

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



NUEVA EDICIÓN 2010!

<http://www.devdir.org/es/index.html>

El directorio de organizaciones para el desarrollo, que consiste de un base de datos de 65,000 organizaciones, ha sido preparado para facilitar la cooperación internacional, el diálogo y la difusión de conocimiento sobre temas de desarrollo entre organizaciones de la sociedad civil, centros académicos y de investigación, gobiernos y el sector privado.

Para facilitar la búsqueda de información, se ha dividido el directorio en 6 secciones geográficas: África, América del Norte, América Latina y el Caribe, Asia y Medio Oriente, Europa y Oceanía:

África

<http://www.devdir.org/africa.htm>

Asia y Medio Oriente

http://www.devdir.org/asia_middle_east.htm

Europa

<http://www.devdir.org/europe.htm>

América Latina y Caribe

http://www.devdir.org/la_caribbean.htm

América del Norte

http://www.devdir.org/north_america.htm

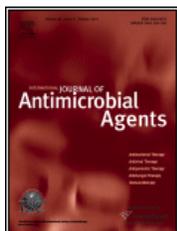
Oceania

<http://www.devdir.org/oceania.htm>

Para cada región, los contactos han sido anotados en las siguientes 9 categorías: (1) organizaciones internacionales; (2) gobiernos; (3) organizaciones de apoyo al sector privado (incluyendo comercio justo); (4) instituciones financieras; (5) instituciones de capacitación y investigación; (6) organizaciones de la sociedad civil; (7) consultoras para el desarrollo (incluyendo referencias para oportunidades de trabajo y anuncios de vacantes); (8) proveedores de información (boletines/revistas); y (9) fundaciones donantes y instituciones filantrópicas.

[Informaciones disponibles en formato electrónico / Information available in electronic format](#)

Bioseguridad / Biosafety



Biosafety and biosecurity measures: management of biosafety level 3 facilities

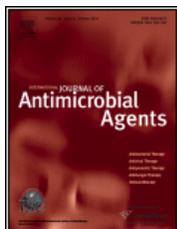
Zaki AN

Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2010 Aug

With the increasing biological threat from emerging infectious diseases and bioterrorism, it has become essential for governments around the globe to increase awareness and preparedness for identifying and containing those agents. This article introduces the basic concepts of laboratory management, laboratory biosafety and laboratory biosecurity. Assessment criteria for laboratories' biorisk should include both biosafety and biosecurity measures. The assessment requires setting specific goals and selecting management approaches. In order to implement technologies at the laboratory working level, a management team should be created whose role is to implement biorisk policies, rules and regulations appropriate for that facility. Rules and regulations required by government authorities are presented, with special emphasis on methods for air control, and liquid and solid waste management. Management and biorisk measures and appropriate physical facilities must keep pace, ensuring efficient facilities that protect workers, the environment, the product (research, diagnostic and/or vaccine) and the biological pathogen.

Text in English (article in press)

Brucellosis / Brucellosis



Update on brucellosis: therapeutic challenges

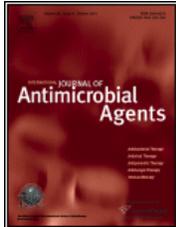
Solera J

Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2010 Aug

Brucellosis is an extremely important disease around the world, especially in developing countries. Its clinical manifestations and severity vary with the patient population studied and the species of *Brucella* involved. The choice of regimen and duration of antimicrobial therapy should be based on whether focal disease is present or there are underlying conditions that contraindicate certain antibiotics (e.g. pregnant patients or children under 8 years old). Most individuals with acute brucellosis respond well to a combination of doxycycline plus aminoglycosides or rifampicin for 6 weeks. Monotherapy with doxycycline or minocycline, or a combination of doxycycline plus trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, or a quinolone plus rifampicin may be an alternative. Patients with focal disease, such as spondylitis or endocarditis, may require longer courses of antibiotics, depending on clinical evolution. Tetracycline

monotherapy, especially with doxycycline, is a good option for patients with brucellosis with no focal lesions and a low risk of relapse. In this clinical situation, practitioners should avoid the use of high-cost or more toxic schedules.

Text in English (article in press)



Update on laboratory diagnosis of human brucellosis

Araj GF

Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2010 Aug

The persistent worldwide prevalence of human brucellosis causes serious public health concerns and economic loss to communities. The multisystem involvement and the protean and unusual clinical presentations of the disease pose significant diagnostic challenges. The clinical features are non-specific and can overlap with a wide spectrum of other infectious and non-infectious diseases, leading to brucellosis being labelled the 'disease of mistakes'. Protracted chronicity and serious complications can result and mislead physicians onto a path of costly laboratory and radiological investigations. To reach a diagnosis clinicians must use a wide range of non-specific routine haematological and biochemical tests in addition to Brucella-specific assays. The latter are microbiological (culture), serological (e.g. slide or tube agglutination, Coombs test, immunocapture agglutination, Brucellacapt, immunochromatographic lateral flow, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays and the indirect fluorescent antibody test) and molecular (e.g. polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and real-time PCR). Each of these tests has advantages and limitations, and thus requires careful interpretation. Since brucellosis can have several presentations and phases (acute, subacute, chronic, relapsed, active and inactive), the search for reliable, discriminatory diagnostic and prognostic markers, especially for monitoring disease evolution, are ongoing. Although much progress has been made, further challenges remain to the accurate diagnosis of this historic but still common global zoonotic disease.

Text in English (article in press)

Cambio Climático / Climate Change



Interannual variability of human plague occurrence in the Western United States explained by tropical and North Pacific Ocean climate variability

Ari TB, Gershunov A, Tristan R, Cazelles B, Gage K, Stenseth NC

Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2010 Sep; 83 (3): 624-32

Plague is a vector-borne, highly virulent zoonotic disease caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. It persists in nature through transmission between its hosts (wild rodents) and vectors (fleas). During epizootics, the disease expands and spills over to other host species such as humans living in or close to affected areas. Here, we investigate the effect of large-scale climate variability on the dynamics of human plague in the western United States using a 56-year time series of plague reports (1950-2005). We found that El Niño Southern Oscillation and Pacific Decadal Oscillation in combination affect the dynamics of human plague over the western United States. The underlying mechanism could involve changes in precipitation and temperatures that impact both hosts and vectors. It is suggested that snow also may play a key role, possibly through its effects on summer soil moisture, which is known to be instrumental for flea survival and development and sustained growth of vegetation for rodents.

Text in English

Economía, Epidemiología Veterinaria / Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics



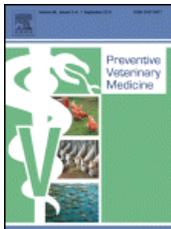
Cost of National Prevention Systems for Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in Developing and Transition Countries

OIE
2009

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has commissioned Civic Consulting to conduct a study on the Cost of National Prevention Systems for Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in developing and transition countries. The aims of the study are twofold: (a) estimating the “peace time” costs of Veterinary Services allowing early detection and rapid response to emerging and re-emerging diseases in different regions, economies, animal health systems and eco-systems; and (b) developing economic indicators within the OIE-PVS Tool. The study is based on a review of relevant literature, results of in-depth research in nine OIE member countries, and an extensive analysis of possible economic indicators.

Text in English

http://www.oie.int/enq/OIE-WB_Conference_1007/Cost%20benefit%20study/OIE-Costs%20of%20National%20Prevention%20Systems-final%20report.pdf



The economic and poverty impacts of animal diseases in developing countries: New roles, new demands for economics and epidemiology

Rich KM, Perry BD
Prev Vet Med. 2010 Sep

Animal disease outbreaks pose significant threats to livestock sectors throughout the world, both from the standpoint of the economic impacts of the disease itself and the measures taken to mitigate the risk of disease introduction. These impacts are multidimensional and not always well understood, complicating effective policy response. In the developing world, livestock diseases have broader, more nuanced effects on markets, poverty, and livelihoods, given the diversity of uses of livestock and complexity of livestock value chains. In both settings, disease control strategies, particularly those informed by ex ante modeling platforms, often fail to recognize the constraints inherent among farmers, veterinary services, and other value chain actors. In short, context matters. Correspondingly, an important gap in the animal health economics literature is the explicit incorporation of behavior and incentives in impact analyses that highlight the interactions of disease with its socio-economic and institutional setting. In this paper, we examine new approaches and frameworks for the analysis of economic and poverty impacts of animal diseases. We propose greater utilization of “bottom-up” analyses, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of value chain and information economics approaches in impact analyses and stressing the importance of improved integration between the epidemiology of disease and its relationships with economic behavior.

Text in English (article in press)

Species Invasoras / Invasive Species



Biological invasions and the conservation of biodiversity

Pascal M, Guyader H Le, Simberloff D
Rev sci tech Off int Epiz. 2010; 29 (2): 387-403

Consideration of definitions of 'biological invasion' and 'biodiversity' shows why invasions have recently generated great interest among conservationists. Many studies show that invasion numbers have increased drastically over the last five centuries, that this exponential increase is not levelling off, and that human activities are the only reason for the phenomenon. Many mechanisms are portrayed in an evolutionary framework and their consequences for biodiversity are described at three levels of life – gene, species and ecosystem. Examples from islands show that insular ecosystems are especially prone to damage from invasions; they also serve as 'laboratories' to elucidate the nature of invasion impacts. An important management approach – eradication – is discussed.

Eradicating invaders not only aids understanding of their impacts on native species but also in understanding how ecosystems function. In fact, biological invasions can be seen as 'experiments', providing a rare opportunity to help answer certain fundamental scientific questions.

Text in English

<http://www.oie.int/boutique/extrait/17pascalang387403.pdf>



Bioterrorism and invasive species

Chomel BB, Sun B
Rev sci tech Off int Epiz. 2010; 29 (2): 193-199

The risk of dispersing invasive species, especially human pathogens, through acts of bioterrorism, cannot be neglected. However, that risk appears quite low in comparison with the risk of dispersing animal pathogens that could dramatically burden the agricultural economy of food animal producing countries, such as Australia and countries in Europe and North and South America. Although it is not directly related to bioterrorism, the intentional release of non-native species, particularly undesired companion animals or wildlife, may also have a major economic impact on the environment and, possibly, on animal and human health, in the case of accidental release of zoonotic agents.

Text in English

<http://www.oie.int/boutique/extrait/01chomel193199.pdf>



Disease risks associated with the translocation of wildlife

Kock RA, Woodford MH, Rossiter PB
Rev sci tech Off int Epiz. 2010; 29 (2): 329-350

Translocation is defined as the human-managed movement of living organisms from one area for free release in another. Throughout the world, increasing numbers of animals are translocated every year. Most of these movements involve native mammals, birds and fish, and are made by private and national wildlife agencies to augment existing populations, usually for sporting purposes.

The translocation of endangered species, often to reintroduce them into a part of the historical range

from which they have been extirpated, has also become an important conservation technique. The main growth in reintroduction projects over the last decade has involved smaller animals, including amphibians, insects and reptiles.

The success of potentially expensive, high-profile wildlife translocation projects depends to a large extent on the care with which wildlife biologists and their veterinary advisers evaluate the suitability of the animals and chosen release site, and on the ability of the translocated animals to colonise the area.

The veterinary aspects of reintroduction projects are of extreme importance.

There are instances of inadequate disease risk assessment resulting in expensive failures and, worse still, the introduction of destructive pathogens into naive resident wildlife populations.

In this paper, some of the disease risks attending wildlife translocation are described. Risk assessment, involving the examination of founder and recipient populations and their habitats, is now a pre-requisite of managed movements of animals.

Text in English

<http://www.oie.int/boutique/extrait/13kock329350.pdf>



The role of international organisations in controlling invasive species and preserving biodiversity

Shimura J, Coates D, Mulongoy JK

Rev sci tech Off int Epiz. 2010; 29 (2): 405-410

Invasive alien species spread through the environment and threaten native biodiversity, assisted by the absence of natural enemies. Alien species may also carry pathogens, which can be transmitted to native species. About half of the known endangered species are under threat from invasive alien species.

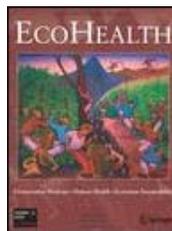
The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2008 invited relevant international organisations to work together to fill the gap in the international regulatory framework on invasive alien species. The Convention also reaffirmed the need for capacity and expertise to deal with invasive alien species in many countries, especially in developing countries.

In this paper, the authors review the findings of this project.

Text in English

<http://www.oie.int/boutique/extrait/18shimura405410.pdf>

Influenza Aviar / Avian Influenza



Persistence of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus defined by agro-ecological niche

Hogerwerf L, Wallace RG, Ottaviani D, Slingenbergh J, Prosser D, Bergmann L, Gilbert M
Ecohealth. 2010

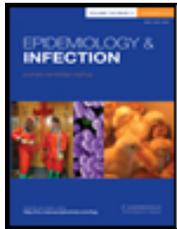
The highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1 virus has spread across Eurasia and into Africa. Its persistence in a number of countries continues to disrupt poultry production, impairs smallholder livelihoods, and raises the risk a genotype adapted to human-to-human transmission may emerge. While previous studies identified domestic duck reservoirs as a primary risk factor associated with HPAI H5N1 persistence in poultry in Southeast Asia, little is known of such factors in countries with different agro-ecological conditions, and no study has investigated the impact of such conditions on HPAI H5N1 epidemiology at the global scale. This study explores the patterns of HPAI H5N1 persistence worldwide, and for China, Indonesia, and India includes individual provinces that have reported HPAI H5N1 presence during the 2004-2008 period. Multivariate analysis of a set of 14 agricultural, environmental, climatic, and socio-economic factors demonstrates in quantitative terms that a combination of six

variables discriminates the areas with human cases and persistence: agricultural population density, duck density, duck by chicken density, chicken density, the product of agricultural population density and chicken output/input ratio, and purchasing power per capita. The analysis identifies five agro-ecological clusters, or niches, representing varying degrees of disease persistence. The agro-ecological distances of all study areas to the medoid of the niche with the greatest number of human cases are used to map HPAI H5N1 risk globally. The results indicate that few countries remain where HPAI H5N1 would likely persist should it be introduced.

Text in English (article in press)

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/c00v0k4512203872/fulltext.pdf>

Inocuidad de los Alimentos / Food Safety

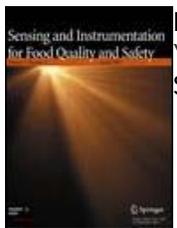


Burden of acute gastrointestinal illness in the Metropolitan region, Chile, 2008

Thomas MK, Pérez E, Majowicz SE, Reid-Smith R, Olea A, Diaz J, Solari V, McEwen AS
Epidemiol Infect. 2010 May 24:1-12

The purpose of this study was to determine the magnitude and distribution of acute gastrointestinal illness (GI) in the Chilean population, describe its burden and presentation, identify risk factors associated with GI and assess the differences between a 7-day, 15-day and a 30-day recall period in the population-based burden of illness study design. Face-to-face surveys were conducted on 6047 randomly selected residents in the Metropolitan region, Chile (average response rate 75.8%) in 2008. The age-adjusted monthly prevalence of GI was 9.2%. The 7-day recall period provided annual incidence rate estimates about 2.2 times those of the 30-day recall period. Age, occupation, healthcare system, sewer system, antibiotic use and cat ownership were all found to be significant predictors for being a case. This study expands on the discussion of recall bias in retrospective population studies and reports the first population-based burden and distribution of GI estimates in Chile.

Text in English



Detection of *Campylobacter* colonies using hyperspectral imaging

Yoon SC, Lawrence KC, Line JE, Siragusa GR, Feldner PW, Bosoon Park B, Windham WR
Sensing Instrum Food Quality Safety 2010; 4 (1): 35-49

The presence of *Campylobacter* in foods of animal origin is the leading cause of bacterially induced human gastroenteritis. Isolation and detection of *Campylobacter* in foods via direct plating involves lengthy laboratory procedures including enrichments and microaerobic incubations, which take several days to a week. The incubation time for growing *Campylobacter* colonies in agar media usually takes 24–48 h. Oftentimes the problem is the difficulty of visually differentiating *Campylobacter* colonies from non-*Campylobacter* contaminants that frequently grow together with *Campylobacter* on many existing agars. In this study, a new screening technique using non-destructive and non-contact hyperspectral imaging was developed to detect *Campylobacter* colonies in Petri dishes. A reflectance spectral library of *Campylobacter* and non-*Campylobacter* contaminants was constructed for characterization of absorption features in wavelengths from 400 to 900 nm and for developing classification methods. Blood agar and Campy-Cefex agar were used as culture media. The study found that blood agar was the better culture medium than Campy-Cefex agar in terms of *Campylobacter* detection accuracy. Classification algorithms including single-band thresholding, band-ratio thresholding and spectral feature fitting were developed for detection of *Campylobacter* colonies as early as 24 h of incubation time. A band ratio algorithm using two bands at 426 and 458 nm chosen from continuum-removed spectra of the blood agar bacterial

cultures achieved 97–99% of detection accuracy. This research has profound implications for early detection of *Campylobacter* colonies with high accuracy. Also, the developed hyperspectral reflectance imaging protocol is applicable to other pathogen detection studies.

Text in English

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/w73w072n02159453/fulltext.pdf>

Laboratorio / Laboratory



Curso de Gestión de Calidad y Buenas Prácticas de Laboratorio

2ª Edición
OPS, 2009

El presente material corresponde a la segunda edición del "Curso de gestión de Calidad para laboratorios", publicado por la OPS/OMS. La educación a distancia ofrece varias ventajas en comparación con modalidades tradicionales de capacitación, el curso presencial de dos semanas fue modificado por profesionales expertos en educación a distancia a un curso de 11 módulos que son los siguientes:

1. Conceptos y Normas de calidad.
2. Planificación del sistema de calidad
3. Documentación del sistema de calidad
4. Organización de los recursos humanos
5. Gestión de los proveedores
6. Equipos y materiales
7. Gestión y control de procesos
8. Gestión de no conformidades
9. El costo de la Calidad
10. Satisfacción del cliente - usuario
11. Bioseguridad

Anexos

Text in Spanish

http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=2484&Itemid=



Second Global Conference of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

Paris (France), 21-23 June 2010:

Final recommendations

Abstracts and Presentations

Text in English

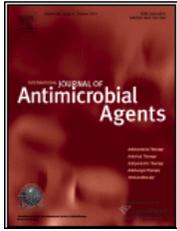
http://www.oie.int/eng/A_VETO_PARIS_2010/Abstract/Recommendations.htm

http://www.oie.int/eng/A_VETO_PARIS_2010/Abstract/abstract.htm

Text in Spanish

http://www.oie.int/eng/A_VETO_PARIS_2010/Recommendations/E_Recommendations.pdf

Leishmaniasis



Leishmaniasis vaccines: past, present and future

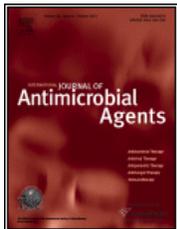
Modabber F

Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2010 Aug

No vaccine exists against any form of leishmaniasis. Because recovery from infection is usually accompanied by a strong immunity and because it is possible to protect experimental animals against live challenge, hope for the development of a vaccine for humans has been high. However, leishmaniasis is a disease of the poor and the market for a vaccine is very limited. Until a few years ago, with minimal resources, only a pragmatic approach was possible for testing the first-generation vaccines (i.e. killed whole parasites). Recently, funding has become available for developing defined second-generation vaccines, including recombinant proteins and DNA constructs. With new adjuvants also being developed there is new hope, and several new vaccines are in development against leishmaniasis.

Text in English (article in press)

Zoonosis Emergentes / Emerging Zoonoses



Emerging zoonoses: responsible communication with the media-lessons learned and future perspectives

Tabbaa D

Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2010 Aug

Emerging zoonotic disease outbreaks are inevitable and often unpredictable events. The environment surrounding an outbreak is unique in public health, and outbreaks are frequently marked by uncertainty, confusion and a sense of urgency. Good communication at this time, generally through the media, is essential, but examples unfortunately abound of communication failures that have delayed outbreak control, undermined public trust and compliance, and unnecessarily prolonged economic, social and political turmoil. With this paper we hope to disseminate the idea that communication expertise has become as essential to outbreak control as epidemiological training and laboratory analysis. The paper presents the best practices for communicating with the public and discusses future aspects of communicating through the mass media during an outbreak.

Text in English (article in press)

Eventos / Events

12º Simpósio Internacional de Esquistossomose

5-8 Outubro 2010

Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

<http://www.schisto2010.com.br/index.php>

26º Reunião Aplicada em Doença de Chagas /14º Reunião de Pesquisa Aplicada em Leishmanioses

26-29 Outubro 2010

Uberaba, MG, Brasil

<http://www.chagasleish2010.com.br/>



Salud Pública Veterinaria
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa



Veterinary Public Health
Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center

Centro de Documentación / Documentation Center (CEDOC)

Teléfono / Phone: 55 21 3661-9045 -

<http://new.paho.org/panaftosa>

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It's possible to have access to publications in the mentioned link under the summaries or to ask our Documentation Center for them via e-mail.

apimente@panaftosa.ops-oms.org