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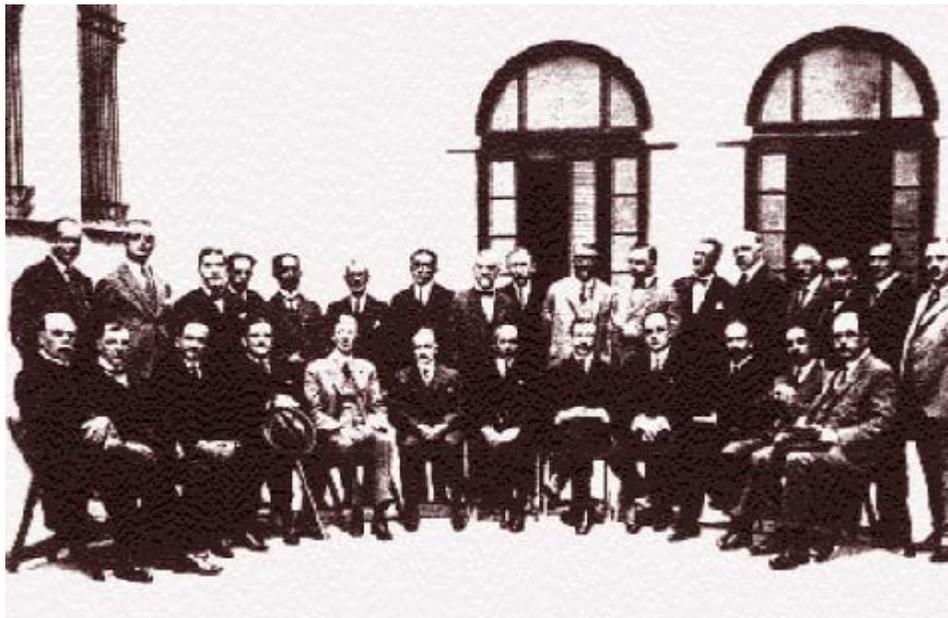
Objetivos/ Objectives

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

Código Sanitario Panamericano cumple 87 años



El 14 de noviembre marca el 87 aniversario del Código Sanitario Panamericano. Firmado en la Habana, Cuba, durante la 7a. Conferencia Sanitaria Panamericana en 1924, el código definió las funciones y los deberes de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana (secretaría de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud) y estableció responsabilidades y procedimientos para los países en caso de tener que reportar brotes de enfermedades entre ellos mismos. El código también promovió la estandarización en las medidas de prevención y control, y en la recolección de datos de morbilidad y mortalidad. Al principio fue firmado por 18 países, pero luego fue ratificado por todos los países de las Américas.

http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=6177&Itemid=1926&lang=es

Enfermedad de Chagas / Chagas Disease



Chronic phase of Chagas disease: why should it be treated? A comprehensive review

Coura JR, Borges-Pereira J

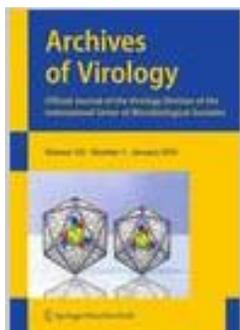
Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz 2011 Set; 106 (6): 641-645

The pathogenesis and evolutive pattern of Chagas disease suggests that the chronic phase should be more widely treated in order to (i) eliminate *Trypanosoma cruzi* and prevent new inflammatory foci and the extension of tissue lesions, (ii) promote tissue regeneration to prevent fibrosis, (iii) reverse existing fibrosis, (iv) prevent cardiomyopathy, megaesophagus and megacolon and (v) reduce or eliminate cardiac block and arrhythmia. All cases of the indeterminate chronic form of Chagas disease without contraindications due to other concomitant diseases or pregnancy should be treated and not only cases involving children or recently infected cases. Patients with chronic Chagas cardiomyopathy grade II of the New York Heart Association classification should be treated with specific chemotherapy and grade III can be treated according to medical-patient decisions. We are proposing the following new strategies for chemotherapeutic treatment of the chronic phase of Chagas disease: (i) repeated short-term treatments for 30 consecutive days and interval of 30-60 days for six months to one year and (ii) combinations of drugs with different mechanisms of action, such as benznidazole + nifurtimox, benznidazole or nifurtimox + allopurinol or triazole antifungal agents, inhibition of sterol synthesis.

Text in English

<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/mioc/v106n6/01.pdf>

Estomatitis Vesicular / Vesicular Stomatitis



Genetic and antigenic relationships of vesicular stomatitis viruses from South America

Pauszek SJ, Barrera Jdel C, Goldberg T, Allende R, Rodriguez LL

Arch Virol. 2011 Nov; 156 (11): 1961-8

Vesicular stomatitis (VS) viruses have been classified into two serotypes: New Jersey (VSNJV) and Indiana (VSIV). Here, we have characterized field isolates causing vesicular stomatitis in Brazil and Argentina over a 35-year span. Cluster analysis based on either serological relatedness, as inferred from virus neutralization and complement fixation assays, or nucleotide sequences of two separate genes (phosphoprotein or glycoprotein) grouped the field isolates into two distinct monophyletic groups within the Indiana serogroup. One group included seven viruses from Brazil and Argentina that were serologically classified as Indiana-2 and Cocal virus (COCV). The other group contained three viruses from Brazil that were serologically classified as Indiana-3 and the prototype of this group, Alagoas virus (VSAV). Interestingly, two vesiculoviruses that were isolated from insects but do not cause disease in animals, one from Brazil (Maraba virus; MARAV) and the other from Colombia (CoAr 171638), grouped into two separate genetic lineages within the Indiana serotype. Our data provide support for the classification of viruses causing clinical VS in livestock in Brazil and Argentina into two distinct groups: Indiana-2 (VSIV-2) and Indiana-3 (VSIV-3). We suggest using nomenclature for these viruses that

includes the serotype, year and place of occurrence, and affected host. This nomenclature is consistent with that currently utilized to describe field isolates of VSJV or VSIV in scientific literature.

Text in English

Fiebre Aftosa / Foot and Mouth Disease



Detection of foot-and-mouth disease virus RNA by reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification

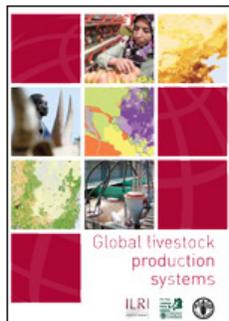
Chen HT, Zhang J, Liu YS, Liu XT
Virol J. 2011 Nov 9; 8 (1): 510

A reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) assay was developed for foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) RNA. The amplification could be finished in 45 min under isothermal condition at 64 °C by employing a set of four primers targeting FMDV 2B. The assay showed higher sensitivity than RT-PCR. No cross reactivity was observed from other RNA viruses including classical swine fever virus, swine vesicular disease, porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus, Japanese encephalitis virus. Furthermore, the assay correctly detected 84 FMDV positive samples but not 65 FMDV negative specimens. The result indicated the potential usefulness of the technique as a simple, rapid procedure for the detection of FMDV infection.

Text in English

<http://www.virologyj.com/content/pdf/1743-422X-8-510.pdf>

Ganaderia – Sistemas de Producción / Livestock – Production System



Global livestock production systems

Robinson TP, Thornton PK, Franceschini G, Kruska RL, Chiozza F, Notenbaert A, Cecchi G, Herrero M, Epprecht M, Fritz S, You L, Conchedda G, See L
FAO and ILRI
2011

Informed livestock sector policy development and priority setting is heavily dependent on a good understanding of livestock production systems. In a collaborative effort between the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Livestock Research Institute, stock has been taken of where we have come from in agricultural systems classification and mapping; the current state of the art; and the directions in which research and data collection efforts need to take in the future.

The book also addresses issues relating to the intensity and scale of production, moving from what is done to how it is done. The intensification of production is an area of particular importance, for it is in the intensive systems that changes are occurring most rapidly and where most information is needed on the implications that intensification of production may have for livelihoods, poverty alleviation, animal diseases, public health and environmental outcomes.

A series of case studies is provided, linking livestock production systems to rural livelihoods and poverty and examples of the application of livestock production system maps are drawn from livestock production, now and in the future; livestock's impact on the global environment; animal and public health; and livestock and livelihoods.

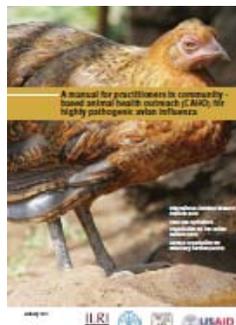
This book provides a formal reference to Version 5 of the global livestock production systems map, and to revised estimates of the numbers of rural poor livestock keepers, by country and livestock production system. These maps and data are freely available for download via FAO's web pages: <http://www.fao.org/AG/againfo/resources/en/glw/home.html> . It is hoped that this publication will stimulate further work in this field and encourage the use of livestock production systems information

and maps in research and analysis.

Text in English

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2414e/i2414e00.htm>

Influenza Aviar / Avian Influenza



A manual for practitioners in community-based animal health outreach (CAHO) for highly pathogenic avian influenza

FAO and ILRI

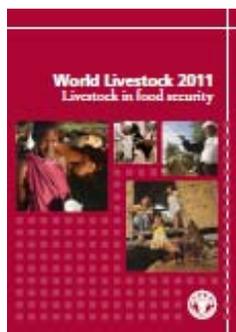
2011

As part of the Strengthening Avian Influenza Detection and Response (SAIDR) project in Egypt which was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), a number of training courses in highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) participatory disease surveillance (PDS) later elaborated to be Community based Animal Health Outreach (CAHO) have been conducted for 108 veterinarians (making 54 teams) in 15 governorates. The purpose of this manual is to provide a reference for veterinarians during and after CAHO training. The main focus of the manual is on HPAI but the methods can be easily adapted and applied to address other livestock diseases.

Text in English

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1799e/i1799e00.pdf>

Inocuidad de los Alimentos / Food Safety



World Livestock 2011- Livestock in food security

FAO

2011

Although much has been said about livestock's role in achieving food security, in reality, the subject has been only partially addressed and no current document fully covers the topic. Recognizing that food security is central to international development – and to the mandate of FAO - this report tells the story of livestock and food security from three perspectives.

It begins by presenting a global overview, examining the role that livestock play in human nutrition, the world food supply and access to food particularly for poor families. Next it moves from the global level to a human perspective, examining the way in which livestock contributes to the food security of three different human populations –livestock-dependent societies, small-scale mixed farmers and urban dwellers.

The final part of the report looks to the future. It discusses the expected demand for livestock source food and the way that increased demand can be met with ever more limited resources. It reviews the drivers that led to the livestock revolution, how these have changed and what the implications will be for livestock contributing to resilient food systems of the future.

Text in English

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2373e/i2373e.pdf>

Leishmaniasis



Phlebotomine vector ecology in the domestic transmission of american cutaneous leishmaniasis in Chaparral, Colombia

Ferro C, Marin D, Góngora R, Carrasquilla MC, Trujillo JE, Rueda NK, Marín J, Valderrama-Ardila C, Alexander N, Pérez M, Munstermann LE, Ocampo CB
Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2011 Nov; 85 (5): 847-56

Phlebotomine vector ecology was studied in the largest recorded outbreak of American cutaneous leishmaniasis in Colombia in 2004. In two rural townships that had experienced contrasting patterns of case incidence, this study evaluated phlebotomine species composition, seasonal abundance, nocturnal activity, blood source, prevalence of *Leishmania* infection, and species identification. CDC miniature light traps were used to trap the phlebotomines. Traps were set indoors, peridomestically, and in woodlands. Natural infection was determined in pools by polymerase chain reaction-Southern blot, and blood sources and species identification were determined by sequencing. Large differences were observed in population abundance between the two townships evaluated. *Lutzomyia longiflocosa* was the most abundant species (83.1%). Abundance was higher during months with lower precipitation. Nocturnal activity was associated with human domestic activity. Blood sources identified were mainly human (85%). A high prevalence of infection was found in *L. longiflocosa* indoors (2.7%) and the peridomestic setting (2.5%). *L. longiflocosa* was responsible for domestic transmission in Chaparral.

Text in English



El rol de tres pruebas de ELISA con antígenos de promastigotes de *Leishmania braziliensis*, *L. amazonensis* y *L. guyanensis* en el diagnóstico de Leishmaniasis tegumentaria

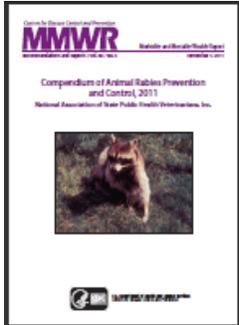
Gil JF, Hoyos CL, Cimino RO, Krolewiecki AJ, López Quiroga I, Cajal SP, Juárez M, García Bustos MF, Mora MC, Marco JD, Nasser JR
Medicina (B Aires). 2011; 71 (5): 420-8

Es importante conocer si la variabilidad de especies de *Leishmania* circulantes en una región afecta la *performance* de las pruebas de ELISA estandarizadas para el diagnóstico de la leishmaniasis. El objetivo de este trabajo fue analizar la reactividad de la prueba de ELISA utilizando homogenizados de promastigotes de *Leishmania (V.) braziliensis* (ELISAb), *L (L) amazonensis* (ELISAA) y *L (V.) guyanensis* (ELISAg) frente a distintos grupos de sueros. Se estudiaron muestras de personas con leishmaniasis cutánea (n = 37), leishmaniasis mucocutánea (n = 8), no infectados (n = 52), infectadas por *Trypanosoma cruzi* (n = 11) e infecciones mixtas (n = 14). Se calcularon las sensibilidades, especificidades, *cut off*, valores predictivos, y se compararon las tres pruebas usando ANOVA, índice de concordancia kappa, comparación de curvas ROC e intervalos de confianza construidos por el método de *bootstrap*. Se encontraron diferencias significativas al comparar los niveles de DO de los sueros de pacientes con leishmaniasis cutánea respecto a los controles negativos, pero no se encontraron diferencias entre pruebas. Las sensibilidades calculadas fueron de 84.6% para ELISAb y ELISAA y de 88.5 para ELISAg, mientras que el valor de especificidad para las tres pruebas fue de 96.2. El índice de concordancia kappa y la comparación de curvas ROC mostraron *performances* similares para las tres pruebas (p = 0.225). La elevada reactividad obtenida para estas ELISAs frente a sueros de pacientes con leishmaniasis mucocutánea indica un importante potencial de esta técnica como complemento en el

diagnóstico de la enfermedad.

Text in Spanish

Rabia / Rabies



Compendium of animal rabies prevention and control, 2011

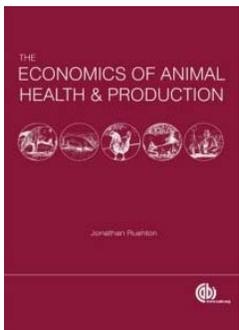
National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. (NASPHV)
MMWR Recommendations and Reports 2011Nov 60 (RR06): 1-14

Rabies has one of the highest case-fatality ratios of any infectious disease. This report provides recommendations for public health officials, veterinarians, animal control officials, and other parties engaged in rabies prevention and control activities and should serve as the basis for standardizing procedures among jurisdictions. The recommendations regarding domestic animal vaccination, management of animals exposed to rabies, and management of animals that bite humans are the core elements of animal rabies control and human rabies prevention. These updated 2011 guidelines include the national case definition for animal rabies and clarify the role of the CDC rabies laboratory in providing confirmatory testing of suspect animals. The table of rabies vaccines licensed and marketed in the United States has been updated, and additional references have been included to provide scientific support for information in this report.

Text in English

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6006.pdf>

Salud Animal – Economía / Animal Health - Economy



The economics of animal health and production

Rushton J, ed.

The efficient functioning of the livestock sector, encompassing all facets of input supply, production, processing and marketing, is critical for food security and safety. This book draws on both extensive literature and experience in animal health economics and livestock issues in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. It provides comprehensive coverage of the history of livestock and animal health economics; theory and tools for the economics of animal health and production; a review of the application of economics to animal diseases and health problems; and worldwide examples of economic analysis and policy making. This book is an essential reference of livestock producers, agrobusiness personal and policy makers involved in the livestock sector.

Text in English

<http://blogtiengviet.net/media/users/tamthanh27/tailieu/cbaebook/animalhealth.pdf>

Tuberculosis Bovina / Bovine Tuberculosis

REVISTA
PANAMERICANA
DE SALUD PUBLICA

PAN AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF
PUBLIC HEALTH

Situation of bovine tuberculosis in Ecuador

Proaño-Pérez F, Benítez-Ortiz W, Portaels F, Rigouts L, Linden A
Rev Panam Salud Publica 2011 Set; 30 (3): 279-286

Bovine tuberculosis (BTB) is a chronic and contagious disease that affects domestic animals, wildlife, and humans. Caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*, BTB causes major economic losses and poses a serious constraint to international livestock trade. Moreover, in developing countries where BTB controls are lacking, *M. bovis* is a public health concern. In most developing countries, the prevalence of BTB in livestock is unknown because the information is either not reported or not available. In Ecuador, there is no national BTB control program.

This article reviews the BTB situation in Ecuador by examining exhaustive data from tuberculin testing surveys and slaughterhouse surveillance studies conducted in 1972-2008 in a variety of the country's geographic areas. In Ecuador, several factors, including the dairy industry's expansion (preempted by the high demand for milk and its by-products), intensified efforts to increase the cattle population, the presence of *M. bovis*, and a lack of BTB controls, have caused a rise in BTB prevalence, and consequently, a growing push for the implementation of a national BTB control program.

Text in English

<http://www.scielosp.org/pdf/rpsp/v30n3/v30n3a13.pdf>

Zoonosis / Zoonoses



Investigating the role of bats in emerging zoonoses: Balancing ecology, conservation and public health interests

Edited by S.H. Newman, H.E. Field, C.E. de Jong and J.H. Epstein
FAO (FAO Animal Production and Health Manual No. 12)

This manual, "Investigating the role of bats in emerging zoonoses: Balancing ecology, conservation and public health interests" is an introduction to the complex issues associated with a One Health approach to understanding the biology and ecological importance of bats, and the drivers of zoonotic disease emergence from bats to people. As an introduction, this manual will provide a basis for understanding the need to balance natural resource management, disease surveillance, prevention and control.

Text in English

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2407e/i2407e00.pdf>

Noticias / News



La doctora Mirta Roses, Directora de la OPS anunció que en 2012, la Reunión Interministerial de Salud y Agricultura se realizará en Chile

http://new.paho.org/chi/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=387&Itemid=1



Salud Pública Veterinaria
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa



Veterinary Public Health
Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center

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

<http://bvs.panalimentos.org>

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apimente@panaftosa.ops-oms.org

apimente@paho.org