Greetings FDA,

Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease Guidance Topic of Feb. 20 TSE Cmte.
[Committee Meeting on February 20, 2003]

my name is Terry S. Singeltary Sr., and i lost my mother
to hvCJD, one of six known phenotypes of sporadic CJD.
i would like to observe this meeting or participate,
but have no financial means to do so with. i am disabled
from neck injury. anyway, i am not sure if a waiver of
fees is possible? i belong to several groups trying to
track the true extent of CJDs and trying to find the truth.
with CJDs not being reportable but only in a handful of
states, and the fact there is no CJD Questionnaire being
issued to victims and their families that asks any questions
pertaining to route and source, i think to track tainted
blood will be futile. i had a major neck surgery in 2001 (3rd),
and not _one_ question pertaining to CJD/TSE on any paperwork
(and damn near died from MRSA after refusing blood and
cadaver bone for fear of risk of CJD/TSEs, go figure,
7 weeks vancomycin via PIC long-line straight to heart).
luckily i had informed my neurosurgeon and he did use some
disposable instruments and a bone grinder that would not
be used again. i would like to submit my concerns on the
vcJD _only_ theory as being a total mistake, and that no one
knows just how many strains are actually linked to tainted meat
and the oral route (one of many potential routes). Asante/Collinge
et al have major findings on sporadic CJD, why in the hell is
this not making big news in the USA? ($$$)
the fact that with the new findings from Collinge et al,
that BSE transmission to the 129-methionine genotype can lead
to an alternate phenotype which is indistinguishable from
type 2 PrPSc, the commonest sporadic CJD, i only ponder how
many of the sporadic CJDs in the USA are tied to this alternate
phenotype? these new findings are very serious, and should have
a major impact on the way sporadic CJDs are now treated as opposed
to the vcJD that was thought to be the only TSE tied to ingesting
beef, in the medical/surgical arena. these new findings should have
a major impact on the way sporadic CJD is ignored, and should now be
moved to the forefront of research as with vcJD/nvCJD. the USA has
many TSEs, the USA lacks sufficient testing for TSEs in cattle, and
the USA still refuses to rapid TSE test USA cattle in sufficient
numbers to find, when the late Dr. Richard Marsh had proven that mink had gone down with a TSE (TME), from being fed on 95%+ downer cattle. The GAO has also warned the industry and the FDA that the ruminant-to-ruminant feed ban has to significantly improved if they expect to keep BSE/TSEs out of USA cattle. Scrapie has increased significantly, and CWD is spreading. With the titre of infectivity for lethal dose getting smaller (.1 gram lethal), seems the risk of transmission through various potential routes and sources are rising. All this should warrant CJD/TSEs in humans in the USA to be made reportable on a National bases immediately, and a CJD questionnaire to all CJD/TSE victims and their families. To flounder on these two very important issues, will only allow the agent to spread further...

-------- Original Message -------- Subject: re-BSE prions propagate as either variant CJD-like or sporadic CJD Date: Thu, 28 Nov 2002 10:23:43 -0000 From: "Asante, Emmanuel A" <e.asante@ic.ac.uk> To: "flounder@wt.net" <flounder@wt.net>

Dear Terry,

I have been asked by Professor Collinge to respond to your request. I am a Senior Scientist in the MRC Prion Unit and the lead author on the paper. I have attached a pdf copy of the paper for your attention. Thank you for your interest in the paper.

In respect of your first question, the simple answer is, yes. As you will find in the paper, we have managed to associate the alternate phenotype to type 2 PrPSc, the commonest sporadic CJD. It is too early to be able to claim any further sub-classification in respect of Heidenhain variant CJD or Vicky Rimmer's version. It will take further studies, which are on-going, to establish if there are sub-types to our initial finding which we are now reporting. The main point of the paper is that, as well as leading to the expected new variant CJD phenotype, BSE transmission to the 129-methionine genotype can lead to an alternate phenotype which is indistinguishable from type 2 PrPSc.

I hope reading the paper will enlighten you more on the subject. If I can be of any further assistance please to not hesitate to ask. Best wishes.

Emmanuel Asante
<<Asante et al 2002.pdf>>

Dr. Emmanuel A Asante MRC Prion Unit & Neurogenetics Dept. Imperial College School of Medicine (St. Mary's) Norfolk Place, LONDON W2 1PG Tel: +44 (0)20 7594 3794 Fax: +44 (0)20 7706 3272 email: e.asante@ic.ac.uk (until 9/12/02)
New e-mail: e.asante@prion.ucl.ac.uk (active from now)

i have posted full text copy of the above data here;
STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: BSE was passaged through macaque monkeys and then adapted to the prosimian microcebe (Microcebus murinus). Brain homogenate and buffy coat from an affected microcebe were separately inoculated intracerebrally into three healthy microcebes (two animals received brain and one received buffy coat).

RESULTS: All three inoculated microcebes became ill after incubation periods of 16 to 18 months. Clinical, histopathologic, and immunocytologic features were similar in each of the recipients.
CONCLUSION: Buffy coat from a symptomatic microcebe infected 17 months earlier with BSE contained the infectious agent. This observation represents the first documented transmission of BSE from the blood of an experimentally infected primate, which in view of rodent buffy coat infectivity precedents and the known host range of BSE is neither unexpected nor cause for alarm.


Transmission of prion diseases by blood transfusion

Nora Hunter,1 James Foster,1 Angela Chong,1 Sandra McCutcheon,2 David Parnham,1 Samantha Eaton,1 Calum MacKenziel and Fiona Houston2

see full text;


1: J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1994 Jun;57(6):757-8 Related Articles, Help Links

Transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease to a chimpanzee by electrodes contaminated during neurosurgery.


Laboratory of Central Nervous System Studies, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Stereotactic multicontact electrodes used to probe the cerebral cortex of a middle aged woman with progressive dementia were previously implicated in the accidental transmission of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) to two younger patients. The diagnoses of CJD have been confirmed for all three cases. More than two years after their last use in humans, after three cleanings and repeated sterilisation in ethanol and formaldehyde vapour, the electrodes were implanted in the cortex of a chimpanzee. Eighteen months later the animal became ill with CJD. This finding serves to re-emphasise the potential danger posed by reuse of instruments contaminated with the agents of spongiform encephalopathies, even after scrupulous attempts to clean them.

PMID: 8006664


we have taken this agent too lightly for decades in the USA. we must act now, and we must act with all human/animal TSEs...
TSS

Terry S. Singeltary Sr.
P.O. Box 42 Bacliff,
Texas USA 77518
<flounder@wt.net>

CJD WATCH

http://www.fortunecity.com/healthclub/cpr/349/part1cjd.htm

CJD Watch/NEWS message board

http://disc.server.com/Indices/167318.html

TSS