

Appendix E: Additional Readings for Students and Instructors

M.J. Peterson

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Additional Readings

For Students and Instructors

Martin Enserink, "SARS in China: China's Missed Chance," *Science* vol 301, # 5631 (2003).

Abstract: "Aggressive public health measures helped bring SARS under control, but Chinese scientists lost a unique opportunity to shine. Now, they're trying to make up for it."

R.F. Breiman et al. "The Role of China in the quest to define and control severe acute respiratory syndrome," *Emerg, Infect. Dis.* 9(9):1037-41 (2003).

Abstract: "Discusses the role of China in the quest to define and control severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Emergence of SARS-associated coronavirus in humans; Natural history of epidemic; Outcomes of infection."

Christophe Fraser, Steven Riley, Roy M. Anderson, and Neil M. Ferguson. "Factors that make an infectious disease outbreak controllable" *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the USA*; 101:6146-6151;

Abstract: "The aim of this study is to identify general properties of emerging infectious agents that determine the likely success of two simple public health measures in controlling outbreaks, namely (i) isolating symptomatic individuals and (ii) tracing and quarantining their contacts."

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For Instructors

US General Accounting Office, "Emerging Infectious Diseases: Asian SARS Outbreak challenged International and National Responses" GAO Report 04-564, April 2004

Abstract: "Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) emerged in southern China in November 2002 and spread rapidly along international air routes in early 2003. Asian countries had the most cases (7,782) and deaths (729). SARS challenged Asian health care systems, disrupted Asian economies, and tested the effectiveness of the International Health Regulations. GAO was asked to examine the roles of the World Health Organization (WHO), the U.S. government, and Asian governments (China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan) in responding to SARS; the estimated economic impact of SARS in Asia; and efforts to update the International Health Regulations."

R.M. Anderson et al. "Epidemiology: transmission, dynamics, and control of SARS: the 2002-2003 epidemic," in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* (2004 or 2005) also in A.R. McLean, R.M. May, J. Pettison, and R.A. Weiss, eds., *SARS: A Case Study in Emerging Infections* (Oxford University Press, 2005). Use sections 10.5-10.15 (pp. 62-74 in the OUP version).

Abstract: "This book uses the SARS outbreak as a case study to enumerate the generic issues that must be considered when planning the control of emerging infections. Emerging infections are more than just a current biological fashion: the bitter ongoing experience of AIDS and the looming threat of pandemic influenza teach us that the control of infectious disease is a problem we have not yet solved. Scientists from a broad range of disciplines - biologists, physicians, and policy-makers - all need to prepare. But prepare for what? SARS: A Case Study in Emerging Infections provides an up-to-date and accessible overview of the tasks that must be addressed by a community that wishes to confront emerging infections."

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