

## 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



El objetivo de la reunión fue discutir y analizar en forma detallada el impacto de la reaparición de la enfermedad en la América del Sur y las repercusiones al Plan de Acción 2011-2020 del Programa Hemisférico de Erradicación (PHEFA).

### **Resoluciones**

[http://ww2.panaftosa.org.br/cosalfaextra/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=56&Itemid=78&lang=es](http://ww2.panaftosa.org.br/cosalfaextra/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=56&Itemid=78&lang=es)

## Enfermedad de Chagas / Chagas Disease



### **Mapping of Chagas disease research: analysis of publications in the period between 1940 and 2009**

Ramos JM, González-Alcaide G, Gascón J, Gutiérrez F  
Rev Soc Bras Med Trop. 2011 Nov

**INTRODUCTION:** Publications are often used as a measure of success in research work. Chagas disease occurs in Central and Southern America. However, during the past years, the disease has been occurring outside Latin America due to migration from endemic zones. This article describes a bibliometric review of the literature on Chagas disease research indexed in PubMed during a 70-year period.

**METHODS:** Medline was used via the PubMed online service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine from 1940 to 2009. The search strategy was: Chagas disease [MeSH] OR Trypanosoma cruzi [MeSH].

**RESULTS:** A total of 13,989 references were retrieved. The number of publications increased steadily over time from 1,361 (1940-1969) to 5,430 (2000-2009) (coefficient of determination for linear fit,  $R^2=0.910$ ). Eight journals contained 25% of the Chagas disease literature. Of the publications, 64.2% came from endemic countries. Brazil was the predominant country (37%), followed by the United States (17.6%) and Argentina (14%). The ranking in production changed when the number of publications was normalized by estimated cases of Chagas disease (Panama and Uruguay), population (Argentina and Uruguay), and gross domestic product (Bolivia and Brazil).

**CONCLUSIONS:** Several Latin American countries, where the prevalence of *T. cruzi* infection was not very high, were the main producers of the Chagas disease literature, after adjusting for economic and population indexes. The countries with more estimated cases of Chagas disease produced less research on Chagas disease than some developed countries.

**Text in English (article in press)**

[http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rsbmt/2011nahead/aop56\\_2011.pdf](http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rsbmt/2011nahead/aop56_2011.pdf)

## Fiebre Aftosa / Foot and Mouth Disease



### **Enhancing effect of ginseng stem-leaf saponins on the immune responses in vaccinated calves with FMD bivalent vaccine**

Rizk SA, Eman M, El-garf EM, Talaat AA  
Int J Virol. 2011; 7 (4): 167-175

A comprehensive sero-immunological studies were conducted to reveal the adjuvant's effect of Ginseng Stem-leaf Saponins (GSLs) on the immune response of gel adjuvanted Bivalent Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccinated calves. These study conducted in two calve groups; group (A) vaccinated subcutaneously with bivalent Alhydrogel adjuvanted (30)% FMD vaccine, while group (B) vaccinated subcutaneously with bivalent FMD vaccine adjuvanted with both Alhydrogel and GSLs (10 mg/dose). The humeral and cellular immunoresponses were monitored in different tested groups that received the gel adjuvanted vaccine and the Alhydrogel-GSLs adjuvanted vaccine. Results indicated that the higher immune responses were found in calves vaccinated with Alhydrogel-GSLs adjuvanted vaccine up to 24 week while with Alhydrogel alone was only up to 18 week.

## Text in English



VIROLOGY JOURNAL

### **GM-CSF and IL-2 as adjuvant enhance the immune effect of protein vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease**

Zhang C, Wang B, Wang M

Viol J. 2011; 8: 7

**Background:** Cytokines as molecular adjuvant play a critical role in differentiation of effector T cell subsets and in determination of the magnitude of the response after vaccination. In this study, we investigated the effects of GM-CSF and IL-2 as adjuvant on the immune responses of VP1 recombinant protein as a model antigen for foot and mouth disease.

**Results:** Six expression plasmids were constructed and expressed in *E. coli* BL21. In guinea pigs, the immunological and molecular effects of the fusion proteins were determined by ELISA, LPA, DTH and semi-quantitative Reverse Transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR). The data revealed that IL-2 and GM-CSF as adjuvant of VP1 could stimulate both humoral and cell-mediated immune response. Interestingly, IL-2 and GM-CSF, either as a co-expressed protein or as a mixture of two single proteins, showed much better adjuvant effects than that of single one.

**Conclusions:** IL-2 and GM-CSF could be used as a potential adjuvant for VP1 and had synergistic effect when co-expressed or mixed with VP1.

## Text in English



### **Intranasal delivery of Cationic PLGA Nano/Microparticles- Loaded FMDV DNA vaccine Encoding IL-6 elicited protective immunity against FMDV challenge**

Wang G, Pan L, Zhang Y, Wang Y, Zhang Z, Lü J, Zhou P, Fang Y, Jiang S

PLoS One 2011; 6 (11): e27605

Mucosal vaccination has been demonstrated to be an effective means of eliciting protective immunity against aerosol infections of foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV) and various approaches have been used to improve mucosal response to this pathogen. In this study, cationic PLGA (poly(lactide-co-glycolide)) nano/microparticles were used as an intranasal delivery vehicle as a means administering FMDV DNA vaccine encoding the FMDV capsid protein and the bovine IL-6 gene as a means of enhancing mucosal and systemic immune responses in animals. Three eukaryotic expression plasmids with or without bovine IL-6 gene (pc-P12A3C, pc-IL2AP12A3C and pc-P12AIL3C) were generated. The two latter plasmids were designed with the IL-6 gene located either before or between the P12A and 3C genes, respectively, as a means of determining if the location of the IL-6 gene affected capsid assembly and the subsequent immune response. Guinea pigs and rats were intranasally vaccinated with the respective chitosan-coated PLGA nano/microparticles-loaded FMDV DNA vaccine formulations. Animals immunized with pc-P12AIL3C (followed by animals vaccinated with pc-P12A3C and pc-IL2AP12A3C) developed the highest levels of antigen-specific serum IgG and IgA antibody responses and the highest levels of sIgA (secretory IgA) present in mucosal tissues. However, the highest levels of neutralizing antibodies were generated in pc-IL2AP12A3C-immunized animals (followed by pc-P12AIL3C- and then in pc-P12A3C-immunized animals). pc-IL2AP12A3C-immunized animals also developed stronger cell mediated immune responses (followed by pc-P12AIL3C- and pc-P12A3C-immunized animals) as evidenced by antigen-specific T-cell proliferation and expression levels of IFN- $\gamma$  by both CD4+ and CD8+ splenic T cells. The percentage of animals protected against FMDV challenge following immunizations with pc-IL2AP12A3C, pc-P12AIL3C or pc-P12A3C were 3/5, 1/5 and 0/5, respectively. These data suggested that intranasal delivery of cationic PLGA nano/microparticles loaded with various FMDV DNA vaccine formulations encoding IL-6 as a molecular adjuvant enhanced protective immunity against FMDV, particularly pc-IL2AP12A3C with IL-6 gene located before P12A3C gene.

## Text in English

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3216981/pdf/pone.0027605.pdf>



BMC  
Veterinary Research

## Normal variation in thermal radiated temperature in cattle: implications for foot-and-mouth disease

Gloster J, Ebert K, Gubbins S, Bashiruddin J, Paton DJ  
BMC Vet Res. 2011 Nov; 7 (1): 73

**BACKGROUND:** Thermal imagers have been used in a number of disciplines to record animal surface temperatures and as a result detect temperature distributions and abnormalities requiring a particular course of action. Some work, with animals infected with foot-and-mouth disease virus, has suggested that the technique might be used to identify animals in the early stages of disease. In this study, images of 19 healthy cattle have been taken over an extended period to determine hoof and especially coronary band temperatures (a common site for the development of FMD lesions) and eye temperatures (as a surrogate for core body temperature) and to examine how these vary with time and ambient conditions.

**RESULTS:** The results showed that under UK conditions an animal's hoof temperature varied from 10 degreesC to 36 degreesC and was primarily influenced by the ambient temperature and the animal's activity immediately prior to measurement. Eye temperatures were not affected by ambient temperature and are a useful indicator of core body temperature.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Given the variation in temperature of the hooves of normal animals under various environmental conditions the use of a single threshold hoof temperature will be at best a modest predictive indicator of early FMD, even if ambient temperature is factored into the evaluation.

**Text in English**

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1746-6148-7-73.pdf>



## Rapid detection of foot-and-mouth disease virus using a field-portable nucleic acid extraction and real-time PCR amplification platform

Madi M, Hamilton A, Squirrell D, Mioulet V, Evans P, Lee M, King DP  
Vet J. 2011 Nov

Rapid and accurate field diagnostic tools can be used to support clinical diagnosis during outbreaks of exotic livestock diseases. This study evaluated a mobile PCR amplification platform that performs RNA extraction, real-time reverse-transcription PCR (rRT-PCR) and interpretation of results without operator intervention. Initial studies showed that there was equivalence between the detection limit generated by RNA extracted using the mobile platform and an automated laboratory-based system. In subsequent studies, two validated laboratory-based foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV)-specific rRT-PCRs were transferred onto the mobile platform and all assay steps (RT incubation and PCR amplification) were performed with non-lyophilised reagents using an optimised protocol of less than 60min. The limit of detection of the rRT-PCR on the mobile PCR platform was equivalent to an automated laboratory-based assay used for routine diagnosis of FMDV and there was concordance between these methods for results generated using samples in a reference laboratory proficiency panel. Future studies will be directed at the development and validation of commercially-viable consumables using lyophilised PCR reagents for FMDV and the evaluation of this technology in FMD endemic countries using field samples.

**Text in English (article in press)**



### **Serodiagnosis of foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus for differentiation between naturally infected and vaccinated cattle and buffaloes**

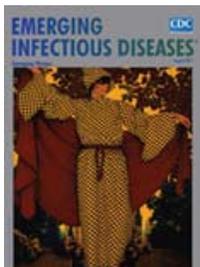
Hassanein SA, El-Wahab WA, Eweis M, Mahmoud MM

Int J Virol. 2011; 7 (4): 198-203

FMD is a highly contagious viral disease of all cloven-footed animals and widely distributed all over the world. In this study, 465 serum samples were collected from 3 Nile delta governorates (Behaira, Mounofya and Kafer El-Sheikh) during 2009. The samples were used for detection of FMD antibodies to 3ABC non-structural proteins using commercial ELISA kit (Priocheck). The over all percentage of positive was 38.9%. The higher percentage of positive detected in Behaira (48%), then Mounofya (45.3%) while Kafer El-sheikh was the lowest (23.7%). The positive results of detection of antibodies against non structured proteins of FMDV indicate that these samples come from natural infected animals.

**Text in English**

### **Hantavirus**



### **Pygmy rice rat as potential host of Castelo dos Sonhos Hantavirus**

Travassos da Rosa ES, Medeiros DB, Nunes MR, Simith DB, de Souza Pereira A, Elkhoury MR, Lavocat M, Marques AA, Via AV, D'Andrea P, Bonvicino CR, Lemos ER, Vasconcelos PF

Emerg Infect Dis. 2011 Aug; 17 (8): 1527-30

To study the dynamics of wild rodent populations and identify potential hosts for hantavirus, we conducted an eco-epidemiologic study in Campo Novo do Parecis, Mato Grosso State, Brazil. We detected and genetically characterized Castelo dos Sonhos virus found in a species of pygmy rice rat (*Oligoryzomys utiaritensis*).

**Text in English**

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/17/8/pdfs/10-1547.pdf>

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



### **Immunogenetic factors associated with severe respiratory illness caused by zoonotic H1N1 and H5N1 influenza viruses**

Juno J, Fowke KR, Keynan Y

Clin Dev Immunol. 2012; 2012: 797180

Following the 2009 H1N1 pandemic and ongoing sporadic avian-to-human transmission of H5N1 viruses, an emphasis has been placed on better understanding the determinants and pathogenesis of severe influenza infections. Much of the current literature has focused on viral genetics and its impact on host immunity as well as novel risk factors for severe infection (particularly within the H1N1 pandemic). An understanding of the host genetic determinants of susceptibility and severe respiratory illness, however, is currently lacking. By better defining the role of genetic variability in influenza infection and identifying key polymorphisms that impair the host immune response or correlate with protection, we will be able to better identify at-risk populations and new targets for therapeutic interventions and vaccines. This paper will summarize known immunogenetic factors associated with susceptibility or severity of both pH1N1 and H5N1 infections and will also identify genetic pathways and polymorphisms of high relevance for future study.

### Text in English

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3216312/pdf/CDI2012-797180.pdf>

### Inocuidad de los Alimentos / Food Safety



#### **Campylobacter spp. as a foodborne pathogen: a review**

Silva J, Leite D, Fernandes M, Mena C, Gibbs PA, Teixeira P

Front Microbiol. 2011; 2: 200

Campylobacter is well recognized as the leading cause of bacterial foodborne diarrheal disease worldwide. Symptoms can range from mild to serious infections of the children and the elderly and permanent neurological symptoms. The organism is a cytochrome oxidase positive, microaerophilic, curved Gram-negative rod exhibiting corkscrew motility and is carried in the intestine of many wild and domestic animals, particularly avian species including poultry. Intestinal colonization results in healthy animals as carriers. In contrast with the most recent published reviews that cover specific aspects of Campylobacter/campylobacteriosis, this broad review aims at elucidating and discussing the (i) genus Campylobacter, growth and survival characteristics; (ii) detection, isolation and confirmation of Campylobacter; (iii) campylobacteriosis and presence of virulence factors; and (iv) colonization of poultry and control strategies.

### Text in English

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3180643/pdf/fmicb-02-00200.pdf>

### Interface Hombre – Animal / Human – Animal Interface



#### **Regulate research at the animal–human interface**

Bobrow M

Nature. 2011; 475 (7357): 448

The time is right, says Martin Bobrow, to improve the governance of research involving animals that contain human genetic or cellular material.

### Text in English

### Leishmaniasis



#### **Development of cutaneous leishmaniasis after leishmania skin test**

Machado PR, Carvalho AM, Machado GU, Dantas ML, Arruda S

Case Reports in Medicine 201

Thirty-year-old female with a previous history of a cutaneous ulcer suspicious of leishmaniasis 20 years

ago presented with a new complaint of a depressed papular lesion 8×7 mm in the right lower extremity. The lesion was of 10-day duration. Because early cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) lesions may have a non-ulcerated appearance, a Leishmania skin test (LST) was performed on the forearm with a strong positive result (38×32 mm). After 8 days, the lesion in the leg, which was diagnosed as folliculitis, completely healed. However, a typical CL ulcer (26×24 mm) developed at the LST site. Histopathology of the new lesion did not identify parasites, but the findings were consistent with a diagnosis of CL. Further analysis identified amastigotes by immunohistochemical stain. Mononuclear cells harvested from the patient were stimulated with Leishmania antigen and showed high levels of production of both tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) and interferon-gamma (IFN- $\gamma$ ): 2,943 pg/mL and 2,313 pg/mL, respectively. After 40 days of treatment with antimony and pentoxifylline, the ulcer resolved. The development of CL at the LST site suggests a strong Th1 immune response, and it is an *in vivo* documentation of the role of the host immune response in the pathology of CL. It teaches us that LST should be cautiously, if at all, used in patients with self-healing CL ulcers.

#### Text in English

<http://downloads.hindawi.com/journals/crim/2011/631079.pdf>



#### Molecular detection of *Leishmania braziliensis* in *Rattus norvegicus* in an area endemic for cutaneous leishmaniasis in Brazil

Marcelino AP, Ferreira EC, Avendanha JS, Costa CF, Chiarelli D, Almeida G, Moreira EC, Leite RC, Dos Reis JK Gontijo CM  
Vet Parasitol. 2011 Dec; 183 (1-2): 54-8

*Leishmania* nested PCR (LnPCR) targeted to the SSUrRNA gene and DNA sequencing were used to analyze 315 tissue samples from 80 *Rattus norvegicus* specimens trapped in an area endemic for leishmaniasis in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Of the samples analyzed, 17.46% (55/315) of all tissues, 10% (8/80) of skin, 26.92% (21/78) of blood, 30.76% (24/78) of bone marrow and 2.53% (2/79) of spleen were positive for *Leishmania*. The overall infection prevalence was 36.25% (29/80). The DNA sequencing showed that 65.51% (19/29) of the positive animals were infected by parasites belonging to the *Leishmania braziliensis* complex. The identification of *L. braziliensis* DNA in *R. norvegicus* in an area with a high prevalence of leishmaniasis might imply a zoonotic role of this species. The rodent control programs and health education may represent important measures toward the control of leishmaniasis.

#### Text in English



#### Role of Co-stimulation in Leishmaniasis

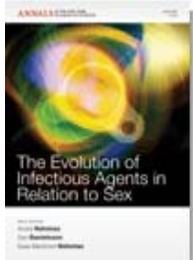
Tuladhar R, Natarajan G, Satoskar AR  
Int J Biol Sci. 2011; 7 (9):1382-90

*Leishmania* are obligate intracellular parasites that cause a wide spectrum of diseases ranging from cutaneous, mucocutaneous and the visceral kind. Persistence or resolution of leishmaniasis is governed by host immune response. Co-stimulation is an important secondary signal that governs the extent, strength and direction of the immune response that follows. Co-stimulation by CD40, B7 and OX40 family has been shown to influence the outcome following *Leishmania* infection and manipulation of these pathways has shown promise for use in immune therapy of leishmaniasis. In this review, we discuss the roles of CD40, B7 and OX40 co-stimulatory pathways in regulating immunity to *Leishmania* and their implications in the treatment of this disease.

## Text in English

<http://www.biolsci.org/v07p1382.pdf>

## One Health



### **One Health—One Medicine: unifying human and animal medicine within an evolutionary paradigm**

Currier RW, Steele JH

Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2011; 1230: 4-11

One health is a concept since early civilization, which promoted the view that there was no major distinction between animal and human medicine. Although persisting through the 19th century, this common vision was then all but forgotten in the early 20th century. It is now experiencing a renaissance, coincident with an awakening of the role that evolutionary biology plays in human and animal health, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs). A number of STIs in humans have comparable infections in animals; likewise, both humans and animals have STIs unique to each mammalian camp. These similarities and differences offer opportunities for basic medical and public health studies, including evolutionary insights that can be gleaned from ongoing interdisciplinary investigation--especially with the molecular analytical tools available--in what can become a golden age of mutually helpful discovery.

## Text in English

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1749-6632.2011.06138.x/pdf>



### **Toxicology, environmental health, and the "One Health" concept**

Buttke DE

J Med Toxicol. 2011

The One Health concept promotes collaboration among veterinarians, physicians, scientists, and other professions to promote human, animal, and ecosystem health. One Health illustrates the interconnectedness and interdependence of human, animal, and ecosystem health. This concept has traditionally focused on zoonoses that are infectious diseases, not on chemical- or poison-related illnesses in animals and their relationship to the detection and prevention of human illness. The purpose of this article is to describe key experiences of scientists in the Health Studies Branch within the National Center for Environmental Health of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in which the study of animal illness facilitated a public health investigation into an outbreak of chemical-associated human disease. The experiences highlight how utilizing the One Health approach may improve chemical-associated outbreak investigations and facilitate appropriate intervention strategies. An appropriate One Health approach in toxicology and environmental health in outbreak settings should include consideration of the common environments and food sources shared by humans and animals and consideration of the potential for contaminated animal products as food sources in human exposures.

## Text in English (article in press)

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/q236182844700211/fulltext.pdf>



**Challenges of animal health information systems and surveillance for animal diseases and zoonoses**

FAO (FAO Animal Production and Health Proceedings, No. 14)  
2011

This report summarizes the conference participants' discussions on surveillance and information systems, and explores issues raised in the presentations. The focus is on the operation, characteristics, objectives, conceptual design, needs and future directions for national, regional and global animal health surveillance and information systems.

The workshop was based on the following principles:

- Disease surveillance designed to reduce disease burden and poverty is a global public good.
- Health information systems should be designed to cross geographic boundaries and to encompass human and animal health, where appropriate, because pathogens do not respect geographic or species differences.
- Early detection and early warning are of paramount importance in allowing health systems to respond to events, reduce risk and mitigate the consequences of disease emergence.

**Text in English**

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2415e/i2415e00.pdf>



**SIVCONT epidemiological information and surveillance system**

Mendes da Silva AJ, Brasil E, Saraiva V, Darsie G, Naranjo J

In: Challenges of animal health information systems and surveillance for animal diseases and zoonoses

FAO (FAO Animal Production and Health Proceedings, No. 14)  
2011

SivCont is a Web platform application in ColdFusion and Asp.Net, designed by – and installed in servers located at – PANAFTOSA. SivCont supports SCIV to improve the timeliness of information when sanitary events occur. The focus of communications to SCIV is *notification* of sanitary events, based on observing signs consistent with the disease under surveillance. SivCont's interface was developed to support different languages, and has four modules: Reporting Units, Diseases, Communications, and Reports.

**Text in English**

<http://bvsl.panaftosa.org.br/local/File/textoc/MendesSilva-SIVCONT-FAO2011.pdf>

**Rabia / Rabies**



**Modelo de risco para circulação do vírus da raiva em herbívoros no estado de São Paulo, Brasil**

Dias RA, Nogueira Filho Vde S, Goulart Cda S, Telles IC, Marques GH, Ferreira F, Amaku M, Ferreira Neto JS

Rev Panam Salud Publica. 2011 Oct; 30 (4): 370-6

**OBJECTIVE:** To propose a qualitative risk assessment model for the study of livestock exposure to rabies virus from the vampire bat *Desmodus rotundus* (antigenic variant 3) in the Paraíba do Sul river valley, state of São Paulo, Brazil.

**METHODS:** Based on scenario trees generated considering rabies exposure and its spread, we estimated the probability of rabies cases in large livestock and its association with the geographic location of livestock farms.

**RESULTS:** Assessment of the historical series of rabies focal points in the first semester of 2006, which was used to validate the risk assessment model, revealed that 81.8% of the focal points were adequately foreseen by the model and could have been prevented with strategic vaccination in high-risk areas.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The adoption of control measures specifically targeting high-risk areas might entail a substantial decrease in the number of rabies focal points, at a low cost and with optimal movement of field teams.

**Text in Portuguese**

<http://www.scielosp.org/pdf/rpsp/v30n4/v30n4a11.pdf>



**Motivos de abandono do tratamento antirrábico humano pós-exposição em Porto Alegre (RS, Brasil)**

Veloso RD, Aerts DR, Fetzer LO, Anjos CB, Sangiovanni JC  
Cien Saude Colet. 2011 Dec; 16 (12): 4875-84

Animal bites are injuries that carry the risk of rabies transmission, a disease with a 100% mortality rate. The purpose of this study was to determine the epidemiologic profiles of post exposure human anti-rabies treatments and to analyze whether prescriptions were appropriate. This cross-sectional study collected data from the forms of the Brazilian Notification System (Sistema Nacional Agravos de Notificação - SINAN), which were filled out by the professionals responsible for treatment in healthcare services in the second semester of 2006. Of the 2,223 cases identified, 50.3% of the individuals were male, the age group with the greatest number of cases was 20 to 59 years (47.6%); the type of injury responsible for the largest number of medical consultations was animal bite (87.4%), and 35.3% of the injuries were in the lower extremities. Dogs were the animals that caused the most injuries (91.7%). The analysis of type of treatment showed that vaccination was prescribed for 78.1% of the individuals, and anti-rabies serum, for 6.4%. Of the all treatments, 96.2% were classified as correctly prescribed. Although treatments were classified as necessary, the option of keeping animals that cause aggressions under observation should be considered so that the number of treatments administered can be reduced.

**Text in Portuguese**

<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/csc/v16n2/v16n2a17.pdf>

## Zoonosis / Zoonoses



**Interagency Meeting on Planning the Prevention and Control of Neglected Zoonotic Diseases (NZDs), Geneva, 5–6 July 2011**

WHO  
2011

The objectives and expected outcomes of the meeting:

- to review and prioritize NZDs and activities for their prevention and control in the short (2012),

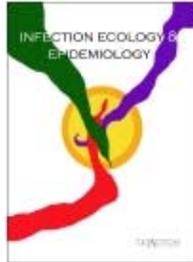
medium (2015) and long term (2020); to define the outcomes and their deadlines; to define targets and indicators to monitor implementation;

- to consider the research priorities identified by the WHO Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR) 'think tank' for research on infectious diseases of poverty and to integrate the most relevant priorities into activities where possible; and

- on the basis of the outcome of the meeting, to prepare a multiagency proposal for the prevention and control of major NZDs, to be used to seek funds at a larger tripartite meeting with international and national development agencies and foundations.

#### **Text in English**

<http://bvsl.panaftosa.org.br/local/File/textoc/WHO-Interagency-Meeting-NZDs-2011.pdf>



#### **One health national programme across species on zoonoses: a call to the developing world**

Asokan GV, Vanitha A, Prathap T

Infection Ecology and Epidemiology 2011, 1: 8293

Zoonoses constitute 868 (61%) of all known infectious diseases, 75% of the infections considered 'emerging' are zoonoses. Developed nations have national programmes, adjoining "One Health" concept to combat zoonoses, whereas inadequacies exist in developing nations. As a case study, role of national programmes in India, a developing nation with a large human and animal population, was explored, as we did have acquaintance of it. Data from PubMed was extracted using keywords "Zoonoses AND Prevalence/Incidence AND India AND Human OR Animal" till 2009. Additionally, some individual disease keywords were used for extraction, which were missed by the above comprehensive search terms. On appraisal, the health sector in India has only a few national programme on zoonoses where as none exists in animal husbandry sector. In the struggle against zoonoses -a major constituent of emerging infections, a system approach based, one national programme is urgently required for the developing world.

#### **Text in English**

<http://www.onehealthinitiative.com/publications/8293-37291-1-PB.pdf>



#### **Rabies and other neglected zoonotic diseases in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Vigilato M

In: Interagency Meeting on Planning the Prevention and Control of Neglected Zoonotic Diseases (NZDs), Geneva, 5–6 July 2011. Geneva: WHO, 2011. p. 6-7

The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Research Center (PANAFTOSA) is a specialized veterinary public health centre that supports animal health, zoonosis and food safety activities in Latin America. Cysticercosis/taeniasis, Equine encephalitis, echinococcosis/hydatidosis, leishmaniasis, leptospirosis, plague, rabies and soil-transmitted helminthiasis are considered NZDs in the WHO Region of the Americas.

Through this forum, the Regional Office receives the political support necessary for technical cooperation among countries.

#### **Text in English**

<http://bvsl.panaftosa.org.br/local/File/textoc/WHO-Interagency-Meeting-NZDs-2011.pdf>



Salud Pública Veterinaria  
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa



Veterinary Public Health  
Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center

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

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

<http://bvs.panalimentos.org>

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