



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



BVS INOCUIDADE DE ALIMENTOS É CERTIFICADA

A Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde (BVS) - Inocuidade de Alimentos (FOS) foi certificada na primeira semana de julho.

A BVS-Inocuidade de Alimentos implementada em conjunto com a BIREME / OPAS-OMS e a Área de Vigilância Sanitária e Prevenção e Controle de Doenças / Saúde Pública Veterinária / PANAFTOSA/ OPAS-OMS tem como objetivo promover a operação cooperativa e descentralizada da rede de fontes de informação científica e técnica em Inocuidade de Alimentos, visando proporcionar o acesso equitativo e estimular o uso da informação científica e técnica.

<http://bvs.panalimentos.org/php/index.php?lang=pt>



BVS INOCUIDAD DE LOS ALIMENTOS ES CERTIFICADA

La Biblioteca Virtual en Salud (BVS) - Inocuidad de los Alimentos (FOS) fue certificada en la primera semana de julio.

La BVS-Inocuidad de los Alimentos implementada en conjunto con BIREME/OPS-OMS y el Área de Vigilancia Sanitaria y Prevención y Control de las Enfermedades / Salud Pública Veterinaria / PANAFTOSA / OPS-OMS tiene como objetivo promover la operación cooperativa y descentralizada de la red de fuentes de información científica y técnica en Inocuidad de los Alimentos, visando proporcionar el acceso equitativo y estimular el uso de la información científica y técnica.

<http://bvs.panalimentos.org/php/index.php?lang=es>



BVS FOOD SAFETY IS CERTIFIED

The Virtual Health Library (BVS) – Food Safety (FOS) was certified in the first week of July. The BVS-Food Safety implemented partnership with BIREME / PAHO-WHO and the Area of Health Surveillance and Disease Prevention and Control / Veterinary Public Health / PANAFTOSA / PAHO-WHO has the objective to promote the cooperative and decentralized operation of the net of sources of scientific and technical information in Food Safety, to provide the equitable access and to stimulate the use of the scientific and technical information.

<http://bvs.panalimentos.org/php/index.php?lang=en>

Informaciones disponibles en formato electrónico / Information available in electronic format

Brucellosis / Brucellosis



Validation of a competitive ELISA for diagnosis of *Brucella melitensis* infection in sheep and goats

Minas A, Stournara A, Christodoulopoulos G, Katsoulos PD
Vet J. 2008 Sep;177 (3): 411-7

A competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (cELISA) was validated for the serodiagnosis of *Brucella melitensis* infection in small ruminants using 2108 positive and 2154 negative reference sera from sheep and goats. The optimum cut-off values, offering the highest diagnostic sensitivity (DSn) and diagnostic specificity (DSp), determined by receiver operating characteristic analysis, were at 23.6%, 21.8% and 25.0% inhibition of the conjugate control for sheep, goats and both species, respectively. The DSns of the cELISA for sheep, goats and both species at these cut-off values were 89.2% (95% confidence interval 87.1-91.1%), 74.0% (95% CI 71.4-76.5%) and 77.9% (95% CI 76.1-79.7%), whereas DSps were 96.4% (95% CI 95.2-97.4%), 92.9% (95% CI 91.1-94.3%) and 97.2% (95% CI 96.4-97.8%), respectively. Compared to cELISA, indirect ELISA and fluorescence polarisation assay have higher DSns and DSps. However, the results obtained with the cELISA were in good agreement with those of the complement fixation test (CFT) under field conditions using 5735 sheep and goat sera. The cELISA can be used as an alternative to the CFT for diagnosing *B. melitensis* infection in small ruminants.

Text in English

Encefalopatía Espongiforme Bovina (BSE) / Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)



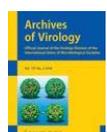
Applicability of a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for analysis of the distribution of PrP^{BSE} in confirmed BSE cases

Vidal E, Marquez M, Raeber AJ, Meissner K, Oesch B, Pumarola M
Vet J. 2008 Sep;177 (3): 448-51

The Prionics-Check PrioSTRIP is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) approved by the European Union in 2004. In this study, the PrioSTRIP was used to analyse PrP^{BSE} in 16 different brain areas of nine confirmed BSE cases. The levels of PrP^{BSE} in the different brain areas were plotted to give the brain PrP^{BSE} distribution curve (BPDC) and compared with the BPDC obtained previously by Western blotting and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) methods on the same samples. The distribution of PrP^{BSE} in different areas of the brain was similar, irrespective of the test applied, indicating that each test could be used for the characterisation of BSE cases.

Text in English

Estomatitis Vesicular / Vesicular Stomatitis



Characterization of the full-length genomic sequences of vesicular stomatitis Cocal and Alagoas viruses

Pauszek SJ, Allende R, Rodriguez LL
Arch Virol. 2008 Jul;153 (7): 1353-57

In Brazil and Argentina, vesicular stomatitis (VS) is caused by distinct viral strains serologically related to the classical vesicular stomatitis virus Indiana (VSIV), namely VS Indiana-2 (VSIV-2) and VS Indiana-3 (VSIV-3). Here we describe the full-length genomic sequences and organization of the prototype strains of VSIV-2 Cocal virus (COCV) and VSIV-3 Alagoas virus (VSAV). These viruses showed similar genomic organizations to VSIV field isolates except that the non-structural C'/C proteins, markedly conserved throughout the vesiculoviruses, were absent in VSAV. Phylogenetic analyses consistently grouped COCV,

VSAV and VSIV in a monophyletic group distinct from VSNJV, supporting the classification of these viruses within the Indiana serogroup.

Text in English

Fiebre Aftosa / Foot-and-Mouth Disease



Foot-and-mouth disease: measurements of aerosol emission from pigs as a function of virus strain and initial dose

Gloster J, Doel C, Gubbins S, Paton DJ
Vet J. 2008 Sep;177 (3): 374-80

Measurements of airborne foot-and-mouth disease virus have been made using 20 pigs that had either O UKG or C Noville injected into their heel-pads to determine if the kinetics of virus emission are related to the virus strain and dose administered in the challenge inoculum. Viable virus was detected in aerosol emissions for 3 days regardless of the strain or dose of virus given. No correlation was found between the peak level of virus emission and dose, but pigs infected with a lower dose of virus had a delayed onset of aerosol emission and emitted a greater total amount of aerosolised virus. Irrespective of the dose, both the total amount and the peak level of virus emission were higher from pigs infected with C Noville compared to those infected with O UKG. The results suggest that care should be taken when extrapolating from laboratory derived data to the field; this is particularly the case in the early days of an outbreak when the aerosol characteristics of the virus involved may be unknown and the amount of virus that an individual animal has been challenged with remains uncertain.

Text in English



Variation in the VP1 gene of Foot-and-mouth disease virus serotype A associated with epidemiological characteristics of outbreaks in the 2001 epizootic in Argentina

Perez AM, König G, Späth E, Thurmond MC
J Vet Diagn Invest. 2008 Jul; 20 (4): 433-9

A mixed binomial Bayesian regression model was used to quantify the relation between nucleotide differences in the VP1 gene of Foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) serotype A, and epidemiologic characteristics of the outbreaks from which the viruses were obtained between January and December 2001 in Argentina. An increase in the probability of different nucleotides between isolates was associated with a longer time between isolation dates, a greater distance between isolation locations, an increase in the difference between attack rates, and an increase in the difference in outbreak durations. The farther apart the outbreak herds were in the southerly and easterly directions, the greater the difference in nucleotide changes. The model accurately predicted genetic distances of isolates obtained in 2001 compared with a 2002 isolate ($P < 0.01$), which suggested that the predictive modeling approach applied in the present study may be useful in understanding the epidemiology of evolution of FMDV and in forensic analysis of disease epidemics.

Text in English

Influenza Aviar /Avian Influenza



Experimental Infection of Cattle with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus (H5N1)

Kalthoff D, Hoffmann B, Harder T, Durban M, Beer M
Emerg Infect Dis. 2008 Jul;14 (7):1132-4

Four calves were experimentally inoculated with highly pathogenic avian influenza virus A/cat/Germany/R606/2006 (H5N1) isolated from a cat in 2006. All calves remained healthy, but several animals shed low amounts of virus, detected by inoculation of nasal swab fluid into embryonated chicken eggs and onto MDCK cells. All calves seroconverted.

Text in English

<http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/14/7/pdfs/1132.pdf>



Toward a Unified Nomenclature System for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus (H5N1)

WHO/OIE/FAO H5N1 Evolution Working Group
Emerg Infect Dis. 2008 Jul; 14 (7)

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus (H5N1) has appeared in >60 countries and continues to evolve and diversify at a concerning rate. Because different names have been used to describe emerging lineages of the virus, this study describes a unified nomenclature system to facilitate discussion and

comparison of subtype H5N1 lineages.

Text in English

<http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/14/7/e1.htm#cit>

Rabia / Rabies



Bats and their role in human rabies epidemiology in the Americas

Dantas-Torres F

J Venom Anim Toxins incl Trop Dis., 2008; 14 (2): 193-202

Bats are very interesting animals: they are the unique flying mammals, have developed a highly sophisticated echolocation system, and have become specialized to eat different types of diets. Hematophagous (vampire) bats are those specialized to feed solely on blood and have served as a source of inspiration for researchers as well as for writers. Vampire bat attacks on humans have moved from the realm of science fiction to reality in Latin America and bats (including non-hematophagous ones) have assumed an important role in the transmission of rabies virus to humans. This article discusses the emerging role of bats as rabies virus transmitters, with particular emphasis on the role of hematophagous bats in the epidemiology of human rabies in Latin America. Possible reasons associated with the increasing risk of exposure to bats in this region are also discussed.

Text in English

<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/jvatitd/v14n2/02.pdf>



The cost of preventing rabies at any cost: Post-exposure prophylaxis for occult bat contact

Huot V, De Serres G, Duval B, Maranda-Aubut R, Ouakki M, Skowronski DM

Vaccine 2008 Jul

Investigations conducted by public health in Quebec, Canada, following report of human exposure to a bat were reviewed to evaluate the implementation of the recommendation for rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (RPEP) for household bat exposure (without documented direct contact). Of all RPEP recommended, 12% was for direct bat contact with bite, 7% for direct bat contact without known bite and 81% for household exposure. When bat was not available for testing, RPEP was almost always recommended. Household bat exposure has become the most frequent reason for RPEP administration. Given the rarity of rabies, RPEP recommendations related to household bat exposure may warrant review.

Text in English (article in press)

Seminarios, Congresos, Eventos, Cursos / Seminars, Congress, Events, Courses

29th World Veterinary Congress 2008

July 27-31, 2008

Vancouver, Canadá

<http://www.meet-ics.com/wvac2008/index.html>



Salud Pública Veterinaria
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa



Veterinary Public Health
Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center

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