedures for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from an act of bioterror.

*This ASPR TRACIE Topic Collection is in the process of being developed and comprehensively reviewed. If you have resources to recommend for inclusion in this Topic Collection, specifically illustrative examples, plans, tools or templates, please email your recommendations to askasprtracie@hhs.gov.*


This downloadable PDF serves as a quick reference guide for medical personnel in the field. The authors provide information on the following threats: nuclear, radiological hazards, biological, chemical, and lasers/radiofrequency.


This article highlights recommendations developed by the Working Group on Civilian Biodefense regarding a terrorist event featuring the release of botulinum toxin. The group provides a list of symptoms and treatment suggestions.


These standards can help responder agencies build operational guidelines for the preparedness for, response to, and recovery from a potential bio threat agent.


These guidelines to help "first-arriving" emergency service personnel respond to potential bioterror events that involve suspicious letters, packages or containers.

The author reviews the historical literature and anecdotal evidence on plague transmission and discusses how simple protective measures can reduce the risk of infection.


The authors examined the cost-effectiveness of a response to an anthrax attack based on pre- and post-attack prophylaxis and/or vaccination. Their results indicated that post-attack antibiotic prophylaxis and vaccination of all exposed people would be the most cost-effective response strategy for a large-scale anthrax attack.


The author defines infectious disease disasters and highlights the need for specialized emergency planning and response, particularly for infection preventionists.


This plan contains the following sections: command, plans section (by unit), operations section, logistics, and finance. Four annexes that focus on different threats are included, as are sample forms and other appendices.

University of Nebraska Medical Center. (2008). Administration of a DuoDote™ Autoinjector. (Video.)

This video shows the proper way to use the Duo Dote auto injector to treat mild and severe exposure to Organophosphate insecticides or nerve agents.