



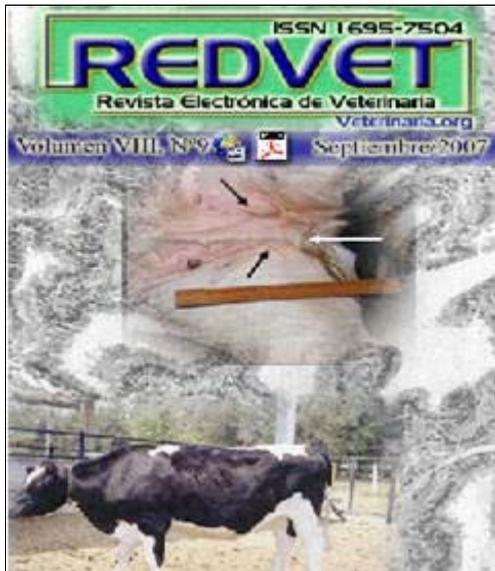
Centro de Documentación / Documentation Center

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



Las primeras Escuelas de Veterinaria en America The first Veterinary Schools in America

Se expone en orden cronológico la fecha de fundación de las primeras escuelas de Veterinaria en el continente americano. La información comprende los antecedentes y motivos que originaron la misma. Los datos fueron obtenidos a partir de referencias bibliográficas y comunicaciones oficiales y personales recibidas desde varios países.

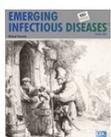
We expose in chronological order the date of foundation of the first Veterinary Schools in the American continent. The information also involves the reasons that originated them. The data were obtained from bibliographical references and official and personal communications received from several countries.

Text in Spanish

<http://www.veterinaria.org/revistas/redvet/n090907/090706.pdf>

Informaciones disponibles en formato electrónico / Information available in electronic format

Fiebre Aftosa /Foot-and-Mouth Disease



Foot-and-mouth disease virus serotype A in Egypt

Knowles NJ, Wadsworth J, Reid SM, Swabey KG, El-Kholy AA, El-Rahman AOA, et al.
Emerg Infect Dis. 13 (10): 1593-6

We describe the characterization of a foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) serotype A virus responsible for recent outbreaks of disease in Egypt. Phylogenetic analysis of VP1 nucleotide sequences demonstrated a close relationship to recent FMD virus isolates from East Africa, rather than to viruses currently circulating in the Middle East.

Text in English

<http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/13/10/pdfs/1593.pdf>



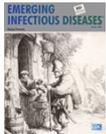
Foot-and-mouth disease: situation worldwide and major epidemiological events in 2005–2006

Sumption K, Pinto J, Lubroth J, Morzaria S, Murray T, De La Rocque S, et al. EMPRES Focus On Bulletin. 2007;1:1–11

Text in English

http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload//225050/Focus_ON_1_07_en.pdf

Influenza Aviar /Avian Influenza



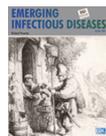
Chlorine inactivation of highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) virus

Rice EW, Adcock NJ, Sivaganesan M, Brown JD, Stallknecht DE, Swayne DE
Emerg Infect Dis. 2007 Oct; 13 (10): 1568-70

To determine resistance of highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) virus to chlorination, we exposed allantoic fluid containing 2 virus strains to chlorinated buffer at pH 7 and 8, at 5°C. Free chlorine concentrations typically used in drinking water treatment are sufficient to inactivate the virus by >3 orders of magnitude.

Text in English

<http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/13/10/pdfs/1568.pdf>



Confronting potential influenza A (H5N1) pandemic with better vaccines

Haque A, Hober D, Kasper LH
Emerg Infect Dis. 2007 Oct; 13 (10): 1512-8

Influenza A (H5N1) viruses are strong candidates for causing the next influenza pandemic if they acquire the ability for efficient human-to-human transmission. A major public health goal is to make efficacious vaccines against these viruses by using novel approaches, including cell-culture system, reverse genetics, and adjuvant development. Important consideration for the strategy includes preparation of vaccines from a currently circulating strain to induce broad-spectrum immunity toward newly emerged human H5 strains. This strategy would be a good solution early in a pandemic until an antigenically matched and approved vaccine is produced. The concept of therapeutic vaccines (e.g., antidisease vaccine) directed at diminishing the cytokine storm frequently seen in subtype H5N1–infected persons is underscored. Better understanding of host–virus interaction is essential to identify tools to produce effective vaccines against influenza (H5N1).

Text in English

<http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/13/10/pdfs/1512.pdf>

Rabia /Rabies



Identification and distribution of vampire bats from Peru

Heidi Quintana N, Víctor Pacheco T
Rev. peru. med. exp. salud publica 2007; 24 (1): 81-8

A dichotomous key is presented to differentiate the main groups of Peruvian bats, including the three species of vampire bats: *Desmodus rotundus*, *Diphylla ecaudata* and *Diaemus youngi*. This information is complemented with an update of the distribution of vampire bats by political departments and ecorregions of Peru.

Text in Spanish

<http://www.scielo.org.pe/pdf/rins/v24n1/A11V24N1.pdf>



Current status and control of rabies in Peru

Navarro AM, Bustamante J, Sato A
Rev. peru. med. exp. salud publica 2007; 24 (1): 46-50

Rabies is an endemic disease of Peru, that appears in two cycles, one urban related with transmission by dog, and another wild caused mainly by vampires bats bite. Most of human cases of the last decades they have been by urban rabies, nevertheless the used measures of control (canine vaccine campaigns, vaccine production, identification of biting dog, opportune attention of the victim and surveillance and notification system) they have managed to reduce the incidence of canine rabies and therefore of the human cases. Currently the greater number of human cases notified are caused by *Desmodus rotundus* in Peru.

Text in Spanish

<http://www.scielo.org.pe/pdf/rins/v24n1/A08V24N1.pdf>



Susceptibilidad canina a rabia después de una campaña de vacunación en zonas endémicas del Perú

López I, Ricardo, Díaz O, Albina, Condori C, Edgar

Rev. peru. med. exp. salud pública 2007; 24 (1): 13-9

Objective: To determine the level of immune response after a mass vaccination campaign against rabies in two areas which presented cases of canine rabies in the last years. **Materials and methods:** A serologic survey was carried out in 101 and 199 dogs located respectively, in the cities of Tambo Grande (Piura) and Juliaca (Puno) and a rabies serum mouse neutralization test was performed to measure neutralizing antibodies ($\geq 0,5$ UI/mL) according to area of study, vaccination antecedents, age and sex of the dog. **Results:** After three months of the rabies campaign 32% of all dogs were properly protected, 66% had vaccination antecedents and only 44% of the vaccinated dogs had antibodies ($> 0,1$ UI/mL). A greater protection against rabies was found in Juliaca than in Tambo Grande in vaccinated dogs (51 vs 34%, $p < 0,05$). Dogs older than a year old were better protected than dogs under a year old ($p < 0,01$), but non relation was found between sex and protection ($p > 0,05$). **Conclusions:** This study found that there is a poor immune response against rabies in the districts of Tambo Grande, and Juliaca, making them very susceptible to develop dog rabies outbreaks.

Text in Spanish

<http://www.scielo.org.pe/pdf/rins/v24n1/A03V24N1.pdf>

Seminarios, Congresos, Eventos / Seminars, Congress, Events

5th International Conference on Emerging Zoonoses

November 15-18, 2007

Limassol, Cyprus

<http://www.zoonoses2007.com/index.asp>



**Organización
Panamericana
de la Salud**

Oficina Regional de la
Organización Mundial de la Salud

Unidad de Salud Pública Veterinaria
Centro Panamericano de Fiebre Aftosa



**Pan American
Health
Organization**

Regional Office of the
World Health Organization

Veterinary Public Health Unit
Pan American Foot and Mouth Disease Center

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