UNIVERSITA’ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

Scuola di Agraria e Medicina Veterinaria

Selvatici-patogeni-cambiamenti glocali e One Health: una mano di poker vincente ?

Ezio Ferroglio

One Health initiative

Search

See Pro Med link for additional search function

Home page
About One Health
Mission Statement
Advisory Board (Hon.)
One Health News
AVMA Task Force Report
Amer Vet Epid Soc (AVES)
Am Assn Pub H Physicians
One Health Newsletter
Publications

One Health Initiative will unite human and veterinary medicine

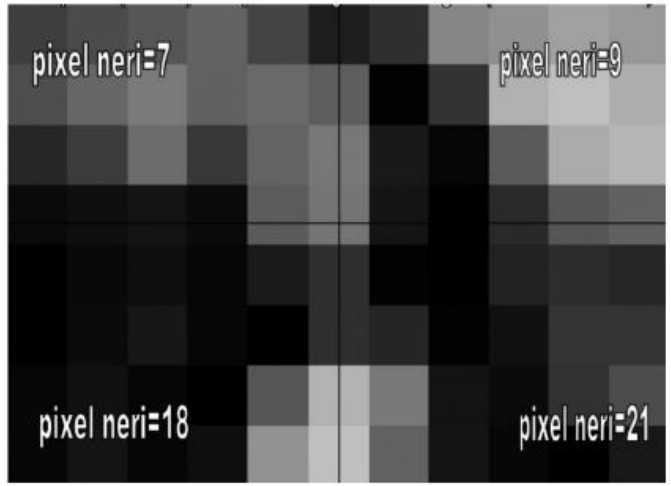
The One Health Initiative is a movement to forge co-equal, all inclusive collaborations between physicians, osteopathic physicians, veterinarians, dentists, nurses and other scientific-health and environmentally related disciplines, including the American Medical Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Nurses Association, American Association of Public Health Physicians, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the U.S. National Environmental Health Association (NEHA). Additionally, more than 950 prominent scientists, physicians and veterinarians worldwide have endorsed the initiative.

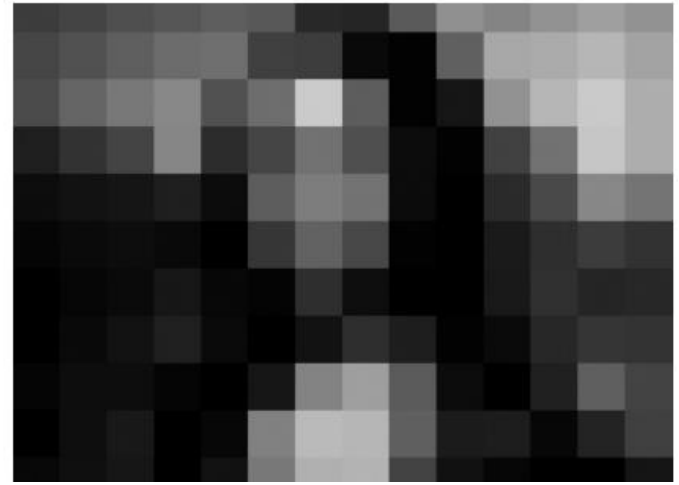
> more about one health

:: view large map ::

3 GENNAIO 2020

TRICHINELLOSI IN VALSUSA, INFETTATE 20 PERSONE: L'ASL SEQUESTRA I SALAMI DI CINGHIALE


pixel neri=7
pixel neri=9
pixel neri=18
pixel neri=21



ANIMAL DISEASES

Diseases and control measures

- African horse sickness
- African swine fever
  - BTSF training material
  - High-level international ASF conference 2020
  - Conference with hunters - 2019
  - Ministerial Conference - 2018
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Avian influenza
- Bluetongue
- Newcastle disease
- Classical Swine Fever
- Other Diseases
- Further Exotic Diseases

Surveillance

Ministerial Conference - 2018

19 December 2018 - Brussels

A ministerial conference, organised by the European Commission, on the "**Eradication of African swine fever (ASF) in the EU and the long-term management of wild boar populations**" took place in Brussels on 19 December. Commissioners Vytenis Andriukaitis, Commissioner for Health and Food Safety, and Karmenu Vella, Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, welcomed ministers and representatives from EU and national institutions, civil society organizations and associations to discuss and reflect upon the control and eradication of ASF. The meeting focussed on the preparedness on ASF and notably on the long-term management of the wild boar population. Within this context, the European Food Safety Authority presented the effects of different wild board control options and the latest scientific developments on the disease.

Concluding Statement from the Ministerial conference

Programme

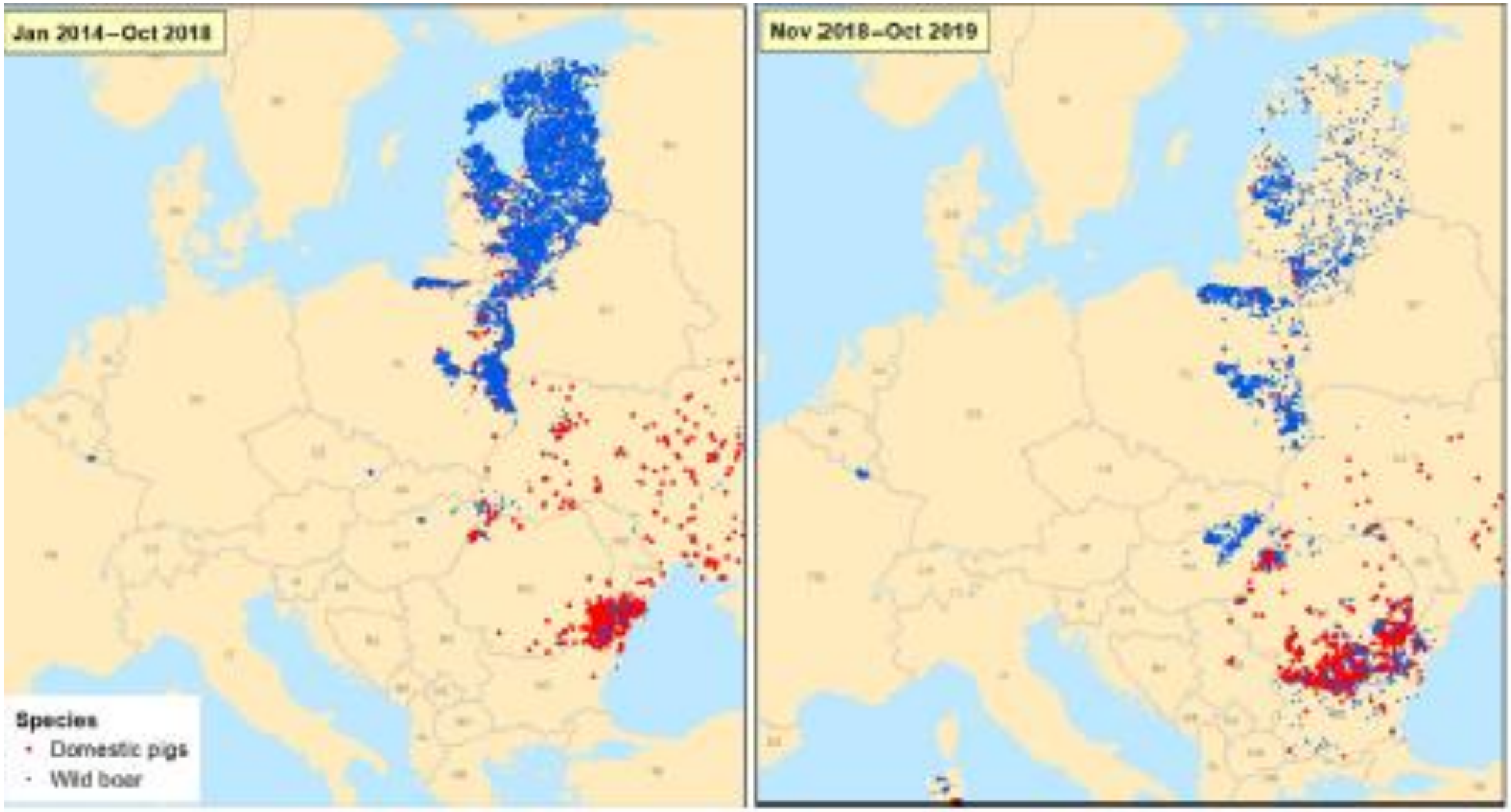
- Factsheet - African Swine fever - Where are we now?
- Factsheet - Control of African swine Fever in the EU, The key role of hunters

Speeches and presentations

- Opening speech
- Closing speech
- Commissioner Vella's video message
- Presentation - Development and current situation - by Patrik Mlynář, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Czech Republic
- Presentation - Latest developments in EFSA risk assessment on African swine fever - by

QUICK LINKS

- European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
- European Medicines Agency
- Health and food audits and analysis
- Trade Control & Expert System (TRACES)
- Travelling with pets
- Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF)
- E-News
- Press Releases
- Events
- Videos
- Infographics and factsheets
- Food Fraud



Left: notifications from January 2014 to October 2018 (DP: n = 1,824; wild boar (WB): n = 13,007). Right: notifications from November 2018 to 31st October 2019 (DP: n = 1,853; WB: n = 6,066).

For the media

- Aquatic animals multimedia resources
- OIE Photo Competition
- Infographics
- Press releases
  - 2020
  - 2019
  - 2018
- Editorials
- Press packs
- Animal diseases
- Key documents
- Multimedia

Lunar New Year: travel responsibly to avoid carrying ASF virus

On the eve of a new lunar year, the risk of disease spread increases due to the massive movements of people travelling to celebrate. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) launches the second phase of its awareness campaign focusing on the role of travellers as carriers of African swine fever, a deadly pig disease, and how they can avoid spreading it.

- WAHIS Interface
- Online bookshop
- For the media
- OIE world conferences
- Documentary database

European Commission

CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN THE EU
The key role of hunters

African swine fever (ASF) is a devastating, usually deadly, infectious disease of pigs and wild boar for which no vaccine exists.

The **consequences** of the disease affect:

1. Farms and the economy:

- the virus kills animals.
- economic losses for EU farmers are aggravated by disruption of international trade of animals and meat.
- economic losses for the hunters.

2. Wildlife and hunting:

- because of the disease wild boar populations can decrease significantly or even disappear.

The pig sector is one of the most economically significant farming sectors in the EU.

It represents **8.5% of the total output** of the EU agricultural industry, the highest when compared to other meat sectors.

Pigmeat accounts for **50% of total EU meat production**.

Pigmeat is **the most exported of all meat produced in the EU**: it represents **62% of EU total meat exports**.

TRICHINELLOSI IN VALSUSA, INF | Enetwild – Project | Ministerial Conference - 2018 | F

enetwild.com

In pausa

App | Condivisi con me -... | Importati da Firefox | Biblioteca di Scienz... | Crui | Comune di VAL DEL... | Web&Store | Google | PROGRAM | Altri Preferiti

User Area | FAQ´s | Blog | HelpDesk

ENETWILD

Home | Data | Output | Collaborators | The Project | Wild Boar Data Call

ITA 09:05 31/01/2020

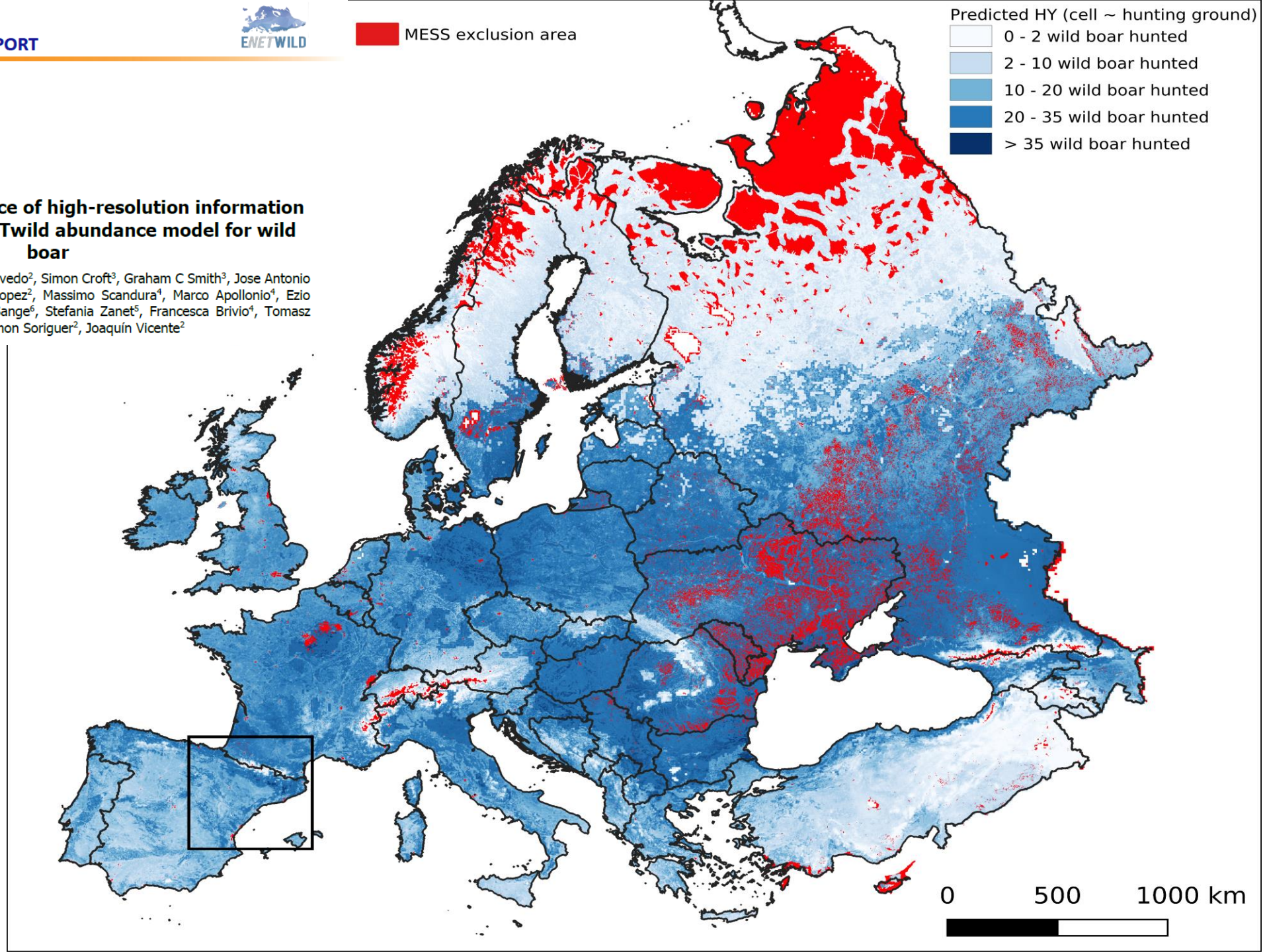
EXTERNAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT

APPROVED: 24 January 2020

doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2020.EN-1787

Validation and inference of high-resolution information (downscaling) of ENETwild abundance model for wild boar

ENETWILD-consortium[1], Pelayo Acevedo[2], Simon Croft[3], Graham C Smith[3], Jose Antonio Blanco-Aguiar[2], Javier Fernandez-Lopez[2], Massimo Scandura[4], Marco Apollonio[4], Ezio Ferroglio[5], Oliver Keuling[6], Marie Sange[6], Stefania Zanet[5], Francesca Brivio[4], Tomasz Podgórski[7,8], Karolina Petrović[7], Ramon Soriguer[2], Joaquín Vicente[2]



COST ASF-STOP CA15116

Agenda Working group WG2-4 meeting, 28th January 2020, 9.00-15.00

Location: Instituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale Della Lombardia Ed Emilia Romagna, Via Cremona 284, Brescia, Brescia, Italy

9.00: Welcome to participants, Adoption of the agenda, AOB. Ferran Jori and Erika Chenais

Part 1a Presentations: Managing wild boar populations in "peace time".

9.10-9.20: Trends and drivers of wild boar population in EU countries. Carme Rosell, Minuartia Barcelona.
9.30-9.50: Current knowledge for assessing abundance and density of wild boar in EU countries. Prof. Ezio Ferroglio, University of Torino and the ENTEWILD Project.

9.50-10.10: Coffee break

Part 1b Presentations: Managing wild boar populations in EU countries during ASF crisis.

10.10-10.30: Using the World Café model to evaluate methods for controlling African swine fever in European wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) populations. Ferran Jori and Erika Chenais
10.30-10.45:
10.45-11.00:

"Sono il Signor Wolf,
risolvo problemi."

Health

Background | Jun 7, 2019

How ASF was eradicated in the Czech Republic

Of all the European countries that detected outbreaks of African Swine Fever in recent years, the Czech Republic has been the only one to actually eradicate the virus again. Strict control measures, strict biosecurity and a coordinated approach played a part in the successful eradication of the virus. Here is how that went.

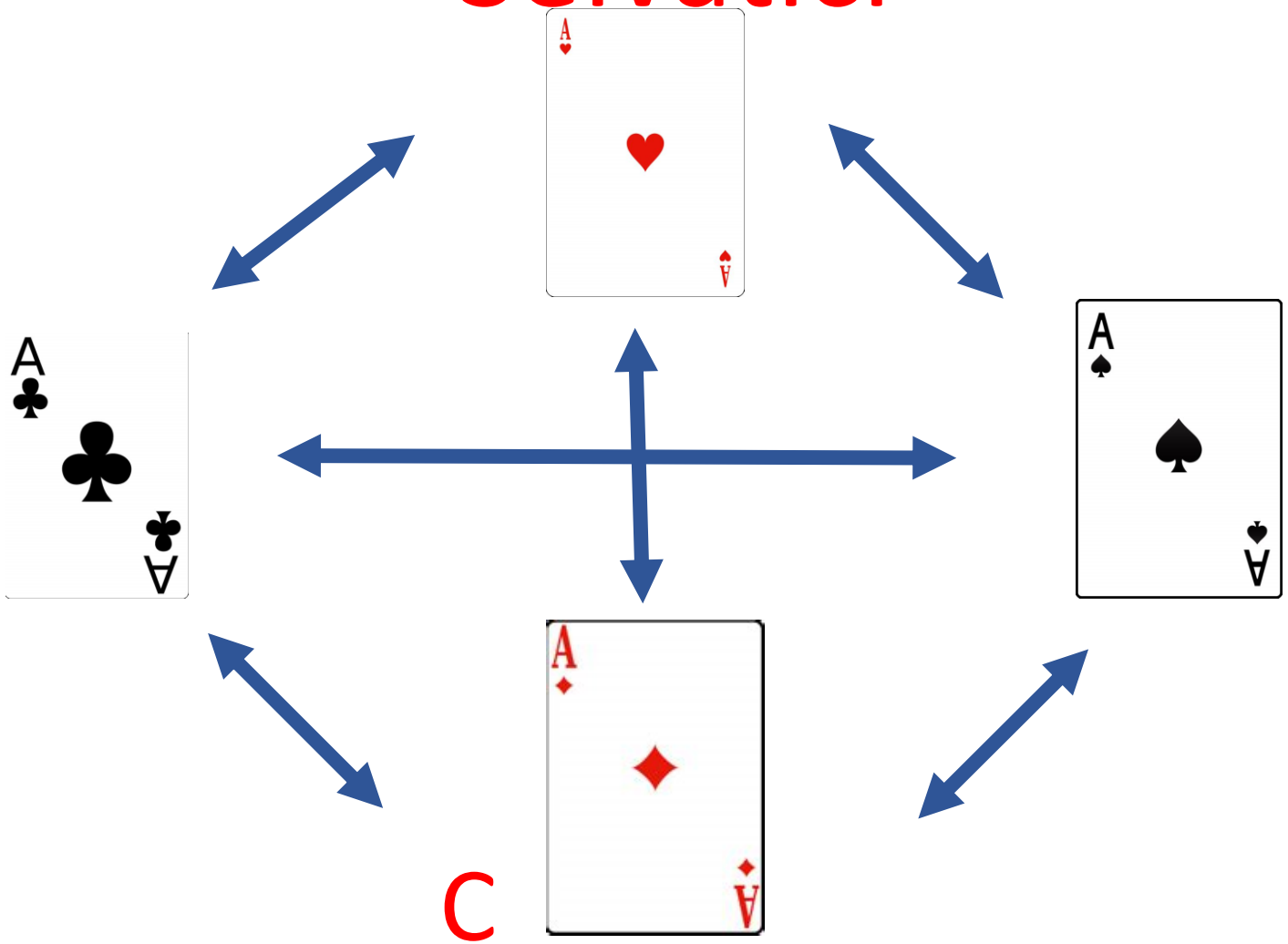
The Czech Republic detected its first occurrence of African Swine Fever virus (ASFv) after passive surveillance that started in 2014. ASFv was detected in two wild boars, which were found dead on 21 and 22 June 2017 in the cadastral territory Příluky u Zlína, Zlín District, Zlín Region.

The National Reference Laboratory for ASF, the State Veterinary Institute Jihlava, confirmed the positive finding of ASFv on 26 June 2017. Since 15 April 2019 there were 230 cases of ASF registered in wild boar involving 212 cases of wild boar found dead and 18 cases of hunted wild boar.


A
A
A
A

Selvatici

Salute



Patogeni

C

Global changes


Achtung!
Zeckenalarm

One Health and Disease: Tick-Borne Disease

Tick-Borne Disease

Ticks are a natural part of many landscapes, but changes to the landscape are causing more and more ticks to spread to more areas. Some ticks can carry bacteria and viruses that can cause disease in humans and animals. Reducing exposure to ticks and removing ticks promptly can protect you and your family from tick-borne diseases.

General Tick-Borne Disease Information

Geographic Distribution and Seasonality

RELATED ARTICLES

Search All Articles.. Go!

One Health and Disease: Plague

One Health and Disease: Hantavirus

One Health and Disease: Histoplasmosis

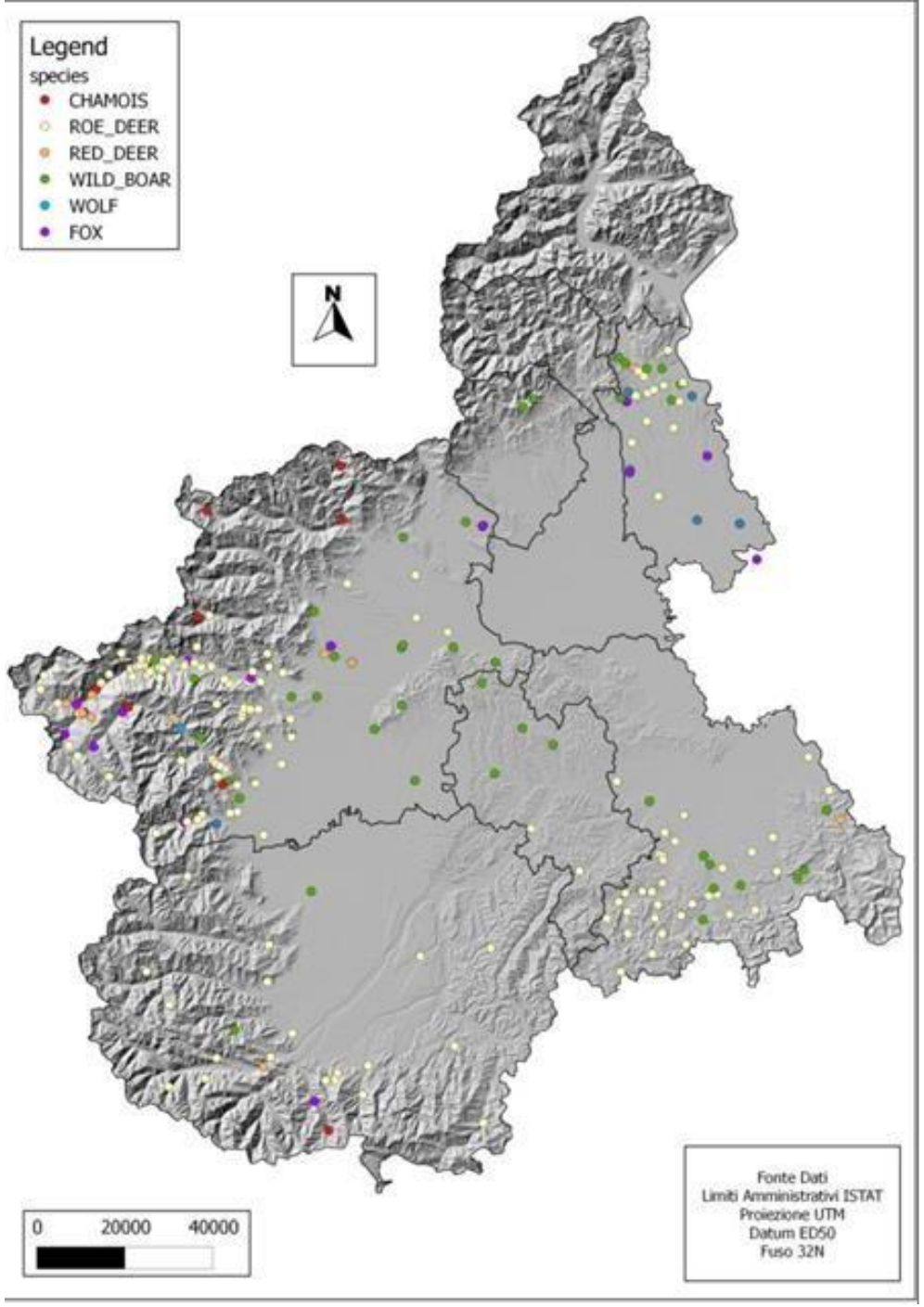


Table 1 Prevalence of *Babesia/Theileria* spp. in wildlife species

Species	Prevalence (IC95%)	Positive/total sampled
Roe deer	12.55% [9.84-15.89]	58/462
Wild boar	4.67% [2.69/7.98]	12/257
Fallow deer	0.00% [0.00/18.43]	0/17
Alpine chamois	22.22% [11.71/38.08]	8/36
Red deer	44.23% [31.6/57.66]	23/52
Red fox	0.98% [0.27/3.49]	2/205
Grey Wolf	0.00% [0.00/35.43]	0/7
Total	**9.94% [103/1036]**	**103/1036**

PCR prevalence to *Babesia/Theileria* differs greatly among sampled species. We reported detailed prevalence values and confidence intervals (95%), together with the number of tested and positive animals of each sampled species.

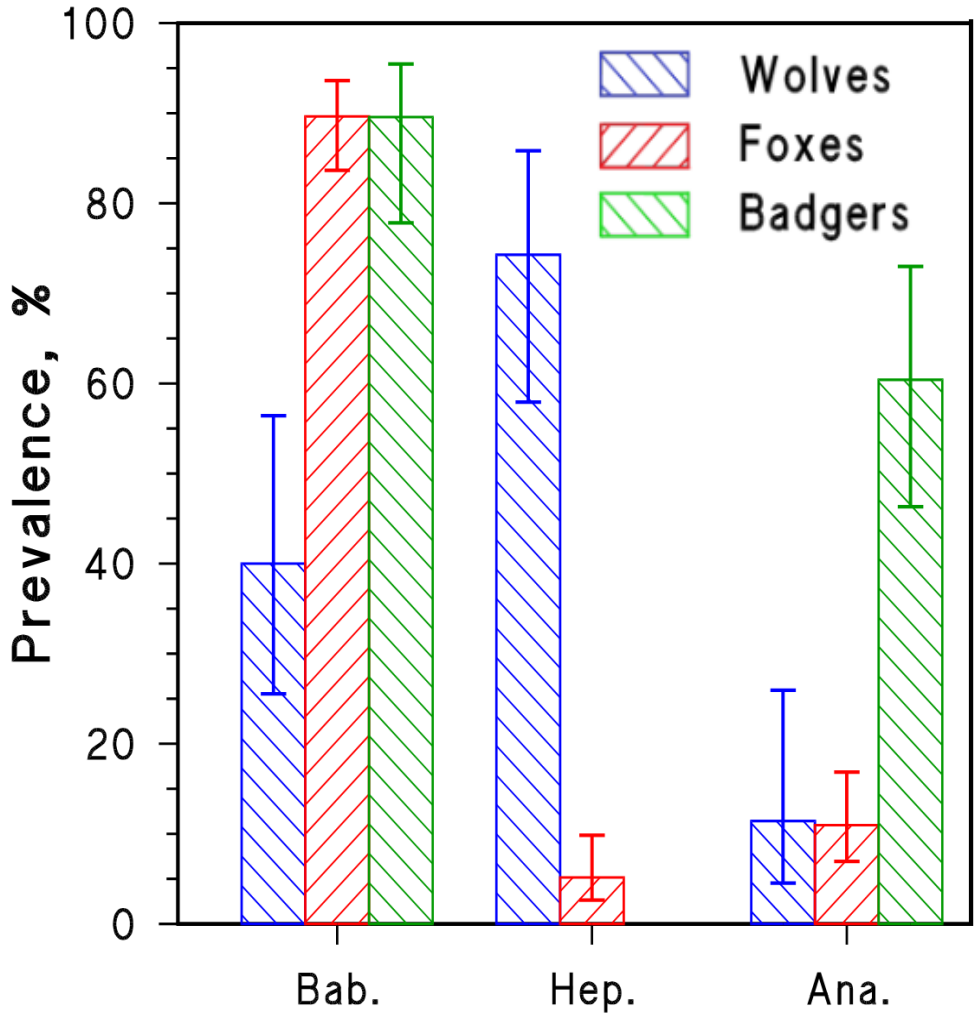
Erbivori (P=15.7%; IC95% 12.93-18.92)
Carnivori (P=0.94%; IC95%0.26-3.37)

Zanet *et al. Parasites & Vectors* 2014, **7**:70
http://www.parasitesandvectors.com/content/7/1/70

Parasites &Vectors

RESEARCH **Open Access**

Piroplasmosis in wildlife: *Babesia* and *Theileria* affecting free-ranging ungulates and carnivores in the Italian Alps



frontiers in Veterinary Science

ORIGINAL RESEARCH
published: 23 January 2020
doi: 10.3389/fvets.2020.00001

Molecular Survey on Vector-Borne Pathogens in Alpine Wild Carnivorans

*Elena Battisti[1], Stefania Zanet[1], Sara Khalili[2], Anna Trisciuoglio[3], Beatrice Hertel[1] and Ezio Ferroglio[1]**

[1] Department of Veterinary Science, University of Turin, Turin, Italy, [2] Department of Parasitology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran, [3] Department of Agricultural, Forest and Food Science, University of Turin, Turin, Italy

Risultati:

- *Babesia capreoli*

- *Babesia vulpes*
- *Babesia sp. DO23163*

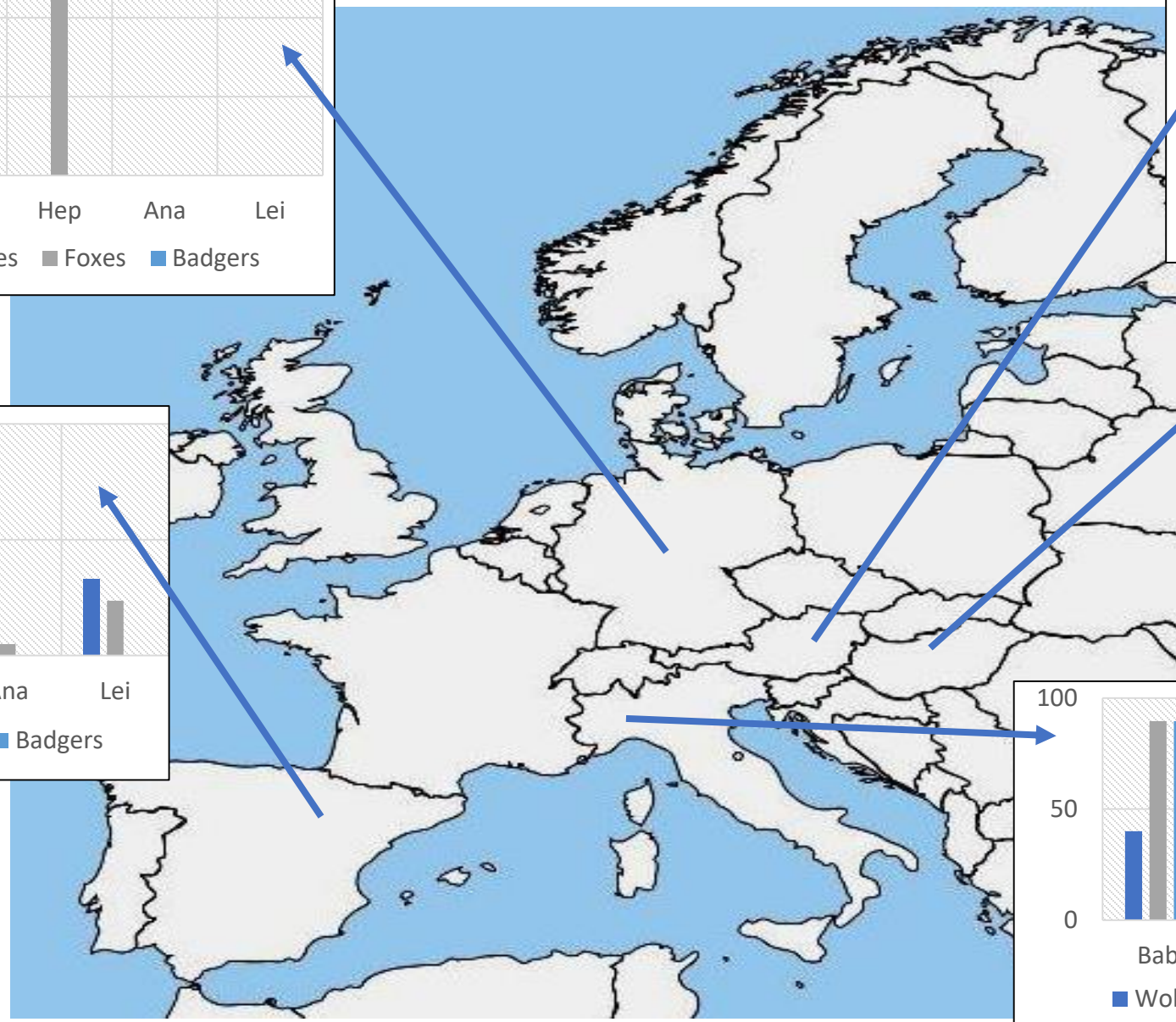
- *Babesia capreoli*
- *Babesia sp. badger type A UK*
- *Babesia sp. badger type B Spain*
- *Babesia sp. DO23163*

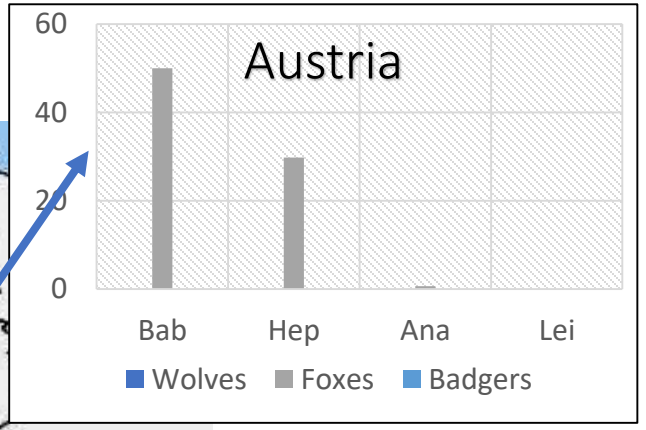
Wolves

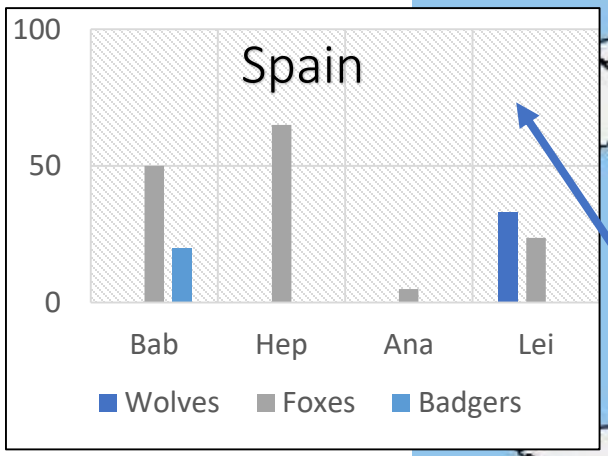
Foxes

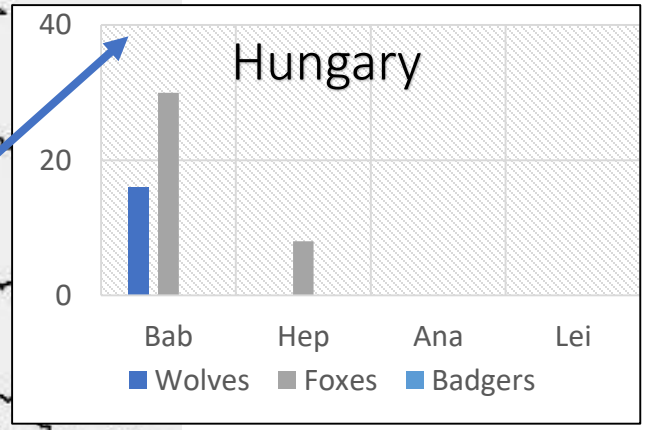
Badgers

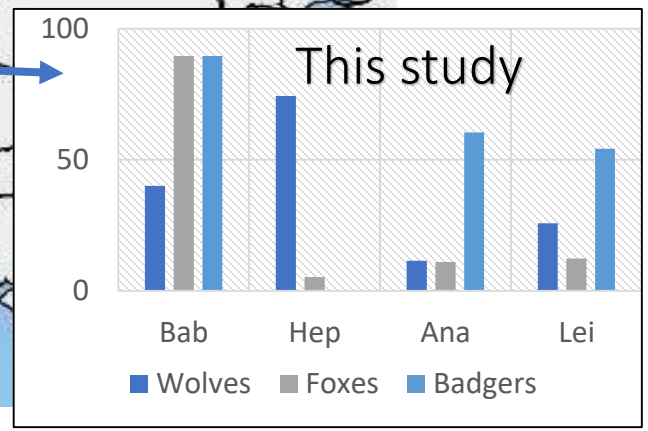
European perspective











RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

Tick-borne pathogens in Ixodidae ticks collected from privately-owned dogs in Italy: a country-wide molecular survey

Stefania Zanet[1], Elena Battisti[1], Paola Pepe[2], Lavinia Ciuca[2], Liliana Colombo[3], Anna Trisciuoglio[1], Ezio Ferroglio[1*], Giuseppe Cringoli[2], Laura Rinaldi[2] and Maria Paola Maurelli[2]

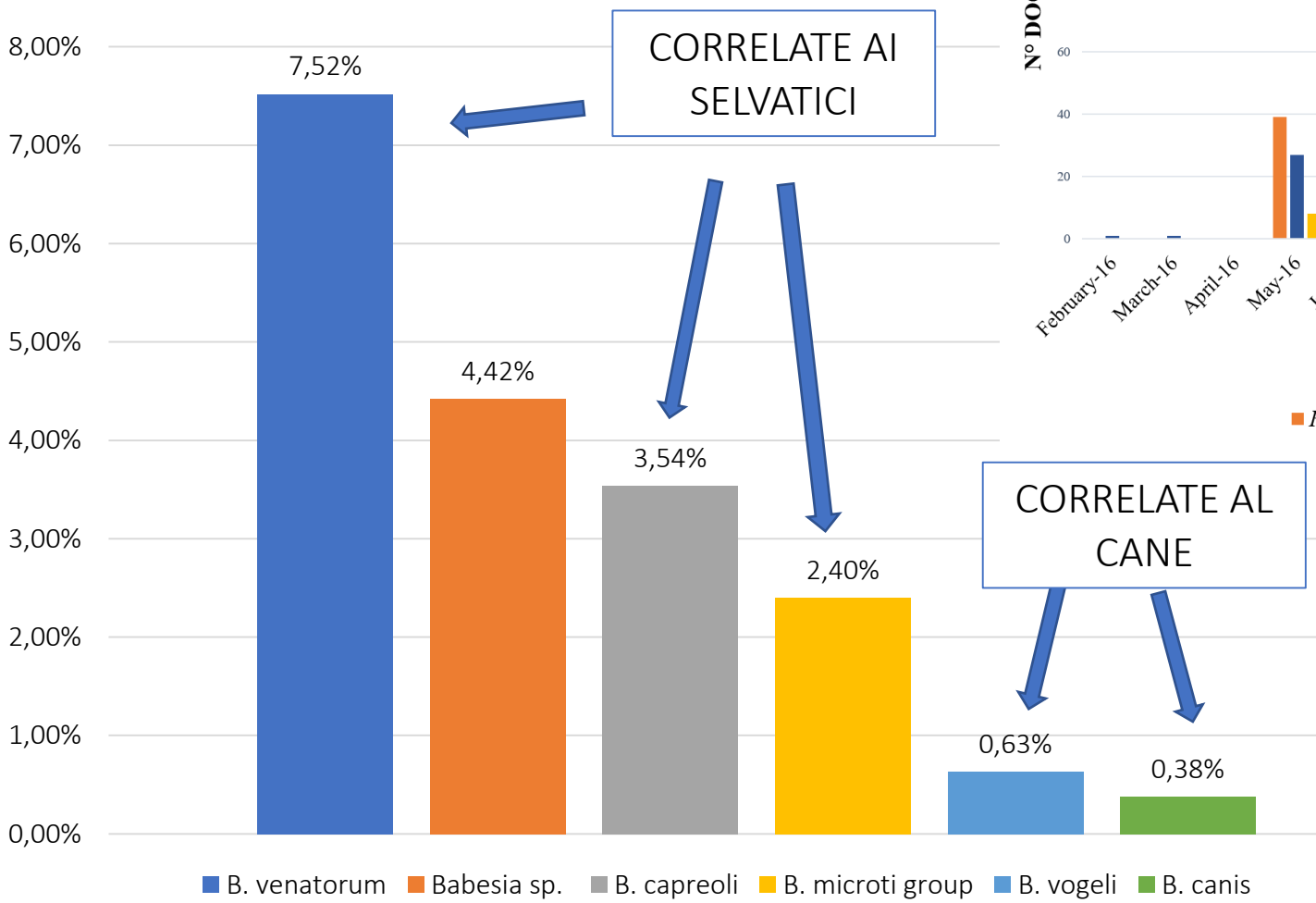
Maurelli et al. Parasites & Vectors (2018) 11:420
https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-018-2994-2

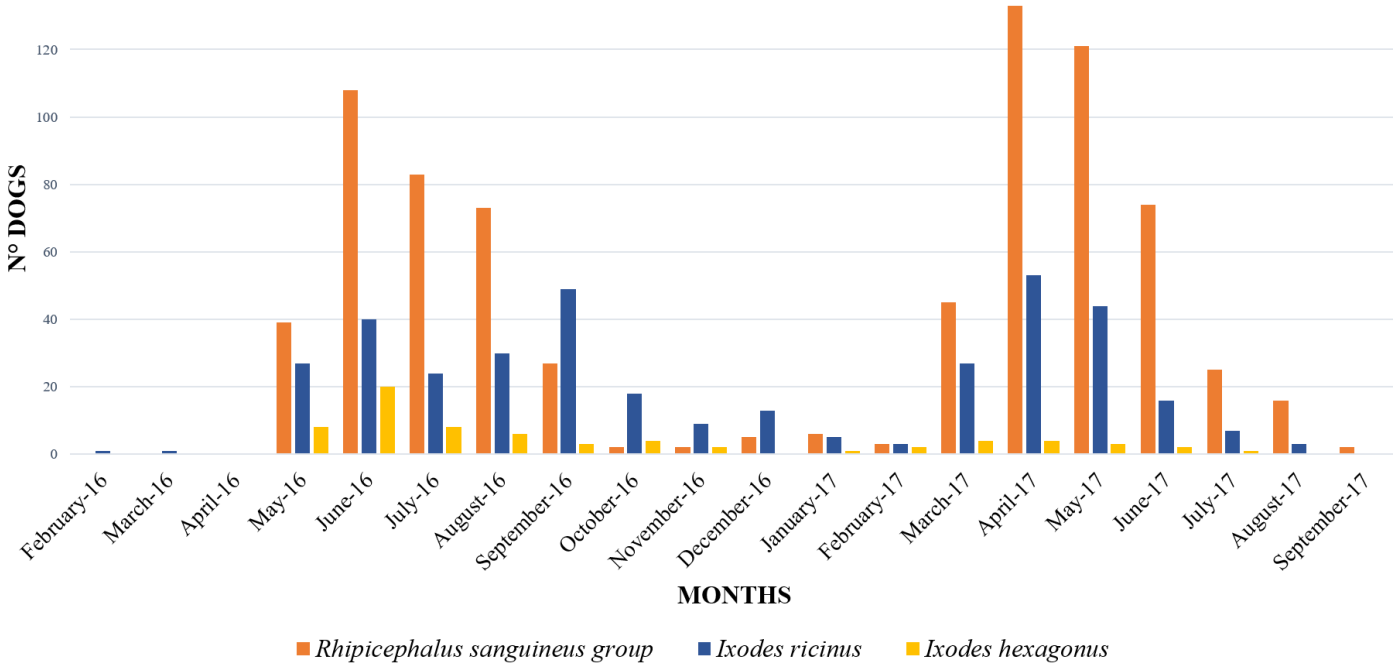
Parasites & Vectors

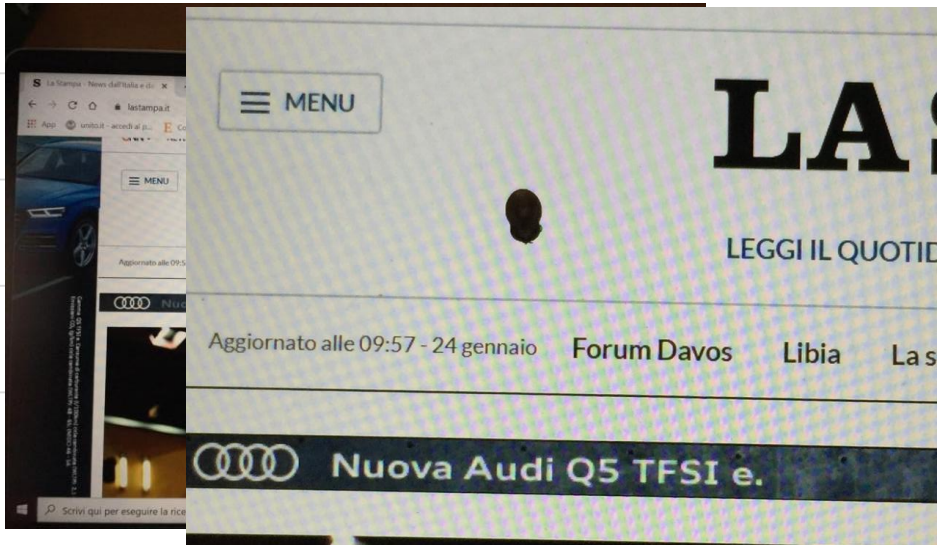
RESEARCH Open Access

A national survey of Ixodidae ticks on privately owned dogs in Italy

Maria Paola Maurelli[1], Paola Pepe[1], Liliana Colombo[2], Rob Armstrong[3*], Elena Battisti[4], Maria Elena Morgoglione[1], Dimitris Counturis[4], Laura Rinaldi[1], Giuseppe Cringoli[1], Ezio Ferroglio[4] and Stefania Zanet[4]







Date: 09 Oct 2013

Human Babesiosis in Europe: what clinicians need to know

A. Hildebrandt, J. S. Gray, K.-P. Hunfeld

Human Babesiosis in Europe: what clinicians need to know - Springer - Internet Explorer

http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs15010-013-0526-8

Biblioteca C... Web of Sci... Natural hist... Human ...

File Modifica Visualizza Preferiti Strumenti ?

Google Ulteriori componenti ... Ulteriori componenti ... Assistenza Pagina Sicurezza Strumenti

» Look Inside » Get Access

Abstract

Although best known as an animal disease, human babesiosis is attracting increasing attention as a worldwide emerging zoonosis. Humans are commonly infected by the bite of ixodid ticks. Rare ways of transmission are transplacental, perinatal and transfusion-associated. Infection of the human host can cause a very severe host-mediated pathology including fever, and hemolysis leading to anemia, hyperbilirubinuria, hemoglobinuria and possible organ failure. In recent years, apparently owing to increased medical awareness and better diagnostic methods, the number of reported cases in humans is rising steadily worldwide. Hitherto unknown zoonotic *Babesia* spp. are now being reported from geographic areas where babesiosis was not previously known to occur and the growing numbers of travelers and immunocompromised individuals suggest that the frequency of cases in Europe will also continue to rise. Our review is intended to provide clinicians with practical information on the clinical management of this rare, but potentially life-threatening zoonotic disease. It covers epidemiology, phylogeny, diagnostics and treatment of human babesiosis and the potential risk of transfusion-transmitted disease with a special focus on the European situation.

- *Jeremy S. Gray, Klaus-Peter Hunfeld are members of the ESCMID Study Group for Lyme Borreliosis (ESGBOR).*

Other actions

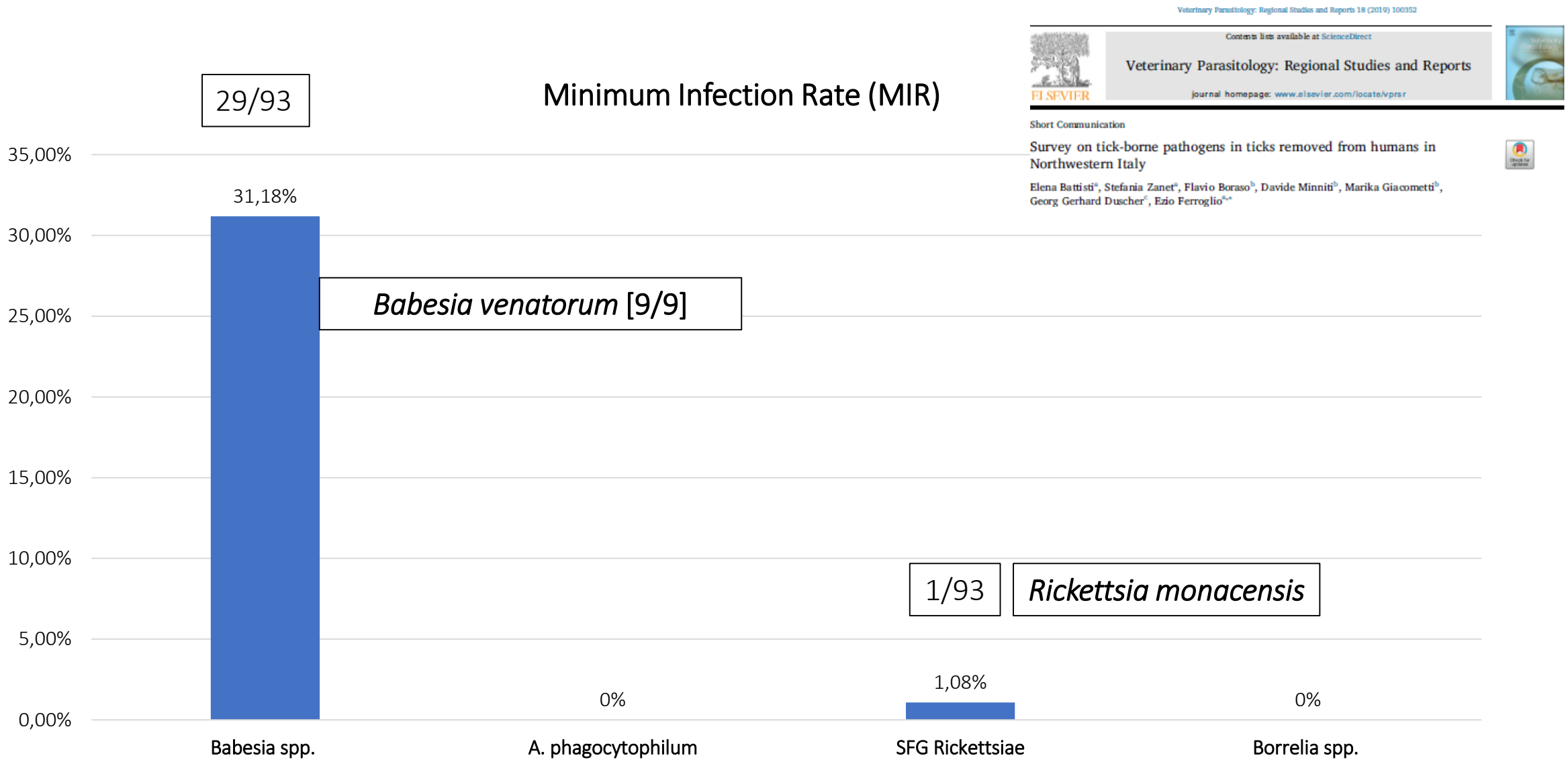
» Export citation
» Register for Journal Updates
» About This Journal
» Reprints and Permissions
» Add to Papers

Share

75%

Start IT 14:00 27/10/2014

PATOGENI IN ZECCHE RIMOSSE DA PAZIENTI AL PRONTO SOCCORSO



Veterinary Parasitology: Regional Studies and Reports 18 (2019) 100352

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Veterinary Parasitology: Regional Studies and Reports

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/vprsr

Short Communication

Survey on tick-borne pathogens in ticks removed from humans in Northwestern Italy

Elena Battisti[a], Stefania Zanet[a], Flavio Boraso[b], Davide Minniti[b], Marika Giacometti[b], Georg Gerhard Duscher[c], Ezio Ferroglio[a,*]

Zecche pericolose nel territorio di Borgo San Dalmazzo: l'Asl raccomanda prudenza

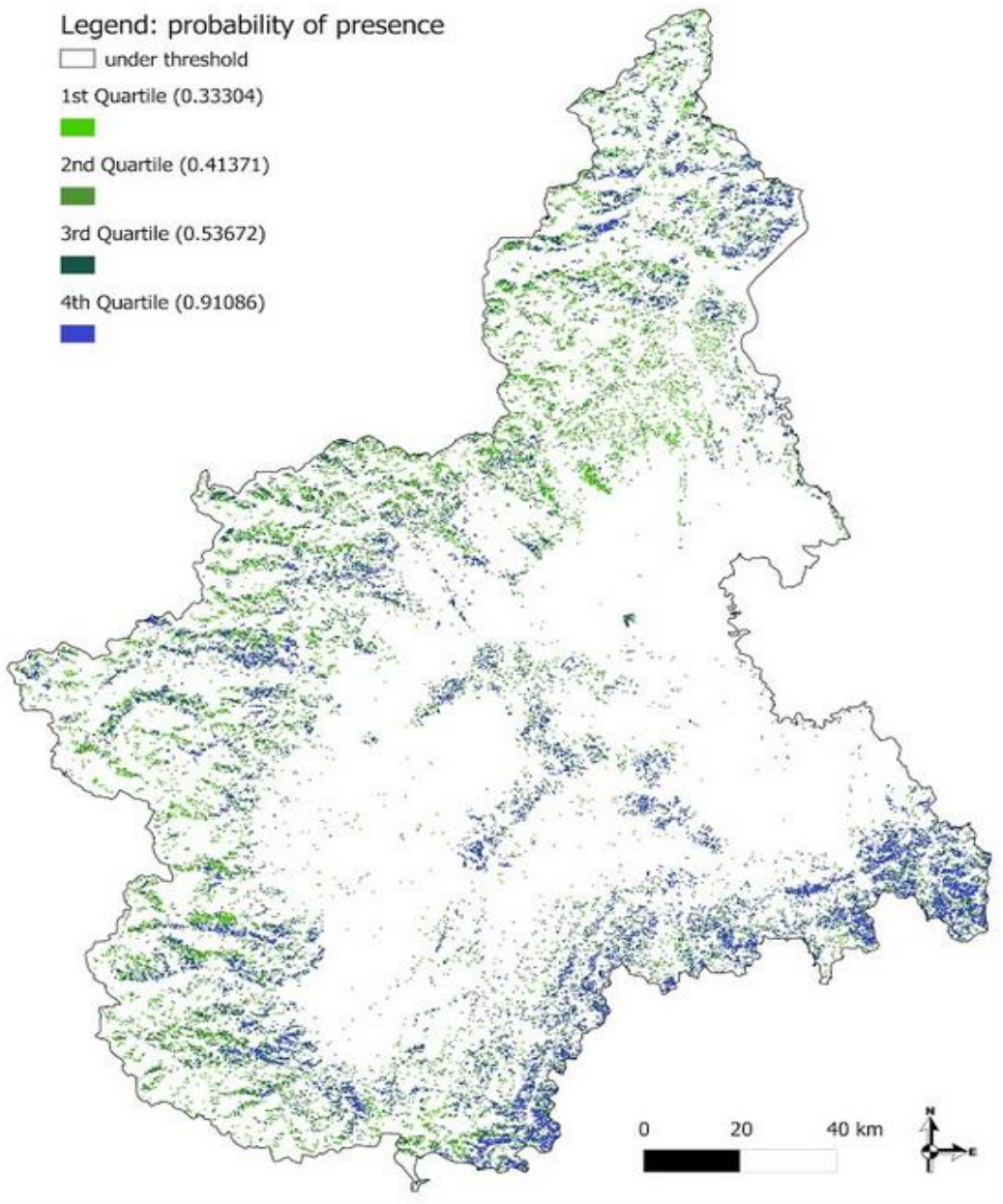
Possono trasmettere infezioni. Importante evitarne il morso o rimuoverle subito

Tick Habitat Suitability AUC=0.961

0.000000
0.176462
0.352924
0.529385
0.705847

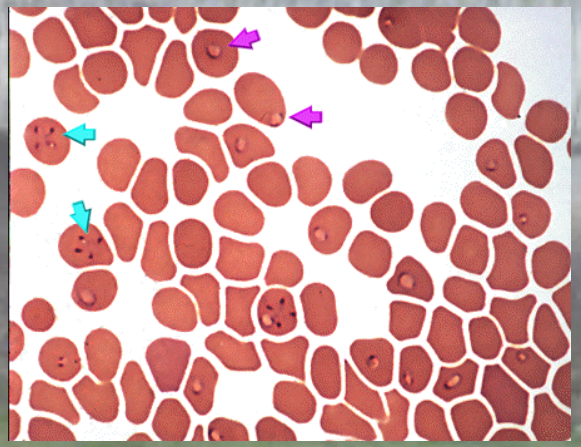
7.5 0 7.5 15 km

MODELLO EOCLOGICO PER PREVISIONE DI BABESIA SP. NELLA FAUNA

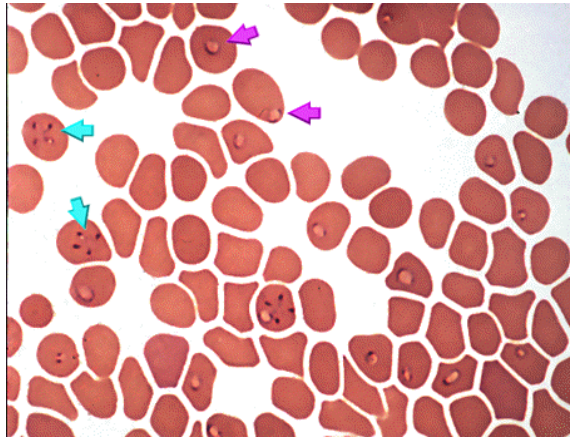


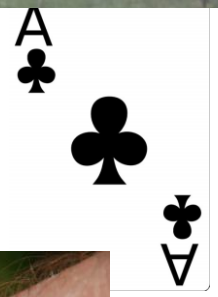
- Almost 15% of the regional territory suitable for Babesia sp. occurrence
- NDVI, slope, solar exposure, altitude and land cover are the most informative environmental features
- High suitability in sun exposed broad-leaved forests

No zecche?!
No Babesia!!

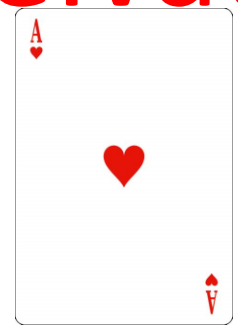


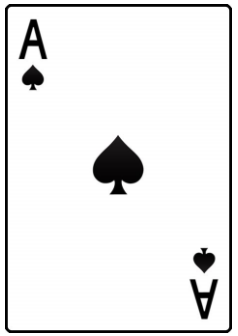
Selvatici





Salute





Patogeni

C

Global changes

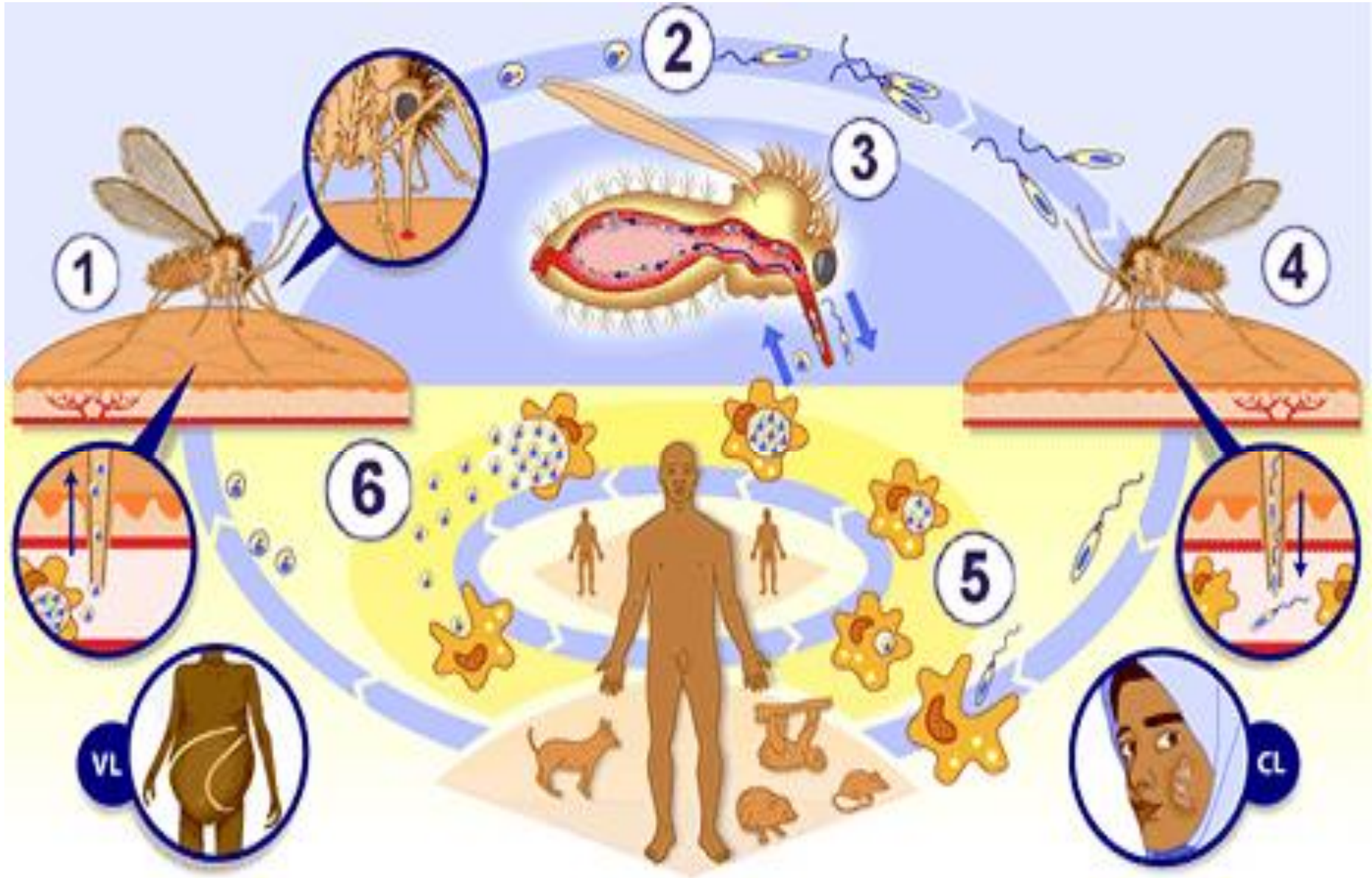
Leishmaniasis

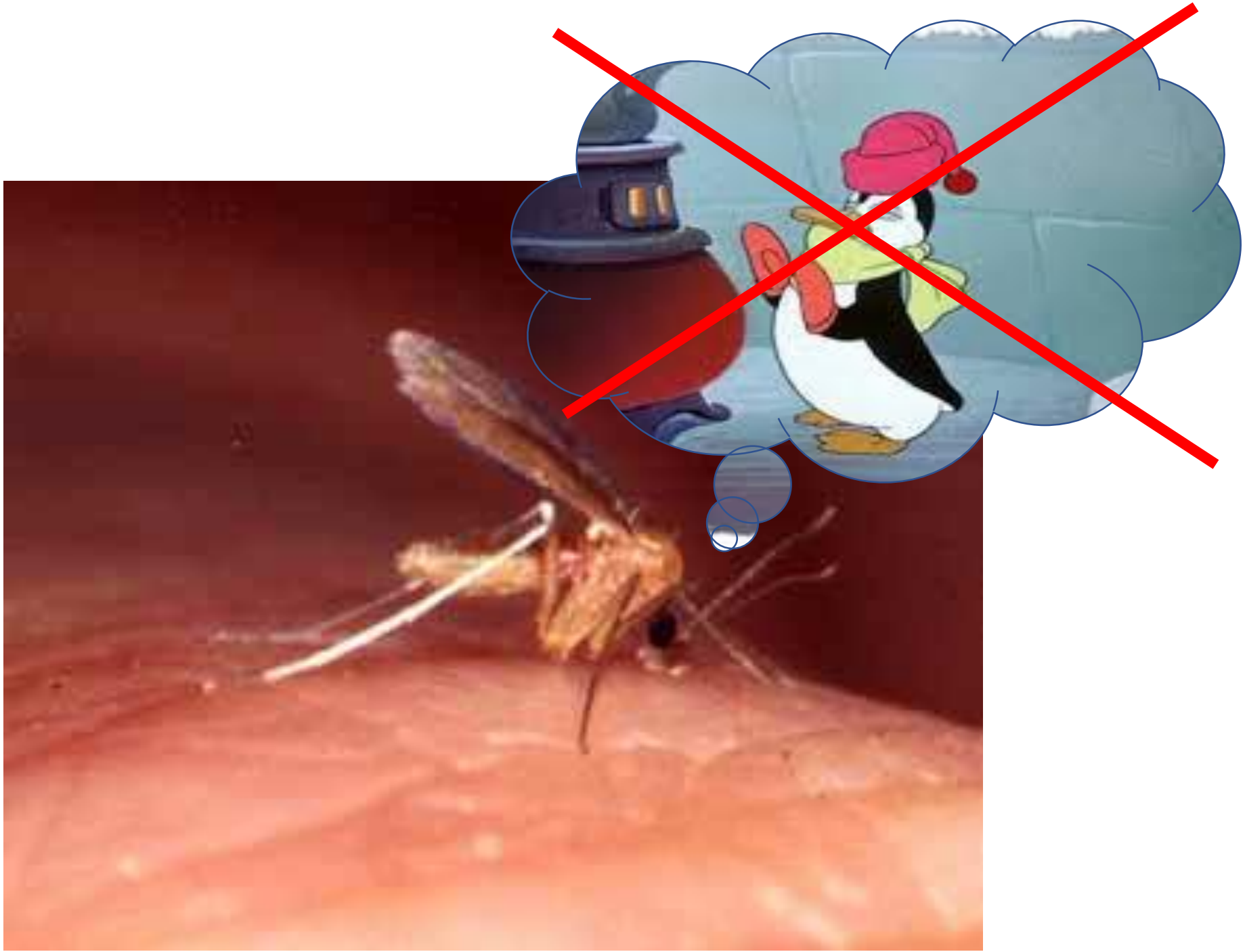
South Sudan intensifies measures against visceral leishmaniasis to improve health and social well-being of affected populations

22 November 2018 | Juba -- The Ministry of Health, WHO and partners, concluded a two-day consultative meeting to review the implementation of the Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) control activities in South Sudan for the past seven years (2011 to 2018).

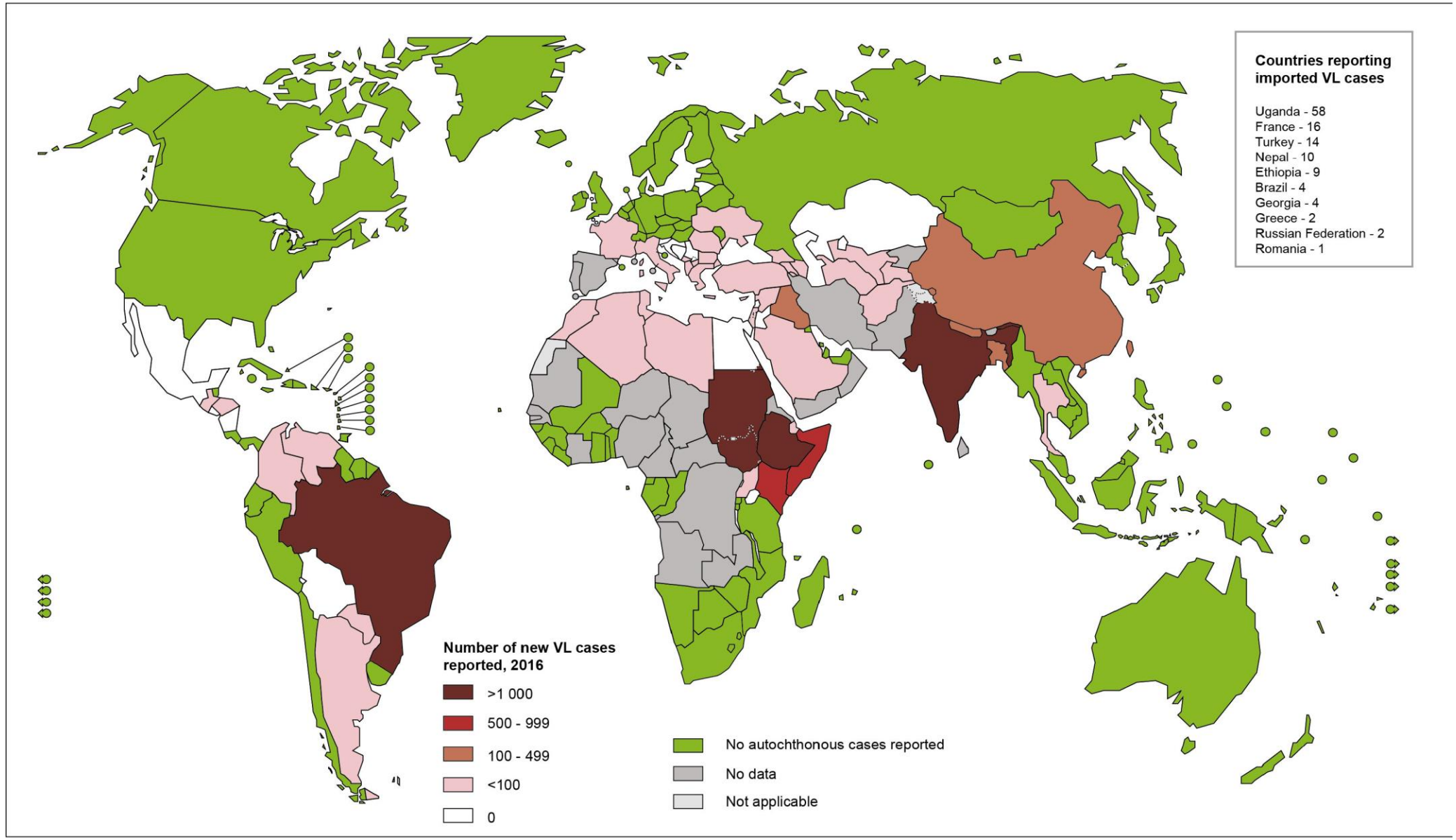
The objective of the meeting was to review the implementation of the VL control activities from 2011 to 2018; discuss the lessons learned and reporting formats as well as reporting on drug consumption at health facility level on monthly basis especially AmBisome.

Read the article


1
2
3
4
5
6
VL
CL



Status of endemicity of visceral leishmaniasis worldwide, 2016



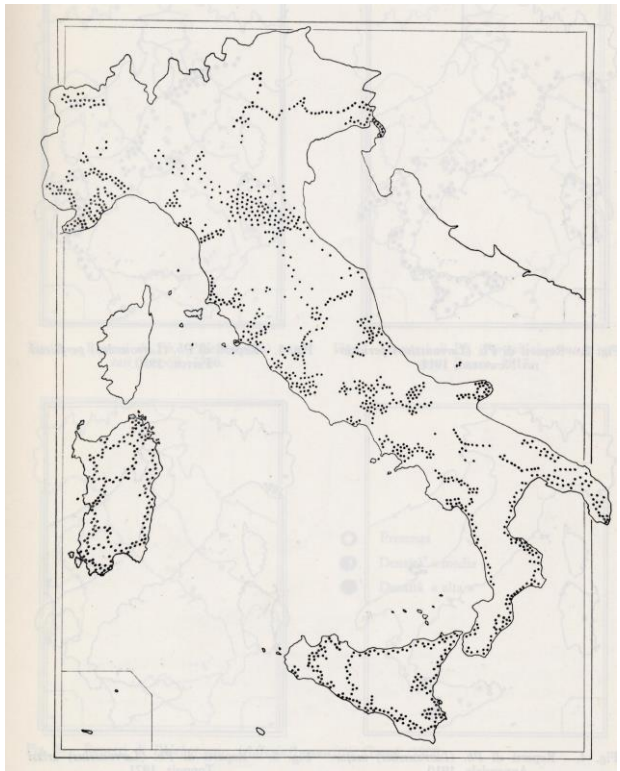
Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)
World Health Organization

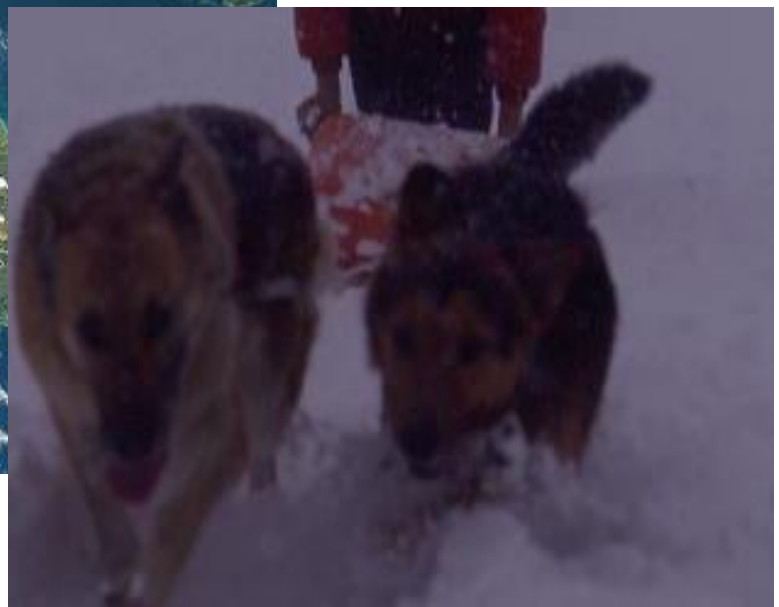
World Health Organization


tentrionale
© 2010 Google
© 2010 Europa Technologies
US Dept of State Geographer
© 2010 Tele Atlas
42°49'56.50" N 12°49'47.25" E 106 m elev
4792.09 km Alt
Google

1
1
1
1
3

Aumento dei casi di CanL in NW Italia alla fine ’90. Casi apparente autoctoni, ma…non ci sono flebotomi !!!!!!





Canine Leishmaniasis, Italy

Ezio Ferroglio,* Michele Maroli,†
Silvia Gastaldo,* Walter Mignone,‡
and Luca Rossi*

We report the results of a survey to determine the prevalence of canine leishmaniasis and the presence of sand flies in northwestern Italy, where autochthonous foci of canine leishmaniasis have not been reported. Active foci of canine leishmaniasis were identified, which suggests that the disease is now also endemic in continental climate areas.

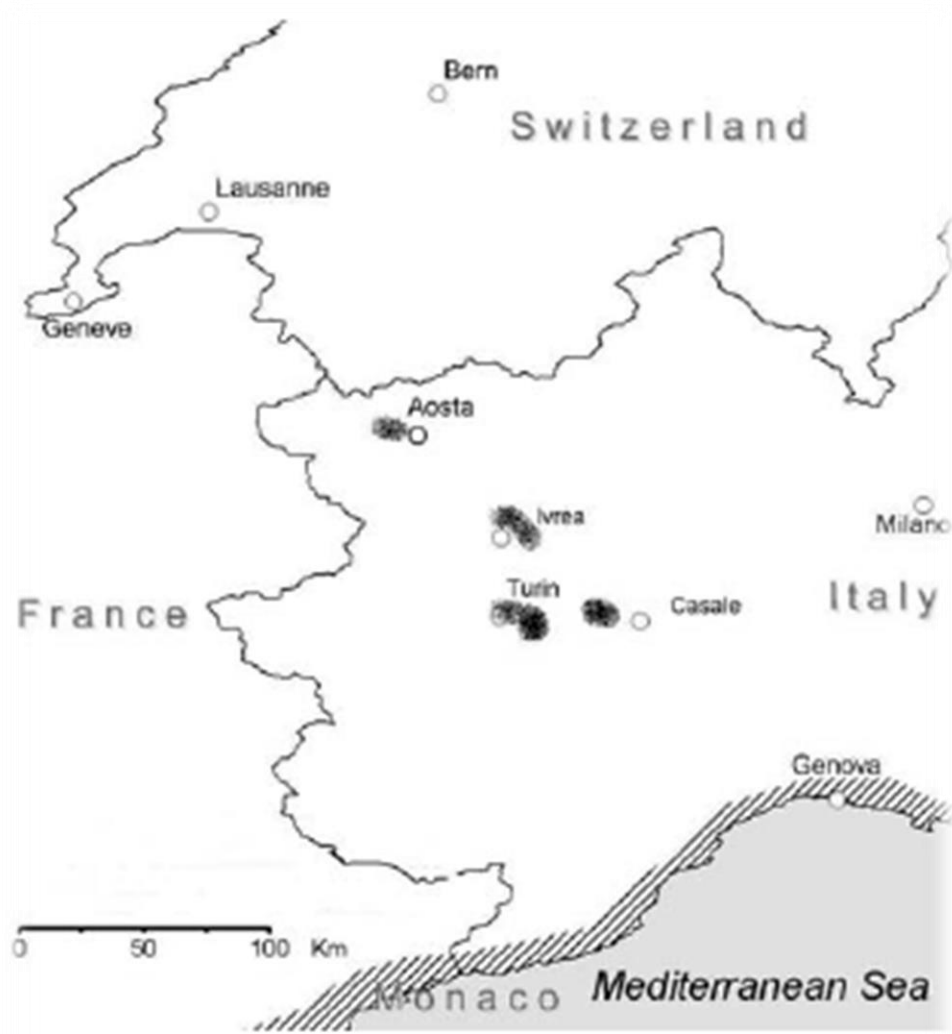


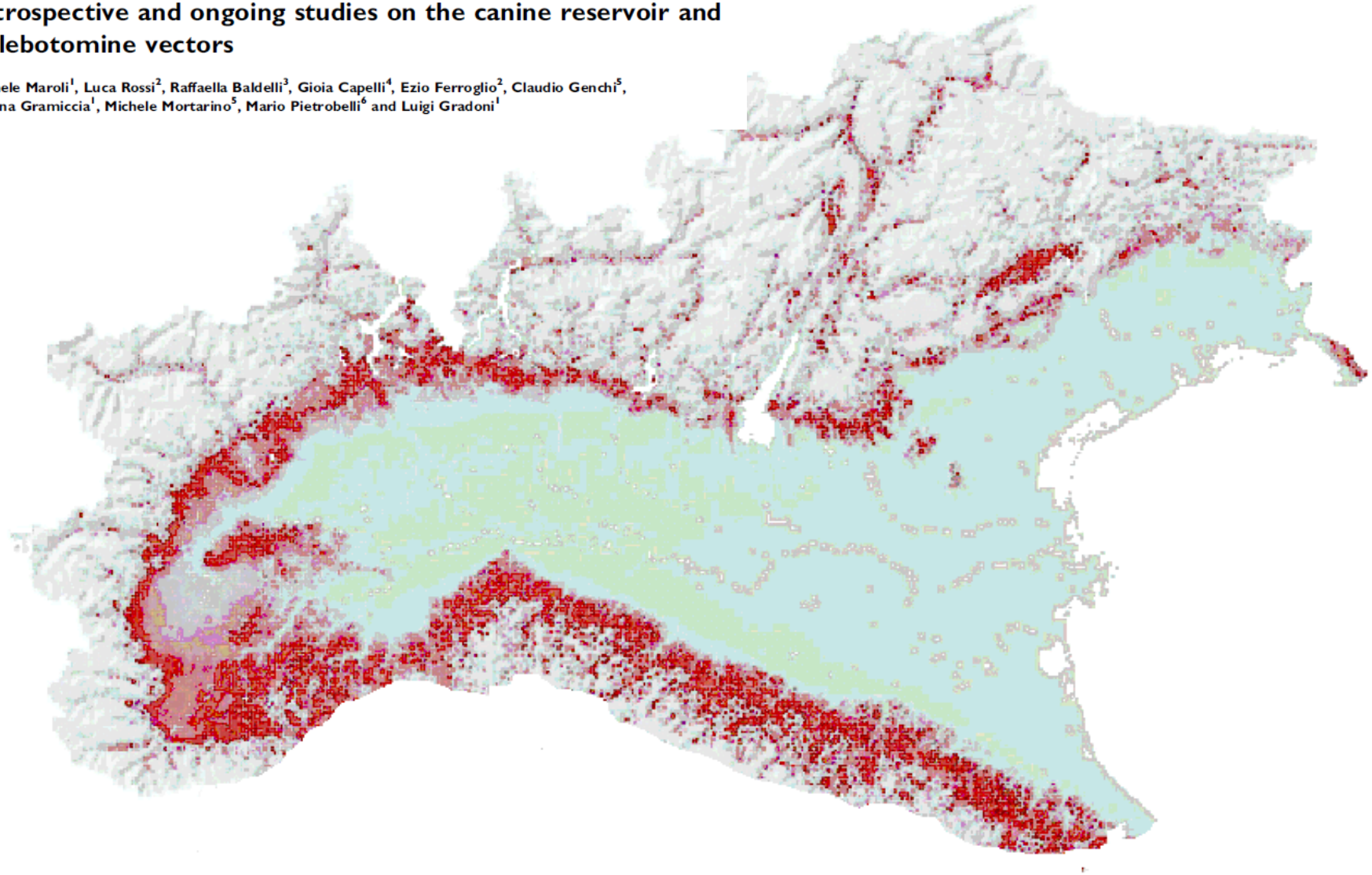
Figure. Traditionally endemic canine leishmaniosis (canine leishmaniasis) areas (slash marks) and new foci in continental climate areas of northwestern Italy (shaded areas).

Tropical Medicine and International Health doi:10.1111/j.1365-3156.2007.01998.x

VOLUME 13 NO 2 PP 256–264 FEBRUARY 2008

The northward spread of leishmaniasis in Italy: evidence from retrospective and ongoing studies on the canine reservoir and phlebotomine vectors

Michele Maroli[1], Luca Rossi[2], Raffaella Baldelli[3], Gioia Capelli[4], Ezio Ferroglio[2], Claudio Genchi[5], Marina Gramiccia[1], Michele Mortarino[5], Mario Pietrobelli[6] and Luigi Gradoni[1]



Parasitol Res (2013) 112:4231–4237
DOI 10.1007/s00436-013-3615-9

ORIGINAL PAPER

Emergence of sandflies (Phlebotominae) in Austria, a Central European country

Wolfgang Poeppl · Adelheid G. Obwaller · Martin Weiler · Heinz Burgmann · Gerhard Mooseder · Susanne Lorentz · Friedrich Rauchenwald · Horst Aspöck · Julia Walochnik · Torsten J. Naucke

Received: 31 July 2013 / Accepted: 19 September 2013 / Published online: 15 October 2013

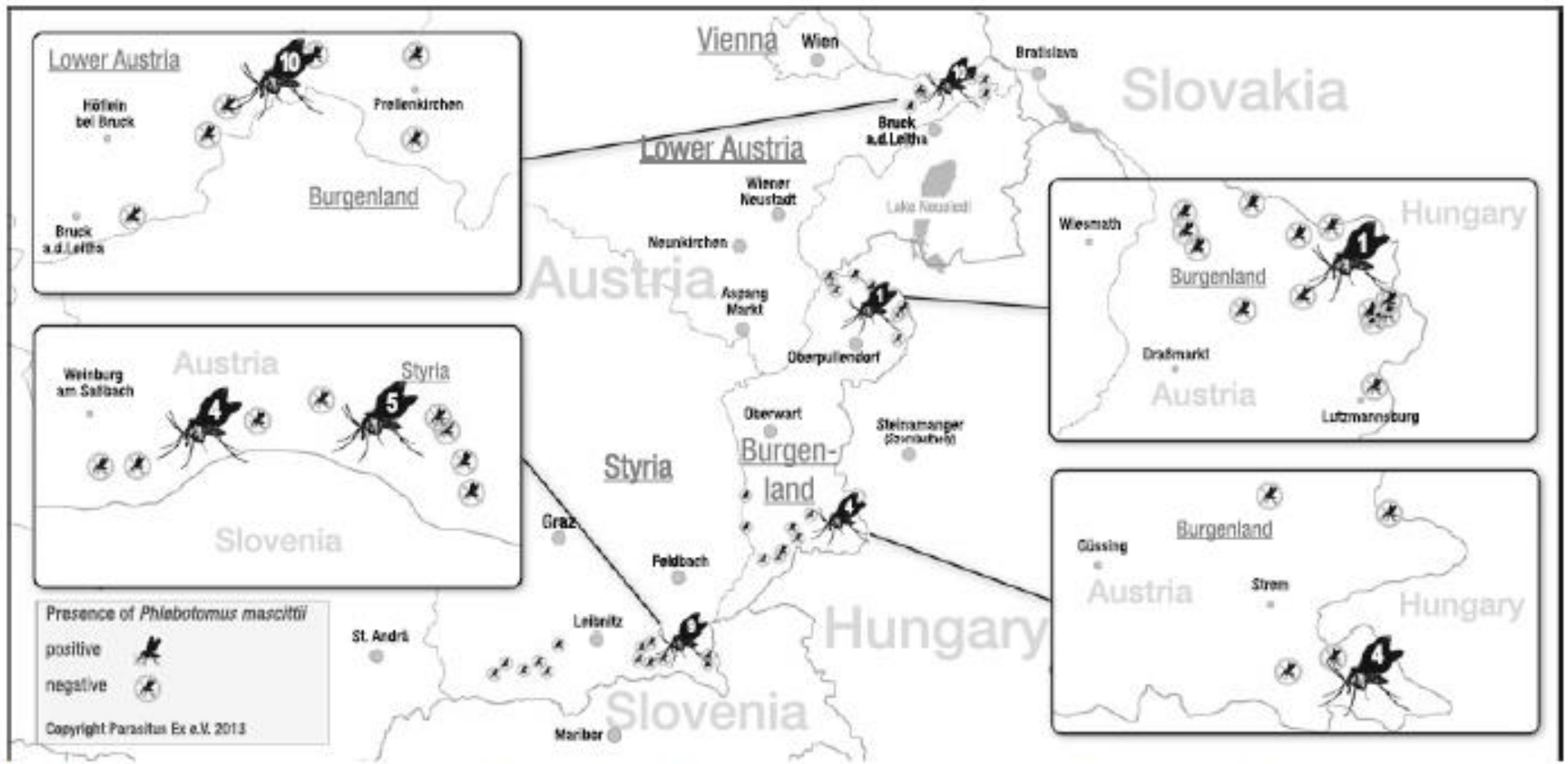


Fig. 1 Map showing capture sites in Styria, Burgenland and Lower Austria. *Crosses* indicate localities where no sandflies were found, the sandflies symbolise localities where *Phlebotomus* (*Transphlebotomus*) *mascittii* Grassi 1908, was detected. The *numbers within the sandfly symbols* represent the total number of catches made in this area, overlapping capture sites are not shown

Parasite 2016, **23**, 48

DOI: 10.1051/parasite/2016061

PARASITE
Available online at:
www.parasite-journal.org

SHORT NOTE OPEN ACCESS

First record of *Phlebotomus (Transphlebotomus) mascittii* in Slovakia

Vit Dvorak[1,*], Kristyna Hlavackova[1], Alica Kocisova[2], and Petr Volf[1]

[1] Charles University Prague, Faculty of Science, Department of Parasitology, Vinicna 7, Prague 2, 12844, Czech Republic
[2] University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy, Institute of Parasitology, Komenskeho 73, Kosice 04181, Slovakia

Received 13 October 2016, Accepted 2 November 2016, Published online 16 November 2016

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

ved: 23 March 2017
ted: 29 September 2017
hed online: 17 October 2017

Modeling the climatic suitability of leishmaniasis vector species in Europe

Lisa K. Koch[1,2], Judith Kochmann[1,2], Sven Klimpel[1,2] & Sarah Cunze[1,2]

Climate change will affect the geographical distribution of many species in the future. Phlebotomine sandflies are vector species for leishmaniasis, a tropical neglected disease. We applied an ensemble forecasting niche modeling approach to project future changes in climatic suitability for ten vector competent sandfly species in Europe. Whereas the main area of sandfly distribution currently lies in the Mediterranean region, models generally projected a northwards expansion of areas with suitable climatic conditions for most species (*P. alexandri*, *P. neglectus*, *P. papatasi*, *P. perfiliewi*, *P. tobbi*) in the future. The range of distribution for only two species (*P. ariasi*, *P. mascittii*) was projected to decline in the future. According to our results, a higher number of vector competent species in Central Europe can generally be expected, assuming no limitations to dispersal. We recommend monitoring for the establishment of vector species, especially in areas with projected climatic suitability for multiple vector species, as a precautious strategy. An increased number of vector species, or a higher abundance of a single species, might result in a higher transmission risk of leishmaniasis, provided that the pathogens follow the projected range shifts.

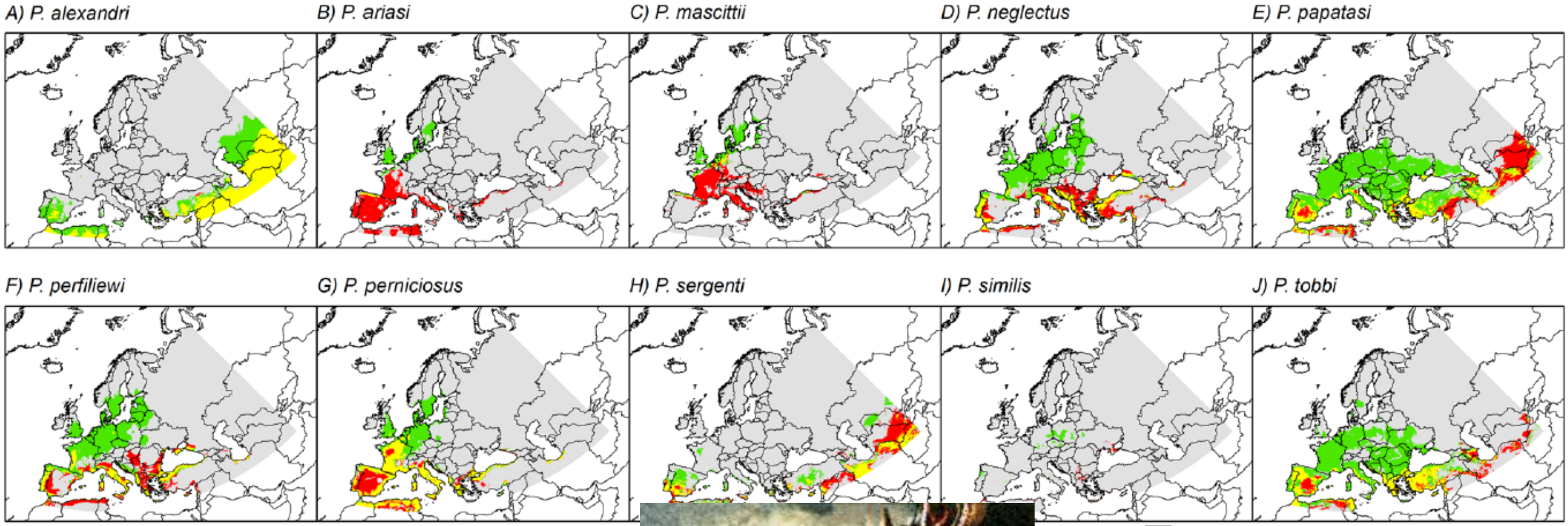
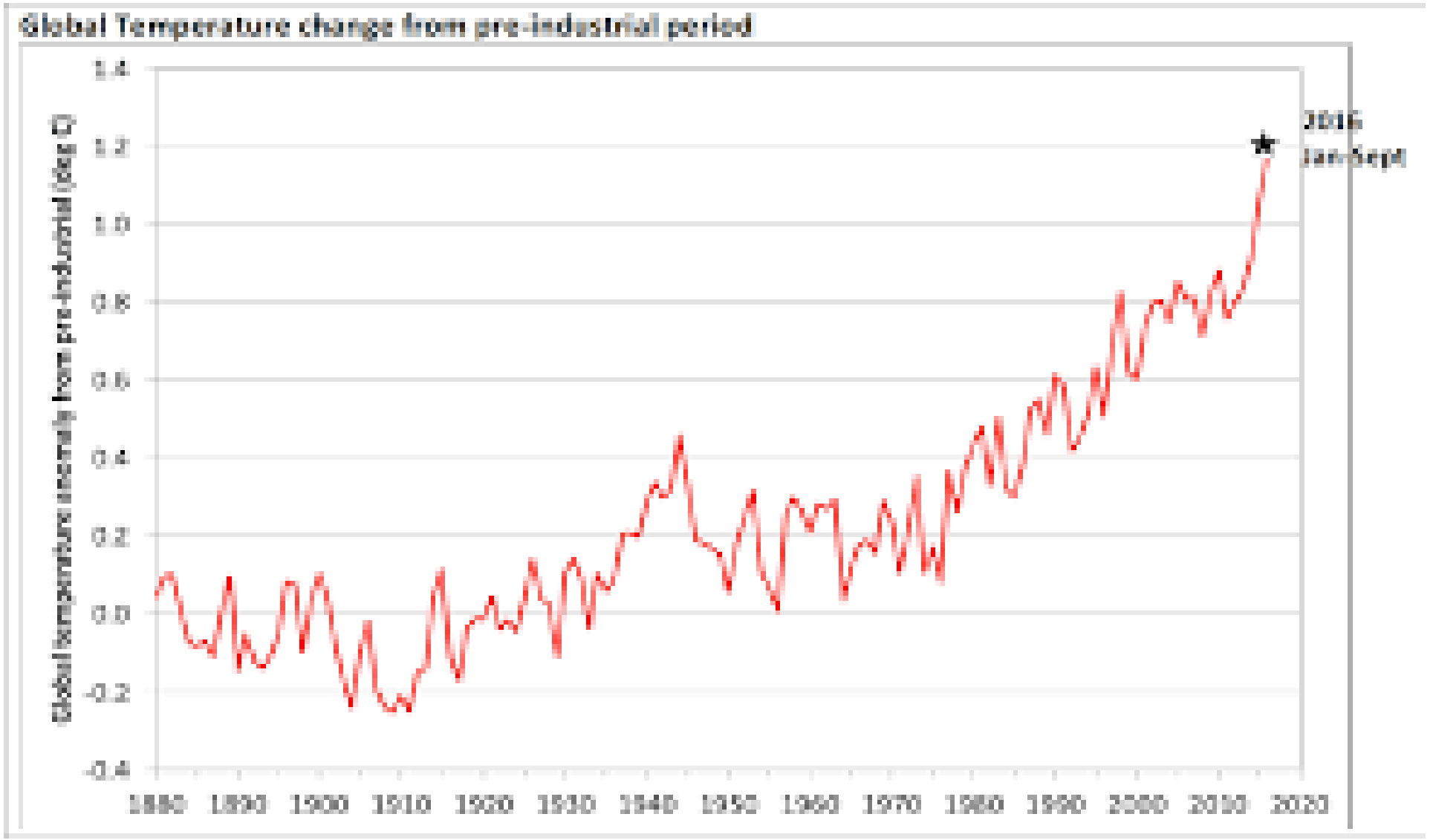


Figure 5. Projected changes in clim currently climatically suitable habitats to future climatically suitable habitats (he binary modeling. Areas with a risk of extinction (red) = areas with suitabl current conditions; areas with a potential of expansion (green) = areas with su nder future conditions; stable areas (yellow) = areas with suitable climat future conditions. Projected coordinate system: Europe Albers Equal Area C re built using Esri ArcGIS 10.3[77] (www.esri.com/software/arcgis).


Climate Change Drives Disease To New Territory - washingtonpost.com - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Modifica Visualizza Preferiti Strumenti ?
Indietro Cerca Preferiti
Indirizzo http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/05/04/AR2006050401931.html
Vai Collegamenti
EPSON Web-To-Page Stampa Anteprima di stampa
washingtonpost.com Sign In | Register Now
The Washington Post
Print Edition | Subscribe | PostPoints
Advertisement
ENDLESS POOLS SWIMMING MACHINES
FREE DVD!
The Treadmill for Swimmers!
NEWS POLITICS OPINIONS LOCAL SPORTS ARTS & LIVING CITY GUIDE JOBS CARS REAL ESTATE RENTALS SHOPPING
SEARCH: go washingtonpost.com Web: Results by Google | Search Archives
washingtonpost.com > Nation > Special Reports > Global Warming
Print This Article
E-Mail This Article
MOST VIEWED ARTICLES
Nation On the Site
Updated 9:17 a.m. ET
Texas Authorities Are Unsure Where Girl Caller Is
Inquiries, Lawsuit Cite Negligence at Utah Mine
Agencies Use Contradictory Rules for Classifying
E-MAIL NEWSLETTERS
View a Sample and Sign Up
Today's Headlines & Columnists
Daily Politics News & Analysis
Federal Insider
Climate Change Drives Disease To New Territory
Viruses Moving North to Areas Unprepared for Them, Experts Say
By Doug Struck
Washington Post Foreign Service
Friday, May 5, 2006; Page A16
TORONTO -- Valere Rommelaere, 82, survived the D-Day invasion in Normandy, but not a mosquito bite. Six decades after the war, the hardy Saskatchewan farmer was bitten by a bug carrying a disease that has spread from the equator to Canada as temperatures have risen. Within weeks, he died from West Nile virus.
Global warming -- with an accompanying rise in floods and droughts -- is fueling the spread of epidemics in areas unprepared for the diseases, say many health experts worldwide. Mosquitoes, ticks, mice and other carriers are surviving warmer winters and expanding their range, bringing health threats with them
Advertisement
• Earn up to 40,000 bonus points in one year – enough for one domestic round-trip airline ticket plus other business supplies
• Earn 1 point for virtually every dollar you spend
• Fly any airline anytime
BUSINESS
OPEN FOR BUSINESS
Get a decision in 60 seconds
Apply Now
Advertisement
A better job is right around the corner.
Find it now with CareerBuilder.com
Operazione completata
Internet
start
Posta in arrivo per ezi...
Climate Change Drive...
IT
15.44
Office
Microsoft

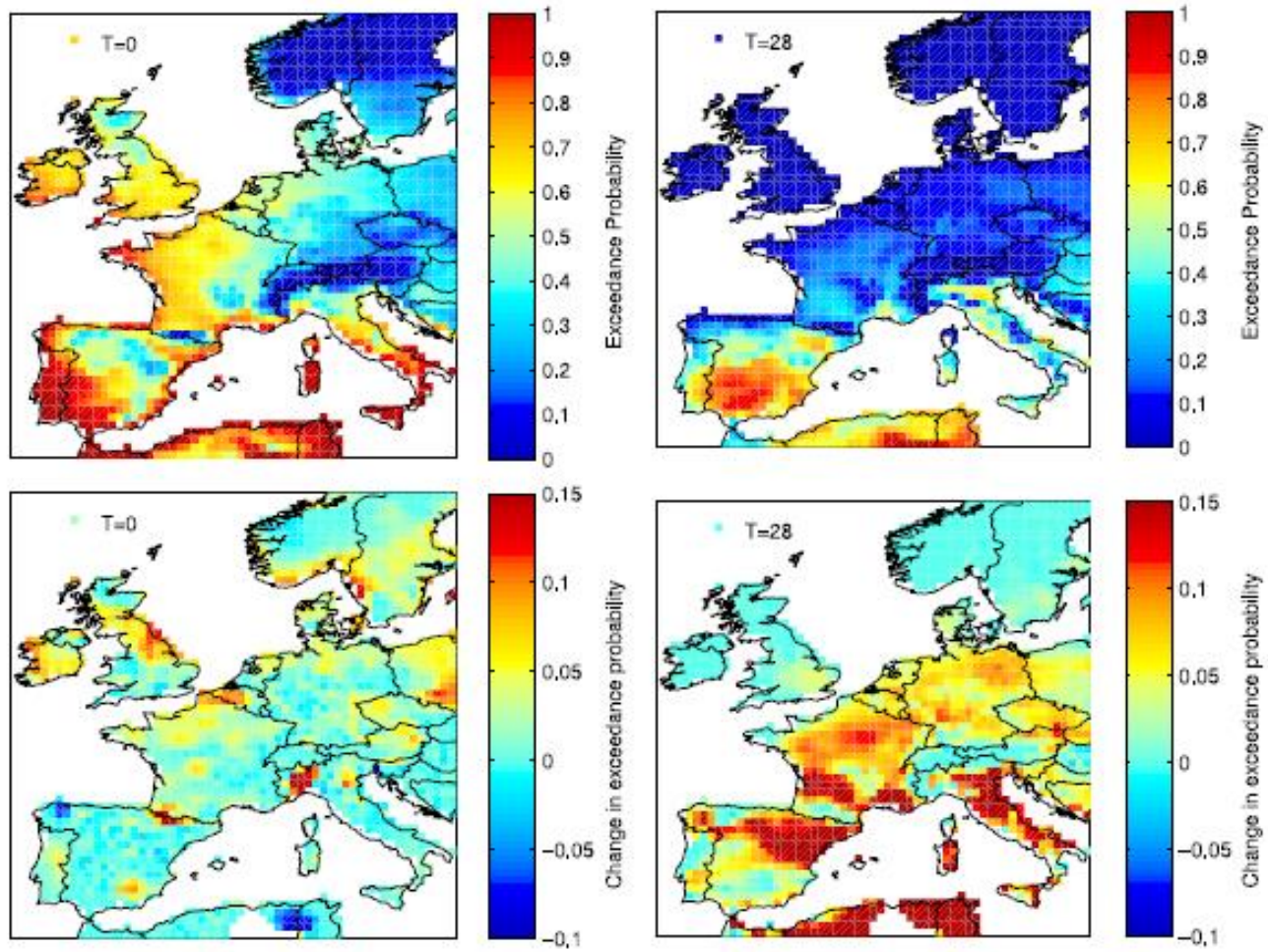

Global Temperature change from pre-industrial period
Global temperature anomaly from pre-industrial (deg C)
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
-0.2
-0.4
1880
1890
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
2016
Jan-Sept

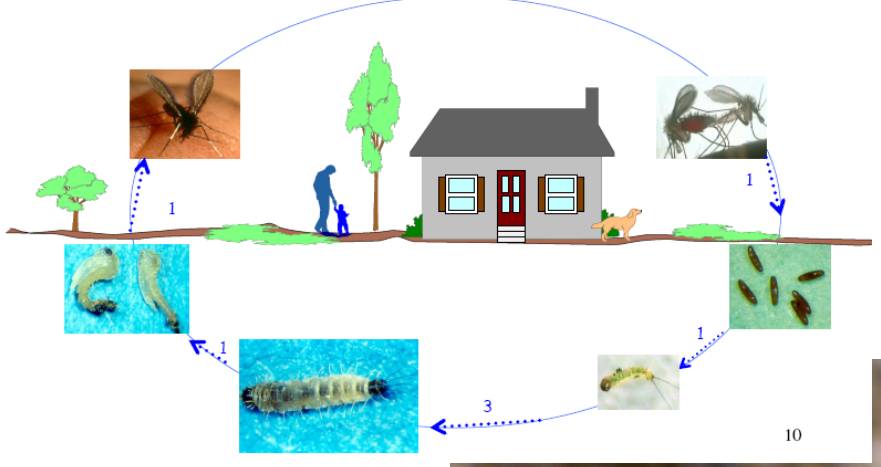
OPEN ACCESS
IOP PUBLISHING
ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LETTERS
Environ. Res. Lett. **8** (2013) 034031 (9pp)
doi:10.1088/1748-9326/8/3/034031

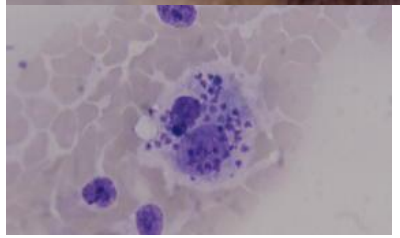
Mapping climate change in European temperature distributions

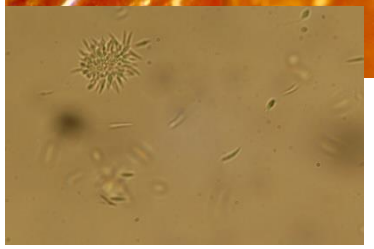
David A Stainforth[1,2,3,6], **Sandra C Chapman**[3,4] **and Nicholas W Watkins**[2,3,5]

[1] Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, UK
[2] Centre for the Analysis of Timeseries, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, UK
[3] Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK
[4] Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Tromsø, NO-9037 Tromsø, Norway




1
1
1
1
3
10





Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect
Veterinary Parasitology 155 (2008) 198–203
veterinary parasitology
www.elsevier.com/locate/vetpar

Characterization of widespread canine leishmaniasis among wild carnivores from Spain

R. Sobrino [a], E. Ferroglio [b], A. Oleaga [a], A. Romano [b], J. Millan [c], M. Revilla [d], M.C. Arnal [d], A. Trisciuoglio [b], C. Gortázar [a,*]

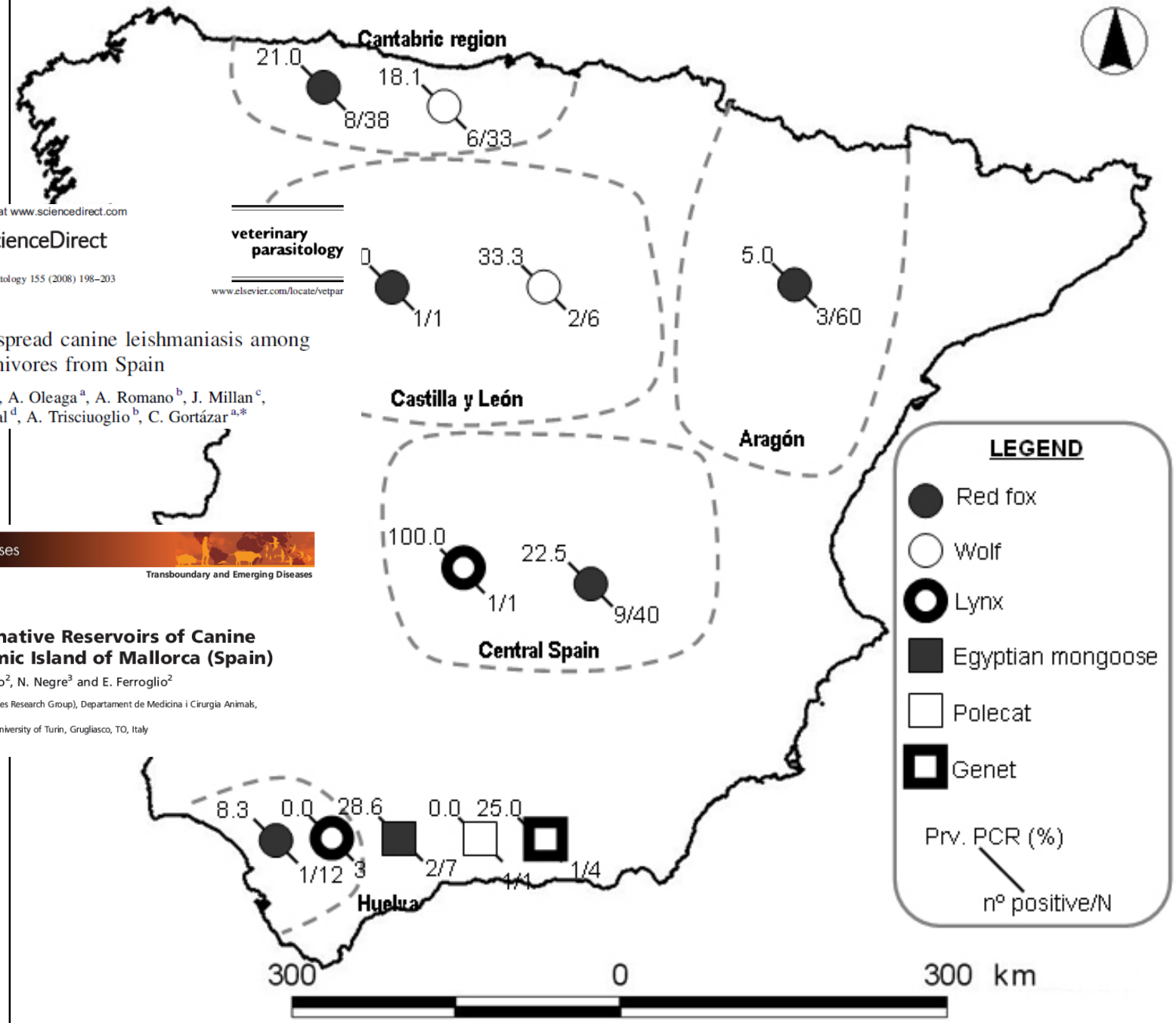
Transboundary and Emerging Diseases
Transboundary and Emerging Diseases

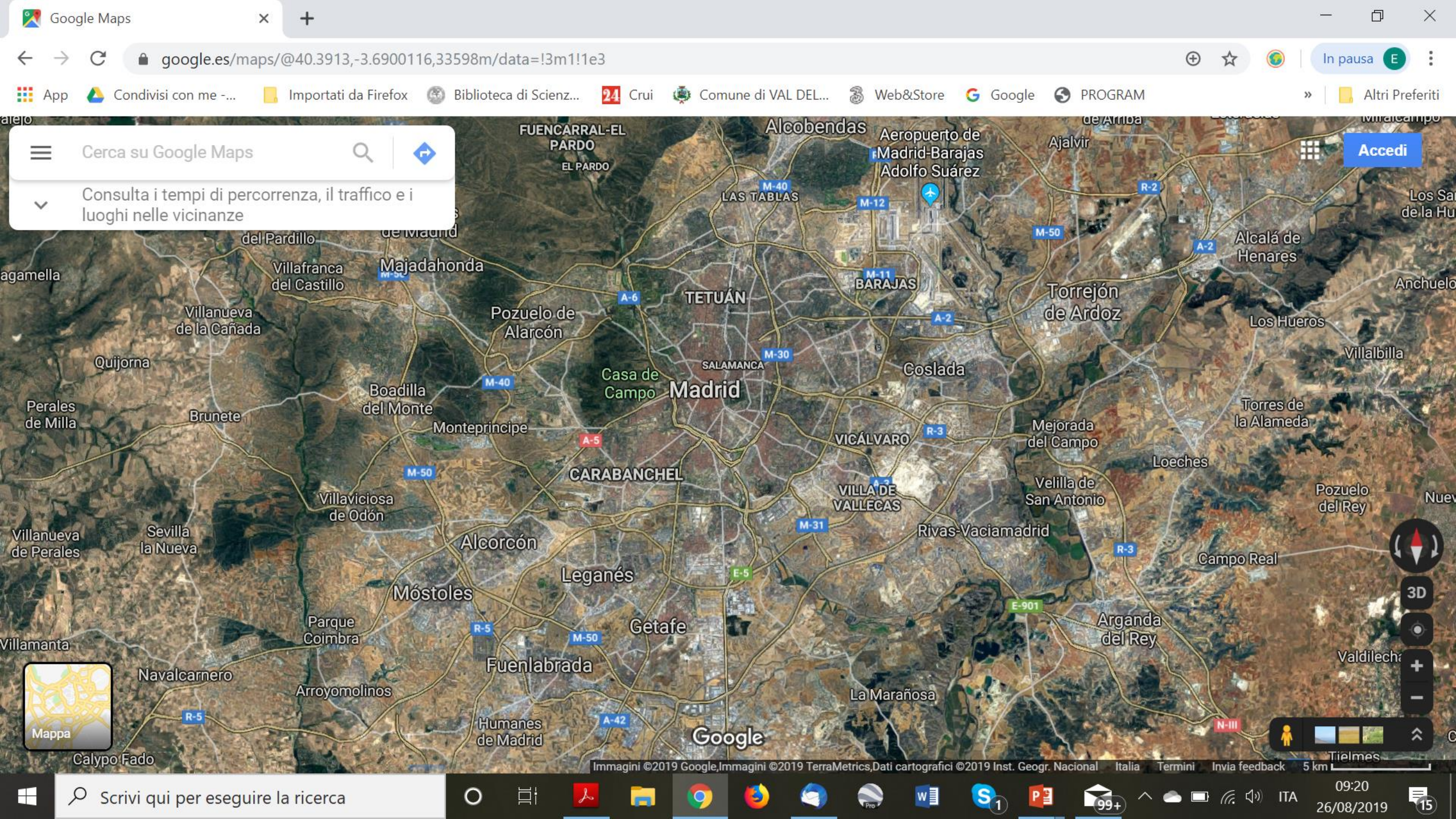
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

An Investigation into Alternative Reservoirs of Canine Leishmaniasis on the Endemic Island of Mallorca (Spain)

J. Millán[1], S. Zanet[2], M. Gomis[3], A. Trisciuoglio[2], N. Negre[3] and E. Ferroglio[2]

[1] Servicio de Ecopatología de Fauna Salvaje (SEFaS, Wildlife Diseases Research Group), Departament de Medicina i Cirurgia Animals, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain
[2] Department of Animal Production, Epidemiology and Ecology, University of Turin, Grugliasco, TO, Italy
[3] Fundació Natura Parc, Santa Eugènia, Balearic Islands, Spain




Google Maps
google.es/maps/@40.3913,-3.6900116,33598m/data=!3m1!1e3
In pausa
App
Condivisi con me -...
Importati da Firefox
Biblioteca di Scienz...
Crui
Comune di VAL DEL...
Web&Store
Google
PROGRAM
Altri Preferiti
Cerca su Google Maps
Consulta i tempi di percorrenza, il traffico e i luoghi nelle vicinanze
Accedi
FUENCARRAL-EL PARDO
EL PARDO
Alcobendas
Aeropuerto de Madrid-Barajas Adolfo Suárez
Ajalvir
LAS TABLAS
M-40
M-12
R-2
M-50
A-2
Alcalá de Henares
del Pardillo
Villafranca del Castillo
Majadahonda
BARAJAS
M-11
TETUÁN
A-6
Pozuelo de Alarcón
Torrejón de Ardoz
Los Hueros
Villanueva de la Cañada
Quijorna
SALAMANCA
M-30
Coslada
Villalbilla
Casa de Campo
Madrid
M-40
Boadilla del Monte
Perales de Milla
Brunete
Montepríncipe
Torres de la Alameda
Mejorada del Campo
A-5
VICÁLVARO
R-3
CARABANCHEL
M-50
Loeches
Velilla de San Antonio
VILLA DE VALLECAS
Pozuelo del Rey
Villaviciosa de Odón
Villanueva de Perales
Sevilla la Nueva
M-31
Rivas-Vaciamadrid
Alcorcón
Campo Real
Leganés
E-5
Móstoles
E-901
Parque Coimbra
R-5
Getafe
Arganda del Rey
Villamanta
M-50
Fuenlabrada
Navalcarnero
Arroyomolinos
La Marañosa
R-5
Humanes de Madrid
A-42
N-III
Google
Mappa
Calypo Fado
Tielmes
3D
Immagini ©2019 Google,Immagini ©2019 TerraMetrics,Dati cartografici ©2019 Inst. Geogr. Nacional
Italia
Termini
Invia feedback
5 km
Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca
ITA
09:20
26/08/2019

SANIDAD

El brote de leishmaniasis sigue activo y sumó el año pasado 150 casos

- El Informe del Estado de Salud de la Población muestra el alcance de la leishmaniasis
- La esperanza de vida en Madrid está en 83,7 años, bajan los fumadores, crece la obesidad

ELENA G. SEVILLANO | Madrid | 11 FEB 2013 - 21:40 CET 5

Archivado en: Sanidad pública Javier Fernández Lasquetty Obesidad Envejecimiento población Fuenlabrada Leganés Getafe Sistema sanitario Esperanza vida Enfermedades parasitarias

Eskup Twitter

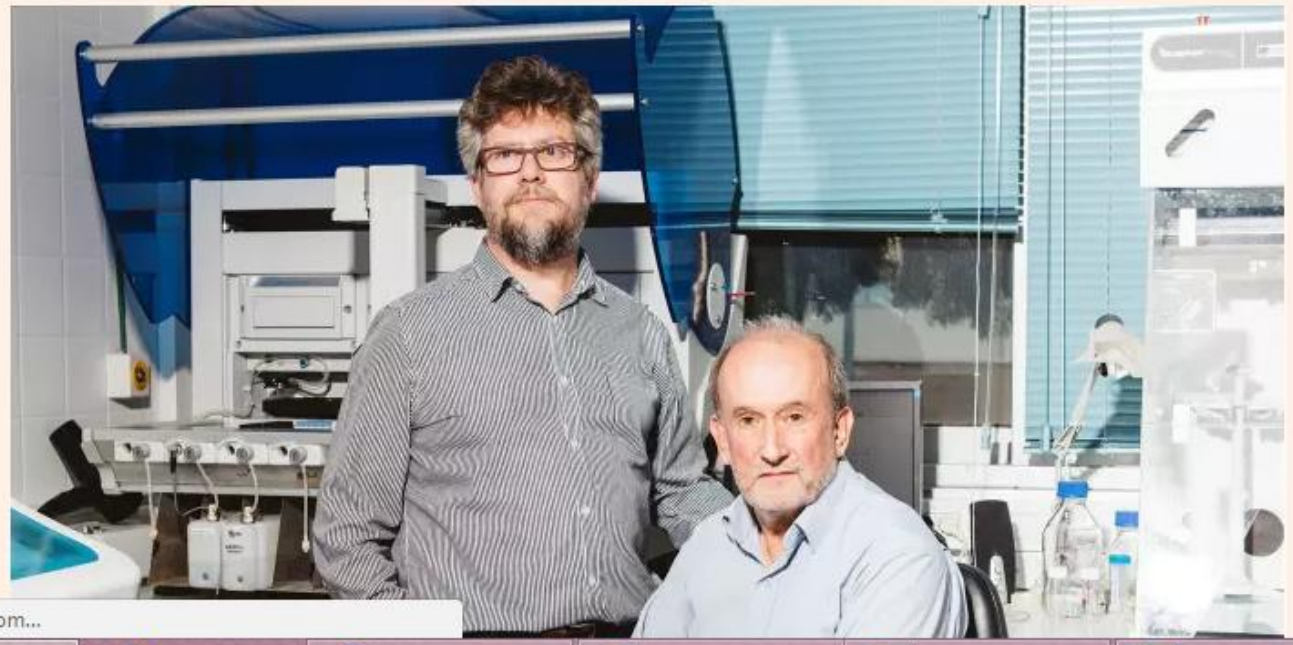
Elena Sevillano

Redactora de Sanidad y Medio Ambiente

Neglected tropical diseases + Add to myFT

A mysterious leishmaniasis outbreak in Spain

The cause of an epidemic in a Madrid suburb mystified doctors, so they turned detective



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Veterinary Parasitology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/vetpar

Rapid communication

The hare (*Lepus granatensis*) as potential sylvatic reservoir of *Leishmania infantum* in Spain

R. Molina[a,*], M.I. Jiménez[a,*], I. Cruz[a], A. Iriso[b], I. Martín-Martín[a], O. Sevillano[b], S. Melero[c], J. Bernal[b]

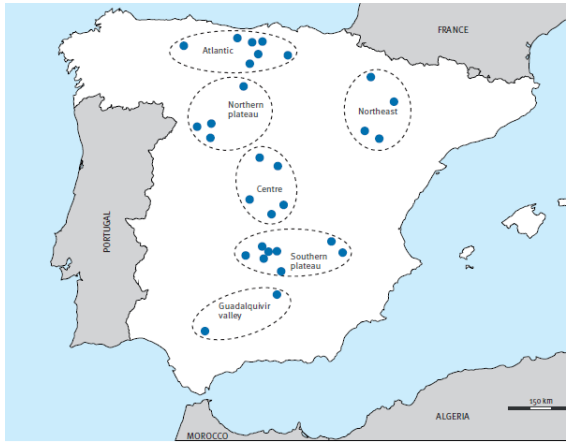
[a] *Servicio de Parasitología, Centro Nacional de Microbiología, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Ctra. Majadahonda-Pozuelo s/n, 28220 Majadahonda, Madrid, Spain*

[b] *Dirección General de Medio Ambiente, Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain*

[c] *Leganés Council, Madrid, Spain*

Leishmania infantum in free-ranging hares, Spain, 2004-2010

F Ruiz-Fons (josefrancisco.ruiz@uclm.es)[1], E Ferroglio[2], C Gortázar[1]
1. Instituto de Investigación en Recursos Cinegéticos, Animal Health and Biotechnology (SaBio) Group, Ciudad Real, Spain
2. Dipartimento di Produzioni Animali, Epidemiologia ed Ecologia, Facoltà di Medicina Veterinaria, Università degli Studi di Torino, Grugliasco, Italy



Prevalence of *Leishmania infantum* infection in hares by geographic region and species, Spain, 2004-2010 (n=94)

Geographic region	Hare species	Number of samples	Positive	Prevalence in percent (95% CI)
Atlantic	*Le. europaeus*	14	9	64.3 (39.2-89.4)
	Le. castroviejoi	2	0	0.0 (n.a.)
Northern plateau	*Le. granatensis*	5	1	20.0 (0.0-55.1)
Northeast	*Le. europaeus*	2	0	0.0 (n.a.)
	Le. granatensis	5	3	60.0 (17.1-100.0)
Centre	*Le. granatensis*	10	6	60.0 (29.6-90.3)
Southern plateau	*Le. granatensis*	54	21	38.8 (21.8-51.8)
Guadalquivir river valley	*Le. granatensis*	2	1	50.0 (0.0-100.0)
Total		**94**	**41**	**43.6 (33.6-53.6)**

First evidence of *Leishmania* infection in European brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*) in Greece: GIS analysis and phylogenetic position within the *Leishmania* spp

C. N. Tsokana[1] · C. Sokos[1,2] · A. Giannakopoulos[1] · Z. Mamuris[3] · P. Birtsas[4] · K. Papaspyropoulos[2] · G. Valiakos[1] · V. Spyrou[5] · M. Lefkaditis[1] · D. C. Chatzo M. Kantere[1] · K. Manolakou[6] · A. Touloudi[1] · A. Rodi Burriel[1] · E. Ferroglio[7] C. Hadjichristodoulou[8,9] · C. Billinis[1]

Received: 14 May 2015 / Accepted: 11 September 2015

Prevalence 23,49%
(95%CI 17,27– 30,69)

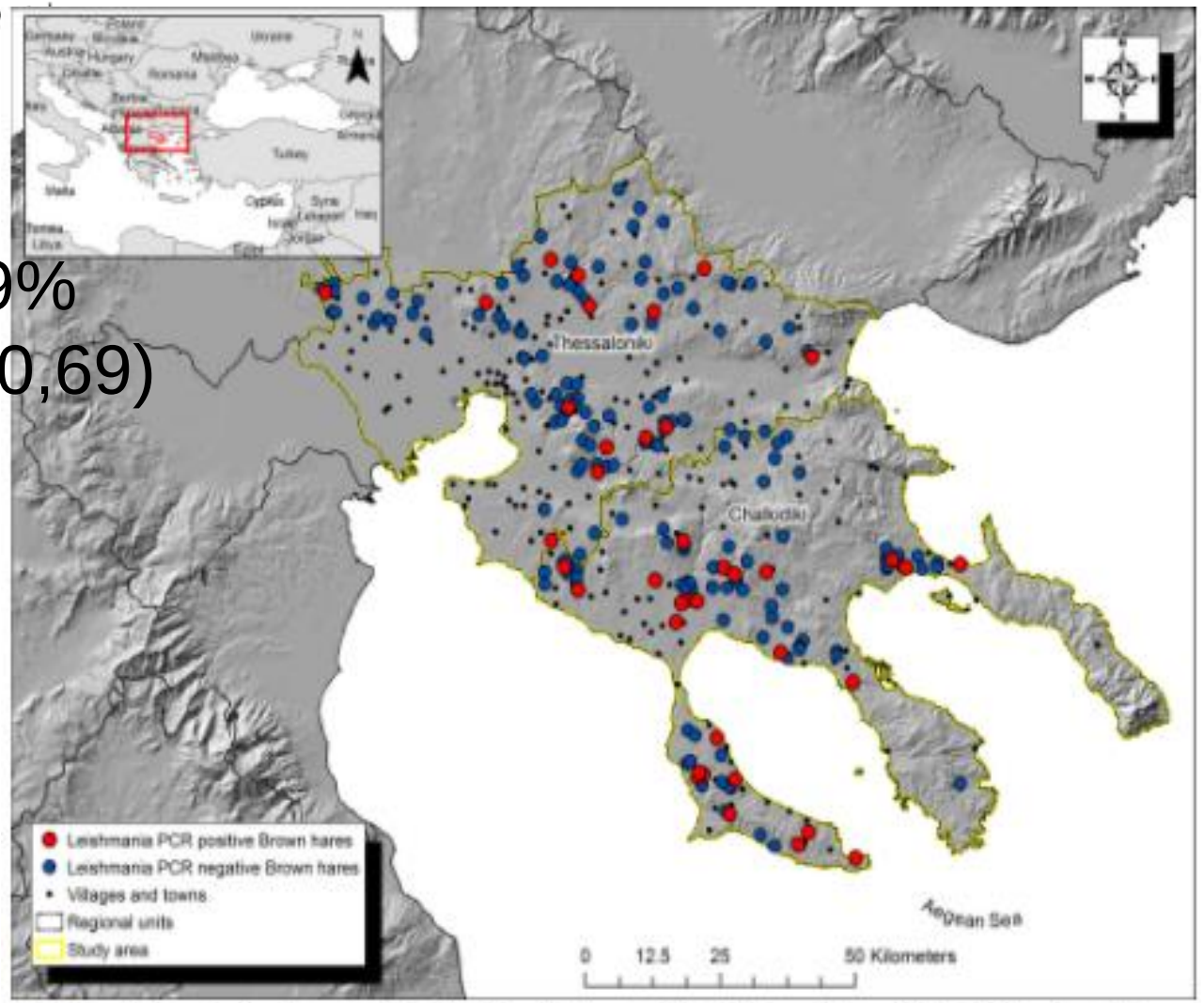


Fig. 1 Map of Greece showing the geographical distribution of *Leishmania* PCR-positive hares between 2007 and 2011 in the prefectures of Thessaloniki and Chalkidiki. *Red and blue dots* indicate the *Leishmania* PCR-positive and the *Leishmania* PCR-negative hares, respectively

Eastern cottontails (Sylvilagus floridanus) 28/104 P=26.92% (CI95% 19.33%-36.16%).

European brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*) 20/108 P=18.52% (CI95% 12.32%-26.88%)

Wild rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus) 3/10 P*=30% (CI95% 10.78%-60.32%)

"NATURBAN"

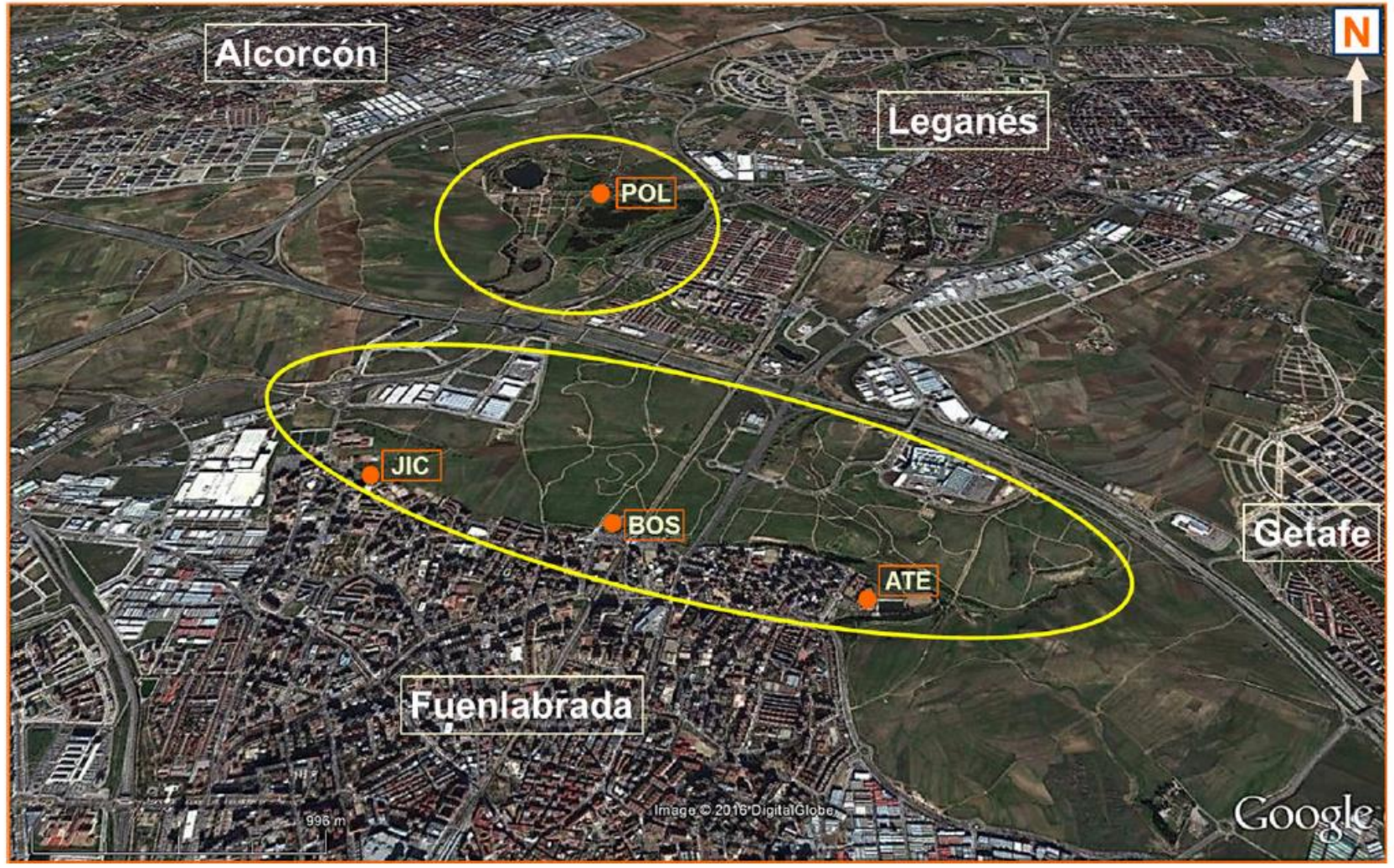


Fig. 1 Map of the area of study in southwestern region of Madrid (Spain) showing the location of the four stations selected

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, Jan. 2010, p. 131–136 Vol. 48, No. 1
0095-1137/10/$12.00 doi:10.1128/JCM.00416-09

Asymptomatic *Leishmania infantum* Infection in an Area of Northwestern Italy (Piedmont Region) Where Such Infections Are Traditionally Nonendemic▽

Alberto Biglino,[1]* Cesare Bolla,[1] Erika Concialdi,[1] Anna Trisciuoglio,[2] Angelo Romano,[2] and Ezio Ferroglio[2]

- **RISULTATI:**
  - 39 positivi W-B
  - 22 positivi PCR

SIEROPREVALENZA: 7,4% W-B

PARASSITEMIA: 54% dei W-B pos.

Received: 11 August 2017
DOI: 10.1111/zph.12477

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

WILEY

Epidemiological evaluation of *Leishmania infantum* zoonotic transmission risk in the recently established endemic area of Northwestern Italy

E. Ferroglio[1] | E. Battisti[1] | S. Zanet[1] | C. Bolla[2] | E. Concialdi[2] | A. Trisciuoglio[1] | S. Khalili[3] | A. Biglino[2]

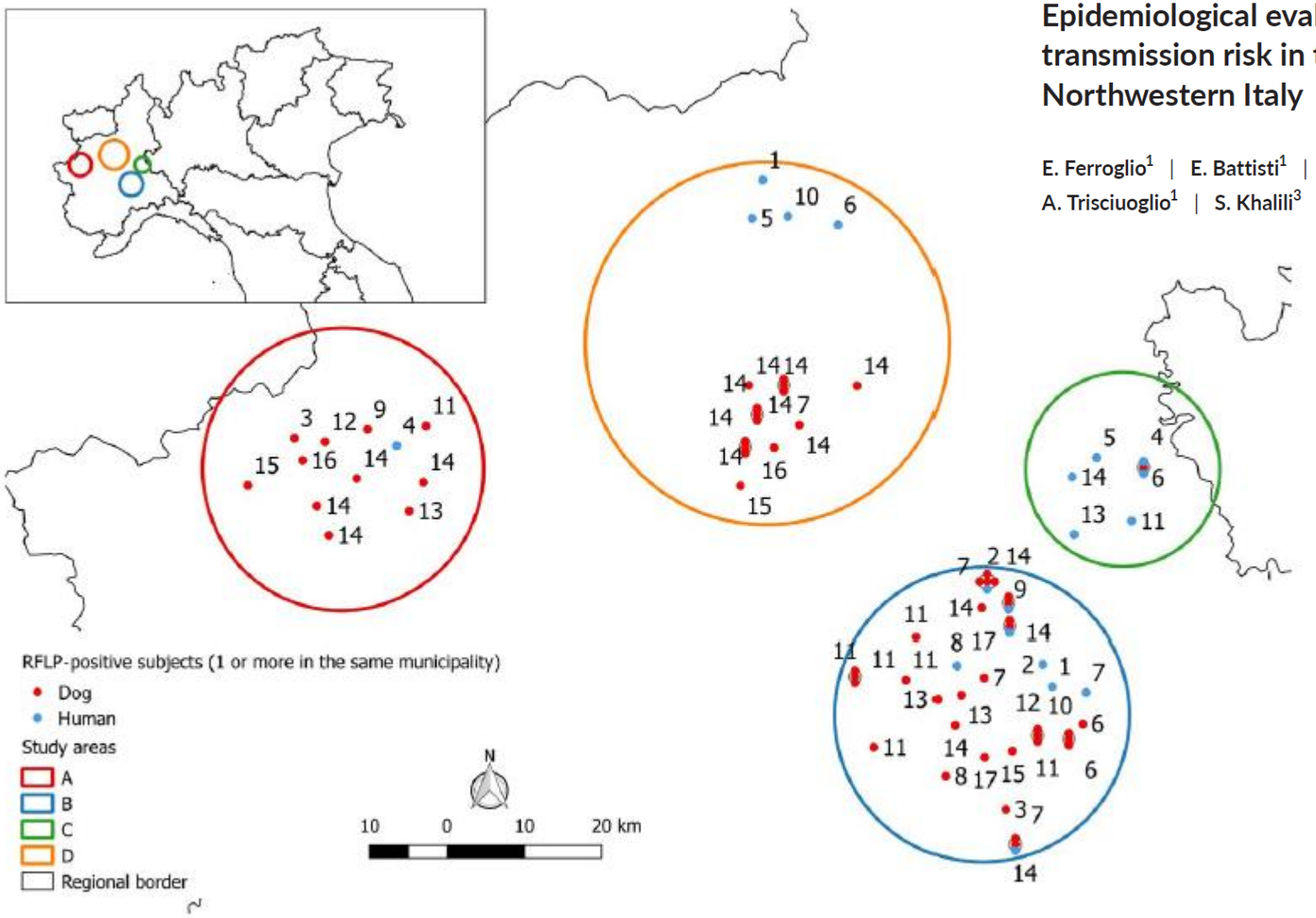
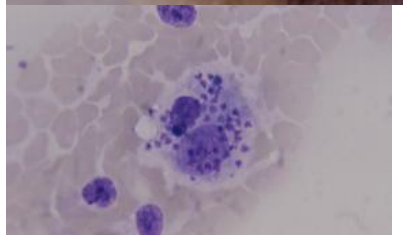
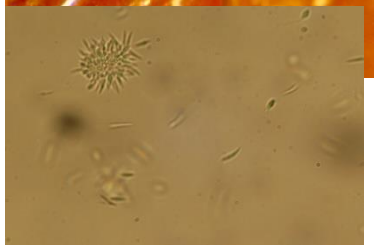
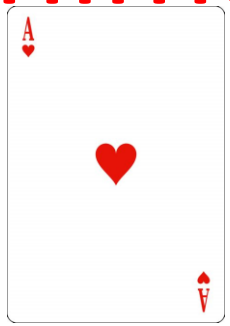


FIGURE 1 Geographical distribution of RFLP patterns identified in dogs and humans in study areas A, B, C and D. The pattern identification number is reported close to each identifier on the map [Colour figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

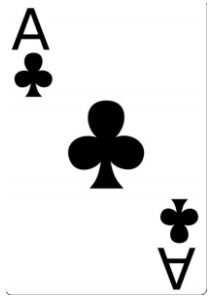


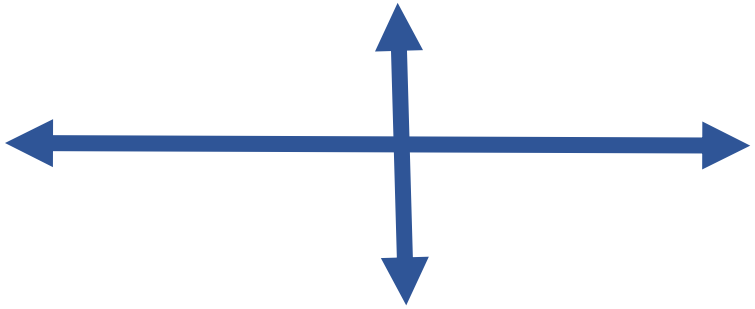


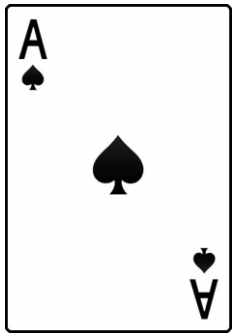
Animali



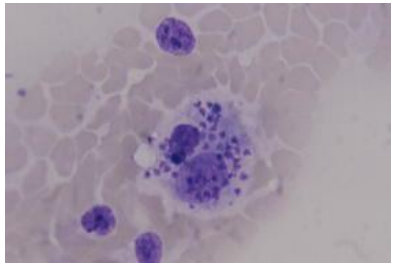
Patogeni







Salute



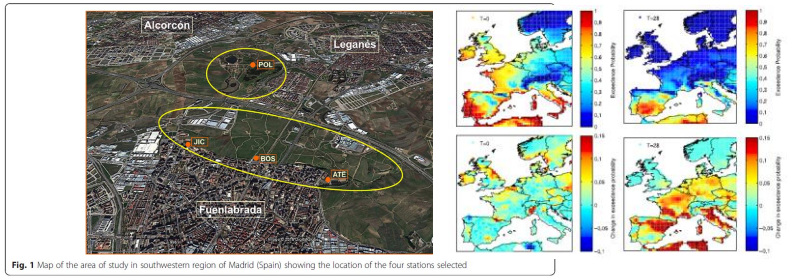
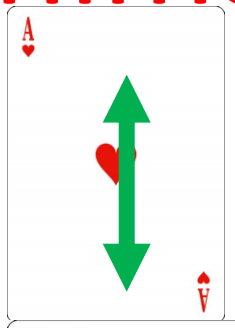


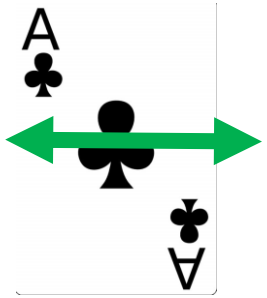
Fig. 1 Map of the area of study in southwestern region of Madrid (Spain) showing the location of the four stations selected

Glocal changes

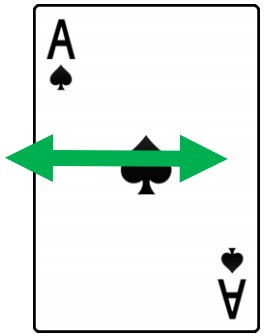

A
K
Q
J
10

Animali

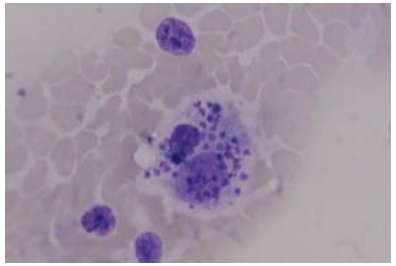




Patogeni



Salute



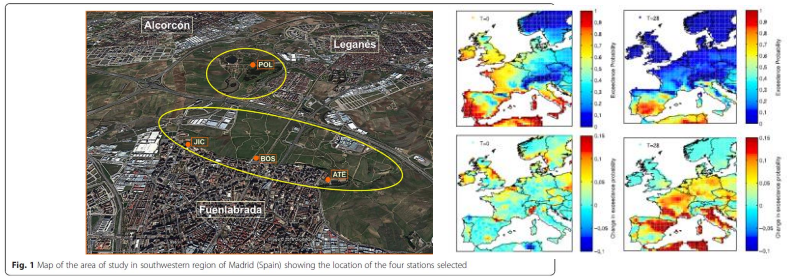
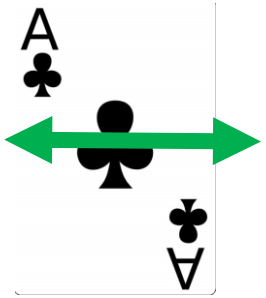


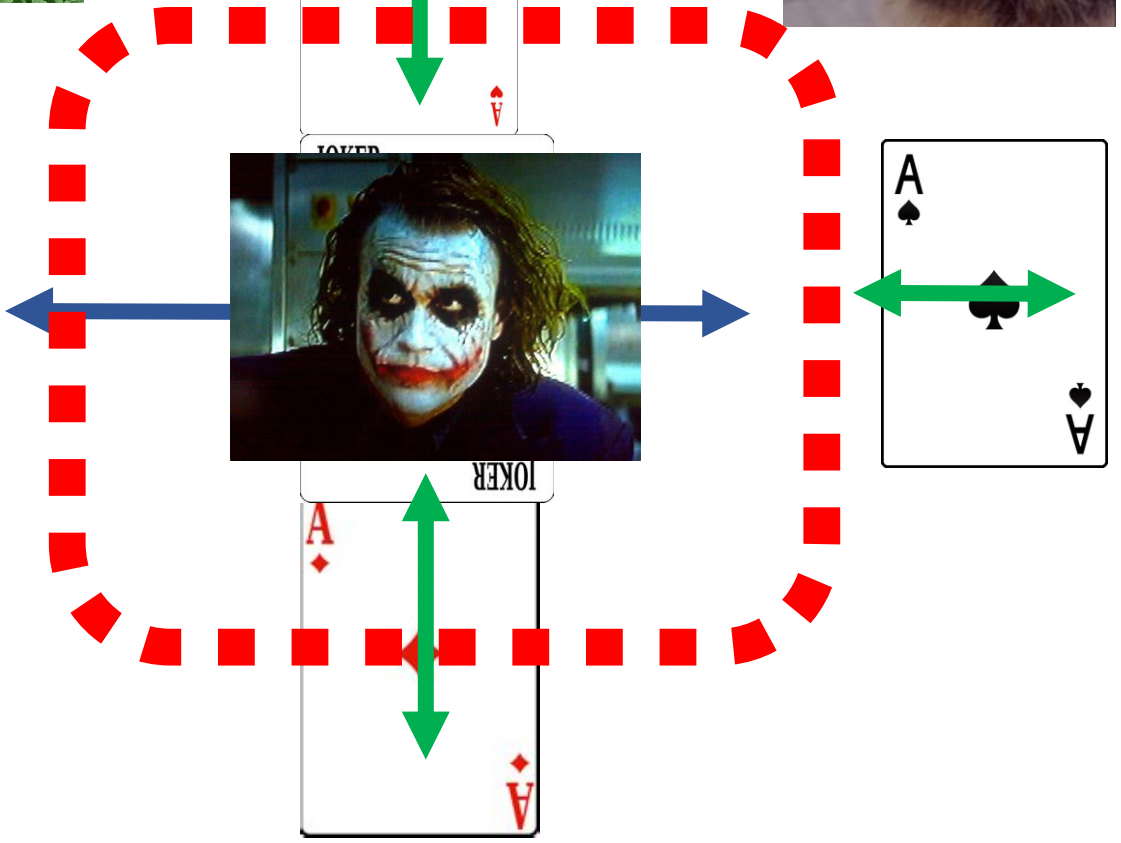
Fig. 1 Map of the area of study in southwestern region of Madrid (Spain) showing the location of the four stations selected

Glocal changes

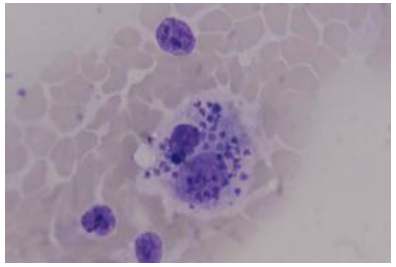
Animali



Patogeni



Salute



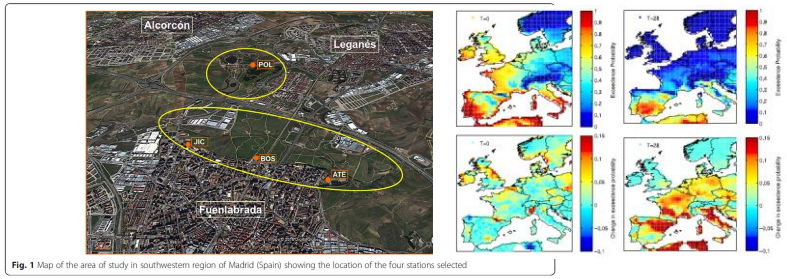
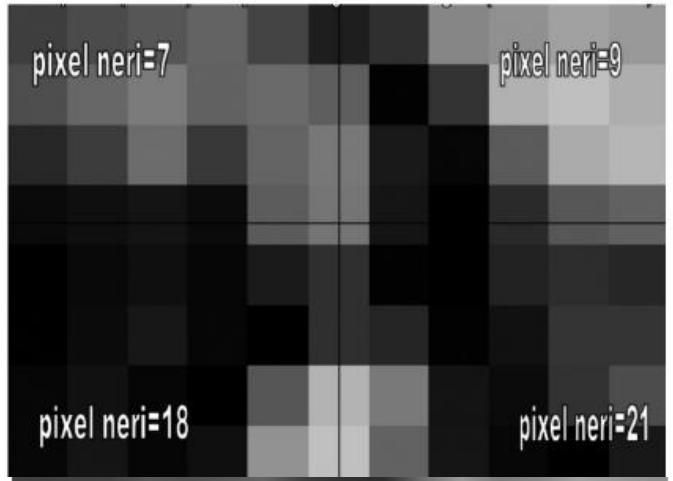
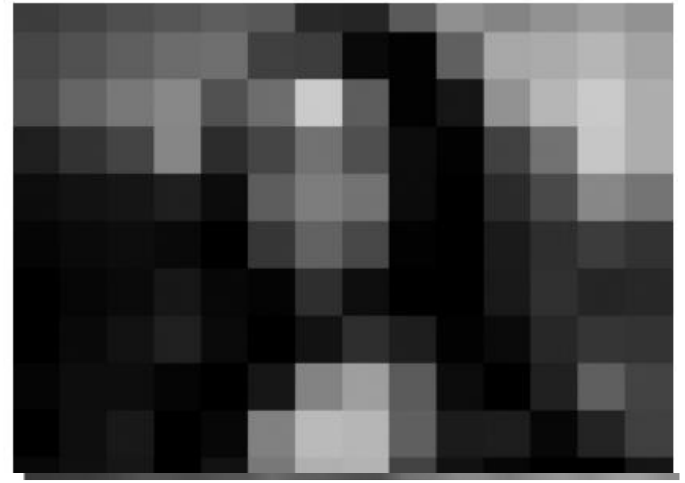
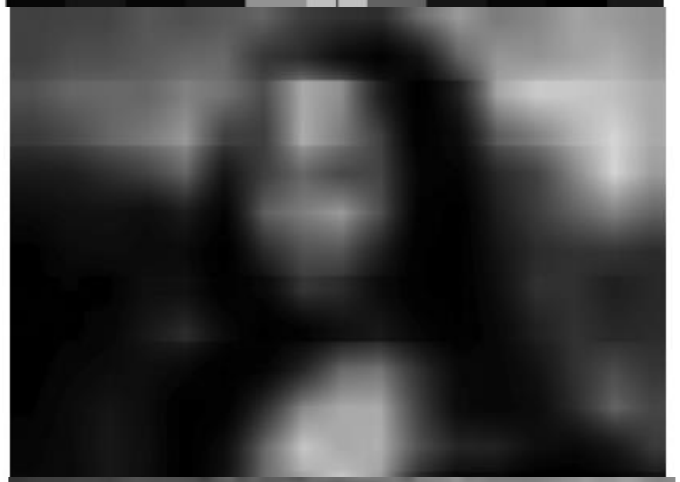


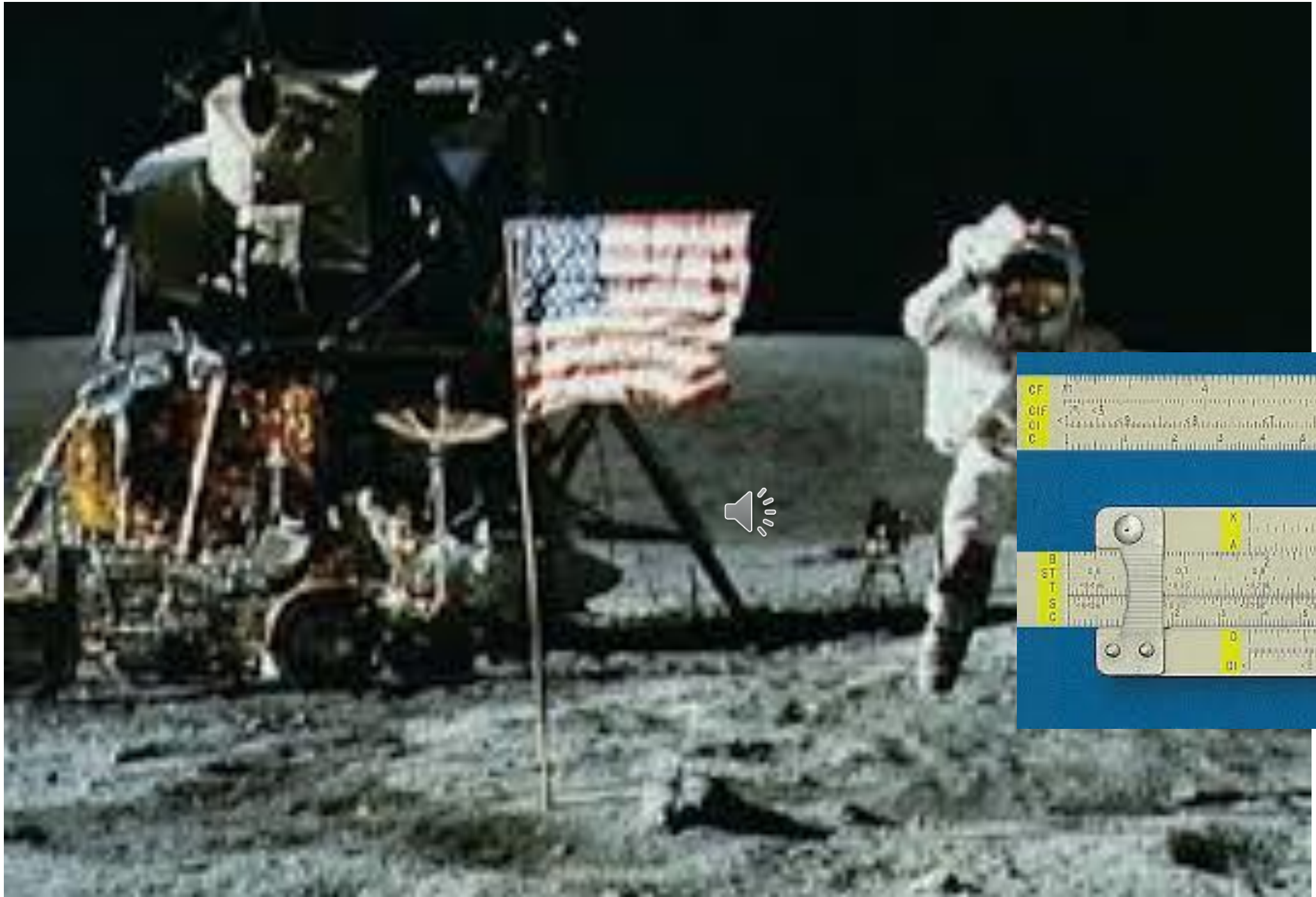
Fig. 1 Map of the area of study in southwestern region of Madrid (Spain) showing the location of the four stations selected

Glocal changes


pixel neri=7
pixel neri=9
pixel neri=18
pixel neri=21







CF
CIF
CI
C
A
B
ST
T
S
D
DI

2.598.960 combinazioni!!!!!

Search

See Pro Med link for additional search function

Home page
About One Health
Mission Statement
Advisory Board (Hon.)
One Health News
AVMA Task Force Report
Amer Vet Epid Soc (AVES)
Am Assn Pub H Physicians
One Health Newsletter
Publications

One Health Initiative will unite human and veterinary medicine

The One Health Initiative is a movement to forge co-equal, all inclusive collaborations between physicians, osteopathic physicians, veterinarians, dentists, nurses and other scientific-health and environmentally related disciplines, including the American Medical Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Nurses Association, American Association of Public Health Physicians, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the U.S. National Environmental Health Association (NEHA). Additionally, more than 950 prominent scientists, physicians and veterinarians worldwide have endorsed the initiative.

> more about one health

:: view large map ::


Sanità
Pubblica

"Sono il Signor Wolf,
risolvo problemi."

Science-based wildlife disease response

In 2007, the current outbreak of African swine fever (ASF), which severely affects wild boar populations and pigs, reached the Caucasus region. Since then, the virus has spread into eastern Europe and some places in central and western Europe (such as Belgium) through wild boar, domestic pigs, and human activities. The virus has raised serious concerns in countries with large pork industries, which may suffer economic losses due to trade restrictions (*1*). To control the outbreak, national authorities have taken drastic but likely ineffective measures that disregard the science of wildlife management.

Poland, for example, has massively increased culling of wild boar to minimize ASF spread and the risk of transmission to domestic pigs, despite opposition by experts (*2*, *3*). The policy does not include population monitoring that could evaluate its effectiveness (*4*). It also does not limit wild boar access to agricultural crops and game feed, which is a key driver of population growth (*5*). Meanwhile, Denmark is building a 70-km border fence to exclude cross-border migration of wild boar (*6*). The fence will disrupt wildlife habitats (*6*), but it will not stop the virus from spreading through the transportation of live pigs, wild boar, or pig- and wild boar–derived tissues and products or through the movement of other objects carrying the virus, such as human clothing (*1*). Factors that govern wild boar abundance and virus spread are not bound by national borders. Instead of haphazard policies, we urge governments to agree on a coordinated response that adheres to the principles of modern wildlife management (*7*).

Adaptive wildlife management strategies consider the human dimension and prevent unsound reactive management. Improved wildlife population monitoring (*4*) and analysis are the best ways to determine which approaches to wildlife management are successful ecologically, economically, and socially. Sustainable management will depend on local circumstances and national wildlife management regulations, but science-based strategies can be implemented at the continental scale. Legislators across Europe should consult scientists and wildlife and animal health agencies before making decisions about wildlife policy. European countries should coordinate population monitoring and management. Shared responsibility for wildlife management among countries will enable funding for research that can critically evaluate its success. The ASF crisis can serve as a chance to develop a science-based wildlife policy for Europe.

Joaquín Vicente[1,2*], Marco Apollonio[3], Jose A. Blanco-Aguiar[1], Tomasz Borowik[4], Francesca Brivio[3], Jim Casaer[5], Simon Croft[6], Göran Ericsson[7], Ezio Ferroglio[8], Dolores Gavier-Widen[9], Christian Gortázar[1], Patrick A. Jansen[10, 11], Oliver Keuling[12], Rafał Kowalczyk[4], Karolina Petrovic[4], Radim Plhal[13], Tomasz Podgórski[4,14], Marie Sange[12], Massimo Scandura[3], Krzysztof Schmidt[3], Graham C. Smith[6], Ramon Soriguer[2], Hans-Hermann Thulke[15], Stefania Zanet[8], Pelayo Acevedo[1,2]

[1]National Institute on Wildlife Research (IREC), University of Castilla-La Mancha and Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Ciudad Real, Spain. [2]E.T.S. Ingenieros Agrónomos Ciudad Real, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real, Spain. [3]Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sassari, Sassari, Italy. [4]Mammal Research Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Białowieża, Poland. [5]Research Institute for Nature and Forest, Brussels, Belgium. [6]National Wildlife Management Centre, Animal and Plant Health Agency, Sand Hutton, York, UK. [7]Department of Wildlife, Fish, and Environmental Studies, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Umea, Sweden. [8]University of Torino, Torino, Italy.


Grazie per l’attenzione!!!