

or via the skin or the lungs (most likely in the context of a CBW attack, but theoretically also due to exposure to contaminated material in the environment (e.g., fodder for animals, trichothecenes on vegetation, etc.)). Therefore:

It is recommended that blood and urine samples from a number of persons (both from populations which are highly unlikely to have been exposed to CBW attacks and from populations which may have been exposed) be collected and analyzed for the presence/absence of trichothecenes or their metabolites using appropriate and, hopefully, reliable methods.

4.0 Accessory Investigations in 1984

Considering the publicity given to the bee excrement hypothesis, it would be advisable to investigate whether bees, or bee feces, or honey, or bee hives contain trichothecenes. Therefore:

It is recommended that material associated with bees (e.g., feces, honey, hives, or bees themselves) be analyzed for trichothecenes.

5.0 Future Investigations

As it is not known what role, if any, trichothecenes play in Southeast Asia (or, for that matter in many other countries of the world):

It is recommended that Thai scientists be encouraged to conduct surveys as to the natural occurrence of trichothecenes in food, feeds, natural environment, etc., to determine the toxigenic potential of fungi in their country; and to determine the nature of seasonal occurrence of yellow spots, possibly associated with bee excrement, on vegetation.