

SUMMARY

Disease	Glanders
Agent	<i>Burkholderia mallei</i>
Indications of Terrorist Release versus Natural Incidence	Occurrence in the absence of animal contact and/or in a human epidemic form is strong evidence of a bioterror attack
Possible Means of Exposure	Inhalation, through mucous membranes or abraded skin; person-to-person unlikely but possible; animal exposure
Incubation	10-14 days
Primary Symptoms of Pulmonary Glanders	1-888-INFO-FDA High fever, chills, sweats, myalgias, rigors, headache, pleuritic chest pain, cervical adenopathy, pneumonia; bloody nodules or ulcers may form on mucous membranes
Diagnostic Tools of Choice	Complement fixation test, Gram stain, and chest X-ray
Treatment	Antibiotics (specific recommendations for best-choice vary) lasting for 60-150 days; 2-drug antibiotic therapy for severe cases
Post-Exposure Prophylaxis	TMP/SMX
Vaccine	None available