Annotated Bibliography

**Primary Sources**

**Websites**

"About BSE." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention, 10 Feb. 2015. Web. 10 Jan. 2016.

<<http://www.cdc.gov/prions/bse/about.html>>.

Reliable, since it is from a government agency. This source shows many of the

regulations in North America, former and present.

United Kingdom. Commission of the European Communities. Ministry of Agriculture. *THE COURT OF JUSTICE CONFIRMS THE VALIDITY OF THE EMERGENCY MEASURES AGAINST BSE*. By Tom Kennedy. N.p.: Commission, 1998. Print. C-157/96 and C-180/96.

 I found this source to be fully reliable. It’s a press release from the UK’s government about precautions that they and the national farmers union and others have taken to prevent the spread of this disease. It has no bias as it needs none, it is just to compress the decisions of the meeting so the media may know and retell it to the people.

Greger, Michael. "The Public Health Implications of Mad Cow Disease." *32nd World Vegetarian Congress 1996*. International Vegetarian Union, 27 July 1996. Web. 7 Jan. 2016.

 The perspective of this article seems to be by someone who compiled many quotes and sources of people who know a bit about scrapie and BSE at the time. I believe this article to be quite reliable with uses of different sources that tend to report the same things in this article. Was very well put together and gave me a good overview of the topic itself.

Baker, Marcia Merry, and Jonathan Tennenbaum. "Maggie Thatcher's Economics Spread 'Mad Cow' Disease." *EIRFeature* 21 June 1996, 23rd ed., sec. 26: 22-23. Print.

 Very strong bias against Maggie Thatcher and her lack of action against BSE until it had become a rather large issue. I would say partly reliable on its facts along with claims on BSE at the time, but the important part to this is getting an idea as to how the general public responded to the discovery of BSE and the government’s actions against it.

Barclay, Christopher. *Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy and Agriculture*. Rep. no. 96/62. N.p.: n.p., 1996. Print.

 It is reliable because it is research sent directly UK’s parliament. The information presented in this document has been useful as a primary source, as its main purpose was to inform parliament on BSE. It has been useful in our research on the short term effects of the disease on the UK.

*BSE and CJD: Science, Uncertainty and Risk.* Tech. N.p.: n.p., 1996.*Http://www.parliament.uk/*. Web. 10 Jan. 2016. <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/post/pn078.pdf>.

 This report shows that the topic was a serious one that needed to be well understood, so it influenced the minds of the government. It is reliable because it is another report sent to parliament. It is useful for our project as it has provided several charts that help explain our topic.

"The Neuropathology of CJD." *The National CJD Research & Surveillance Unit*. The University of Edinburgh, 23 Oct. 2012. Web. 27 Jan. 2015.

 This work is not biased as it is an image of a disease infected brain tissue. I find this fully reliable as it is from an 8 page scientific report on the disease. it is helpful to us as it is one of the few pictures I have found for the project.

*Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy Agents: Safe Working and the Prevention of*

*Infection*. Rep. N.p.: Stationary Office, n.d. Web. 24 Jan. 2016.

 This source is reliable, as it comes from a government website. It is useful in that it

shows what people need to do to avoid infection.

Stein, Rob. "Mad Cow Rules Hit Sperm Banks' Patrons." *Washington Post*. The Washington

Post, 13 Aug. 2008. Web. 23 Jan. 2016.

This article does have a bias, although it may be only partially reliable scientifically it does give us a view of problems in occurrences caused by mad cow disease. So this source is still important in researching and discovering things about my topic.

**Books and Reports**

Horn, Gabriel, Martin Bobrow, Moria Bruce, Michel Goedert, Angela McLean, and John

Webster. "Review of the Origin of BSE." (n.d.): n. pag. Web. 24 Jan. 2016.

Reliable source, it is a report on research done to find the source of the BSE outbreak,

which makes it helpful for supporting our claim.

Library, Minnesota Digital. "Mad Cow Is a Bad Disease." *Mad Cow Is a Bad Disease*.

Minnesota Public Radio, 17 Jan. 2004. Web. 18 Jan. 2016.

 Just a news report regarding the first sighting of BSE in Canada, no agenda to be displayed, just trying to get the word out to the people. So I believe it is fully reliable.

Prusiner, Stanley Benjamin. "Prions." Web. 24 Jan. 2016.

<<http://www.pnas.org/content/95/23/13363.full>>.

Completely reliable, it is a primary source from the man who won a Nobel Prize for his

work on prions. Very useful, as it helps explain prion infectivity and role in disease.

Schlenker, Wolfram, and Sofia Villas-Boas. *Consumer and Market Responses to Mad-Cow Disease*. Working paper no. 1023. N.p.: U of California, 2006. *EScholarship*. Web. 10 Jan. 2016. <http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/7164/2/wp061023.pdf>.

 This is a good source because of its many statistics, reliable information, and it has many quotes to use.

*BSE Inquiry Report*. Rep. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Web. 24 Jan. 2016.

<<http://www.fao.org/livestock/agap/frg/feedsafety/PDFs/philips1.pdf>>.

An important resource from the British government, useful in that it shows the urgency of

the situation.

**Videos**

“UK Agriculture Minister and BSE, Mad Cow Disease, from 1990.” YouTube. [Http://www.safetypolicy.org.uk](http://www.safetypolicy.org.uk), 24 Nov. 2008. Web. 17 May 2016

 A video that displays the situation between the minister of agriculture and the public’s fear of mad cow disease at the time.

**Secondary Sources**

**Websites**

Staff, Mayo Clinic. "Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease." *The Mayo Clinic*. The Mayo Clinic, 9 Sept. 2015. Web. 10 Jan. 2016.

No bias, this is a fully reliable website that is used for a lot of information about diseases. The mayo clinic is a well-established website with reliable information. I’ve used this website for many other projects in science class.

Library, Minnesota Digital. "Mad Cow Is a Bad Disease." *Mad Cow Is a Bad Disease*. Minnesota Public Radio, 17 Jan. 2004. Web. 18 Jan. 2016.

 Just a news report regarding the first sighting of BSE in Canada, no agenda to be displayed, just trying to get the word out to the people. So I believe it is fully reliable.

Stein, Rob. "Mad Cow Rules Hit Sperm Banks' Patrons." *Washington Post*. The Washington Post, 13 Aug. 2008. Web. 23 Jan. 2016.

 This article does have a bias, although it may be only partially reliable scientifically it does give us a view of problems in occurrences caused by mad cow disease. So this source is still important in researching and discovering things about my topic.

Shwayder, Maya E. "Scientists Discover First Step toward Curing Mad Cow Disease." N.p., 6

Aug. 2015. Web. 17 Jan. 2016.

<<http://www.dw.com/en/scientists-discover-first-step-toward-curing-mad-cow-disease/a->

18632758>.

Reliable, and it has been useful to show how difficult is to treat prion diseases.

Abbot, Alison. "Autopsies Reveal Signs of Alzheimer’s in Growth-hormone Patients." *Nature*. N.p., 9 Sept. 2015. Web. 2 Feb. 2016. <<http://www.nature.com/news/autopsies-reveal-signs-of-alzheimer-s-in-growth-hormone-patients-1.18331>>.

 Reliable since it is a well written and professional report on scientific research. This article has been useful in proving how prions have impacted the world of medicine.

N.p.: n.p., n.d. *Food Standards Agency*. Food Standards Agency. Web. 10 Jan. 2016.

<<http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdfs/publication/bsebooklet.pdf>>.

Reliable, as is it from the British government. Its purpose is to show new regulations and

the then-current situation with BSE is being treated. It has been useful, as it has shown

the outbreak permeated many levels of government and fears of consumers.

Chesebro, Bruce. "Introduction to the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies or Prion Diseases." *British Medical Bulletin*. Oxford Journals, 2003. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

This source gave us good definitions of the main prion diseases, and general knowledge on each of them. The source is reputable, and the information provided is factual and well written when compared to other sources. It does not appear to have any biases.

Centre, Media. "Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease." World Health Organization. World Health Oranization, 2012. Web. 29 Mar. 2016

Another good source for definitions and general information, including a timeline. It includes what the role of the WHO has been throughout the outbreak, and helps to show how the organization has reacted in response to vCJD. It is from a very reliable source, and contains no obvious biases.

"About Prions." *NeuroPrion*. NeuroPrion, 28 June 2011. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

This source gave us a better understanding of the scientific side of our topic. It gives us a brief history of the subject. It may have some bias, as it leans towards the more accepted theory that transmissible spongiform encephalopathies are caused by proteins and not by bacteria or viruses.

"BBC News | WALES | Inquest Uncertainty over CJD Death." BBC News. BBC, 27 Apr. 2001. Web. 29 Mar. 2016.

This is a news article about a victim of vCJD. This source helps show how the disease affected normal people. It also provided the pictures dearly needed for our website. It appears to be factual and have no bias.

Laycock, Mike. "Hopes for VCJD Sufferer Holly." York Press. The Press, 3 Dec. 2007. Web. 30 Mar. 2016

This news article shows what the disease has done to young people, and the reactions from their families. It provided us pictures, and showed that people were eager to find a cure for vCJD. This source does not appear to be biased.

Jamieson, Sophie. "20 Years On: Mad Cow Disease May Not Be over Yet, Warns Expert." Birmingham Mail. Trinity Mirror Midlands, 08 Mar. 2015. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

The news article here gave us a broad but detailed overview of victims of vCJD, the symptoms of the disease, and predictions of the time. It also gave us more info on the course of the disease than other sources did, and provided photographs. It appears to have no bias, and is reliable.

"BBC News | BSE | CJD Families Condemn Health Service." BBC News. BBC, 26 Oct. 1998. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

This article helped us to understand what families of vCJD victims were going through and their criticisms of their health services. It also explains Dorothy and David Churchill’s support group for families and victims of vCJD.

Hough, Andrew. "Blood Test Could Help to Diagnose Deadly Mad Cow Disease." *The Telegraph*. Telegraph Media Group, 14 Jan. 2012. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

This news article speaks of the difficulties in diagnosing vCJD, and who has overcome the problem. It gave us useful information on the who might be carrying the disease, and was helpful when compared to research on who might have been exposed and how many are expected to come down with the disease. The article contains no bias, and it is fully reliable.

"Number of Cases in the United Kingdom: OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health." Number of Cases in the United Kingdom: OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health. OIE, 31 Dec. 2015. Web. 30 Mar. 2016

This is a set of statistics provided by a reliable source. This particular set had no obvious bias, and was helpful for giving us concrete numbers on cattle affected throughout the outbreak. It was helpful that it separated each part of the United Kingdom, making it easy to see where the outbreak was biggest.

"Belfast Man with VCJD Dies after Long Battle - BBC News." BBC News. BBC, 7 Mar. 2011. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

This news article was centered around the death of one victim of vCJD, and focused on him as an individual among other victims, and his family’s work to reduce stigma around the disease. The article is mainly an interview, so there does not appear to be much bias, and it is reliable.

"CLAIRE MCVEY - CJD'S YOUNGEST VICTIM." BBC Home. BBC, 30 Sept. 2002. Web. 30 Mar. 2015.

Not only did this news article focus on the victim of vCJD, it provided a timeline, symptoms, medicine, and support for families of victims. This news article seems to be reliable and unbiased, and gave us a photograph.

"'Grant Went to Bed Every Night, Expecting to Die'" BBC News. BBC, 18 Dec. 2009. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

This article is part of an interview with the father of a vCJD victim. He talks extensively about how the disease changed his son, and what was happening inside his brain. This source gives a personal look on how an individual victim and his family were shaped by the disease. The interview gave us a photograph of the victim, and is from a reliable source.

Reporter. "CJD Killed Our Son, Now He's Not Even a Statistic - Sunday Post." Sunday Post CJD Killed Our Son Now Hes Not Even a Statistic Comments. Sunday Post, 22 Sept. 2013. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

This article provides a critical outlook on how deaths from vCJD are classified, and the understanding of how prions and certain gene types relate. It gives us a clear view of the course of the disease in the victims, gave a photograph, and told us how many people might be affected. It may have some bias, in the form of criticizing the British government. Despite this, it appears to be reliable.

Jackson, Melissa. "BBC NEWS | Health | US's First VCJD Case Defies Survival Odds." BBC News. BBC, 21 May 2004. Web. 30 Mar. 2016

This article talks of a vCJD victim in the US, one who got the disease when she and her family stayed in Britain. It provides a story of yet another individual and the fight against the disease. It also gives us an idea of what families are doing to give victims treatment, and what treatments have been used against the disease. The source is reliable and contains no obvious biases.

"BBC NEWS | UK | England | West Midlands | Family's Claim over CJD Death." BBC News. BBC, 27 Apr. 2003. Web. 30 Mar. 2016

This article dishes out the criticism a family gave a hospital over a lack of diagnosis for a vCJD patient. The source gives yet another story of the loss a family experienced from the disease, and the photograph of the victim. Despite the criticism, the article does not appear to be biased, and reliable.

Fraser, Lorraine. "Millions Watched Zoe's Final Hours." The Telegraph. Telegraph Media Group, 29 Oct. 2000. Web. 30 Mar. 2016.

The article goes into detail about the death of a young vCJD victim and her final days. It gives a more personal look at the family’s experiences and the mother’s criticism of the government. The mother claims the government had misled the public by saying that beef was safe to eat. This article also speaks of a care fund for families of victims, a BSE inquiry, and the fears that drove consumers and the government to change stances on the outbreak. The article sees sides from the government who they say were not lying, and the fear and criticism from citizens, so it does not appear to be biased.

Crick, Francis. "The Principle of Recursive Genome Function Supplementary Material." The Principle of Recursive Genome Function Supplementary Material. N.p., 1958. Web. 31 Mar. 2016.

This source is a website that uses numerous reliable secondary sources. From this we obtained a picture of a document by Francis Crick, which we used in the introduction of our website

**Books**

Carter, Colin A., and Jacqueline Huie. "MARKET EFFECTS OF SEARCHING FOR MAD COWS." N.p., Sept.-Oct. 2004. Web. 17 Jan. 2016

 This source seems very reliable as it has many sources it’s used, lots of statistics that match up with other sources I’ve read, and offers an idea as to how the economies reacted to the trade bans and BSE scares.

Andrews, NJ. "Incidence of Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease Diagnoses and Deaths in the UK." *The National CJD Research & Surveillance Unit*. The University of Edinburgh, 2 July 2012. Web. 22 Jan. 2015.

 Fully reliable, it’s a document from a university which seems to be pretty reliable. It also doesn’t have any bias other than to inform people of the information they have gathered. This is a very good source.

Pickelsimer, Cory, and Thomas I. Wahl. *Mad Cow Disease: Implications For World Beef Trade*.

Rep. no. 96. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Jan. 2016.

Not only has this source shown how much trade and economies of the world were

affected, it also gives an overview of the disease and the outbreak.

Winestock, Geoff. "EU Committee Analyzes Impact Of Mad-Cow on Sheep, Goats." *Wall Street*

*Journal*. N.p., 15 Feb. 2001. Web. 17 Jan. 2016.

<<http://www.wsj.com/articles/SB982183738655575277>>.

Reliable, since it is from a well known and credible source. It has been important as it has

shown the impact of BSE on different species long after the beginning of the outbreak.

Yam, Philip. *The Pathological Protein: Mad Cow, Chronic Wasting, and Other Deadly Prion*

*Diseases*. New York: Copernicus, 2003. Print.

Perhaps one of the most useful sources of the project, because of its broad explanations of events, the long timeline it shows, and many useful interviews from researchers, doctors, and family of patients. It also shows many connections between each known prion disease and their respective histories. I believe it is reliable because of the interviews, sources, and well written and evidence based material.

**Pictures**

Edinburgh, University. "CJD Figures." *University of Edinburg*. NCJDRSU, 5 Jan. 2016. Web. 22 Jan. 2016.

I do not think this picture of statistics holds bias. It just has info that can be put into the NHD website which is very good. This source seems to be reliable as it is from the website that the CDC linked in their places where in which they cited information. It’s also from a university.

Davis, Art. Cow with BSE, ataxia, unable to stand. Digital image. *Internet Archives*. N.p., n.d.

 Web. 17 Jan. 2016.

 A very helpful source, since photos of cows presenting symptoms of BSE were difficult

to find and source.

Millhauser, Glenn. Misfolding of PrPC. Digital image. Millhauser Lab. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2016. <<http://millhauser.chemistry.ucsc.edu/>>.

This is a picture of ribbon model of the prion protein. It was helpful in showing the structure in the introduction of our website. It comes from a reliable source, so we presume that it is accurate.