



## 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



T

#### **¿Qué hace diferente el Día Mundial contra la Rabia de otros días mundiales?**

La propia rabia marca la diferencia. Es muy fácil prevenir la rabia y sin embargo miles de personas, sobre todo niños, siguen muriendo por su causa. La rabia es todavía la enfermedad más mortal del mundo.

¿Por qué? Porque hay muchas personas que desconocen lo fácil que resulta prevenir esta enfermedad. La información y la educación ayudan realmente a salvar vidas. Desde 2007, los socios del Día Mundial contra la Rabia han salvado decenas de miles de vidas, divulgando el mensaje de prevención de la rabia por las zonas más afectadas del mundo. Visite nuestra página Web para participar en el Día Mundial contra la Rabia.

<http://www.worldrabiesday.org/es/home.html>

### Informaciones disponibles en formato electrónico / Information available in electronic format

## Acuerdo MSF / SPS Agreement



### Ensuring safe international trade: how are the roles and responsibilities evolving and what will the situation be in ten years' time?

Brückner GK

Rev Sci Tech. 2011 Apr; 30 (1): 317-24

The roles of the international standard-setting bodies that are mandated to facilitate safe trade, such as the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Plant Protection Convention and the World Trade Organization, are well documented, as are the roles of the international organisations responsible for global health issues: the OIE, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. However, developments in international trade, such as accelerating globalisation and the frequent emergence and re-emergence of diseases affecting both humans and animals, have brought new challenges and the need to reconsider the future roles of such organisations. New participants and new demands have also emerged to challenge these mandates, leading to potential areas of conflict. The need for countries to establish themselves as new trade partners, or to strengthen their positions while still maintaining safe trade, poses a challenge to standard-setting organisations, which must meet these demands while still remaining sensitive to the needs of developing countries. In this paper, the author describes and discusses some of these challenges and suggests how international organisations could evolve to confront such issues.

#### Text in English

<http://web.oie.int/boutique/extrait/25bruckner2317324.pdf>

## Análisis del Riesgo – Comercio / Risk Analysis – Trade



### Optimising import risk mitigation: anticipating the unintended consequences and competing risks of informal trade

Hueston W, Travis D, van Klink E

Rev Sci Tech. 2011 Apr; 30 (1): 309-16

The effectiveness of risk mitigation may be compromised by informal trade, including illegal activities, parallel markets and extra-legal activities. While no regulatory system is 100% effective in eliminating the risk of disease transmission through animal and animal product trade, extreme risk aversion in formal import health regulations may increase informal trade, with the unintended consequence of creating additional risks outside regulatory purview. Optimal risk mitigation on a national scale requires scientifically sound yet flexible mitigation strategies that can address the competing risks of formal and informal trade. More robust risk analysis and creative engagement of nontraditional partners provide avenues for addressing informal trade.

#### Text in English

<http://web.oie.int/boutique/extrait/24hueston309316.pdf>

## Bioterrorismo / Bioterrorism



### **Bioterrorism: intentional introduction of animal disease**

Clarke NP, Rinderknecht JL.

Rev Sci Tech. 2011 Apr; 30(1): 131-8

The possibility of the intentional introduction of animal disease as an act of bioterrorism adds a new dimension to the development of strategies for assessment, prevention, response and recovery from exotic diseases, including the zoonoses. The vulnerability of livestock operations, the likelihood of success, the possibility of the use of genetically engineered organisms and limited resources to handle multiple outbreaks place new pressures on policy-makers and emergency responders to make best use of limited resources. The methods for managing a natural occurrence or accidental introduction of high-consequence diseases are generally applicable to containment and recovery from outbreaks of intentionally introduced animal diseases. Zoonotic agents increase the complexity at both international and national levels. Modern biology provides both increased threat of new disease entities and methods for earlier and more effective detection and intervention. Improved methods are emerging for defining trade restrictions and animal movement and for determining when it is safe to resume normal trade.

#### **Text in English**

<http://web.oie.int/boutique/extrait/10clarke131138.pdf>

### **Cambio Climático y Salud/ Climate Cfhange and Health**



### **Climate change adaptation at the intersection of food and health**

Edwards F, Dixon J, Friel S, Hall G, Larsen K, Lockie S, Wood B, Lawrence M, Hanigan I, Hogan A, Hattersley L

Asia Pac J Public Health 2011; 23: 91S

Nutritious, safe, affordable, and enjoyable food is a fundamental prerequisite for health. As a nation, Australia is currently classified as food secure with the domestic production exceeding domestic consumption of most major food groups. The domestic system is almost self-sufficient in terms of nutritious plant foods, although these foods have seen steady higher price increases relative to other foods, with nutrition equity implications. However, the viability of Australia's food security sits counter to the continued presence of a stable and supportive climate. This article reviews the current state of science concerning the interface between climate change, food systems, and human health to reveal the key issues that must be addressed if Australia is to advance human health and sustainable food systems under a changing climate.

#### **Text in English**

### **Carga de la Enfermedad – America Latina / Burden of Disease – Latin America**



### **La carga de la enfermedad en países de América Latina**

Gómez Dantes H, Castro V, Franco-Marina F, Bedregal P, Rodríguez García J, Espinoza A, Valdez Huarcaya W, Lozano R, Red de Investigación sobre Carga de la Enfermedad del Observatorio de la Salud. Iniciativa para América Latina y el Caribe

Salud Pública Méx 2011; 53 (sup 2): 72-77

**Objetivo.** Describir los estudios de carga de la enfermedad realizados en la región e identificar las principales prioridades en salud a partir del indicador años de vida saludable perdidos (AVISA). **Material y métodos.** Mediante el uso de AVISA, identificar la carga de enfermedad en los distintos países. **Resultados.** Los AVISA destacan la emergencia de los trastornos mentales, la diabetes mellitus en las mujeres y los trastornos por consumo de alcohol y lesiones en los hombres. **Conclusiones.** América Latina es la región con más estudios nacionales de carga de la enfermedad realizados con una metodología estandarizada, que permiten identificar problemas de salud que están presionando a los servicios de atención; por ello estos resultados constituyen un elemento a tomar en cuenta en el establecimiento de políticas públicas en cada país.

**Text in Spanish**

<http://bvs.insp.mx/rsp/ files/File/2011/vol%2053%20suplemento%202/3Lacargadela.pdf>

**Diseminación de Patógenos–Comercio Internacional /Spread of Pathogens–International Trade**



**The spread of pathogens through trade in small ruminants and their products**

Sherman DM

Rev Sci Tech. 2011 Apr; 30 (1): 207-17

While the international trade in small ruminants and small ruminant products is small relative to the trade in bovine, swine and poultry products, it is still economically important. In addition to wool, it includes some unique products (such as goat and sheep milk cheeses, cashmere fibre and karakul pelts) and the sheep/goat meat trade plays a large part in sustaining livelihoods in several regions of the world. The trade in small ruminants and their products also merits consideration because sheep and goats may transmit zoonotic diseases such as Rift Valley fever, Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever, brucellosis and listeriosis. They also may transmit highly infectious livestock diseases, such as peste des petits ruminants, to naïve populations of small ruminants in other countries. This can have dramatic consequences, particularly for poor people whose livelihood often depends on small ruminants. In addition, sheep and goats can serve as an important source of foot and mouth disease (FMD) for cattle. This has enormous global trade implications and it is important, therefore, that sheep and goats be considered in FMD control programmes aimed at improving access to trade.

**Text in English**

<http://web.oie.int/boutique/extrait/16sherman207217.pdf>

**Enfermedad Transmitida por Vector / Vector-Borne Disease**



**A review of trends in the distribution of vector-borne diseases: is international trade contributing to their spread?**

La Rocque S, Balenghien T, Halos L, Dietze K, Claes F, Ferrari G, Guberti V, Slingenbergh J

Rev Sci Tech. 2011 Apr; 30 (1): 119-30

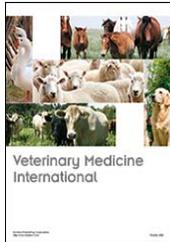
It is difficult to determine the part that international trade has played in the expansion of vector-borne diseases, because of the multitude of factors that affect the transformation of habitats and the interfaces between vectors and hosts. The introduction of pathogens through trade in live animals or products of animal origin, as well as the arrival of arthropod vectors, is probably quite frequent but the establishment of an efficient transmission system that develops into a disease outbreak remains the exception. In this paper, based on well-documented examples, the authors review the ecological and

epidemiological characteristics of vector-borne diseases that may have been affected in their spread and change of distribution by international trade. In addition, they provide a detailed analysis of the risks associated with specific trade routes and recent expansions of vector populations. Finally, the authors highlight the importance, as well as the challenges, of preventive surveillance and regulation. The need for improved monitoring of vector populations and a readiness to face unpredictable epidemiological events are also emphasised, since this will require rapid reaction, not least in the regulatory context.

#### **Text in English**

<http://web.oie.int/boutique/extrait/09delarocque119130.pdf>

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



#### **A Brief review on diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease of livestock: conventional to molecular tools**

Longjam N, Deb R, Sarmah AK, Tayo T, Awachat VB, Saxena VK  
Vet Med Int. 2011; 2011: 905768

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is one of the highly contagious diseases of domestic animals. Effective control of this disease needs sensitive, specific, and quick diagnostic tools at each tier of control strategy. In this paper we have outlined various diagnostic approaches from old to new generation in a nutshell. Presently FMD diagnosis is being carried out using techniques such as Virus Isolation (VI), Sandwich-ELISA (S-ELISA), Liquid-Phase Blocking ELISA (LPBE), Multiplex-PCR (m-PCR), and indirect ELISA (DIVA), and real time-PCR can be used for detection of antibody against nonstructural proteins. Nucleotide sequencing for serotyping, microarray as well as recombinant antigen-based detection, biosensor, phage display, and nucleic-acid-based diagnostic are on the way for rapid and specific detection of FMDV. Various pen side tests, namely, lateral flow, RT-LAMP, ImmunoStrip tests, and so forth, are also developed for detection of the virus in field condition.

#### **Text in English**

<http://downloads.hindawi.com/journals/vmi/2011/905768.pdf>



#### **Cattle, sheep and pigs vaccinated against foot and mouth disease: does trade in these animals and their products present a risk of transmitting the disease?**

Garland AJ, de Clercq K  
Rev Sci Tech. 2011 Apr; 30 (1): 189-206

The foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of a country or region has a profound bearing on access to export markets for live animals and animal products. In countries without FMD-free status, and in accordance with the international standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), restrictions may be applied to trade in both vaccinated and unvaccinated animals and their products. Available information suggests that, provided there is compliance with essential criteria concerning vaccines, vaccination and other zoosanitary measures (especially quarantine and ante- and post-mortem inspection), the risk of spreading FMD through the importation of vaccinated cattle, sheep and pigs is extremely small. The risk from products derived from vaccinated animals is even smaller, provided that appropriate risk mitigation measures are applied. Knowledge of the zoosanitary status of the exporting country is critical for risk assessment, but can be difficult to verify. Although empirical evidence and practical experience strongly indicate low risk, it is not possible to assert that the risk is zero for vaccinated animals or their products. In the absence of key factual data, risk analysis is only practicable on a qualitative or semi-quantitative basis. However, a very low level of risk is both unavoidable and acceptable if such trade is to be conducted.

## Text in English

<http://web.oie.int/boutique/extrait/15garland189206.pdf>



### **Qualitative risk assessment of the spread of foot and mouth disease by international trade in deboned beef**

Paton DJ, Sinclair M, Rodriguez R

OIE (Technical Series, vol. 11)

2011

Foot and mouth disease has always been considered a sufficiently serious infectious animal health problem for most developed countries to have expended a great deal of effort on its elimination. In contrast, many developing and in-transition countries lack the resources to eliminate the disease, continue to have endemic or sporadic occurrence of it, and therefore do not have OIE FMD-free status. Consequently, FMD is a significant barrier to trade in both live animals and many of their products, even products that do not cause the disease to spread.

Deboning beef is one of the main measures taken to mitigate the risk.

This timely publication provides a detailed and comprehensive guide to all aspects of this trade.

## Text in English

### Influenza Aviar / Avian Influenza



### **Transboundary spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza through poultry commodities and wild birds: a review**

Beato MS, Capua I

Rev Sci Tech. 2011 Apr; 30(1): 51-61

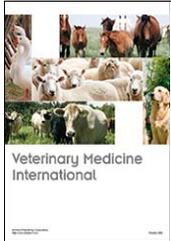
The extensive circulation of the H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus in animals and the human health implications which it poses have led to extensive research in unexplored fields and thus a re-assessment of our understanding of this infection. Moreover, widespread infection of poultry has raised concerns about the food safety and trade implications of this infection, necessitating revised international trade regulations. The role of wild birds has been much debated and resources have been invested to clarify the role that they may play in the spread of infection. It is now clear that wild birds may be responsible for primary introduction in a previously free area. To date it is still unclear whether HPAI infection may be maintained in wild bird populations for extended periods of time. This paper reviews existing knowledge on the transboundary spread of HPAI through poultry and poultry commodities and summarises evidence of spread through wild birds.

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## Text in English

<http://web.oie.int/boutique/extrait/04beato5161.pdf>

## Leishmaniasis



### Methods of control of the *Leishmania infantum* dog reservoir: state of the art

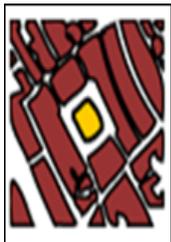
Podaliri Vulpiani M, Iannetti L, Paganico D, Iannino F, Ferri N  
Vet Med Int. 2011; 2011: 215964

*Leishmania infantum* is a protozoan parasite causing severe vector-borne visceral diseases both in humans and dogs. The latter are the most important natural reservoir and therefore should be the main target of control measures. The real efficacy of seropositive dogs culling as a direct control method is still debated, and the new sensitivity of large part of population considers ethically unacceptable this kind of approach. Treatment of infectious dogs with one of the available therapeutic protocols is recommendable as it allows to reduce parasite burdens and therefore the possibility of transmission of *Leishmania infantum* to vectors. Vaccination has been proven to be a very effective control tool, but the absence of a commonly recognized diagnostic method able to distinguish vaccinate from seropositive individuals is still an important limit. Concerning indirect control methods, a number of studies have demonstrated the efficacy of topical insecticides treatment (collars, spot-on, and sprays) in reducing incidence and prevalence of *L. infantum*. Also, the reduction of the odds of seroconversion in humans in endemic areas has been reported after the application of indirect control measures on dogs. The contemporary use of direct and indirect methods is even more effective in reducing seroprevalence in dogs.

#### Text in English

<http://downloads.hindawi.com/journals/vmi/2011/215964.pdf>

## Rabia / Rabies



### Advancements in web-database applications for rabies surveillance

Rees EE, Gendron B, Lelievre F, Cote N, Belanger D  
Int J Health Geogr. 2011 Aug; 10 (1): 48

**BACKGROUND:** Protection of public health from rabies is informed by the analysis of surveillance data from human and animal populations. In Canada, public health, agricultural and wildlife agencies at the provincial and federal level are responsible for rabies disease control, and this has led to multiple agency-specific data repositories. Aggregation of agency-specific data into one database application would enable more comprehensive data analyses and effective communication among participating agencies. In Quebec, RageDB was developed to house surveillance data for the raccoon rabies variant, representing the next generation in web-based database applications that provide a key resource for the protection of public health.

**RESULTS:** RageDB incorporates data from, and grants access to, all agencies responsible for the surveillance of raccoon rabies in Quebec. Technological advancements of RageDB to rabies surveillance databases include 1) automatic integration of multi-agency data and diagnostic results on a daily basis; 2) a web-based data editing interface that enables authorized users to add, edit and extract data; and 3) an interactive dashboard to help visualize data simply and efficiently, in table, chart, and cartographic formats. Furthermore, RageDB stores data from citizens who voluntarily report sightings of rabies suspect animals. We also discuss how sightings data can indicate public perception to the risk of racoon rabies and thus aid in directing the allocation of disease control resources for protecting public health.

**CONCLUSIONS:** RageDB provides an example in the evolution of spatio-temporal database

applications for the storage, analysis and communication of disease surveillance data. The database was fast and inexpensive to develop by using open-source technologies, simple and efficient design strategies, and shared web hosting. The database increases communication among agencies collaborating to protect human health from raccoon rabies. Furthermore, health agencies have real-time access to a wide assortment of data documenting new developments in the raccoon rabies epidemic and this enables a more timely and appropriate response.

**Text in English**

<http://www.ij-healthgeographics.com/content/pdf/1476-072X-10-48.pdf>

**Virus del Nilo Occidental - Brasil / West Nile Virus - Brazil**



**Neutralising antibodies for West Nile virus in horses from Brazilian Pantanal**

Pauvolid-Corrêa A, Morales MA, Levis S, Figueiredo LT, Couto-Lima D, Campos Z, Nogueira MF, Silva EE, Nogueira RM, Schatzmayr HG  
Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz. 2011 Jun; 106 (4): 467-74

Despite evidence of West Nile virus (WNV) activity in Colombia, Venezuela and Argentina, this virus has not been reported in most South American countries. In February 2009, we commenced an investigation for WNV in mosquitoes, horses and caimans from the Pantanal, Central-West Brazil. The sera of 168 horses and 30 caimans were initially tested using a flaviviruses-specific epitope-blocking enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (blocking ELISA) for the detection of flavivirus-reactive antibodies. The seropositive samples were further tested using a plaque-reduction neutralisation test (PRNT90) for WNV and its most closely-related flaviviruses that circulate in Brazil to confirm the detection of specific virus-neutralising antibodies. Of the 93 (55.4%) blocking ELISA-seropositive horse serum samples, five (3%) were seropositive for WNV, nine (5.4%) were seropositive for St. Louis encephalitis virus, 18 (10.7%) were seropositive for Ilheus virus, three (1.8%) were seropositive for Cacipacore virus and none were seropositive for Rocio virus using PRNT90, with a criteria of > four-fold antibody titre difference. All caimans were negative for flaviviruses-specific antibodies using the blocking ELISA. No virus genome was detected from caiman blood or mosquito samples. The present study is the first report of confirmed serological evidence of WNV activity in Brazil.

**Text in English**

<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/mioc/v106n4/14.pdf>

**Eventos / Events**

**2° Encuentro Nacional sobre Enfermedades Olvidadas y XIV Simposio Internacional Sobre Control Epidemiológico de Enfermedades Transmitidas por Vectores**

20-21 **Octubre** 2001

Buenos Aires, Argentina

<http://mundosano.org/index.php/english-version/section/agenda1/>

**Noticias / News**



**Webinarios: Gestión de Unidades de Control de Zoonosis**

Propuesta de Formación de una Red para las Unidades de Vigilancia, Control y Prevención de Zoonosis

[http://new.paho.org/panaftosa/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=636&Itemid=1](http://new.paho.org/panaftosa/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=636&Itemid=1)



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[Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center](#)

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**Teléfono / Phone:** 55 21 3661-9045 -

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

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

<http://bvs.panalimentos.org>

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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.

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