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Objetivos/ Objectives

Identificar y atender las necesidades de información, adquisición, organización, almacenamiento, generación, uso y difusión de la información en salud pública veterinaria y proveer recursos bibliográficos técnicos-científicos de profesionales de la unidad y a los usuarios externos.

Identify and take care of the needs of information, acquisition, organization, storage, generation, use and the information in veterinary public health and provide technical scientific bibliographical resources to the staff of the unit and to the users external.

Temas de interés general / Subjects of general interest

Enfermedades Desatendidas / Neglected Diseases



The Neglected Tropical Diseases of Latin America and the Caribbean: A Review of Disease Burden, Distribution and a Roadmap for Control and Elimination

Peter J Hotez, Maria Elena Bottazzi, Carlos Franco-Paredes, Steven K Ault, Mirta Roses Periago
PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2008; 2 (9): e300

The neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) represent some of the most common infections of the poorest people in the Latin American and Caribbean region (LAC). Because they primarily afflict the disenfranchised poor as well as indigenous populations and people of African descent, the NTDs in LAC are largely forgotten diseases even though their collective disease burden may exceed better known conditions such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, or malaria. Chagas disease, hookworm infection, and lymphatic filariasis are the most important NTDs in LAC, followed by dengue, schistosomiasis, leishmaniasis, and soil-transmitted helminth infections. On the other hand, for some important NTDs, such as leptospirosis and cysticercosis, disease burden estimates are not available. The NTDs in LAC geographically concentrate in 11 different subregions with a distinctive human and environmental ecology. In the coming years, schistosomiasis could be eliminated in the Caribbean and transmission of lymphatic filariasis and onchocerciasis could be eliminated in Latin America. The highest disease burden NTDs, such as Chagas disease, soil-transmitted helminth infections, and schistosomiasis co-infections, may first require scale-up of existing resources or the development of new control strategies to achieve control or elimination. Ultimately, the roadmap for the control and elimination of the more widespread NTDs require an inter-sectoral approach that bridges public health, social services, and environmental interventions.

Text in English

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=2553488&blobtype=pdf>

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Conceptualizing integration: a framework for analysis applied to neglected tropical disease partnerships

Grépin KA, Reich MR

PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2008; 2 (4): e174

The lack of a common understanding of integration for disease control programs may be a significant impediment to implementing integration, despite significant interest in the topic. This article presents a conceptual framework for discussion about integration of NTD control partnerships. It then provides specific examples of potential opportunities for integration of NTDs, and places these examples within the conceptual framework. The main purpose is to provide a tool for thinking about integration—to aid the development, implementation, and evaluation of integrated NTD control programs. This framework could also be used for assessing other forms of integrative programs. This article does not provide lessons from ongoing NTD integration efforts, because the field is at too early a stage to generate results.

Text in English

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=2321017&blobtype=pdf>



Las enfermedades desatendidas en las poblaciones postergadas, con énfasis en las zoonosis

Organización Panamericana de la Salud

En el mundo en desarrollo, varias enfermedades transmisibles, muchas de las cuales son zoonosis, representan un desafío importante para las personas que viven en la pobreza y tienden a ser excluidas del sector de la salud. Las enfermedades de las poblaciones postergadas, con énfasis en las zoonosis, suponen un desafío importante para el cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio (ODM) y de los compromisos contraídos por los Estados Miembros de la OPS.

Dado que muchos factores determinantes de las zoonosis desatendidas en las poblaciones postergadas están fuera de la competencia del sector de la salud, suponen un desafío nuevo e importante. Deben abordarse la multiplicidad de actores, y las estrategias deben basarse en la convergencia y las sinergias entre los recursos de sanidad animal y humana, que deben estar presentes en el ámbito comunitario e individual, tanto urbano como rural.

Text in Spanish

<http://www.paho.org/spanish/ad/dpc/vp/rimsa14-18-s.pdf>

Text in English

<http://www.paho.org/english/ad/dpc/vp/rimsa14-18-e.pdf>



The giant anteater in the room: Brazil's neglected tropical diseases problem

Hotez PJ

PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2008; 2 (1): e177

The phrase “the 800-pound gorilla in the room” refers to an obvious problem that everyone knows exists but prefers to ignore. According to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (the regional office of the World Health Organization in the Americas) the Latin American and Caribbean region suffers from much larger pockets of poverty, and with it a higher burden of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). While researching a review of the NTDs in Latin America, I was particularly struck by the concentration of these conditions among the poor living in Brazil. Although there are no gorillas in the room, I concluded that the NTDs represent an ominous giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*, the largest species of anteater in Brazil and elsewhere in the American tropics) that requires notice, attention, and urgent action.

Text in English

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=2265550&blobtype=pdf>

Global plan to combat neglected tropical diseases 2008-2015

World Health Organization



Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and zoonoses are a devastating obstacle to human settlement and socioeconomic development of already impoverished communities.

Over the past decades, the World Health Organization (WHO), together with its partners, has formulated a strategy to ensure cost-effective, ethical and sustainable control towards elimination or eradication of several NTDs.

The opportunities presented by an intersectoral and interprogrammatic approach and its successful use in many such a synergistic approach improves cost-effectiveness and ensures that all necessary treatments are simultaneous for neglected populations who nearly always suffer from several overlapping diseases linked to poverty.

The Global Plan aims to translate this strategy into reality.

Text in English

http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2007/WHO_CDS_NTD_2007.3_eng.pdf



Intersectoral approaches to neglected diseases

Ault SK

Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2008; 1136: 64-9

The neglected diseases are a diverse group of communicable diseases that affect principally the world's poorest linked to poverty, as both a cause and a consequence of same, and affect community security and family health. Neglected diseases cause acute and chronic illness, disability, and sometimes death, and they may carry stigma. Current interventions for neglected diseases emphasize the health sector, but to achieve sustainability and simultaneous poverty reduction, an intersectoral approach to their prevention and control is needed. This chapter outlines some intersectoral approaches, including interventions from the nutrition and food security, education, and environmental

Text in English



Neglected tropical disease: challenges, progress, and hope

Campagna AM, Patnaik MM, Walker PF

Minn Med. 2008; 91 (7): 42-4

Rapid-impact packages, which combine antimicrobials, can successfully treat these diseases. But funding their development is a long-term challenge.

Text in English

<http://www.minnesotamedicine.com/PastIssues/July2008TableofContents/CommentaryCampagnaJuly2008/tabid/>



Pan American Health Organization's Regional Strategic Framework for addressing neglected diseases in Latin America and the Caribbean

Ault SK

Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 2007; 102 (sup. 1): 99-107

The neglected diseases (NDs) need to be placed much higher on the agendas of the Ministries of Health and Education, which are capable of effective action. Pan American Health Organization's plan seeks to strengthen surveillance and control systems for NDs, with expected positive collateral benefits to other surveillance and control programs. Multi-disease, integrated, inter-sectoral, and inter-programmatic approaches need to be field-tested in rural and urban communities. If the pilot projects are successful, these approaches will help optimize the use of scarce financial resources for communicable disease control in countries of the Region. Increased awareness of the importance of NDs in countries of the Region should help create or consolidate space and resources for these ND programs in the future. Community-based projects should count with an ample number of local partners (non-governmental organizations).

organizations, church and community groups, local politicians) and perhaps other international partners to secure prevention and control activities into the future. Cost and cost-effectiveness analysis of the data resulting from will be necessary to evaluate the multi-disease, inter-programmatic and/or inter-sectoral and integrated inter resulting synergies; if economically successful they should encourage investment by the private and public sector marginalized populations.

Text in English

http://www.scielo.br/pdf/mioc/v102s1/cd_14.pdf



Public Health

Prevention, control, and elimination of neglected diseases in the Americas: pathway inter-programmatic, inter-sectoral action for health and development

Holveck JC, Ehrenberg JP, Ault SK, Rojas R, Vasquez J, Cerqueira MT, Ippolito-Shepherd J, Genove Roses Periago M
BMC Public Health 2007;7:6

BACKGROUND: In the Latin America and Caribbean region over 210 million people live below the poverty line. TI and marginalized populations are heavily burdened with neglected communicable diseases. These diseases continue not only on families and communities, but on the economically constrained countries themselves. **DISCUSSION:** health priorities, neglected communicable diseases typically maintain a low profile and are often left out of agendas are formulated. While many of the neglected diseases do not directly cause high rates of mortality, the enormous rate of morbidity and a drastic reduction in income for the most poverty-stricken families and persistence of this "vicious cycle" between poverty and poor health demonstrates the importance of linking the health sector with those of other sectors such as education, housing, water and sanitation, labor, public works, agriculture, industry, and economic development. **SUMMARY:** The purpose of this paper is three fold. First, it focuses on integrated "pro-poor" approaches and policies to be developed in order to more adequately address the multiple neglected diseases. This represents a move away from traditional disease-centered approaches to a holistic approach that addresses the overarching causes and mechanisms that influence the health and well being of communities. The second paper outlines the need for a specific strategy for addressing these diseases and offers several programmatic approaches in the context of broad public health measures involving multiple sectors. Finally, the paper presents several current Pan American Organization and other institutional initiatives that already document the importance of integrated, inter-programmatic and inter-sectoral approaches. They provide the framework for a renewed effort toward the efficient use of resources and the development of a comprehensive integrated solution to neglected communicable diseases found in the context of poverty, and the needs of local communities.

Text in English

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=1797008&blobtype=pdf>



The role of medical students in the fight to control neglected tropical diseases: a view from

Villafuerte-Galvez J, Curioso WH, Miranda JJ
PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2008; 2 (9): e292

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) is a term that might not ring a bell among the majority of our fellow medical students. The objective of this essay is to describe and promote training opportunities on NTDs to medical students, especially in Latin America. We will describe two medical student organizations and how they are organized to address NTDs. Finally, we will describe three methods—curriculum, research, and information dissemination—of raising awareness of NTDs among medical students in Peru.

Text in English

<http://www.plosntds.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pntd.0000292>



Stigma and the social burden of neglected tropical diseases

Weiss MG
PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2008; 2 (5): e237

Over the past half century, social stigma has become an increasingly important topic for health and social sciences. In the context of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), to which I restrict my attention in this article, leprosy has been a major focus of stigma.

outset. Other NTDs for which stigma is an important consideration include onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, pl leishmaniasis, and Chagas disease. Public health interest in stigma has been especially concerned with the social to illness, as illustrated by the account presented above. Stigma is also an important social determinant of th disease control through its effect on help-seeking and treatment adherence. Furthermore, stigma influences po to disease control. Although that is typically a problem because stigma may encourage neglect, for agencies con on problems that matter, recognition of the serious impact of stigma may encourage them to support disease c histories of onchocerciasis and lymphatic filariasis control, noted later in this article, illustrate this point.

Text in English

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=2359851&blobtype=pdf>



Why arboviruses can be neglected tropical diseases

Lebeaud AD

PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2008; 2 (6): e247

Recently, the World Health Organization added dengue virus as the first arbovirus to its list of neglected tropical (Because of their link to poverty in the developing world, I believe there are other arboviruses that should also foll

Text in English

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=2427179&blobtype=pdf>



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