# Targeting surveillance in apparently healthy versus diseased wild mammals for zoonotic virus discovery

1.0.0

Subtitle

## Heading 2 - Authors

* Last, First “First Last” (Affiliation )[[1]](#footnote-1)

## Affiliations

* Affiliation < Department – City, State, Country

## Heading 2 Structured Abstract

### Heading 3 Background

Background of the abstract.

### Heading 3 Methods

Methods of the abstract.

### Heading 3 Results

Results of the abstract.

### Heading 3 Conclusion

Conclusion of the abstract.

## Heading 2 Keywords

* List item 1
* List item 2
* List item 3

## Heading 2 Article Body Section

Article body paragraphs with a reference (Smith 2018).

Basic ordered list:

* First item
* Second item
* Third item

### Heading 3 Article body subsection

Article subsection paragraph with Inline.code().

function codeBlock(str) {

if (!str) return str;

}

Code 1 Code block sample. Programming Language: Javascript.

#### Heading 4 Article body sub-subsection

Article body sub-subsection text with an endnote[[2]](#endnote-1)

Text Box 1 Example of a text box

## Test heading

Section 1 of the text box.

### Test subheading

Sub-section 1 of the text box.

Equation 1 Block equation

Block quote with attribution. Nam omittam argumentum. Ut bonorum maluisset sadipscing est. Eos ea esse albucius, mea ipsum saepe id, vel cu.

—Author of quote



Figure 1 Figure with resource metadata. Author: First Last (Affiliation ) . Code from: Code 1. License: [CC-BY-4.0](https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0). Copyright: © 2018 Affiliation .

Figure 2 Multipart figure.

Table 1 Simple table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Errors | Word | Latex |
| Grammatical | 6.9 | 9.2 |
| Cell with table footnote[[3]](#footnote-2) | 9.7 | 17.1 |
| Total | 16.6 | 26.3 |

Table 2 Complex table with multiple sections and multiple summary rows.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Age 65-79 years | |
| Vaccinated % | SD |
| Traveler | 49.3 | 3.2 |
| Low | 45.2 | 6.3 |
| Medium | 46.3 | 2.3 |
| High | 54.2 | 2.2 |
| Sample size | 875 | |
| Average % | 53.6 |  |

Table 3 Complex table with complex header cells.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Population | Age | O2 µL/L | Adrenal stress | |
| Cases | RR |
| Urban | <20 | 16.5 | 127 | 3.78 |
| 20-24 | 15.2 | 127 | 3.17 |
| ≥ 25 | 12.6 | 96 | 2.23 |
| Rural | <20 | 15.1 | 271 | 2.91 |
| 20-24 | 13.6 | 275 | 2.45 |
| ≥ 25 | 11.8 | 177 | 1.63 |
| SD | | 1.77 | 77.4 | 0.75 |

## Heading 2 funding

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Funder | Grant | Targets | Notes |
| Collaborative systems < Division of Information & Intelligent Systems (IIS) < [National Science Foundation (NSF)](https://nsf.gov/) – Alexandria, VA, USA | [award number 0553202 “SGER: First Stages of Exploratory Development of HyperScope”](https://example.com/) | The work | Awarded to First Last |
| Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation – Seattle, WA, USA | OPP38631\_01 “Collaboration for AIDS Vaccine Discovery Grant (CAVD)” | Affiliation |  |

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/KR824526.1>

Dataset 1 Link to a database.

# Heading 2 References

Smith, John. 2018. "A reference article." *Journal Name* 1 (1): 1-20.

## Methods

We focused our analysis on mammalian hosts and viruses as they are more likely to be associated with human EIDs than any other host-pathogen type (Cleaveland, Laurenson and Taylor 2001, Woolhouse and Gowtage-Sequeria 2005). We constructed a database of all human emerging viruses previously identified as originating in wildlife (Jones, et al. 2008), supplemented with all zoonotic viruses from the International Committee on the Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) database ([www.ictvdb.org](http://www.ictvdb.org/)) with non-human, mammalian hosts (Supporting Dataset 1). For each zoonotic virus, we conducted a literature search for reports of infection in any mammalian host, using virus name and relevant synonyms ([www.ictvdb.org](http://www.ictvdb.org/)) as keywords in ISI Web of Knowledge, Wildlife Disease Association Meeting Abstracts, Google Scholar, and the Global Mammal Parasites Database ([www.mammalparasites.org](http://www.mammalparasites.org/)). The resulting 605 host-pathogen relationships included 56 unique viruses from 17 viral families and 325 unique mammals from 15 orders[[4]](#footnote-3).

1. Email: [Author@example.com](mailto:Author@example.com). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This is an endnote [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
3. Table footnote [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
4. We excluded rabies from our analysis because the intense research effort on this virus and its high pathogenicity in almost all of its wide range of hosts (The Center for Food Security & Public Health; Institute for International Cooperation in Animal Biologics; World Organisation for Animal Health 2009) would skew the data disproportionately. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)