In spite of the availability of modern broad-spectrum anthelmintic drugs, the prevention and control of helminth zoonoses remain a challenge to human and veterinary parasitologists and to physicians and veterinarians working on the field. Although the life cycles of most helminths of zoonotic importance are well known, there are still major gaps in our knowledge especially in the fields of epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment. The International Colloquium on Helminth Zoonoses held at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, 11-12 December 1986, laid emphasis on more recent advances made in the control and epidemiology of these zoonotic diseases. The disease complexes echinococcosis/hydatidosis, taeniasis/cysticercosis and the larva migrans-syndrome were dealt with in considerable detail. In the first chapter the phenomenon of strain variation in Echinococcus spp. is examined in the light of newer findings. The progress made in recent years towards a more specific diagnosis and drug targeting in hydatidosis is reported. In the second chapter recent advances in immunisation and treatment of cysticercosis are dealt with. The possibility of the existence of strain differences in Taenia saginata is also discussed. The third chapter is devoted to trematode zoonoses with particular reference to the situation in South-east Asia, Senegal (schistosomiasis) and Liberia (paragonimiasis). In the last chapter the larva migrans syndrome is treated in detail with special attention to its etiology and diagnosis. Reports on lesser known nematode zoonoses like mammomonompgosis and oesophagostomiasis are included.
Read PDF Prevalence Of Echinococciosis And Taenia Hydatigena

Prevalence Of Echinococciosis And Taenia Hydatigena

This new release includes sections on Leishmania Tropica, Extracellular Vesicles in Host-Parasite Interaction, Cathepsins and Vaccines for Fascioliosis, Echinococcosis Transmission on the Tibetan Plateau, A Review of Diagnostics for STH from a Public Health Perspective, and Zoonotic Transmission of Intestinal Parasites: Implications for Control and Elimination. Informs and updates on all the latest developments in the field of parasitology.

Compendium on Cystic Echinococcosis in Africa and in Middle Eastern Countries with Special Reference to Morocco

Parasitic zoonoses or parasitic infections transmitted from animals to humans are likely to become increasingly important in the spectrum of emergent and re-emergent diseases for both developed and developing countries. Tapeworm zoonoses form an important group of such pathogens and are being recognized more and more as a public health problem in Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the USA.

One Health is an emerging concept that aims to bring together human, animal, and environmental health. Achieving harmonized approaches for disease detection and prevention is difficult because traditional boundaries of medical and veterinary practice must be crossed. In the 19th and early 20th centuries this was not the case—then researchers like Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch and physicians like William Osler and Rudolph Virchow crossed the boundaries between animal and human health. More recently Calvin Schwabe revised the concept of One Medicine. This was critical for the advancement of the field of epidemiology, especially as applied to zoonotic diseases. The future of One Health is at a crossroads with a need to more clearly define its boundaries and demonstrate its benefits. Interestingly the greatest acceptance of One Health is seen in the developing world where it is having significant impacts on control of infectious diseases.

The 5-Minute Consult Series is designed for quick consultation on problems seen in infants, children, and adolescents. More than 450 problems are covered in the fast-access two-page outline format that makes The 5-Minute Consult Series titles so popular among busy clinicians. The book is organized into five sections—chief complaints, diseases, syndromes, physical findings, and tables.

Helminths include one of the most diverse and geographically widespread groups of parasites which infect humans and animals. About 100 species have been reported from humans, usually producing asymptomatic infection or mild symptoms. However, about 20 species are of public health importance causing severe or even fatal infections. In many parts of Africa parasitic helminths are responsible for enormous economic losses, hampering rural development programmes and reducing the pace of economic growth. Many parasitic helminths are either zoonoses (diseases naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and man) or have evolved from animal parasites. The modification of the environment through wars, famine and the ever...
expanding and increasingly mobile human population brings people into close contact with new environments and wildlife species which makes the study and control of zoonoses of special interest and complexity. In Africa, the transmission of helminth parasites is highly influenced by the ever changing social and cultural differences between diverse groups of peoples and their interaction with wild and domestic animals. It is not surprising, therefore, that approaches to the study and control of parasitic zoonoses require intersectoral cooperation between physicians, veterinarians, parasitologists, zoologists, demographers, anthropologists, engineers and economists to provide the breadth of knowledge and expertise required to develop our understanding of these diseases and to devise methods for their control. This book provides a selective compilation of parasitic helminths, many of which are zoonoses which create important economic and public health problems in Africa.

Emerging Infectious Diseases

Fully reviewed and revised for its second edition, the Oxford Handbook of Infectious Diseases and Microbiology maintains its position as the must-have guide to all aspects of infectious diseases and microbiology. Reflecting the current approach to joint postgraduate training programmes, the handbook takes an integrated approach to both subjects. It covers the basic principles of bacteriology and virology, along with specific guidance on individual diseases and conditions, all in the accessible Oxford Handbook style. Now including new topics on important subjects such as microbiology specimen collection, commonly used media, molecular diagnostics, and antimicrobials in pregnancy, as well as incorporating new guidelines from WHO, NICE, and BASHH among others, this handbook ensures that the information you need is accessible, clear, and easy-to-understand.

Practical and comprehensive, this handbook includes coverage of National Frameworks and current legislation, together with information on topical issues such as bioterrorism and preventative medicine. Fully reviewed by specialist senior readers, and with useful links to up-to-date clinical information and online resources, this is an important addition to the Oxford Handbook Series.

The Second International Symposium Taeniasis/Cysticercosis and Hydatidosis/Echinococcosis, Proceedings

Index-catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology

Traditionally, laboratory identification of parasites has relied upon various phenotypic procedures that detect their morphological, biological, and immunological features. Because these procedures tend to be time-consuming and technically demanding, molecular methods based on nucleic acid amplification technologies have been increasingly utilized for rapid, sensitive, and specific characterization of parasites. The large number of original and modified molecular protocols that have been developed over the years creates a dilemma for those attempting to adopt the most appropriate protocol for streamlined identification and detection of human pathogenic organisms of interest. Part of a four-volume collection, Molecular Detection of Human Parasitic Pathogens provides a reliable and comprehensive resource on the molecular detection and identification of major human parasitic pathogens. This volume contains expert contributions from international scientists involved in human parasitic pathogen research and diagnosis. Following a similar format throughout, each chapter includes:

- A brief review on the classification, biology, epidemiology, clinical features, and diagnosis of an important pathogenic parasitic genus/group
- An outline of clinical sample collection and preparation procedures and a selection of representative stepwise molecular protocols
- A discussion on further research needs relating to improved diagnoses of major human parasitic pathogens

This versatile reference on molecular detection and identification of major human parasitic pathogens is an indispensable tool for upcoming and experienced medical, veterinary, and industrial laboratory scientists engaged in parasite characterization. It is also suitable as a textbook for undergraduate and graduate students majoring in parasitology.

Animal Disease Occurrence

Echinococcus and Echinococcosis, Part B, Volume 96 presents a complete synthesis on what is known about the parasitic cestode echinococcus and the disease it causes, echinococcosis (Hydatid Disease), demonstrating that, in addition to its medical, veterinary, and economic significance, it is also an intriguing biological phenomenon. Both parts build on the success of a previous volume—Echinococcus and Hydatid Disease, edited by R.C.A. Thompson and A.J. Lymbery, and published by CAB International—that details the major advances that have taken place since its release. The book remains the only comprehensive account embracing virtually all aspects of echinococcus and the disease it causes. The links between laboratory knowledge and field applications are
Read PDF Prevalence Of Echinococcosis And Taenia Hydatigena

Echinococcosis, also known as hydatid disease, is a zoonotic infection caused by the tapeworm Echinococcus. It is a public health and economic problem of global proportions. Treatment of this disease usually requires major surgery and the prognosis for some forms of the disease is poor. Control efforts have had little impact globally and new foci of infection and regions of endemicity have recently been recognized. However, in addition to its medical, veterinary and economic significance, Echinococcus is an intriguing biological phenomenon. This book presents a complete synthesis of all aspects of Echinococcus and Hydatid Disease. It builds on the success of a previous volume, The Biology of Echinococcus and Hydatid Disease by Allen & Unwin, 1986, and details the major advances that have taken place since. In addition, the scope of the book has been broadened to include genetics, evolutionary biology, epidemiology and clinical features. The overriding theme of the book is that a comprehensive understanding of the biology of Echinococcus is essential for the effective treatment and control of Hydatid Disease. The links between laboratory knowledge and field applications are emphasized throughout the book. Consequently, research workers, teachers and students of parasitology, clinicians and field workers, will find this work an indispensable source of information, but it will also provide a model for the integration of basic and applied research in parasitology.

In spite of the availability of modern broad-spectrum anthelmintic drugs, the prevention and control of helminth zoonoses remain a challenge to human and veterinary parasitologists and to physicians and veterinarians working on the field. Although the life cycles of most helminths of zoonotic importance are well known, there are still major gaps in our knowledge especially in the fields of epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment. The International Colloquium on Helminth Zoonoses held at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, 11-12 December 1986, laid emphasis on more recent advances made in the control and epidemiology of these zoonotic diseases. The disease complexes echinococcosis/hydatidosis, taeniasis/cysticercosis and the larva migrans-syndrome were dealt with in considerable detail. In the first chapter the phenomenon of strain variation in Echinococcus spp. is examined in the light of newer findings. The progress made in recent years towards a more specific diagnosis and drug targeting in hydatidosis is reported. In the second chapter recent advances in immunisation and treatment of cysticercosis are dealt with. The possibility of the existence of strain differences in Taenia saginata is also discussed. The third chapter is devoted to trematode zoonoses with particular reference to the situation in South-east Asia, Senegal (schistosomiasis) and Liberia (paragonimiasis). In the last chapter the larva migrans syndrome is treated in detail with special attention to its etiology and diagnosis. Reports on lesser known nematode zoonoses like mammomonomatosis and oesophagostomiasis are included.

Age, Season and Spatio-temporal Factors Affecting the Prevalence of Echinococcus Multilocularis and Taenia Taeniaeformis in Arvicola Terrestris

We are very pleased to present this book dealing with echinococcosis. The chapters of this book are written by surgeons, radiologists, and parasitologists from different hospitals in several countries as Tunisia, Turkey, Indonesia, Nigeria, Romania, Chile and Iraq. This book is intended for clinicians, radiologists, internists, and surgeons involved in the management of patients with echinococcosis.

Helminth Zoonoses

Covering recent developments in food safety and foodborne illnesses, this work organizes information to provide easy access to general and specific topics. It offers comprehensive summaries of advances in food science, compiled from over 620 sources worldwide. The main focus is on health and safety, with extensive reviews of microbiological and medical subjects.

Molecular Detection of Human Parasitic Pathogens

Zoonotic diseases constitute a public health problem throughout the world. Addressing a little studied area of veterinary and medical science, this book covers the viruses, bacteria and protozoan and helminth parasites that are transmitted between man and dogs, discussing population management, control disease agents and human-dog relationships. Fully updated throughout, this new edition also includes two new chapters on benefits of the human-dog relationship and non-infectious disease issues with dogs. It is a valuable resource for researchers and students of veterinary and human medicine, microbiology, parasitology and public health.

Food Safety 1995
The globalization and commercialization of the food system has unintentionally led to the introduction of new foodborne parasites in countries worldwide. Fortunately, advances in detection and control are providing the basis for a better understanding of the biology and control of parasitic infections, and this in turn will likely contribute to the reduction and hopefully elimination of parasitic foodborne outbreaks. Building on the first edition, this completely revised second edition of Foodborne Parasites covers the parasites most associated with foodborne transmission and therefore of greatest global public health relevance. The volume examines protozoa and their subgroups: the amoeba, coccidia, flagellates and ciliates. Chapters also address Trypanosoma cruzi, recently recognized as an emerging foodborne protozoan. The helminth section is expanded to cover teniasis, cysticercosis, hydatidosis, and the trematodes and nematodes including Angiostrongylus, which is present worldwide. Finally, the editors examine the burden and risk assessment determinations that have provided a scientific framework for developing policies for the control of foodborne parasites.

Parasitic helminths and zoonoses in Africa

Hunting hygiene

Caused by E.granulosus or E.multilocularis is a chronic, debilitating and fatal zoonotic cestode disease of humans. The natural primary hosts or potential vectors are the domestic dog for E.granulosus and wild foxes for E.multilocularis. In areas of the Tibetan plateau, it was suspected that the domestic dog played a vital role in the transmission of both species of parasite to man, contributing to some of the highest transmission rates globally. A new species, E.shiquicus, was identified sympatrically in the same location but its zoonotic potential was unknown. To investigate the role of canids in the transmission of E.shiquicus, E.granulosus and E.multiloculans, 197 faecal samples from Tibetan foxes (Vulpes ferrilata) in Sichuan, Qinghai and Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and more than 600
Prevalence of Echinococcosis and Taenia hydatigena faecal samples from owned domestic dogs in Sichuan were collected and analysed by an Echinococcus genus specific coproantigen-ELISA and three species specific copro-PCR tests. The copro-ELISA was shown to have a sensitivity of 86.6% for E.granulosus and 72.7% for E.multilocularis. The specificity was 100% when compared with faecal samples from other taeniid tapeworm infections. Copro-PCR tests were considered the most specific for use in the eastern Tibetan plateau endemic communities. The primary objective endeavoured to understand the role of the domestic dog in maintaining transmission of E.multilocularis in Shiqu County, Sichuan. A cohort of 308 dogs were followed up for one year after a single treatment with praziquantel for a reinfection study at 2 month, 5 months and 12 months. This research was the first to confirm E.multilocularis is found in foxes across the plateau into central TAR. The prevalence ranged from 2.6% to 25% dependant on location. In foxes E.shiquicus was distributed ~350 miles west of Shiqu County (where it was first described) at a prevalence of 6.1% and the prevalence appeared to be increasing along a gradient from north to south of the plateau. No dog faecal samples were positive for E.shiquicus DNA. The prevalence of E.multilocularis in dogs reached 8.9% in one endemic foci (Shiqu County) whilst E.granulosus was distributed evenly across the study sites. There was no significant difference between the prevalence of E.multilocularis in the dog and fox populations. The reinfection study of dogs demonstrated they are Echinococcus copro-ELISA test positive at a prevalence of 8.4% after 2 months, 2.2% after 5 months and 9.5% after 12 months. No positive copro-PCR results were obtained at 5 months and 12 month post treatment however knowledge of the parasite biology and host availability/behaviour meant that some assumptions could be made. It was considered that the infection pressure to dogs from small mammals infected with E.multilocularis is at a peak in the late spring to early summer whilst the infection pressure from livestock infected with E.granulosus to dogs is at a peak in late autumn to early winter. Furthermore, the data indicated that dogs may have the ability to maintain E.multilocularis transmission without the input of a fox definitive host. This was based on the significant reduction in copro-prevalence 12 months post treatment and the probable effect the dosing had on transmission of E.multilocularis to small mammals in the research area. The only significant risk factor for dog echinococcosis in the current study was the release of dogs at night by owners which allows them to roam in the villages. It was thought that these dogs have more access to small mammals or livestock carcasses infected with Echinococcus spp. Identification of peak Echinococcus transmission periods are discussed with a view to control via dog dosing schemes on the plateau.

One Health: The Human-Animal-Environment Interfaces in Emerging Infectious Diseases

Echinococcus and Echinococcosis

Parasitic flatworms include Cestodes (tapeworms) and trematodes (flukes, schistosomes, etc) and are the cause of a number of major diseases of medical and veterinary significance. Much recent research has focused on molecular biology and genomics. This book aims to review advances in our understanding of these and related topics such as flatworm biochemistry, immunology and physiology. Where appropriate, comparisons are made between different parasitic flatworms and between parasitic and free-living species. Contributors to the book include leading authorities from Europe, North and South America, and Australia.

Copyright code: 6a7ff799b99890bdfb41aedb092eb792
Copyright: proceedings.do.ijcai.org