


 NATO Science for Peace and Security Series - A:
Chemistry and Biology

Emerging and Endemic Pathogens

 Advances in Surveillance,
Detection and Identification

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Emerging and Endemic Pathogens

Advances in Surveillance, Detection and Identification

Series: NATO Science for Peace and Security Series A: Chemistry and Biology

- Chapters authored by leaders in public health microbiology and epidemiology
- Special emphasis on the Caucasus region
- Recent surveillance studies using the latest molecular diagnostic tools
- Of particular interest to researchers in biological defense and public health

It is a truism among biologists that an organism's phenotype is the product of both its genotype and its environment. An organism's genotype contains the total informational potential of the individual, while its environment shapes the expression of the genotype, influences the rate of mutation and occurrence of modifications, and ultimately determines the likelihood that the genotype (or fractions thereof) will survive into the next generation. In the relationship between host and pathogen, therefore, each forms a part of the environment of the other, mutually influencing the biology of both partners on scales ranging from the life history of individuals to the fate of populations or entire species. Molecular biologists working on problems in pathogenesis generally think of the host organism as the pathogen's environment and perhaps occasionally consider the pathogen as part of the host's environment. However, because "environment" can be defined at many scales, so, too, can phenotypes: if a pathogen, as a species, is considered to exist in a host, as a species, then among its phenotypes is the nature of the pandemic disease it can cause within the host community. The contributors to the proceedings of this NATO Advanced Research Workshop have treated the interplay of environment and genotype in the host-pathogen relationship and its relationship to the problem of emerging infectious disease at both the macroscopic and microscopic/ molecular levels along this continuum of scale (with some human history thrown in at times for good measure).

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