

Twitter Thread by Billy Bostickson ■■■&■ ■



Billy Bostickson ■■■&■ ■

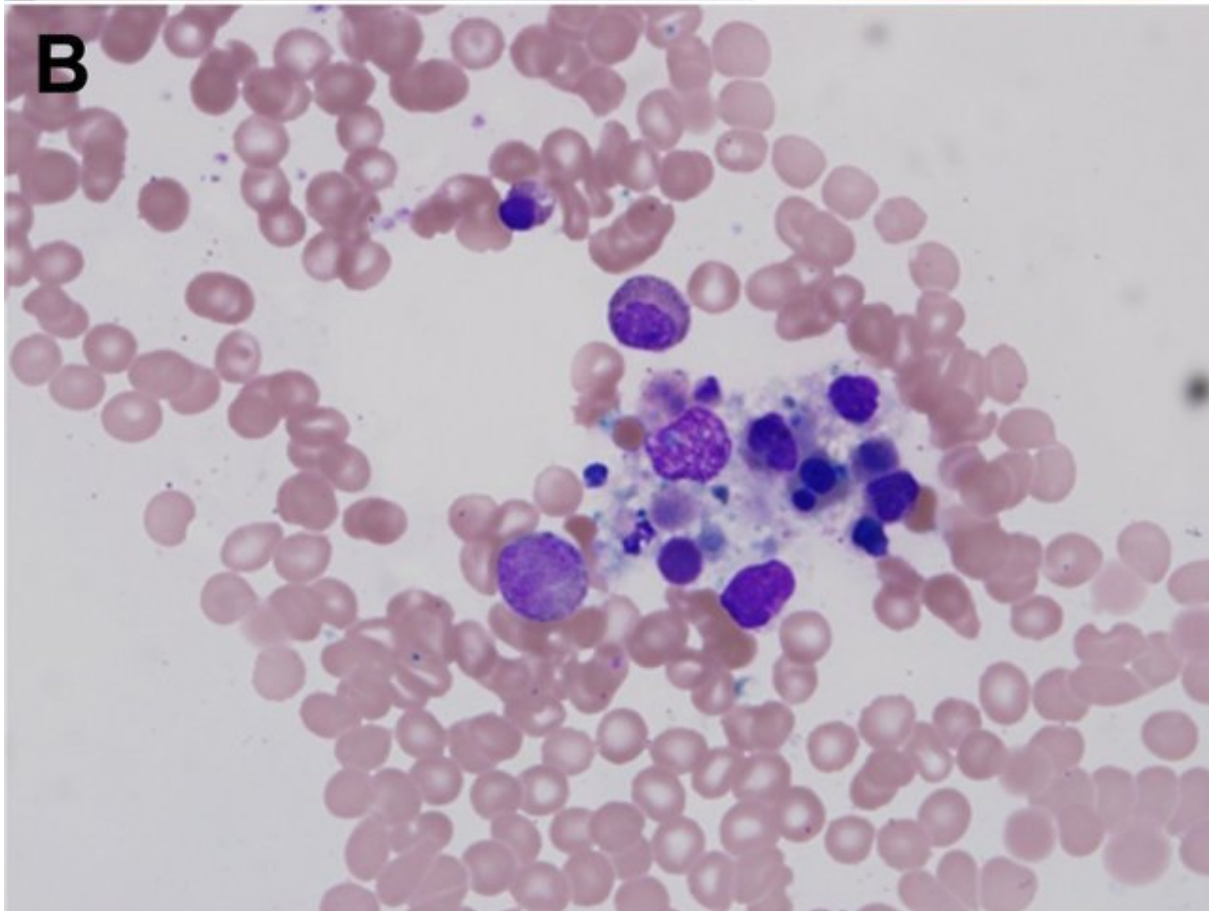
[@BillyBostickson](#)



1. Uncle Sham's sticky fingers?

Neither the name of the biologist nor what "program" she was working for when this happened in 2012 was ever

2. Maculopapular eruption observed on the back and arms of 25-year-old female wildlife biologist infected with a novel paramyxovirus related to rubula-like viruses isolated from fruit bats



3. Sosuga Virus

In 2012, a female wildlife biologist experienced fever, malaise, headache, generalized myalgia and arthralgia, neck stiffness, and a sore throat shortly after returning to the United States from a 6-week field expedition to South Sudan and Uganda.

4. She was hospitalized, after which a maculopapular rash developed and became confluent. When the patient was discharged from the hospital on day 14, arthralgia and myalgia had improved, oropharynx ulcerations had healed, the rash had resolved without desquamation

5. blood counts & hepatic enzyme levels returned to reference levels. After several known suspect pathogens were ruled out as the cause of her illness, deep sequencing & metagenomics analysis revealed a novel paramyxovirus related to rubula-like viruses isolated from fruit bats

6. But all we know is this:

"During the summer of 2012, a 25-year-old female wildlife biologist participated in a 6-week field expedition to South Sudan and Uganda, where she traveled to remote rural areas collecting bats and rodents for ecologic research"

7. Novel Paramyxovirus Associated with Severe Acute Febrile Disease, South Sudan and Uganda, 2012

<https://t.co/RCMNVNJoTS>

More evidence of PREDICT/DTRA/DARPA Prophecy Project/One Health/UC Davis/Ecohealth collaboration in identifying HPVs and transporting them back to the USA.

Novel Paramyxovirus Associated with Severe Acute Febrile Disease, South Sudan and Uganda, 2012

César G. Albariño, Michael Foltzer, Jonathan S. Towner, Lory A. Rowe, Shelley Campbell, Carlos M. Jaramillo, Brian H. Bird, DeeAnn M. Reeder, Megan E. Vodzak, Paul Rota, Maureen G. Metcalfe, Christina F. Spiropoulou, Barbara Knust, Joel P. Vincent, Michael A. Frace, Stuart T. Nichol, Pierre E. Rollin, and Ute Ströher[✉]

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Abstract

Go to: 

In 2012, a female wildlife biologist experienced fever, malaise, headache, generalized myalgia and arthralgia, neck stiffness, and a sore throat shortly after returning to the United States from a 6-week field expedition to South Sudan and Uganda. She was hospitalized, after which a maculopapular rash developed and became confluent. When the patient was discharged from the hospital on day 14, arthralgia and myalgia had improved, oropharynx ulcerations had healed, the rash had resolved without desquamation, and blood counts and hepatic enzyme levels were returning to reference levels. After several known suspect pathogens were ruled out as the cause of her illness, deep sequencing and metagenomics analysis revealed a novel paramyxovirus related to rubula-like viruses isolated from fruit bats.

8. The above paper can be used as a springboard to examine the 18 researchers' publications for evidence of gain of function work on pathogens shipped to US labs

1. Michael Foltzer

<https://t.co/p5DQeCgRel>

Patients are sometimes exposed to the blood of health care workers (HCWs) while receiving medical care. No national guidelines exist that authoritatively articulate the responsibility of HCWs infected with a potentially transmissible bloodborne pathogen (BBP). Geisinger Health System crafted and implemented a policy delineating the responsibilities of an HCW in the event of accidental blood exposure of a patient, specifically addressing HCWs known to be infected with a BBP. In 2008, a multidisciplinary group convened to review available published resources from the American Medical Association, specialty society positions, state and national guidelines, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Society for Healthcare Epidemiology, as well as selected commentaries. A policy was crafted and enacted within a large integrated health care system that provided clear guidelines and responsibilities for HCWs who are either infected with a BBP or expose patients to blood in the course of providing medical care. This policy balances the rights of both patients and providers. The resources to devise policies regarding BBP exposure to patients are available but require distillation of complex scientific data and social and/or legal opinion or precedent. We offer Geisinger Health System's policy as a workable and readily accessible model that defines the obligations of providers to protect patients in the event of a BBP exposure.

9. Joel Vincent (Atlanta CDC)

<https://t.co/qLCk1Ct26M>

reverse genetics system for recombinant Marburg virus derived from a bat isolate

<https://t.co/UmgjSqPKD1>

luciferase-based reverse genetics systems for identifying inhibitors of Marburg & Ebola viruses

<https://t.co/FiQYfM1LGe>

Recent investigations have shown the Egyptian fruit bat (*Rousettus aegyptiacus*) to be a natural reservoir for marburgviruses. To better understand the life cycle of these viruses in the natural host, a new reverse genetics system was developed for the reliable rescue of a Marburg virus (MARV) originally isolated directly from a *R. aegyptiacus* bat (371Bat). To develop this system, the exact terminal sequences were first determined by 5' and 3' RACE, followed by the cloning of viral proteins NP, VP35, VP30 and L into expression plasmids. Novel conditions were then developed to efficiently replicate virus mini-genomes followed by the construction of full-length genomic clones from which recombinant wild type and GFP-containing MARVs were rescued. Surprisingly, when these recombinant MARVs were propagated in primary human macrophages, a dramatic difference was found in their ability to grow and to elicit anti-viral cytokine responses.

10. Megan Elaine Vodzak

Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute

Research Specialist/PREDICT

<https://t.co/CSqMCGn5Ud>

Recently Discovered Pathogenic Paramyxovirus, Sosuga Virus, is Present in Rousettus aegyptiacus Fruit Bats in Uganda

<https://t.co/77PmvW0bfq>

