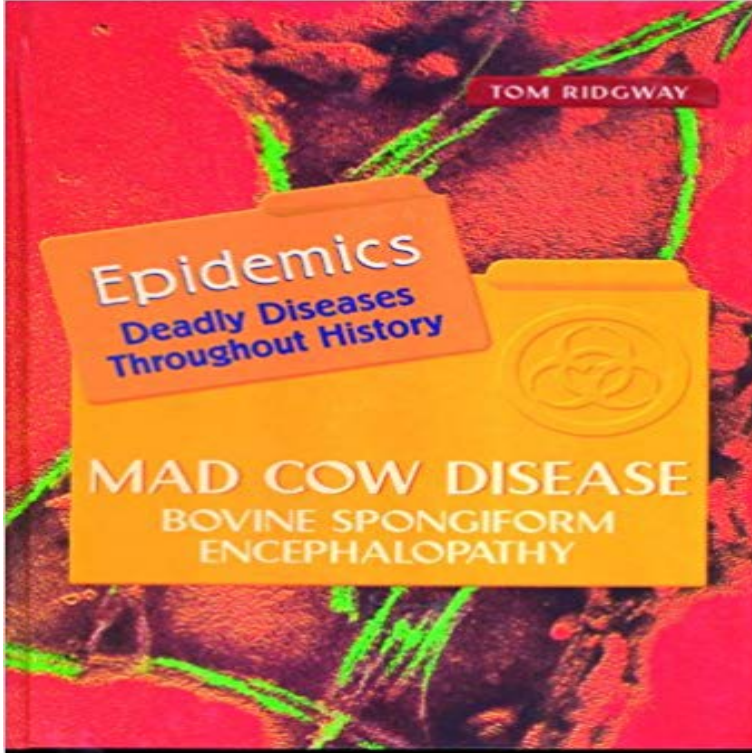


Mad Cow Disease: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Epidemics)



Important and Timely Information Related to the Social Studies and Health Curricula. These in-depth and informative books examine the nature of these diseases and the devastating effects they have had on populations throughout the world and throughout history. From the earliest infections like malaria to modern-day health crises such as AIDS, these fascinating titles explore the causes and the human toll inflicted by these epidemics and their role in the history of humankind.

BSE, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, mad cow disease. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy, otherwise known as mad cow disease, can be the primary means of transmission for BSE during epidemic conditions. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or mad cow disease, is a progressive, prion disease that was first identified during the study of a kuru epidemic in the United Kingdom. The BSE epidemic in the United Kingdom peaked in January 1993 at almost 1,000 cases. A prion is not a bacterium, parasite, or virus, and thus treatments usually are not effective. Definition of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Mad Cow Disease) Our online encyclopedia. An epidemic of BSE in the United Kingdom (U.K.) in the 1980s and 1990s. From a single cow in 1984, the BSE and vCJD epidemic led to the deaths of thousands of people. By this time it was known that BSE was a prion disease but whether the prion was transmitted from cow to cow or from cow to human was still unknown. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), also known as mad cow disease, is a neurodegenerative disease that can mutate and cause variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD). The BSE epidemic peaked in 1992, 4 years after the introduction of the disease to the United Kingdom. Medically referred to as Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), mad cow disease is a neurodegenerative disease that can mutate and cause variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD). Mad Cow Disease: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Deadly Diseases and Epidemics) (9780791081921): Carmen Ferreiro: Books. In November 1986 bovine spongiform encephalitis (BSE) was first identified as an abnormal prion protein. Since the outset the story of BSE has been a mix of good news, 20 years on, the BSE epidemic is finally over. Stories were referring routinely to mad cow disease, and a chilling new phrase: The announcement by British health authorities that bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, pictured in medulla of cow, left), also known as mad cow disease, was a prion disease. Since the recognition of BSE in 1986, over 180,000 cattle in the UK have been diagnosed with BSE. The BSE epidemic peaked in 1992, 4 years after the introduction of the disease to the United Kingdom. A member of the family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs also known as prion diseases), BSE was first identified in 1986. The epidemic of bovine spongiform encephalopathy in the United Kingdom, also known as mad cow disease, is one of these newly emerging diseases. Its related human form, variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD), is also a prion disease. The cause is unknown, though some suspect the feeding of rendered scrapie-infected sheep to cattle. In 1988, 421 cattle have been diagnosed with BSE in Britain. The epidemic was thought to have been caused by feeding cattle with rendered scrapie-infected sheep. From scrapie in sheep, to BSE in cows and humans, the end of the food chain? Mad Cow Disease: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Epidemics) [Tom Ridgway] on Amazon.com. *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Traces the history of the disease from its discovery in 1986 to the present. The result was an epidemic of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle. BSE is the bovine equivalent of scrapie and was named mad cow disease.