VUMC Export Compliance

Export-Controlled & Restricted Viruses

Viruses

- African horse sickness virus;
- African swine fever virus;
- Andes virus;
- Andean potato latent virus (Potato Andean latent tymovirus);
- Avian influenza (AI) viruses identified as having high pathogenicity (HP), as follows:
- AI viruses that have an intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) in 6-week-old chickens greater than 1.2; or
- AI viruses that cause at least 75% mortality in 4- to 8-week-old chickens infected intravenously.
    - Note: Avian influenza (AI) viruses of the H5 or H7 subtype should be sequenced to determine whether multiple basic amino acids are present at the cleavage site of the haemagglutinin molecule (HA0). If the amino acid motif is similar to that observed for other HPAI isolates, then the isolate being tested should be considered as HPAI.
- Bluetongue virus;
- Chapare virus;
- Chikungunya virus;
- Choclo virus;
- Classical swine fever virus (Hog cholera virus);
- Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus;
- Dobrava-Belgrade virus;
- Eastern equine encephalitis virus;
- Ebolavirus (includes all members of the Ebolavirus genus, e.g. Bundibugyo virus);
- Foot-and-mouth disease virus;
- Goatpox virus;
- Guanarito virus;
- Hantaan virus;
- Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus);
- Japanese encephalitis virus;
- Junin virus;
- Kyasanur Forest disease virus;
- Laguna Negra virus;
- Lassa virus;
- Louping ill virus;
- Lujo virus;
- Lumpy skin disease virus;
- Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus;
- Machupo virus;
- Marburgvirus (includes all members of the Marburgvirus genus);
- Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (MERS-related coronavirus);
- Monkeypox virus;
- Murray Valley encephalitis virus;
- Newcastle disease virus;
- Nipah virus;
- Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus;
- Oropouche virus;
- Peste-des-petits ruminants virus;
- Porcine Teschovirus;
- Potato spindle tuber viroid
- Powassan virus;
- Rabies virus and all other members of the Lyssavirus genus;
- Reconstructed 1918 influenza virus (includes reconstructed replication competent forms of the 1918 pandemic influenza virus containing any portion of the coding regions of all eight gene segments);
- Rift Valley fever virus;
- Rinderpest virus;

- Rocio virus;
- Sabia virus;
- Seoul virus;
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus (SARS-related coronavirus);
- Sheeppox virus;
- Sin Nombre virus;
- St. Louis encephalitis virus;
- Suid herpesvirus 1 (Pseudorabies virus; Aujeszky's disease);
- Swine vesicular disease virus;
- Tick-borne encephalitis virus (Far Eastern subtype, formerly known as Russian Spring-Summer encephalitis virus);
- Tick-borne encephalitis virus (Siberian subtype, formerly West Siberian virus)
- Variola virus;
- Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus;
- Vesicular stomatitis virus;
- Western equine encephalitis virus; or
- Yellow fever virus.

Vaccines & Immunotoxins

- Vaccines against items above;
- Immunotoxins containing items above;
- Medical products containing toxins (e.g.botulinum toxin, conotoxin, etc.)
- Diagnostic and food testing kits containing items above

NOTE: Genetic elements or Genetically Modified Organisms from any of the categories above are also controlled.

"Genetic Elements" include, inter alia, chromosomes, genomes, plasmids, transposons, vectors, and inactivated organisms containing recoverable nucleic acid fragments, whether genetically modified or unmodified, or chemically synthesized in whole or in part. Nucleic acids from an inactivated organism, virus, or sample are considered to be 'recoverable' if the inactivation and preparation of the material is intended or known to facilitate isolation, purification, amplification, detection, or identification of nucleic acids.

"Genetically Modified Organisms" include organisms in which the nucleic acid sequences have been created or altered by deliberate molecular manipulation.

***** Such materials are controlled regardless of quantity or attenuation. *****

Of utmost concern are materials that could either represent a significant hazard to human, animal, or plant health or those materials that have been modified to endow or enhance the pathogenicity of the target. 'Endow or enhance pathogenicity' is defined as when the insertion or integration of the nucleic acid sequence or sequences is/are likely to enable or increase a recipient organism's ability to be used to deliberately cause disease or death. This might include alterations to, inter alia: virulence, transmissibility, stability, route of infection, host range, reproducibility, ability to evade or suppress host immunity, resistance to medical countermeasures, or detectability.