



Review Article

## Bioterrorism: An Emerging Global Threat

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Received: 02 September 2024

Accepted: 16 October 2024

Epub Ahead of Print:  
25 November 2024

Published: 06 March 2025

**DOI**

10.25259/DJIGIMS\_26\_2024

**Quick Response Code**



### ABSTRACT

Bioterrorism, the intentional release of harmful biological agents, poses a growing global threat that transcends historical precedents and theoretical concerns. In today's interconnected world, a bioterrorist attack could have devastating consequences, ranging from mass casualties to economic disruption and political instability. The historical use of biological agents in warfare, such as the distribution of smallpox-infected blankets or the 2001 anthrax attacks, underscores the enduring nature of this threat. Advances in biotechnology, while enhancing our defensive capabilities, also present new risks, as the same technologies can be misused to create deadly pathogens. Addressing bioterrorism requires global collaboration, robust biosecurity measures, and continuous vigilance to detect, prevent, and respond effectively to potential threats. As bioterrorism evolves alongside technological advancements, it demands a multifaceted and international approach to safeguard public health and security.

**Keywords:** Biological agents, Biotechnology, Bioterror, Bioterrorism, Global preparedness

### INTRODUCTION

The concept of bioterrorism, rooted in the deliberate use of biological agents to cause harm, has transcended science fiction and theoretical discussions to become a stark and unsettling reality in our contemporary world. In today's fast-paced and interconnected global landscape, the repercussions of a bioterrorism attack are far-reaching and severe. The consequences extend beyond the immediate loss of human lives and physical damage to infrastructure. Bioterrorism can destabilize economies, sow fear and panic among populations, strain healthcare systems, and disrupt social and political structures. The very interconnectedness that defines the modern world can amplify the impact of such attacks, making them a concern for nations far beyond their points of origin.<sup>[1]</sup>

To comprehend the gravity of this threat, it is essential to examine its historical context. While bioterrorism is a modern buzzword, it has a dark and unsettling history that stretches back centuries. Instances such as the deliberate distribution of smallpox-infected blankets during conflicts or the Aum Shinrikyo cult's attempts to release anthrax highlight that this threat is not a recent development. Instead, it has evolved and adapted alongside advancements in technology and our understanding of the life sciences. The challenges posed by bioterrorism are multifaceted. They encompass not only the development and distribution of biological weapons but also the detection of such threats, the protection of civilian populations, and the response to potential outbreaks. These challenges, in many cases, surpass the boundaries of national security and require international collaboration and coordination. The intricate nature of this issue demands our collective attention, resources, and expertise to safeguard the safety and security of our interconnected world.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Bioterrorism, the deliberate use of biological agents to inflict harm, fear, and chaos, has a chilling historical background that spans centuries. One of the earliest recorded instances of bioterrorism can be traced back to the 18th century during the French and Indian War. British forces reportedly provided Native Americans with smallpox-contaminated blankets, resulting in significant casualties among indigenous populations.<sup>[3]</sup> This act foreshadowed more sophisticated bioterrorism acts in the modern era. In the latter part of the 20th century, the Aum Shinrikyo cult in Japan carried out one of the most notable bioterror attacks. In 1995, they released sarin gas into the Tokyo subway system, causing multiple deaths and injuring thousands. This event demonstrated how a small, determined group could harness biological agents to inflict harm on a large scale and create widespread panic.<sup>[4]</sup> Another significant incident was the anthrax attacks in the United States in 2001. Letters containing anthrax spores were sent to media outlets and government offices, resulting in several deaths and the contamination of numerous locations. This event not only caused physical harm but also led to a state of fear and uncertainty across the nation.

World War I marked the start of modern military interest in biological warfare, with research into biological weapons by both the Allies and Central Powers. However, there were no large-scale biological attacks during the war. During World War II, Japan's Unit 731 conducted extensive biological warfare research and experimentation, including the use of plague, cholera, and other agents on prisoners and civilians in China. These inhumane experiments contributed to the development of bioterrorism tactics. The Soviet Union also had an extensive bioweapons program during the Cold War. An accidental release of anthrax spores in Sverdlovsk in 1979 resulted in numerous deaths, highlighting the dangers associated with handling such agents. In 1972, the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) was signed, prohibiting the development, production and acquisition of biological weapons. While the BWC has been successful in reducing state-sponsored bioweapons programs, enforcing the agreement remains a challenge. The post-9/11 era heightened concerns about bioterrorism. The anthrax attacks that occurred shortly after the 9/11 attacks underscored the reality that non-state actors could potentially access and use dangerous biological agents.<sup>[2]</sup>

In the 21st century, the potential for bioterrorism remains a global concern. The advent of genetic engineering and synthetic biology raises the specter of bioagents being created or modified for malicious purposes, emphasizing the need for vigilance, international cooperation, and public awareness to mitigate the threat of bioterrorism in the present and future. In conclusion, the historical backdrop of bioterrorism is

marked by a series of disturbing events and developments that have shaped our understanding of this grave threat. While international agreements like the BWC seek to prevent the use of biological agents as weapons, the evolution of bioterrorism underscores the importance of continued vigilance and preparedness in the face of this enduring menace.

## ADVANCES IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

Advances in biotechnology have significantly influenced the landscape of bioterrorism, offering both opportunities and challenges. On the positive side, these advancements have yielded more sophisticated tools for the detection and diagnosis of potential bioterrorist threats, enabling faster responses. The development of vaccines and therapeutics has been accelerated through biotechnological techniques, enhancing our ability to counteract bioterror agents. Furthermore, bioinformatics and data analysis play a vital role in monitoring and predicting threats.

However, biotechnology also brings risks. Synthetic biology and gene-editing technologies raise concerns about the potential creation of custom-designed, highly virulent, or drug-resistant pathogens. The dual-use nature of biotechnology complicates matters, as the same knowledge and techniques can be used for both beneficial and harmful purposes. Striking a balance between scientific progress and security requires stringent regulation and oversight to prevent misuse.

Global collaboration is crucial, as biotechnology advances necessitate international cooperation and information sharing to respond to potential bioterrorism incidents effectively. The BWC and other international agreements are vital in monitoring and regulating biotechnological developments to mitigate the risk of their malicious use. In summary, while biotechnology has bolstered our capacity to combat bioterrorism, it simultaneously demands responsible research practices, vigilant oversight, and a careful balance between scientific openness and security concerns in our modern world.<sup>[5]</sup>

## GLOBAL PREPAREDNESS

Global preparedness for bioterrorism is a critical endeavor that involves a multifaceted approach to mitigate the risks associated with intentional acts of biological threat. To address this complex challenge, international co-operation plays a pivotal role. Countries collaborate through organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), Interpol, and the BWC to share intelligence, resources, and best practices. Intelligence and surveillance agencies monitor potential threats and exchange information to identify and track bioterrorist activities, helping to pre-emptively thwart such acts.

Investment in research and development is another key aspect of preparedness. Governments and organizations dedicate resources to study infectious diseases, develop vaccines, and

create treatments for potential bioterror agents. Strengthening public health systems is crucial; this includes enhancing healthcare infrastructure, disease surveillance capabilities, and emergency response mechanisms to rapidly detect and manage outbreaks. Biosecurity measures are also paramount, which involves tightening security around facilities handling high-risk pathogens and regulating access to them.<sup>[6]</sup>

International agreements, such as the BWC and the International Health Regulations, encourage countries to adhere to norms and practices that prevent bioterrorism. Furthermore, training and exercises are conducted to prepare healthcare workers, first responders, and government agencies for the effective response to bioterrorist events. Information sharing is facilitated between governments, agencies, and organizations, ensuring that critical data is disseminated promptly and effectively. Public awareness campaigns educate the population about bioterrorism risks and how to respond in case of an outbreak.

Global preparedness for bioterrorism is an ongoing, collective effort involving a multitude of stakeholders. It aims to minimize the potentially catastrophic consequences of bioterrorist acts and underscores the importance of international collaboration and a multifaceted approach to address this pressing global security concern.<sup>[7]</sup>

## BIOSECURITY MEASURES

Biosecurity measures are essential in countering the ever-present threat of bioterrorism and promoting international collaboration to address biological risks. First and foremost, thorough risk assessment is imperative, as it allows countries and organizations to identify potential vulnerabilities and understand the gravity of biological threats. This forms the foundation for crafting effective biosecurity strategies.<sup>[8]</sup>

A critical aspect of biosecurity is the implementation of stringent regulations and controls, particularly concerning access to dangerous pathogens, toxins, and biotechnology equipment. These measures aim to prevent unauthorized access and misuse of potentially harmful biological materials. Furthermore, laboratory safety standards must be maintained at the highest level, with secure containment facilities and a well-trained workforce to minimize the risk of accidental release or intentional harm.

Balancing security with information sharing is another crucial dimension of biosecurity. While it is essential to share information on biological threats and emerging diseases, it must be done judiciously to avoid potential misuse. International efforts like the BWC facilitate responsible information exchange while safeguarding sensitive data.<sup>[9]</sup>

International collaboration is pivotal in addressing biological threats effectively. Collaborative research efforts not only

accelerate scientific progress but also foster trust among nations. Early warning systems for disease outbreaks and bioterrorism incidents should be developed and maintained to enable rapid responses. Capacity building in developing nations is essential to ensure that all countries can actively participate in global biosecurity efforts. Participation in international treaties and agreements, such as the BWC and the International Health Regulations, helps establish guidelines and frameworks for addressing biological threats. Furthermore, global disease surveillance, coordinated response plans, and the ability to mount an efficient international response are vital components of a comprehensive biosecurity strategy. In summary, biosecurity measures and international collaboration are intricately linked in the quest to prevent bioterrorism and effectively manage biological threats, requiring a delicate balance between openness and security to foster trust and cooperation among nations.<sup>[10]</sup>

## PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

Bioterrorism presents profound public health implications, encompassing a spectrum of dire consequences that necessitate vigilant preparation and response strategies. Perhaps most alarmingly, bioterrorist acts can unleash highly infectious pathogens, resulting in widespread disease outbreaks with potentially devastating impacts on human health. Mass casualties can overwhelm healthcare systems and infrastructure, exacerbating the challenge of providing adequate care to those affected. Beyond the immediate health crisis, bioterrorism induces psychological distress, sowing fear and panic among the population.

The ramifications extend to economic disruption, affecting productivity, increasing healthcare costs, and potentially causing long-term economic consequences. Public health agencies are tasked with the immense responsibility of swiftly responding to contain the spread of pathogens, distribute vaccines or treatments, and communicate effectively with the public, all amid an atmosphere of uncertainty.<sup>[11]</sup>

Surveillance and preparedness are imperative, requiring enhanced systems to detect and respond promptly to bioterrorism threats. The development of vaccines and maintenance of stockpiles of medical countermeasures are critical to mitigate the impact of such events. Recognizing the global nature of this threat, international collaboration becomes essential to prevent and respond effectively to bioterrorism. Robust legislation and regulation are imperative to prevent unauthorized access to dangerous biological agents and to ensure their security.

Moreover, the education and training of public health professionals, healthcare workers, and first responders are paramount to competently handle the multifaceted challenges

posed by bioterrorism. In sum, confronting bioterrorism demands a comprehensive, multifaceted approach, blending prevention, preparedness, and response, all orchestrated to safeguard public health and mitigate the profound consequences of such acts.<sup>[12]</sup>

## CHALLENGES AND GAPS

Tackling bioterrorism presents complex challenges and notable gaps in our collective defense strategies. One of the primary hurdles is the detection and attribution of bioterror attacks, as diseases caused by bioterror agents may often resemble naturally occurring outbreaks, making it difficult to ascertain their true origin. Establishing proper attribution is essential to mount an effective response. Furthermore, many nations are still inadequately prepared to handle bioterror threats. This lack of preparedness includes a shortage of trained personnel, limited stockpiles of countermeasures, and underdeveloped response infrastructure. Rapid response is imperative, but bureaucratic processes can slow down reaction times, potentially allowing the bioterror threat to escalate.

The dual-use nature of biotechnology research adds another layer of complexity. Scientific research that enhances bioterror defense can also be misused, making it challenging to strike a balance between progress and security. Additionally, information sharing and international cooperation are critical in addressing bioterrorism, yet concerns over sensitive data and security often hinder these efforts. Developing vaccines and treatments for potential bioterror agents may not be financially attractive for pharmaceutical companies, resulting in limited options for countermeasures. Regulatory hurdles can also impede the approval and deployment of such countermeasures. Finally, the threat of insider involvement in bioterror activities must not be underestimated. Bioterrorists may exploit gaps in security and collaborate with insiders to misuse dangerous pathogens. To effectively tackle bioterrorism, it is imperative to foster global collaboration, invest in research and development, streamline response protocols, and improve international communication and information sharing. These steps are essential in addressing the multifaceted challenges and vulnerabilities associated with bioterrorism.<sup>[13]</sup>

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the specter of bioterrorism poses an increasingly alarming global threat that demands our utmost attention and proactive measures. As we navigate this perilous landscape, governments, international organizations, and the scientific community must collaborate closely to develop robust strategies for detection, prevention, and response. Vigilance, preparedness, and a commitment to safeguarding

public health are paramount in mitigating the risks associated with bioterrorism, ensuring the safety and security of our world in the face of this evolving and menacing challenge.

**Ethical approval:** Institutional Review Board approval is not required.

**Declaration of patient consent:** Patient's consent not required as there are no patients in this study.

**Financial support and sponsorship:** Nil.

**Conflicts of interest:** There are no conflicts of interest.

**Use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for manuscript preparation:** The authors confirm that there was no use of AI-assisted technology for assisting in the writing or editing of the manuscript and no images were manipulated using AI.

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**How to cite this article:** Verma R, Bhardwaj V, Fotedar S, Thakur AS, Vashisth S, Thakur A. Bioterrorism: An Emerging Global Threat. *Dent J Indira Gandhi Int Med Sci.* 2025;4:10-3. doi: 10.25259/DJIGIMS\_26\_2024