

Inhalation anthrax is a disease caused by spores deposited in the deep lung that subsequently germinate and replicate once taken up by immune system cells. Anthrax is of concern as a potential bioterrorism weapon, and recent melting in the Arctic has allowed dormant spores to affect humans and wildlife alike in Siberia. Research on high and low-dose exposure has been done on animals, namely rabbits, and non-human primates, but cannot be done on humans. Therefore, cross-species extrapolation models can be invaluable for risk assessment purposes. In this talk, I will discuss models that have been explored by the National Institute for Mathematical and Biological Synthesis (NIMBioS) Inhalation Anthrax Working Group in an effort to add to the potential tools used by those making risk assessment decisions.