

**Amerikansk diskussion om en ny form av Creutzfelds-Jacobs Sjukdom som misstänks spridas med slam från anslutna slakterier. Här följer en rad inlägg och tidningsuppgifter om CJS, BSE och slam:**

WE'VE already had a mad cow death in Florida . . .  
[http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/cjd/bse\\_cjd\\_qa.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/cjd/bse_cjd_qa.htm)

New Information:

Press Release: CDC and Florida Department of Health investigate a likely case of new variant Creutzfeldt Jakob disease in a U.K. citizen residing in the U.S. April 18, 2002

New Variant CJD: Fact Sheet April 18, 2002

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PRIONS IN SLUDGE? <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/biosolids/nas/complete.pdf> Page 210

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL REPORT ON SLUDGE contains a half a page of speculation acknowledging the concern about prions in sewage sludge. "Animal manure would have no or low concentrations of BSE prions except for wastes from slaughterhouses (WARD ET AL. 1984); however the presence of prions in such wastes is uncertain (EPA 2001).

"The risk of prion transmission to biosolids from animals is low but can increase with the presence of small amounts of neural tissues or placenta coming from slaughter houses. AT PRESENT, there has been little evidence of prion-contaminated manures in the United States."

"Prions are resistant to high temperatures; scrapie prions are inactivated at temperatures of 100 degrees C (212 degrees Fahrenheit). At 121 degrees C, 0.01% of the prions were resistant to thermal inactivation (Rohwer 1984). Prions have been reported to survive boiling and autoclaving (D>M> Taylor et al. 1999; EPA 2001)."

"Prion survival at increased temperatures coupled with chemical or biological treatment associated with biosolids processing has not been studied, nor are data available to directly assess prion survival through sewage-sludge treatment processes."

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PRIONS IN FECES? Colorado wildlife experts say probably yes.

[http://www.coloradowildlife.org/advocacy/article\\_detail.asp?article\\_id=460](http://www.coloradowildlife.org/advocacy/article_detail.asp?article_id=460)

Although we don't know precisely how CWD is transmitted among deer and elk, the agent is probably shed in feces, saliva, and perhaps urine. In addition, contaminated environments likely play a role in epidemics and the recurrence of disease in some situations - in some cases, the CWD agent apparently persisted in heavily contaminated environments for years after all infected deer or elk had been removed.

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**PRIONS ARE INFECTIOUS AND HIGHLY RESISTANT TO INACTIVATION**

Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies are caused by a unique infectious agent called a prion, composed of a proteinaceous material devoid of detectable amounts of nucleic acid. Prions are unusually resistant to standard means of inactivation, including formaldehyde, ethanol and UV radiation. However, they can be inactivated by fresh household bleach, 1.0M sodium hydroxide (NaOH), 4.0M guanidine reagents, phenol and autoclaving. Procedures involving brain tissue from patients with neurological degenerative disorders (such as CJD

and Alzheimer's disease) pose special challenges in reducing potential exposure to prions; such material should be handled with at least the same precautions as HIV+ or HBV+ human tissue.

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<http://www.organicconsumers.org/madcow/mad12901.cfm>

-- According to the World Health Organization, tainted protein feed made from carcasses of sick animals spread BSE in Europe. The feed was sold all over the world, even after Britain imposed a domestic ban on it in 1988. Also, potentially contaminated European meat products were imported to the U.S. well into the '90s.

Prions are a hardy lot, able to withstand radiation, temperatures of 600F [600 degrees Celsius, which is over a thousand degrees Fahrenheit--BSE coordinator], and standard hospital disinfection. In Europe, policies that underestimated the threat have proven disastrous. "It reminds me of the early days of HIV, when the blood industry wouldn't do anything," says Michael Hansen, who analyzes U.S. prion disease policies for the Consumers Union. "If you want to forestall disaster, you have to take a precautionary approach," he says.

While bad feed is blamed for spreading BSE, scientists believe prions from CWD and the sheep disease scrapie CAN BE SHED THROUGH MUCUS AND FECES, THUS INFECTING THE LAND.

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<http://www.biogasworks.com/Index/Odor,%20Pathogens%20&%20AD.htm>

What is remarkable about prions is that they behave as infectious agents, but they are 100 times smaller than viruses and their mechanism of replication is unclear.[8] The incubation period is extremely long, lasting several years to perhaps as many as 30 years in humans. Hence, the time between infection and disease outbreak makes it extremely difficult to spot the source of infection. Prions are extremely stable even under severe heat or chemical stress. Field trials showed that prions CAN SURVIVE AS LONG AS 6 YEARS. The most secure way to destroy prions is either by incineration or by sterilization at 3 times atmospheric pressure and 270°F for 20 minutes.[9]

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[www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/cwd/papers/progress\\_report.pdf](http://www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/cwd/papers/progress_report.pdf)

"Because we believe that feces is likely to be a major route of excretion of the CWD agent, mule deer fawns are being hand raised at a non-CWD endemic facility for exposure to feces from the experimentally inoculated deer. This will allow us to gather data on the potential for fecal shedding in advance of the results from the transgenic mice."

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THERE HAVE BEEN DEATHS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY OF HUNTERS WHO ATE GAME INFECTED WITH CWD

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<http://www.ecomall.com/activism/rachel70.htm>

Dr. Gibbs concluded, "Susceptibility of cattle to scrapie further suggests the possibility that sporadic cases of BSE [mad cow disease] may have occurred in the United States under the clinical picture of the downer cow syndrome...."[11]

After Gibbs confirmed that the Mission, Texas cows had indeed died of a TSE, the U.S. Department of Agriculture repeated the experiments at Ames, Iowa under the direction of Randall Cutlip.[12] Dr. Cutlip described the results: "All calves kept longer than one year

became severely lethargic and demonstrated clinical signs of motor neuron dysfunction that were manifest as progressive stiffness, posterior paresis [partial paralysis], general weakness, and permanent recumbency [lying down]." In other words, cows infected with a sheep TSE had all the signs and symptoms of downer cows.

Thus Hansen argues, there is considerable evidence that a TSE has been present in some U.S. cattle for several decades.

But if mad cow disease is already present in some number of cows in the U.S., where are the human victims? People should be getting some form of CJD [Creutzfeld-Jakob disease], and this disease is thought to be vary rare and not increasing in the U.S. population. So where are the victims?

Hansen argues that CJD may be more prevalent in the U.S. population than is presently thought. The official figures say that CJD is exceptionally rare --one case in every million people. In the U.S. this would mean there are 250 CJD cases at any given time. Hansen points to two studies in which people diagnosed with Alzheimer's were examined after death. In one study, among 54 presumed Alzheimer's victims, 3 (or 5.5%) were found to actually have CJD.[13] A Yale University study of 46 victims of Alzheimer's found that 6 (or 13%) actually died of CJD, not Alzheimer's.[14] There are 2 million people with Alzheimer's in the U.S.[8] If 5.5% of them actually have CJD, there are 110,000 cases of CJD in the U.S., not 250 cases. If 13% of the 2 million have CJD, then there are 260,000 cases of CJD in the U.S., not 250. If even 1% of the 2 million had CJD, it would mean there was an epidemic of 20,000 cases of CJD masquerading as Alzheimer's. Thus the FDA's argument that CJD is very rare, and not increasing, needs to be re-examined.

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There is no question that slaughter house/abatoirwastes are discharged to sewage treatment plants around the country. These wastes contribute a significant portion of the parasitic worms which are present in sewage sludge.

If Dr. Gibbs is correct and "downer cows" may in fact be sporadically infected with BSE, and these cows are sent to slaughter houses, then prions may already be present in some sewage sludges.

Prions are highly infectious and extremely difficult to destroy. They undoubtedly survive the lower level of pathogen treatment provided to produce Class B sewage sludge. there is a long latency period both in the infected animal and in the human who becomes infected with BSE. Thus, spreading sewage sludge which may contain prions on cow pastures and cattle grazing lands strikes me as being extremely and unnecessarily risky..

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And if animals infected with CWD shed prions in their feces, . . . is it possible that the Yale study is correct, and people believed to have Alzheimers actually may be infected with CJD and may shed prions in their feces? Can those prions also end up in sewage sludge?

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<http://www.healthresearchbooks.com/articles/fertilizer2.htm>

State of Washington "biosolids" policy is likely contributing to the most ominous food supply disaster looming on the human horizon: Prions. Prions are protein crystals that grow in grain fungi. Prions are nearly indestructible. We are being exposed to prions by eating animals such as cows that eat prion-contaminated grains. We are also being exposed to prions when we eat prion-contaminated grains. Prions are crystals; crystals are attracted to electromagnetic energy; our brains produce electromagnetic energy; prions attracted to our brains cause lesions

called encephalopathies; encephalopathies cause swelling of the brain; swelling of the brain causes dementia.

Having prions in your brain also makes a person more open to suggestions that may be encoded through the transmission of TV and radio waves. Prion disease, which was called "kuru" when it was discovered in the in New Guinea in the early 1960s, is called "mad cow disease" in cattle, "whirling disease" in fish, "scrapie" in pigs and sheep, "wasting disease" in wild game and Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease in people (there is data to show that as many as 200,000 Americans who have been misdiagnosed with Alzheimer's disease may actually be suffering the ravages of prion disease).

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## McDonald's, Wendy's Fall on Mad Cow Case

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By Deborah Cohen

CHICAGO (Reuters) - Shares of McDonald's Corp. <MCD.N>, YUM Brands Inc. <YUM.N> and other U.S. fast-food chains serving beef products fell sharply in morning trade Thursday, after Canadian health officials reported that a Canadian man had died of the human strain of mad cow disease.

The man, who died in a hospital in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, likely contracted the disease in the United Kingdom, Canadian Health officials said. Further details were not immediately available.

The market reacted quickly to news of the death, fearful that mad cow, a fatal brain-wasting disorder that has plagued cattle herds in Britain and other parts of the world, might have entered the North American food supply.

"We are in a very brittle market and any spook is enough to send trigger-happy investors to the exits," said U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray restaurant analyst Allan Hickok. "However, there are no known cases of origin in the Western hemisphere, especially in the United States."

The man, who has not been identified, died from a strain of the disease known as new variant Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (vCJD). The disease is believed to be contracted by eating beef infected with mad cow, or Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.

Shares of major U.S. chains McDonald's, Taco Bell parent YUM! Brands, No. 3 U.S. U.S. hamburger maker Wendy's International Inc. <WEN.N> and steak chain Outback Steakhouse Inc. <OSI.N> were all sharply lower in early trade on the New York Stock Exchange, before modestly recovering.

Oak Brook, Illinois-based McDonald's, a member of Dow Jones Industrial Average, fell more than 5 percent to \$22.10 from a close of \$23.36 Wednesday. The shares were off 56 cents, or nearly 3 percent, to \$22.80 at late morning.

"I think any correlation is pure speculation," McDonald's spokesman Anna Rozenich told

Reuters. "This has nothing to do with McDonald's. We strongly urge anyone from jumping to conclusions on pure speculation."

U.S. cattle future prices at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange live cattle futures opened lower before the news, then weakened slightly before bouncing back. Prices at mid-morning were about one-half cent lower to 64.05 cents per pound.

"The only way that it would be a market factor was if he (the man) ate some beef in Canada and got sick," said Chuck Levitt, a livestock analyst with Alaron Trading Corp. The United States has prohibited the feeding of meat and bone meal products to cattle herds since 1997, a practice believed to contribute to the spread of the disease.

The U.S. Agriculture Department said on Thursday it was awaiting further details from the Canadian government on the case. No case of BSE had before been identified in the United States or Canada. About 115 cases have been reported in Europe, mostly in Britain.