

Jeanne Guillemin  
**Research/Areas of Specialization**

**Areas of Specialization:** (Research only, no teaching) Medical Sociology, Preventative Health Care, Cross-Cultural Studies

**Research:** Early in her career Professor Guillemin studied Native American culture. While she sustains a strong interest in an anthropological approach, her 1978-79 Congressional Fellowship in Washington influenced her subsequent research interests. Now, Professor Guillemin's main area is medical sociology, with a special emphasis on inequalities in health care. Along with Lynda Holmstrom, she has written about newborn intensive care. She continues to study such issues as maternal and child health, high technology, and health care reform. Recent investigations have taken her to Russia and its health care system. Professor Guillemin is the Director of the HealthAware project.

**Current Projects:** Professor Guillemin does work in the area of medical anthropology. She has written extensively about hospital technology and organization, based on field work and site visits in the United States and abroad. Dr. Guillemin is also currently a Senior Fellow at the MIT Security Studies Program. With twenty years of experience in the investigation of biological weapons controversies, she has published broadly about them in *Science*, *Scientific American*, *The Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, and *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

Her latest book is *Anthrax: The Investigation of a Deadly Outbreak* (University of California Press, 1999, pb 2001). It is the definitive account of the 1979 team research of the largest inhalational anthrax epidemic in recorded history, which in 1979 killed sixty-six people in the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk. Guillemin's interviews with the families of victims were the basis for the epidemiological map that proved an anthrax aerosol from a nearby military facility caused the outbreak. Her Sverdlovsk data proved for the first time that the incubation period for human inhalational anthrax can be as long as six weeks, which is why people exposed to anthrax in 2001 were cautioned to take antibiotics for sixty days. This author is an experienced speaker on biological weapons and bioterrorism.