

## 2.6 Selection Criteria for Iraqi Publications

After Iraqi publications were identified in the major databases, the next step was to use key words to identify certain types of research. These key words are indicators that are considered to have a potential relationship to biological warfare research. It should be clearly noted that the presence of these key words described below does not imply any direct connection between the research and biological weapons programs. Key words are tools with which to identify particular types of research. Only after the patterns, concentrations and possible gaps in the published research are identified can any attempts be made to draw any firm connections between the published research and any potential diversion of biological materials.

Search strategies were used to identify Iraqi research associated with the following topics. The following are key words:

- 1) Microbiology, virology, bacteriology, infectious diseases;
- 2) toxins, neurotoxins, (see Box 1 for specific key words);
- 3) recombinant DNA, gene-cloning, biotechnology;
- 4) large-scale production, fermentation, bioreactors;
- 5) vaccine technology, immunology, immunization;
- 6) aerosol, lyophilization;

abrin  
apamin  
brevetoxin  
batrachotoxin  
botulinum toxin  
bungarotoxin  
conotoxin  
curare  
diamphotoxin  
latrotoxin  
mycotoxin  
palytoxin  
phospholipase  
ricin  
sarafotoxin  
saxitoxin  
tetanus toxin  
tetrodotoxin  
tubocurare

### 1. Toxin Key Words