



Centro de Documentación / Documentation Center

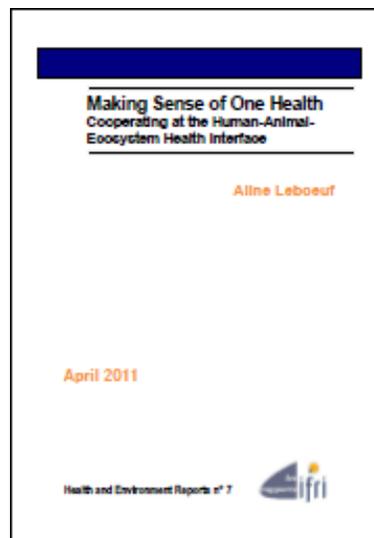
Objetivos/ Objectives

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

Making Sense of One Health Cooperating at the Human-Animal- Ecosystem Health Interface



This study aims at showing and making sense of the One Health approach, according to which it is impossible to defeat infectious disease without working at the interface between human health, animal health and the environment. The study also attempts to illustrate how One Health emerges on the international scene. In doing so, it explains that through the One Health approach, a new form of global governance takes form.

<http://www.ifri.org/downloads/ifrihereport7alingleboeuf.pdf>

Brucelosis Bovina / Bovine Brucellosis



Brucelose bovina no Estado da Paraíba: estudo retrospectivo

Figueiredo SM, Rocha VCM, Higino SSS, Batista CSA, Alves CJ, Clementino IJ, Azevedo SS

Arq Inst Biol São Paulo 2011; 78 (1): 9-16

The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of positive herds (foci) and seropositive animals for bovine brucellosis in the state of Paraíba, Northeast region of Brazil. Data from the Agency of Agricultural Protection in the state, collected from its 23 microregions, during the period from January 2008 to July 2009, were used. During this period, 11,149 herds were examined, and 55,691 cattle sera were submitted to the diagnosis of brucellosis. For serological diagnosis the rose bengal test was used. A herd was considered a focus when it presented at least one seropositive animal. Of the herds investigated, 104 (0.93%) had at least one seropositive animal, and of the animals examined, 199 (0.36%) were seropositive. There was a significant difference ($p < 0.001$) in the proportion of seropositivity for females (0.47%) and males (0.04%).

Text in Portuguese

http://www.biologico.sp.gov.br/docs/arq/v78_1/figueiredo.pdf



Brucellosis at the animal/ecosystem/human interface at the beginning of the 21st century

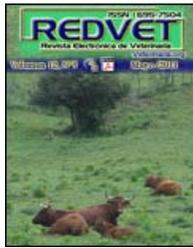
Godfroid J, Scholz HC, Barbier T, Nicolas C, Wattiau P, Fretin D, Whatmore AM, Cloeckaert A, Blasco JM, Moriyon I, Saegerman C, Muma JB, Al Dahouk S, Neubauer H, Letesson JJ

Prev Vet Med. 2011 May

Following the recent discovery of new *Brucella* strains from different animal species and from the environment, ten *Brucella* species are nowadays included in the genus *Brucella*. Although the intracellular trafficking of *Brucella* is well described, the strategies developed by *Brucella* to survive and multiply in phagocytic and non-phagocytic cells, particularly to access nutrients during its intracellular journey, are still largely unknown. Metabolism and virulence of *Brucella* are now considered to be two sides of the same coin. Mechanisms presiding to the colonization of the pregnant uterus in different animal species are not known. Vaccination is the cornerstone of control programs in livestock and although the S19, RB51 (both in cattle) and Rev 1 (in sheep and goats) vaccines have been successfully used worldwide, they have drawbacks and thus the ideal brucellosis vaccine is still very much awaited. There is no vaccine available for pigs and wildlife. Animal brucellosis control strategies differ in the developed and the developing world. Most emphasis is put on eradication and on risk analysis to avoid the re-introduction of *Brucella* in the developed world. Information related to the prevalence of brucellosis is still scarce in the developing world and control programs are rarely implemented. Since there is no vaccine available for humans, prevention of human brucellosis relies on its control in the animal reservoir. *Brucella* is also considered to be an agent to be used in bio- and agroterrorism attacks. At the animal/ecosystem/human interface it is critical to reduce opportunities for *Brucella* to jump host species as already seen in livestock, wildlife and humans. This task is a challenge for the future in terms of veterinary public health, as for wildlife and ecosystem managers and will need a "One Health" approach to be successful.

Text in English (article in press)

Carbunclo Rural / Rural Carbuncle



Situación del carbunclo rural en la Argentina 2010

Noseda R

REDVET 2011; 12 (5)

En el año 2003 se produjo el primer informe sobre el Carbunclo Rural en la Argentina, de la misma manera esta versión 2010 intenta reflejar la realidad de esta zoonosis. El seguimiento epidemiológico se realiza sobre escenarios relacionados y actividades concomitantes con el tema: **1-** Área de Evaluación de Carbunclo Rural en la Pcia. de Bs. As., cubre el 32% de la superficie ganadera del territorio. Desde 1977 se han evaluado 3.563 huesos bovinos muertos súbitamente y se han realizado 423 aislamientos de *Bacillus anthracis*, demostrando una Distribución Porcentual de Carbunclo del: 12 %, este año esa cifra bajo al 6 %. Los Partidos involucrados que aportaron muestras positivas fueron: Azul – Dorrego – Olavarría - Juárez y Ayacucho. La Distribución Porcentual Estacional evidencia igual tendencia que años anteriores, con mayor producción de focos durante los meses de verano 18 % y otoño 11 %. **2-** Zona de Alerta y Respuesta ante epidemia de ocurrencia natural, accidental o uso deliberado de *B. anthracis*: en el mismo se produjeron 3 brotes de carbunclo bovino y un alerta por Carbunclo Dérmico humano. Se incremento a 65 los brotes registrados desde 1989, se realizaron diversas acciones: vacunación voluntaria de bovinos, capacitación a profesionales de Salud Pública, educación en las escuelas rurales. **3-** Aislamiento de *B. anthracis* en otros Lab. de Diag. Veterinario: procesaron 113 muestras siendo 18 positivas (16%) observándose un incremento de 8 puntos porcentuales con el año anterior. **4-** Partidos de la Pcia. de Bs. As. Involucrados con Brotes de Carbunclo bovino: 12 Partidos: Azul – Dorrego – Olavarría – Juárez – Ayacucho – Tandil - Las Flores – Rauch – Púan- Torquinst – Pringles - Mar Chiquita, padecieron brotes de Carbunclo. Desde 1977 se registran 53 Partidos que han padecido por lo menos un brote de esta enfermedad. **5-** Producción Nacional de Vacuna anticarbunclosa de uso Veterinario: El organismo oficial SENASA informo la aprobación de 40 series que totalizan 14.302.000 dosis elaboradas por 11 laboratorios productores. **6-** Carbunclo humano a nivel nacional: Se registraron 2 casos de Carbunclo cutáneo los pacientes provenían de: Maipú – Pcia. de Bs. As. y de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. **7-** Otros hechos relacionados con el Carbunclo rural: Se describen 6 acciones efectuadas en dicho periodo, resultando de importancia para la consolidación de responsabilidad ciudadana.

Text in Spanish

<http://www.veterinaria.org/revistas/redvet/n050511/051116.pdf>

Enfermedades Animales – Estimación de Parámetros / Animal Diseases - Parameter Estimation



Stochastic modeling of animal epidemics using data collected over three different spatial scales

Rorres C, Pelletier ST, Smith G

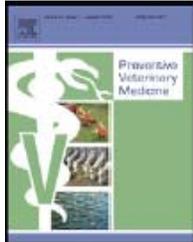
Epidemics. 2011 Jun; 3 (2): 61-70

A stochastic, spatial, discrete-time, SEIR model of avian influenza epidemics among poultry farms in Pennsylvania is formulated. Using three different spatial scales wherein all the birds within a single farm, ZIP code, or county are clustered into a single point, we obtain three different views of the epidemics. For each spatial scale, two parameters within the viral-transmission kernel of the model are estimated using simulated epidemic data. We show that simulated epidemics modeled using data collected on the

farm and ZIP-code levels behave similar to the actual underlying epidemics, but this is not true using data collected on the county level. Such analyses of data collected on different spatial scales are useful in formulating intervention strategies to control an ongoing epidemic (e.g., vaccination schedules and culling policies).

Text in English

Enfermedades Animales – Simulación / Animal Diseases – Simulation



Impact of risk aversion and disease outbreak characteristics on the incentives of producers as a group to participate in animal disease insurance- A simulation

Niemi JK, Heikkilä J

Prev Vet Med. 2011 Jun; 100 (1): 4-14

The participation of agricultural producers in financing losses caused by livestock epidemics has been debated in many countries. One of the issues raised is how reluctant producers are to participate voluntarily in the financing of disease losses before an outbreak occurs. This study contributes to the literature by examining whether disease losses should be financed through pre- or post-outbreak premiums or their combination. A Monte Carlo simulation was employed to illustrate the costs of financing two diseases of different profiles. The profiles differed in the probability in which the damage occurs and in the average damage per event. Three hypothetical financing schemes were compared based on their ability to reduce utility losses in the case of risk-neutral and risk-averse producer groups. The schemes were examined in a dynamic setting where premiums depended on the compensation history of the sector. If producers choose the preferred financing scheme based on utility losses, results suggest that the timing of the premiums, the transaction costs of the scheme, the degree of risk aversion of the producer, and the level and the volatility of premiums affect the choice of the financing scheme.

Text in English

Enfermedades Desatendidas / Neglected Diseases



Neglected tropical diseases: background, responses, and issues for congress CRS Report for Congress

Tiaji Salaam-Blyther

January 2011

Over the past decade, global health has become a priority in U.S. foreign policy, and U.S. funding for related efforts has more than tripled. Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), an important focus of U.S. global health assistance, may come under scrutiny as the 112th Congress debates spending levels for ongoing global health programs. NTDs are a group of 17 diseases that are found primarily among the poorest people in 149 countries and territories. Estimates indicate that some 2 billion people are at risk of contracting an NTD, of whom more than 1 billion people are afflicted with one or more. Roughly 534,000 people are believed to be killed by an NTD annually.

Although these diseases are concentrated among the world's poor, population shifts and climate change increase the vulnerability of the United States to some of these diseases, particularly Chagas disease and dengue. While blood centers test for Chagas, some health experts believe that several cases remain undiagnosed in the United States and that Chagas stands as an undetected cause of heart disease and stroke. Some observers are concerned about scientists' expectations that mosquitoes capable of spreading dengue fever are gradually spreading across the United States, particularly because no

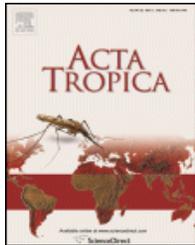
vaccine or treatment exists for this disease. In addition, travelers from industrialized countries are increasingly contracting NTDs such as schistosomiasis while engaged in tourism. These cases are usually identified once tourists develop severe, acute infection or other unusual problems.

Proponents support funding research on and treatment for NTDs because it is a cost-effective way of making a significant health impact. Roughly 90% of all NTDs are easy to treat with drugs that cost less than \$2 per dose and need to be taken only once or twice annually. This means that all people at risk of contracting an NTD worldwide can be treated for less than \$2 billion over the next five years. With consistent treatment and control, several NTDs are being eliminated in various parts of the world, especially in Latin America, and guinea worm disease is on the cusp of eradication, meaning there is no risk of contracting the disease.

Some groups argue that the United States should increase funding for NTD programs to improve global health and advance domestic capacity to detect NTD cases that may arise, particularly for diseases like dengue and Chagas. Other groups maintain that countries like Brazil, China, and India that have received support for eliminating NTDs should play a greater role in addressing the health challenge, particularly as their own economies exhibit strong growth. The 112th Congress may debate funding much of the President's FY2011 budget, which includes \$155 million for the NTD Program, as well as upcoming FY2012 budget levels. The 112th Congress will likely weigh calls for greater spending on NTDs with other challenges, such as streamlining foreign and global health assistance to make them more effective and efficient, particularly in light of efforts to reduce federal spending. This report will be updated as events warrant.

Text in English

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41607.pdf>



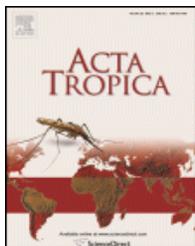
Neglected tropical disease (NTD) control in health systems: The interface between programmes and general health services

Marchal B, Dormael MV, Pirard M, Cavalli A, Kegels G, Polman K
Acta Trop. 2011 Mar

Disease control programmes are an intrinsic part of health systems. Neglected tropical disease (NTD) control is a clear case in point. While there is a growing consensus that NTD control and health services are linked, with important mutual impacts, little is known of what actually happens at the interface between the two entities.

Here, we review the rationale, viewpoints and experiences of NTD control programmes regarding general health services, and vice versa, and compare their respective arguments. We discuss the interactions and interface between disease control and health systems, and present possible scenarios for health system strengthening by NTD- and other disease-specific programmes. Focusing on countries in sub-Saharan Africa, we suggest a number of principles that could pave the way for fruitful discussions and development of synergies.

Text in English (article in press)



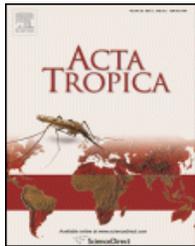
Public-private partnerships in neglected tropical disease control: The role of nongovernmental organisations

Bush S, Hopkins AD
Acta Trop. 2011 Apr

Successful public-private partnerships for health control have usually included nongovernmental development organisations (NGDOs), and these have long been in the forefront of pinpointing particular social and health issues. The immensely successful control and elimination programmes for

onchocerciasis are a case in point. NGDOs were the driving force in early advocacy for onchocerciasis control in West Africa, leading eventually to the remarkably effective and long lasting partnership of the Onchocerciasis Control Programme (OCP). With the donation of Mectizan(®), NGDOs were the driving force in developing onchocerciasis control in non-OCP countries, especially programmes for community based action. These were, further modified by the African Programme for Onchocerciasis Control (APOC) to become the successful Community Directed Interventions. NGDOs came together to coordinate activities in partnership with the World Health Organisation (WHO). Innovations by NGDOs led to integration of mass drug administration for Vitamin A deficiency and then for other parasitic diseases, leading to the current trend of preventive chemotherapy. The success of the NGDO Group for Onchocerciasis Control has led to the creation of similar groups for trachoma control and lymphatic filariasis elimination. These groups have now come together to form an NGDO Network for Neglected Tropical Disease control.

Text in English (article in press)



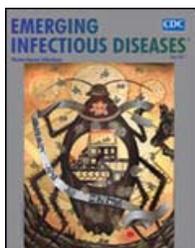
Trypanosoma cruzi I diversity: Towards the need of genetic subdivision?

Guhl F, Ramírez JD
Acta Trop. 2011 Apr

Trypanosoma cruzi the aethiological agent of Chagas disease, a complex zoonoses that affects the American continent is a genetically variable parasite subdivided into six Discrete Typing Units (DTUs). *T. cruzi* I is the most prevalent DTU affecting the northern countries of America with sporadic cases in the southern countries. *T. cruzi* I has shown great genetic diversity showing plausible subdivisions needed for this group. Recently, TcI has gained novel importance because of the lately discovered relation with cardiomyopathy manifestations that raises the importance of establishing subdivisions within this DTU.

Text in English (article in press)

Enfermedades Transmitidas por Vectores / Vector-borne Infections



Vector-borne infections

Rosenberg R, Beard CB
Emerg Infect Dis. 2011 May; 17 (5): 769-77

Infections with vector-borne pathogens are a major source of emerging diseases. The ability of vectors to bridge spatial and ecologic gaps between animals and humans increases opportunities for emergence. Small adaptations of a pathogen to a vector can have profound effects on the rate of transmission to humans.

Text in English

<http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/17/5/pdfs/769.pdf>

Fiebre Aftosa / Foot and Mouth Disease



Comparison between ELISA and conventional RT-PCR for the diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease

Jamala SM, Alia Q, Ahmedb S, Hussainc M
Intern J Appl Res Vet Med. 2011; 9 (2): 156-61

This study compared the laboratory diagnosis of FMDV by the indirect sandwich ELISA and the conventional RT-PCR. A total 60 epithelial samples from suspected cases of FMD were tested using both the tests. ELISA detected 38 (63%) samples positive for FMD virus. Being predominant, serotype O was detected in 22 (57.9%) of the total samples tested positive, whereas, 9 (23.7%) and 7 (18.4%) samples were found positive for serotypes A and Asia-1, respectively. RT-PCR detected viral genome in 51 (85%) of the samples using universal primers set, IF/IR. Thirty-six samples were found positive and seven negative by both the tests. The level of agreement between the tests was assessed by calculating Kappa value, which was found to be fair (Kappa value = 0.303m 95% CI = 0.089; 0.517) and significantly better ($p = 0.009$) than expected due to chance. Assuming all the samples positive for FMD, the sensitivity of RT-PCR was found to be 1.34 times higher than ELISA. However, two samples, which were found positive on ELISA tested negative on RT-PCR, which may be attributed to the presence of nucleotide changes in the primer sites, resulting in amplification failure. It was concluded that RT-PCR can contribute significantly towards establishing a rapid, sensitive and definitive diagnosis of FMD in developing countries. The diagnosis of FMD should, however, not be based solely on RT-PCR rather it should be used as a supportive test in ELISA.

Text in English



Relationship between clinical signs and transmission of an infectious disease and the implications for control

Charleston B, Bankowski BM, Gubbins S, Chase-Topping ME, Schley D, Howey R, Barnett PV, Gibson D, Juleff ND, Woolhouse ME
Science. 2011 May; 332 (6030): 726-9

Control of many infectious diseases relies on the detection of clinical cases and the isolation, removal, or treatment of cases and their contacts. The success of such "reactive" strategies is influenced by the fraction of transmission occurring before signs appear. We performed experimental studies of foot-and-mouth disease transmission in cattle and estimated this fraction at less than half the value expected from detecting virus in body fluids, the standard proxy measure of infectiousness. This is because the infectious period is shorter (mean 1.7 days) than currently realized, and animals are not infectious until, on average, 0.5 days after clinical signs appear. These results imply that controversial preemptive control measures may be unnecessary; instead, efforts should be directed at early detection of infection and rapid intervention.

Text in English

Inferencia Estadística – Epidemiología / Statistical Inference – Epidemiology



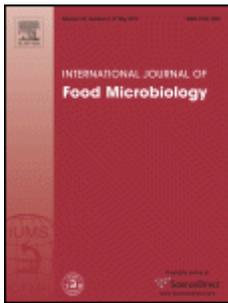
Statistical inference to advance network models in epidemiology

Welch D, Bansal S, Hunter DR
Epidemics. 2011 Mar; 3 (1): 38-45

Contact networks are playing an increasingly important role in the study of epidemiology. Most of the existing work in this area has focused on considering the effect of underlying network structure on epidemic dynamics by using tools from probability theory and computer simulation. This work has provided much insight on the role that heterogeneity in host contact patterns plays on infectious disease dynamics. Despite the important understanding afforded by the probability and simulation paradigm, this approach does not directly address important questions about the structure of contact networks such as what is the best network model for a particular mode of disease transmission, how parameter values of a given model should be estimated, or how precisely the data allow us to estimate these parameter values. We argue that these questions are best answered within a statistical framework and discuss the role of statistical inference in estimating contact networks from epidemiological data.

Text in English

Inocuidad de los Alimentos / Food Safety



Attributing human foodborne illness to food sources and water in Latin America and the Caribbean using data from outbreak investigations

Pires SM, Vieira A, Perez E, Wong DL, Hald T
Int J Food Microbiol. 2011 Apr

Foodborne pathogens are responsible for an increasing burden of disease worldwide. Knowledge on the contribution of different food sources and water for disease is essential to prioritize food safety interventions and implement appropriate control measures. Source attribution using outbreak data utilizes readily available data from outbreak surveillance to estimate the contribution of different sources to human disease. We developed a probabilistic model based on outbreak data that attributes human foodborne disease by various bacterial pathogens to sources in Latin America and the Caribbean (LA&C). Foods implicated in outbreaks were classified by their ingredients as simple foods (i.e. belonging to one single food category), or complex foods (i.e. belonging to multiple food categories). For each agent, the data from simple-food outbreaks were summarized, and the proportion of outbreaks caused by each category was used to define the probability that an outbreak was caused by a source. For the calculation of the number of outbreaks attributed to each source, simple-food outbreaks were attributed to the single food category in question, and complex-food outbreaks were partitioned to each category proportionally to the estimated probability. We analysed all bacterial pathogens together, focused on important bacterial pathogens separately, and, when data were sufficient, performed analyses by country, decade and location. Between 1993 and 2010, 6313 bacterial outbreaks were reported by 20 countries. In general, the most important sources of bacterial disease were meat, dairy products, water and vegetables in the 1990s, and eggs, vegetables, and grains and beans in the 2000s. We observed fluctuations of the most important sources of disease for each pathogen between decades and countries, which may be a consequence of changes in the control of zoonotic disease over the years, of changes in food consumption habits, or of changes in public health focus and availability of data of

different pathogens. This study identified data gaps in the region and highlighted the importance of effective surveillance systems to identify sources of disease. Still, the application of this method for source attribution in the LA&C region was successful, and we concluded that this approach can be used to attribute disease to food sources and water in other regions, including developing regions with limited data on the public health impact of foodborne diseases.

Text in English (article in press)

Leishmaniasis



Evaluation of miltefosine for the treatment of dogs naturally infected with *L. infantum* (= *L. chagasi*) in Brazil

Andrade HM, Toledo VPCP, Pinheiro MB, Guimarães TMPD, Oliveira NC, Castro JA, Silva RN, Amorim AC, Brandão RMSS, Yoko M, Silva AS, Dumont K, Ribeiro ML Jr. Bartchewsky W, Monte SJH
Vet Patol. 14 May 2011

Dogs naturally infected with *Leishmania Infantum* (= *L. chagasi*) were treated with miltefosine using different therapeutic regimens. The animals were evaluated for clinical evolution, biochemical parameters, parasite load (by real time PCR), cytokine levels and humoral response. After treatment and during the following 24 months, there was progressive clinical improvement and complete recovery in 50% (7/14) of the treated animals. There was a decrease in the smear positivity of the bone marrow after treatment, and there was also a gradual and constant decrease in positive cultures at the end of the follow-up period. However, the PCR detection of parasite DNA remained positive. In general, all animals presented a significant increase in parasite load 6 months after treatment. The IFN- levels in all the groups tended to increase during follow-up period, regardless of the miltefosine dose administered. The IL-4 and IL-10 levels of the animals tended to decrease during follow-up, except after 300 days when only IL-10 increased. The serum antibodies identified antigens that ranged from 116 kDa to less than 29 kDa in the Western blot assay. Furthermore, 300 days after treatment, qualitative and quantitative differences in the antigen profiles were observed. Antigens of 97 and 46 kDa were the most intensely recognized. Higher levels of antigen-specific *Leishmania* IgG were detected before and 300 days after treatment in all groups. Taking together, the improvement in the clinical symptoms was not followed by parasitological clearance, suggesting that treatment with miltefosine is not recommended, especially in endemic areas like Brazil, where children are the major victims and dogs are involved in the maintenance of the parasite cycle.

Text in English (article in press)

Leptospirosis



Rapid test for the serodiagnosis of acute canine leptospirosis

Abdoel TH, Houwers DJ, van Dongen AM, Adesiyun AA, Jiménez-Coelloe M, Cardoso L, Suepaul SM, Ortega-Pacheco A, Smits HL
Vet Microbiol. 2011 May; 150 (1-2): 211-3

The rapid test reported here for the first time offers the option for reliable point of care – patient side – diagnostic testing for clinically suspected acute leptospirosis in dogs. Positive results in non-suspected dogs may occur as a result from previous vaccination or from acute but sub-clinical infection.

Text in English

Rabia / Rabies



Normas técnicas de profilaxia da raiva humana

Brasil. Ministério da Saúde. Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde. Departamento de Vigilância Epidemiológica
Maia Elkhoury ANS, Coord.
2011

A Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde – SVS, do Ministério da Saúde – MS, apresenta as normas técnicas de profilaxia da raiva humana.

Apesar da redução na sua ocorrência observada nos últimos anos, a raiva humana continua sendo um problema de saúde pública pela altíssima gravidade do seu acometimento, além do alto custo na assistência, profilaxia e controle da doença.

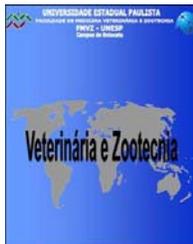
Este manual – *Normas Técnicas de Profilaxia da Raiva Humana*, substitui o anterior, de 2002, atualizando os conhecimentos na profilaxia humana, que substituiu uso da vacina Fuenzalida & Palacios, modificada pela vacina de cultivo elular, atualmente utilizada no Brasil.

O termo “tratamento profilático antirrábico humano” foi substituído por “profilaxia da raiva humana”, devido ao conceito original da palavra profilaxia: aplicação de meios tendentes a evitar as doenças ou a sua propagação.

Constituindo um marco para o País, este manual trata dos esquemas atualmente recomendados para vacinas de cultivo celular, que apresentam menos eventos adversos neurológicos, maior antigenicidade e maior facilidade operacional quando comparadas com a vacina Fuenzalida & Palacios utilizada anteriormente.

Text in Portuguese

http://portal.saude.gov.br/portal/arquivos/pdf/normas_tec_profilaxia_da_raiva_hum.pdf



Epidemiologia da raiva em quirópteros e os avanços em biologia molecular

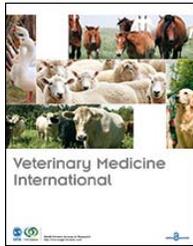
Silva RC, Langoni H
Vet Zootec. 2011; 18 (1): 19-37

A raiva é uma zoonose mundialmente distribuída que acomete o sistema nervoso central (SNC) e terminações nervosas periféricas levando a morte. Transmitido por meio da mordedura de animais infectados, o vírus da raiva pertence ao gênero *Lyssavirus* que apresenta onze espécies diferentes, a maioria delas isoladas de quirópteros. Os quirópteros apresentam grande importância na manutenção do vírus da raiva na natureza, sendo os hematófagos os responsáveis pela ocorrência de vários surtos humanos no Brasil e América Latina. Várias técnicas moleculares e suas combinações foram desenvolvidas e hoje permitem uma melhor avaliação das modificações genéticas do vírus e que associadas as variantes fenotípicas respondem várias discussões epidemiológicas. A epidemiologia clássica e molecular comprovam que a variabilidade genética do vírus rábico nas Américas e em todo o mundo é o resultado desta ação e crescimento desordenado da civilização, permitindo que animais silvestres convivam mais estreitamente com a população humana, exposta a novos riscos.

Text in Portuguese

<http://www.fmvz.unesp.br/ojs/index.php/rvz/article/download/65/85>

Tuberculosis Bovina / Bovine Tuberculosis



Perspectives on the history of Bovine TB and the role of Tuberculin in Bovine TB eradication

Good M, Duignan A

Vet Med Int. 2011 Apr; 2011: 410470

Tuberculosis remains a significant disease of animals and humans worldwide. Bovine tuberculosis is caused by Mycobacteria with an extremely wide host range and serious, although currently probably underdiagnosed, zoonotic potential. Where bovine tuberculosis controls are effective, human zoonotic TB, due to Mycobacterium bovis or M. caprae, is uncommon and clinical cases are infrequent in cattle. Therefore, the control and ultimate eradication of bovine tuberculosis is desirable. Tuberculin tests are the primary screening tool used in bovine eradication. The choice of tuberculin test is dependent on the environment in which it is to be used. Tuberculin potency is critical to test performance, and the accurate determination of potency is therefore particularly important. The design of a control or eradication programme should take into consideration the fundamental scientific knowledge, the epidemiological profile of disease, the experience of other eradication programmes, and the presence, in the same ecosystem, of maintenance hosts, in which infection is self-sustaining and which are capable of transmitting infection. A control or eradication programme will necessarily require modification as it progresses and must be under constant review to identify the optimal desirable goals, the efficacy of policy, and constraints to progress.

Text in English

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3087418/pdf/VMI2011-410470.pdf>

<http://downloads.sage-hindawi.com/journals/vmi/2011/410470.pdf>

Vacuna/Diagnostico – Enfermedad de los Animales / Vaccine/Diagnostic – Animal Disease



Expert opinion on vaccine and/or diagnostic Banks for major animal diseases

European Commission

2010

The document focuses mainly on diseases which have historically had a major impact in the European Union or which are considered to be major risks in future; and on vaccines and/or diagnostic tests which can or should be applied in an emergency situation. The exercise of categorising animal diseases, as provided for in the Animal Health Strategy, is of capital importance for setting priorities for intervention in the field of animal health. In addition, DISCONTTOOLS4 may be a good support tool for identifying further relevant issues (e.g. diseases for which veterinary medicines need to be developed or other means of control for certain diseases).

Text in English

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/diseases/strategy/pillars/docs/7070-vaccine-bank-policy-paper_en.pdf

Eventos / Events

Epidemics³ - Third International Conference on Infectious Disease Dynamics

29 November - 2 December, 2011

Boston, MA, USA

<http://www.epidemics.elsevier.com/>



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<http://bvs.panaftosa.org.br>

<http://bvs.panalimentos.org>

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