



## Centro de Documentación / Documentation Center

### 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 al equipo 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 diffusion of the information in veterinary public health and provide technical scientific bibliographical resources to the professional staff of the unit and to the users external.

### Temas de interés general / Subjects of general interest

## PANAFTOSA recibe la visita de Dra. Mirta Roses, Directora de la OPS

**PANAFTOSA, 24 de agosto de 2010** - Como parte de la visita oficial al Brasil, la Directora de la OPS en esta fecha visitó PANAFTOSA, donde se reunió con el Staff Técnico del Centro y analizó las actividades de la cooperación técnica del programa de Salud Pública Veterinaria y de PANAFTOSA.

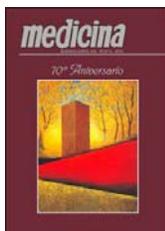


Acompañaron la Directora el Dr. Jon Andrus, Director Adjunto y el Ing. Diego Victoria, Representante de la OPS/OMS en Brasil.

La agenda de la directora incluye el evento de la Celebración de los 30 Años de Eliminación de la Viruela en FIOCRUZ, reuniones con el Ministro de Agricultura, Dr. Wagner Rossi y el Ministro de la Salud, Dr. José Gomes Temporão y otras autoridades nacionales, visita a la Representación de la OPS en Brasilia y a BIREME en São Paulo, además de autoridades municipales en São Paulo.

*El Representante de OPS/OMS en Brasil, Eng. Diego Victoria (izq.), la Dra. Mirta Roses, el Director de PANAFTOSA, Dr. Otorino Cosivi, y el Dr. Jon Andrus*

### **Bioseguridad / Biosafety**



#### **Bioseguridad: una responsabilidad del investigador**

Fink S

MEDICINA (Buenos Aires) 2010; 70 (3): 299-302

Por todo lo presentado es fundamental que se dé cumplimiento a lo propuesto por el CECTE y que todos los investigadores asuman su responsabilidad y aquellos que encabezan grupos asuman también su liderazgo en la implementación de prácticas de trabajo seguras en sus laboratorios y respeten y hagan respetar las normas de Bioseguridad. Como ya se mencionó, se trata de un asunto considerado por la OMS materia de Salud Pública que contribuye además a la calidad del trabajo y a la calidad y confiabilidad de los resultados.

#### **Text in Spanish**

[http://www.medicinabuenosaires.com/revistas/vol70-10/3/v70\\_n3\\_p299\\_302.pdf](http://www.medicinabuenosaires.com/revistas/vol70-10/3/v70_n3_p299_302.pdf)

### **Diagnostico / Diagnosis**



#### **Perspectiva de diagnóstico en aves**

Valladares de la Cruz JC

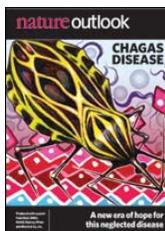
Ergomix.com 2010 Jun

OBJETIVO: Actualizar sobre los nuevos desarrollos tecnológicos para el diagnóstico de enfermedades de importancia sanitaria y económica en las aves de producción comercial.

#### **Text in Spanish**

<http://www.engormix.com/MA-avicultura/sanidad/articulos/perspectiva-diagnostico-aves-t2909/165-p0.htm>

### **Enfermedad de Chagas / Chagas Diseases**



#### **Chagas Disease 101**

Clayton J

Nature 2010 Jun; 465 (7301): S4-S5

It is 101 years since Carlos Chagas discovered the parasite responsible for the disease that now bears his name. What progress has been made since this discovery? Here Julie Clayton gives the low-down on Chagas disease.

#### **Text in English**

[http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301\\_supp/pdf/nature09220.pdf](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301_supp/pdf/nature09220.pdf)



## Chagas Disease: a new worldwide challenge

Coura JR, Albajar Viñas P  
Nature 2010 Jun; 465 (7301): S6—S7

Endemic Chagas disease began as a neglected disease of poor, rural and forgotten populations. Its spread from Latin America to non-endemic countries is a new worldwide challenge.

Chagas disease has become more than simply a zoonotic disease that mainly affects the rural poor in Latin America: it is a worldwide concern that can have severe consequences for human health over the long term. If it is not taken seriously, it could become a major threat to global health.

### Text in English

[http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301\\_supp/pdf/nature09221.pdf](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301_supp/pdf/nature09221.pdf)



## Who, how, what and where?

Nature 2010 Jun; 465 (7301): S8—S9

### Text in English

[http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301\\_supp/pdf/nature09222.pdf](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301_supp/pdf/nature09222.pdf)



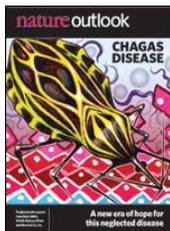
## Country by country

Petherick A  
Nature 2010 Jun; 465 (7301): S10—S11

Anna Petherick investigates the nature of Chagas disease and how its management varies across Latin America.

### Text in English

[http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301\\_supp/pdf/nature09223.pdf](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301_supp/pdf/nature09223.pdf)



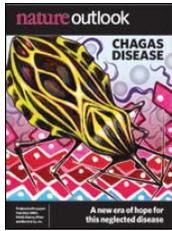
## Chagas Disease: pushing through the pipeline

Clayton J  
Nature 2010 Jun; 465 (7301): S12—S15

Forty years after the first drugs were introduced, what are the prospects for new ones?

### Text in English

[http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301\\_supp/pdf/nature09224.pdf](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301_supp/pdf/nature09224.pdf)



### The promise of *T. cruzi* genomics

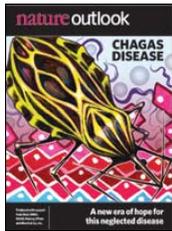
Clayton J

Nature 2010 Jun; 465 (7301): S16—S17

The publishing of the first *Trypanosoma cruzi* genome sequence was hailed as “a huge intellectual triumph”, but what has it delivered?

#### Text in English

[http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301\\_supp/pdf/nature09225.pdf](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301_supp/pdf/nature09225.pdf)



### Chagas Disease in the Chaco

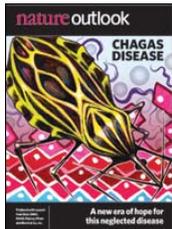
Petherick A

Nature 2010 Jun; 465 (7301): S18—S20

Researching disease transmission in poor, rural settings is part scientific inquiry, part diplomacy.

#### Text in English

[http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301\\_supp/pdf/nature09226.pdf](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301_supp/pdf/nature09226.pdf)



### Campaigning for Chagas Disease

Petherick A

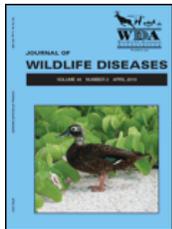
Nature 2010 Jun; 465 (7301): S21—S22

Energized individuals have worked hard to raise awareness. But politicians have not always listened.

#### Text in English

[http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301\\_supp/pdf/nature09227.pdf](http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v465/n7301_supp/pdf/nature09227.pdf)

### Fiebre Aftosa / Foot-and-Mouth Disease



### Antibodies to pathogenic livestock viruses in a wild vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*) population in the Argentinean Andean altiplano

Marcoppido G, Parreño V, Vilá B

J Wildl Dis. 2010 Apr; 46 (2): 608-14

Serum samples from 128 wild vicuñas (*Vicugna vicugna*) were tested for antibodies (Ab) to rotavirus (RV), bovine parainfluenza virus 3 (BPIV-3), bovine herpesvirus-1 (BHV-1), bovine viral diarrhoea virus (BVDV-1), foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV), bluetongue virus (BTV), equine herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1), and influenza A virus equine (EIV). Samples were collected in Cieneguillas Province of Jujuy, in northern Argentina. Feces from 44 vicuñas were also collected to investigate RV shedding. Llamas (*Lama glama*) and domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) from the area studied also were tested for antibodies to these viruses. Antibodies against RV (100%) and BPIV-3 (37%) were detected in the vicuñas sampled. No RV antigen was detected in any of the fecal samples tested. One vicuña was positive for Ab to BHV-1 (0.8%) and

another for BVDV-1 (0.8%). The Ab prevalences detected in llamas were: 100% (16/16) for RV, 47% (8/17) for BPIV-3, 17.6% (3/17) for BHV-1, and 5.9% (1/17) for BVDV-1. However, domestic cattle had high antibody prevalences for RV and BPIV-3, 100% (13/13) and 73% (11/15), respectively, but were negative for Ab to BHV-1 and BVDV. No antibodies against FMDV, BTV, EHV-1, or EIV were detected in wild vicuñas or domestic species. Because no data of viral circulation on wild vicuñas are available, this report represents the first evidence of viral infection in wild vicuñas from the Argentinean Andean Puna.

#### **Text in English**

<http://www.jwildlifedis.org/cgi/reprint/46/2/608>



#### **Competition-colonization dynamics: An ecology approach to quasispecies dynamics and virulence evolution in RNA viruses**

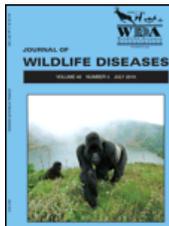
Ojosnegros S, Beerenwinkel N, Domingo E  
Commun Integr Biol. 2010 Jul; 3 (4): 333-6

A single and purified clone of foot-and-mouth disease virus diversified in cell culture into two subpopulations that were genetically distinct. The subpopulation with higher virulence was a minority and was suppressed by the dominant but less virulent one. These two populations follow the competition-colonization dynamics described in ecology. Virulent viruses can be regarded as colonizers because they killed the cells faster and they spread faster. The attenuated subpopulation resembles competitors because of its higher replication efficiency in coinfecting cells. Our results suggest a new model for the evolution of virulence which is based on interactions between components of the quasispecies. Competition between viral mutants takes place at two levels, intracellular competition and competition for new cells. The two strategies are subjected to density-dependent selection.

#### **Text in English**

<http://www.landesbioscience.com/journals/cib/article/OjosnegrosCIB3-4.pdf>

### **Influenza Aviar / Avian Influenza**



#### **Antibodies to type A influenza virus in wild waterbirds from Argentina**

Brown JD, Luttrell MP, Uhart MM, del Valle Ferreyra H, Romano MM, Rago MV, Stallknecht DE  
J Wildl Dis. 2010 Jul; 46 (3): 1040-5

Limited information exists on avian influenza (AI) virus infection in South American wild birds. As part of a national surveillance program in Argentina, indigenous waterbirds were screened for antibodies to AI virus. From November 2006 to July 2007, serum samples from 540 waterbirds of 12 species were tested for type-specific antibodies to AI virus with the use of a commercially available blocking enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (bELISA) and the agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test. Thirty-three percent (176/540) of serum samples were positive with the bELISA and 12% (64/540) were positive with the AGID test. The bELISA detected antibodies to AI virus in eight of the 12 species, and the AGID detected positives in only five species. These results provide insight into AI virus circulation in Argentinean waterbirds and preliminary data to guide further surveillance efforts.

#### **Text in English**

<http://www.jwildlifedis.org/cgi/reprint/46/3/1040.pdf>

## Inocuidad de los Alimentos / Food Safety



### **Process control. Incorporating defense into HACCP**

Yoe C, Schwarz JG  
Food Safety, Aug/Set 2010

Food protection is the integration of food quality, food safety and food defense concerns into a single unified strategic and operational action plan.

The Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system is a prevention-based safety program that identifies and monitors hazards associated with food production before they happen. It is the cornerstone of many businesses' food safety plans.

#### **Text in English**

<http://www.foodsafetymagazine.com/article.asp?id=3743&sub=sub1>



### **Produce GAP standards: harmonizing food safety**

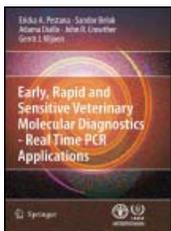
Gombas DE  
Food Safety, Aug/Sep 2010

When it comes to food safety standards, more is not always better. That's the message from the growers and shippers of fresh produce today who are faced with multiple audits and audit expectations that are almost the same, but different enough, so that an operation can pass a food safety audit today according to one set of standards and fail tomorrow on a different set of standards.

#### **Text in English**

<http://www.foodsafetymagazine.com/article.asp?id=3738&sub=sub1>

## Real-Time PCR Laboratory



### **Early, rapid and sensitive veterinary molecular diagnostics - Real Time PCR applications**

Pestana E, Belak S, Diallo A, Crowther JR, Viljoen GJ  
IAEA, 2010

This book gives a comprehensive account of the practical aspects of real-time PCR and strong consideration is given to ensure its optimal use in a diagnostic laboratory environment. This includes the basic principles, setting-up of a Real-Time PCR laboratory; Good Laboratory Practice and Standard Operating Procedures; Diagnostic Implementation, Execution and Interpretation, Analysis and Problem Solving. Examples of Standard Operating Procedures as used in individual specialist laboratories and an outline of training materials necessary for Real-Time PCR technology transfer are presented. The difficulties, advantages and disadvantages in PCR and Real-Time PCR applications are explained and placed in context with other test systems.

Emphasis is placed on the use of Real-Time PCR for detection of pathogens, with a particular focus on diagnosticians and scientists from the developing world.

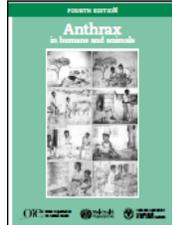
It is hoped that this book will enable readers from various disciplines and levels of expertise to better

judge the merits of early and rapid nuclear and nuclear related molecular diagnostic approaches and to increase their skills and knowledge in order to assist in a more logical, efficient and assured use of these technologies.

**Text in English**

<http://download122.mediafire.com/zajidz5obwpg/ozwm2dnnttm/Early%2C+rapid+and+sensitive+veterinary+molecular+diagnostics+-+real+time+PCR+applications.pdf>

**Zoonosis / Zoonoses**



**Anthrax in humans and animals**

WHO, FAO, OIE  
2008

This fourth edition of the anthrax guidelines encompasses a systematic review of the extensive new scientific literature and relevant publications up to end 2007 including all the new information that emerged in the 3–4 years after the anthrax letter events.

This updated edition provides information on the disease and its importance, its etiology and ecology, and offers guidance on the detection, diagnostic, epidemiology, disinfection and decontamination, treatment and prophylaxis procedures, as well as control and surveillance processes for anthrax in humans and animals.

**Text in English**

[http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/anthrax\\_webs.pdf](http://www.who.int/entity/csr/resources/publications/anthrax_webs.pdf)

**Colour plates**

[http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/anthrax\\_web\\_colour.pdf](http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/anthrax_web_colour.pdf)



Salud Pública Veterinaria  
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa



Veterinary Public Health  
Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center

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