Seroprevalence of Newcastle Disease Virus (avian Paramyxovirus Type 1) in Zambian Backyard Chicken Flocks-Chimuka Musako 2012

The specific objectives of this study were to determine the Newcastle disease virus (NDV) antibody titres from the chicken sera collected from various districts and provinces of Zambia and to determine the seroprevalence of ND in Zambian backyard chickens. Results showed that 73.9% of the birds sampled tested positive for Newcastle disease (ND) antibodies. The seroprevalence of Newcastle disease virus (NDV) in Zambian backyard chicken flocks varied among the five provinces sampled, ranging from 82.6% in Eastern Province to 48.3% in Luapula Province. The seroprevalence of the virus also varied among the 11 districts sampled, ranging from 91.3% in Monze District of Southern Province to 22.8% in Mufulira District of the Copperbelt Province. The results indicated that the seroprevalence of ND in Zambia has increased since the last survey conducted in 1994. The data generated is expected to contribute towards a more clear understanding of the epidemiology of NDV that would ultimately contribute towards an improved ND control programme to benefit all stakeholders in Zambia. An improved ND control programme is expected to enhance flock numbers and ultimately improve the dietary requirements and income needs of many poor households in the country.

A Technology Review-D. J. Alexander 2004

Previously released in June 2004 and temporarily withdrawn. Now available! Keeping poultry contributes substantially to household food security throughout the developing world. One of the principal constraints to increasing small-scale poultry production is Newcastle Disease. This acute viral disease can typically kill up to 80 percent of unprotected poultry in rural areas and is found throughout the developing world. This technology review presents the latest understanding of Newcastle Disease, its characteristics, epidemiology, symptoms, and control. It will be of practical value to state and private veterinarians, and to all those involved with rural poultry production who wish to control this disease.

Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease-Illaria Capua 2009-06-24

Avian Influenza (AI) and Newcastle Disease (ND) are two devastating diseases of poultry, which cause losses to the poultry industry and influence the liveability of rural communities worldwide. Following the H5N1 epidemic they appear to be endemic at least in Asia, Eastern Europe, The Middle East and Africa. Particularly in case of AI outbreaks it is essential that infection is diagnosed promptly and that isolates are made available to the international scientific community. Currently, several organisations including OIE, FAO and the EC have organised training courses in affected areas. However, often these courses do not cover all aspects of AI/ND diagnosis but only certain aspects. This results in fragmented areas of
The sero-prevalence of Newcastle disease in humans and the dry season (27.4%) than during the wet season (17.4%) (P = 0.003).

Household flocks with at least one seropositive chicken was higher during the wet season. This revealed that village chickens were concurrently seropositive for several infectious diseases, particularly during the wet season. The sero-prevalence of ND, Pasteurella multocida infection, Mycoplasma gallisepticum infection and infectious bursal disease virus infection were 5.9%, 66.2%, 57.7% and 91.9%, respectively, during the wet season. This underlines the need for a holistic approach to control of infectious disease in village chickens, and further studies are warranted to better understand the circulating strains, their interactions and their economic effect on village poultry production. A cross-sectional study using a multistage random sampling design with repeated sampling periods was done in households, along with a structured questionnaire. The prevalence of household flocks with at least one seropositive chicken was higher during the dry season (27.4%) than during the wet season (17.4%) (P = 0.003).
for poultry trade. The study revealed that the networks exhibited scale-free characteristics with weak connectivity of the markets and low density of the networks. The density for the two periods was not different (P = 0.29), although a somewhat higher number of markets and links were observed during period one than period two. The low density of the networks indicates that in the event of infectious disease outbreaks in surroundings of the respective markets, the risk of its spread to many others would likely be fairly low. Nevertheless, the close similarity of NDV isolates from distant markets in the study area suggests that markets could play a role in the spread of infectious poultry diseases. A few markets were more central in the networks, in terms of their betweenness and out-degree; these markets could be considered for targeted surveillance, while those markets with high in-degree, mainly situated in the larger urban centres, can be considered for surveillance that involves regular poultry traders.

**Avulavirus Infections—Advances in Research and Treatment: 2012 Edition** - 2012-12-26 Avulavirus Infections—Advances in Research and Treatment: 2012 Edition is a ScholarlyBrief™ that delivers timely, authoritative, comprehensive, and specialized information about Avulavirus Infections in a concise format. The editors have built Avulavirus Infections—Advances in Research and Treatment: 2012 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews™. You can expect the information about Avulavirus Infections in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Avulavirus Infections in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Avulavirus Infections—Advances in Research and Treatment: 2012 Edition has been produced by the world’s leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/.

**Handbook of Infectious Disease Data Analysis** - Leonhard Held 2019-11-07 Recent years have seen an explosion in new kinds of data on infectious diseases, including data on social contacts, whole genome sequences of pathogens, biomarkers for susceptibility to infection, serological panel data, and surveillance data. The Handbook of Infectious Disease Data Analysis provides an overview of many key statistical methods that have been developed in response to such new data streams and the associated ability to address key scientific and epidemiological questions. A unique feature of the Handbook is the wide range of topics covered. Key features Contributors include many leading researchers in the field Divided into four main sections: Basic concepts, Analysis of Outbreak Data, Analysis of Seroprevalence Data, Analysis of Surveillance Data Numerous case studies and examples throughout Provides both introductory material and key reference material.

**Pet bird diseases and care** - Indranil Samanta 2017-02-24 This book provides fundamental information on pet birds, menaces, and advances made in the diagnosis and treatment of menaces. It is the only book covering all species of pet birds, menaces and their individual management. The handful of related books available worldwide are largely outdated and focus on a single species or breed of pet bird. The book encompasses the history of bird keeping, common breeds of birds, their nutritional requirements, list of zoonotic diseases transmitted by birds and guideline for their prevention. It covers infectious, non-infectious clinical and metabolic diseases, and toxicity in detail with a special focus on the history of diseases, etiology, affected hosts, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment. Separate chapters detail relevant diagnostic techniques, management and care practices, including updated information. The book offers an invaluable guide for students and teachers in the field of (avian) veterinary medicine, scientists/research scholars working in related fields, and avian medicine practitioners, as well as all those progressive bird owners who want to know the basics of their care and management.

**Biosecurity Assessment and Seroprevalence of Respiratory Diseases in Backyard Poultry Flocks Located Close and Far from Commercial Premises** - Theodore Jerome Derksen 2017 Raising backyard chickens is an ever-growing hobby in the United States. These flocks can be a substrate for
Five hundred fifty-four chickens from 41 backyard flocks were sampled for serology and ELISA kits were used to detect antibodies against avian influenza (AI), infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT), Newcastle disease (ND), infectious bronchitis (IB), Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale (ORT), Mycoplasma gallisepticum (MG), and Mycoplasma synoviae (MS). All visited flock owners answered a questionnaire that assessed biosecurity measures and the distance to the nearest commercial poultry facility was mapped. ORT, ND, IB, MS, MG and ILT were the most seroprevalent in backyard poultry flocks with 97% (41/42), 77.5% (31/40), 75% (30/40), 73% (31/42), 69% (29/42), and 45% (19/42), respectively. Only one flock had a clear vaccination history against ND and IB and was not considered in these calculations. The questionnaire revealed that backyard poultry owners rarely use simple biosecurity measures such as use of dedicated shoes, their chicken sources are unreliable and few of them benefit from veterinary oversight. When examining the distance between backyard flocks and the nearest commercial poultry facility ND and MG were significantly more likely to be found in backyard flocks close (4 miles) while ORT was significantly more likely in backyard chickens located far (4 miles) from commercial poultry facilities. Birds purchased directly from NPIP hatcheries showed a reduced ND, MG, and MS antibody prevalence. Wearing dedicated shoes decreased MS antibody positive birds. Finally, history of wild bird contact had a clear effect on an increased seroprevalence of NDV and MG. This research shows the continued need to examine backyard poultry flocks and educate owners on practical management and biosecurity. Serological results suggest that backyard poultry flocks have the potential to serve as a reservoir or amplifier for poultry respiratory diseases.


Improving the Safety and Quality of Eggs and Egg Products-F Van Immerzeel 2011-08-19 Eggs are economical and of high nutritional value, yet can also be a source of foodborne disease. Understanding of the factors influencing egg quality has increased in recent years and new technologies to assure egg safety have been developed. Improving the safety and quality of eggs and egg products reviews recent research in these areas Volume 2 focuses on egg safety and nutritional quality. Part one provides an overview of egg contaminants, covering both microbial pathogens and chemical residues. Salmonella control in laying hens is the focus of part two. Chapters cover essential topics such as monitoring and control procedures in laying flocks and egg decontamination methods. Finally, part three looks at the role of eggs in nutrition and other health applications. Chapters cover dietary cholesterol, egg allergy, egg enrichment and bioactive fractions of eggs, among other topics. With its distinguished editors and international team of contributors, Volume 2 of Improving the safety and quality of eggs and egg products is an essential reference for managers in the egg industry, professionals in the food industry using eggs as ingredients and all those with a research interest in the subject. Focuses on egg safety and nutritional quality with reference to egg contaminants such as Salmonella Enteritidis Chapters discuss essential topics such as monitoring and control procedures in laying flocks and egg decontamination methods Presents a comprehensive overview of the role of eggs in nutrition and other health applications including dietary cholesterol, egg allergy, egg enrichment and bioactive fractions of eggs

Control of Newcastle Disease and Duck Plague in Village Poultry-Joanne Meers 2004

The Geographical Distribution of Animal Viral Diseases-Stewart Hal 2012-12-02 The Geographical Distribution of Animal Viral Diseases attempts to shed some light on the global distribution of 110 different viral diseases, mainly of livestock and companion animals. The world literature was screened for 110 different viruses, and maps were prepared. These maps delineate the global distribution of pathogenic viruses based on authenticated reports from a variety of reliable sources. Four viruses were categorized as affecting more than one species to a significant degree (astrovirus, rabies, rotaviruses, and Rift Valley fever). The largest number of maps involved viruses that affect humans. Of the 28 viruses a large number were from the California encephalitis group. Ten of the 28 viruses were reported only in the Eastern Hemisphere, 14 only in the Western Hemisphere, and four were worldwide. Birds were the next most frequently
affected group with the 15 viruses, followed by pigs with 14 viruses. Overall the vector-borne viruses appear to have much sharper and clear-cut geographical boundaries than the others.

**Recent Advances in Animal Virology** - Yashpal Singh Malik 2019-11-14
This book discusses the prominence and implication of the viral diseases that are a major threat to animals around the globe. A number of these diseases have also shown links with human populations, which has implications for public health. This book offers detailed and up-to-date information on viral diseases in livestock and poultry that were and/or are still a problem. Including cutting-edge developments, it also highlights several landmark contributions in the field of virology from India. Additionally, the book features tables and figures showing important clinical data and recommendations, with references for further information. It also explores the economic impact of viral diseases for farmers and the livestock industry, providing several examples. Further, it presents the latest information on viral diseases in global context, with a focus on state-of-art, molecular tools for the development of diagnostics, prophylactics and therapeutics. Lastly, the book also describes the challenges posed by the emerging and transboundary viral infections and our preparedness to counter them.

**TT Viruses** - Ethel-Michele de Villiers 2008-11-27
Eleven years ago the circular DNA of a novel single-stranded virus has been cloned and partially characterized by Nishizawa and Okamoto and their colleagues. According to the initials of the patient from whom the isolate originated, the virus was named TT virus. This name has been subsequently changed by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) into Torque teno virus, permitting the further use of the abbreviation TTV. Although initially suspected to play a role in non A -E hepatitis, subsequent studies failed to support this notion. Within a remarkably short period of time it became clear that TT viruses are widely spread globally, infect a large proportion of all human populations studied thus far and represent an extremely heterogeneous group of viruses, now labelled as Anelloviruses. TT virus-like infections have also been noted in various animal species. The classification of this virus group turns out to be difficult, their DNA contains between 2200 and 3800 nucleotides, related so-called TT-mini-viruses and a substantial proportion of intragenomic recombinants further complicate attempts to combine these viruses into a unifying phylogenetic concept.

**Controlling Newcastle Disease in Village Chickens** - Mary Young 2012
This manual, originally published in 2002, describes the procedures needed to produce and test live, thermostable avirulent I-2 vaccine against Newcastle disease (ND) of poultry. It has formed the basis of practical training workshops for scientists and technicians in vaccine-producing laboratories in Africa and Asia. This second edition, updated on the basis of practical experience over the last decade, has been published due to increasing interest in local production of ND vaccine.

**Newcastle Disease Vaccines** - William Hendry Allan 1978

**Discovery and Innovation** - 2002

**Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories** - L. Casey Chosewood 2007-08
"Biosafety in Microbiological & Biomedical Labs." quickly became the cornerstone of biosafety practice & policy upon first pub. in 1984. The info. is advisory in nature even though legislation & regcños., in some circumstances, have overtaken it & made compliance with the guidance mandatory. This rev. contains these addžl. chap.: Occupatžl. med. & immunization; Decontam. & sterilization; Lab. biosecurity & risk assess.; Biosafety Level 3 (Ag.) labs.; Agent summary state. for some ag. pathogens; & Biological toxins. Also, chapters on the principles & practices of biosafety & on risk assess. were expanded; all agent summary state. & append. were rev.; & efforts were made to harmonize recommend. with regcños. promulgated by other fed. agencies.

**Infectious Diseases of Wild Birds** - Nancy J. Thomas 2008-01-09
Free-living birds encounter multiple health hazards brought on by viruses,
bacteria, and fungi, some which in turn can significantly impact other animal populations and human health. Newly emerging diseases and new zoonotic forms of older diseases have brought increased global attention to the health of wild bird populations. Recognition and management of these diseases is a high priority for all those involved with wildlife. Infectious Diseases of Wild Birds provides biologists, wildlife managers, wildlife and veterinary health professionals and students with the most comprehensive reference on infectious viral, bacterial and fungal diseases affecting wild birds. Bringing together contributions from an international team of experts, the book offers the most complete information on these diseases, their history, causative agents, significance and population impact. Focusing on more than just treatment, special emphasis is given to disease processes, recognition and epidemiology.

**Transboundary Animal Diseases in Sahelian Africa and Connected Regions**- Moustafa Kardjadj 2019-11-27 This book primarily focuses on the African Sahel region, shedding new light on the epidemiology, socio-economics, clinical manifestations and control approaches of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) in this specific region. In addition to the description of TADs in Sahelian Africa and connected regions, several issues regarding the burden of TADs, the role of national/regional/international veterinary organizations in the surveillance process, animal mobility, one health and TADs in the dromedary are discussed. The book contains 22 chapters and is structured in three parts, i- general features and commonalities, ii- viral diseases, iii- bacterial diseases. Each chapter was written by a group of experts specialized in the topic. This work will be of general interest to researchers, veterinarians, veterinary public health officers, and students engaged in the surveillance and control of animal infectious diseases, included those of zoonotic nature and that are prevalent in the Sahel.

**Indigenous Chicken Production and Marketing Systems in Ethiopia**- 2010

**Clinical Epidemiology of Chronic Liver Diseases**- Robert J. Wong

**SADC Planning Workshop on Newcastle Disease Control in Village Chickens**- P. B. Spradbrow 2001 In developing countries in Africa, Asia and Central and South America, the keeping of village poultry is a constant backdrop to village life. This publication is a record of the papers presented at the workshop in Maputo, Mozambique 6-9 March, 2000 on Newcastle disease in village chickens.

**The Veterinary Bulletin**- 1985

**Epidemiology, Diagnosis, and Control of Poultry Parasites**- Anders Permin 1998

**Usamriid's Medical Management of Biological Casualties Handbook**- Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases (U S ) 2016-06-09 Supplies basic summary and treatment information quickly for the health care provider on the front lines. Provides concise supplemental reading material to assist in education of biological casualty management. Edge indexed.
**One Health and Zoonoses** - John S. Mackenzie 2019-08-19

The One Health concept recognizes that the health of humans, animals, and their ecosystems are interconnected, and that a coordinated, collaborative, multidisciplinary, and cross-sectoral approach is necessary to fully understand and respond to potential or existing risks that originate at the animal–human–ecosystems interfaces. Thus, the One Health concept represents a holistic vision for addressing some of the complex challenges that threaten human and animal health, food safety, and the environments in which diseases flourish. There are many examples showing how the health of humans is related to the health of animals and the environment. Diseases shared between humans and animals are zoonoses. Some zoonoses have been known for many years, whereas others have emerged suddenly and unexpectedly. Over 70% of all new emerging diseases over the past few decades have been zoonoses that have emerged from wildlife, most often from bats, rodents, or birds. Examples of zoonoses are many and varied, ranging from rabies to bovine tuberculosis, and from Japanese encephalitis to SARS. Clearly, a One Health approach is essential for understanding their ecology, and for outbreak response and the development of control strategies. However, the One Health concept and approach is much broader than zoonoses; it extends to including antimicrobial resistance, food safety, and environmental health and, consequently, impacts on global health security, economic wellbeing, and international trade. It is this breadth of One Health that connects the papers in this Special Issue.

**Wildlife and Emerging Zoonotic Diseases: The Biology, Circumstances and Consequences of Cross-Species Transmission** - James E. Childs 2007-07-23

This volume offers an overview of the processes of zoonotic viral emergence, the intricacies of host/virus interactions, and the role of biological transitions and modifying factors. The themes introduced here are amplified and explored in detail by the contributing authors, who explore the mechanisms and unique circumstances by which evolution, biology, history, and current context have contrived to drive the emergence of different zoonotic agents by a series of related events.

**Animal Influenza** - David E. Swayne 2016-10-14

Animal Influenza, Second Edition is a comprehensive text on animal influenza. Organized by species, coverage includes avian, swine, equine and mammals, with each section including data on influenza viruses, the infection and disease they cause, and strategies used in control. Covers the full range of topics within avian, swine, equine and mammalian influenzas in one comprehensive and authoritative text. Provides a summarization of peer-reviewed and empirical data on influenza viruses, the infection, and diseases they cause. Discusses strategies used in control of the disease. Leading experts are drawn together to provide an international and multi-disciplinary perspective. Fuses latest developments in basic scientific research with practical guidance on management of the disease.


This book describes the myriad components of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya (HKH) region. The contributors elaborate on challenges, failures, and successes in efforts to conserve the HKH, its indigenous plants and animals, and the watershed that runs from the very roof of the planet via world-rivers to marine estuaries, supporting a human population of some two billion people. Readers will learn how the landforms, animal species and humans of this globally fascinating region are connected, and understand why runoff from snow and ice in the world’s tallest mountains is vital to inhabitants far downstream. The book comprises forty-five chapters organized in five parts. The first section, Landscapes, introduces the mountainous watersheds of the HKH, its weather systems, forests, and the 18 major rivers whose headwaters are here. The second part explores concepts, cultures, and religions, including ethnobiology and indigenous regimes, two thousand years of religious tradition, and the history of scientific and research.
expeditions. Part Three discusses policy, wildlife conservation management, habitat and biodiversity data, as well as the interaction of animals and humans. The fourth part examines the consequences of development and globalization, from hydrodams, to roads and railroads, to poaching and illegal wildlife trade. This section includes studies of animal species including river dolphins, woodpeckers and hornbills, langurs, snow leopards and more. The concluding section offers perspectives and templates for conservation, sustainability and stability in the HKH, including citizen-science projects and a future challenged by climate change, growing human population, and global conservation decay. A large assemblage of field and landscape photos, combined with eye-witness accounts, presents a 50-year local and wider perspective on the HKH. Also included are advanced digital topics: data sharing, open access, metadata, web portal databases, geographic information systems (GIS) software and machine learning, and data mining concepts all relevant to a modern scientific understanding and sustainable management of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya region. This work is written for scholars, landscape ecologists, naturalists and researchers alike, and it can be especially well-suited for those readers who want to learn in a more holistic fashion about the latest conservation issues.

**Diseases of Poultry**- 2019-11-19 The most complete and definitive reference to all aspects of poultry diseases, Diseases of Poultry, Fourteenth Edition has been fully revised and updated to offer a comprehensive survey of current knowledge. Updates the definitive reference of poultry health and disease Provides more clinically relevant information on management of specific diseases, contributed by clinical poultry veterinarians Offers information on disease control in organic and antibiotic-free production Presents more concise, streamlined chapters for ease of use Incorporates advances in the field, from new diagnostic tools and information to changes brought about by the increasing globalization and the re-emergence of zoonotic pathogens

**Transboundary Animal Diseases in Sahelian Africa and Connected Regions**- Moustafa Kardjadj 2020-12-26 This book primarily focuses on the African Sahel region, shedding new light on the epidemiology, socio-economics, clinical manifestations and control approaches of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) in this specific region. In addition to the description of TADs in Sahelian Africa and connected regions, several issues regarding the burden of TADs, the role of national/regional/international veterinary organizations in the surveillance process, animal mobility, one health and TADs in the dromedary are discussed. The book contains 22 chapters and is structured in three parts, i- general features and commonalities, ii- viral diseases, iii- bacterial diseases. Each chapter was written by a group of experts specialized in the topic. This work will be of general interest to researchers, veterinarians, veterinary public health officers, and students engaged in the surveillance and control of animal infectious diseases, included those of zoonotic nature and that are prevalent in the Sahel.

**Improving Village Chicken Production**- 2009 Australia has supported the implementation of effective village chicken production programs in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including several research projects funded by ACIAR. This investment in research and development, always in collaboration with producers, traders and other stakeholders, has been shown to increase poultry numbers, household purchasing power, home consumption of chicken products (resulting in improved nutrition for families) and the decision-making power of women. This manual is focused on developing countries. It describes husbandry practices and biosecurity measures for village chickens that can be implemented using locally available resources. These measures will lead to both increased productivity and improved protection from disease in village chicken systems. Village chicken improvement programs have the potential to contribute to each of the Millennium Development Goals and to do so for the most vulnerable families in developing countries.

**Biological Engagement Programs: Reducing Threats and Strengthening Global Health Security Through Scientific Collaboration**- Jeanne M. Fair 2017-09-13 Biological engagement programs are a set of projects or activities between partner countries that strengthen global health security to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. Engagement programs are an effective way to work collaboratively towards a common
threat reduction goal, usually with a strong focus on strengthening health systems and making the world a safer place. Cooperative programs are built upon trust and sharing of information and resources to increase the capacity and capabilities of partner countries. Biological engagement programs reduce the threat of infectious disease with a focus on pathogens of security concern, such as those pathogens identified by the U.S. Government as Biological Select Agent and Toxins. These programs seek to develop technical or scientific relationships between countries to combat infectious diseases both in humans and animals. Through laboratory biorisk management, diagnostics, pathogen detection, biosurveillance and countermeasure development for infectious diseases, deep relationships are fostered between countries. Biological engagement programs are designed to address dual-use issues in pathogen research by promoting responsible science methodologies and cultures. Scientific collaboration is a core mechanism for engagement programs are designed to strengthen global health security, including prevention of avoidable epidemics; detection of threats as early as possible; and rapid and effective outbreak response. This Research Topic discusses Biological Engagement Programs, highlighting the successes and challenges of these cooperative programs. Articles in this topic outlined established engagement programs as well as described what has been learned from historical cooperative engagement programs not focused on infectious diseases. Articles in this topic highlighted selected research, trainings, and programs in Biological Engagement Programs from around the world. This Topic eBook first delves into Policies and Lessons Learned; then describes Initiatives in Biosafety & Biosecurity; the core of this work documents Cooperative Research Results from the field; then lastly the Topic lays out potential Future Directions to the continued success of the World’s cooperative science in reducing the threat of infectious diseases.

**Virology & AIDS Abstracts** - 1990 Monthly. Includes references to literature on phage, animal, or plant viruses, as well as molecular, in vitro, immunological, clinical, epidemiological and other aspects of AIDS. Topical arrangement. Author, subject indexes.

**Manual on Livestock Disease Surveillance and Information Systems** - 1999 Defining importance of diseases; FAO/EMPRES: a new emphasis; Early detection; The need for surveillance; What is surveillance?; Surveillance on the ground; Putting a surveillance system in place; Surveillance for what?; Surveillance when and how?; Surveillance in resource-poor countries; Information systems; Setting the goals; Determining needs and outputs; Computerisation; Questionnaire design; Databases; Data quality control; Feedback; The role of GIS; Motivating and training field staff; Awareness creation among decision-makers; Using surveillance as a management tool; FAO involvement in surveillance and information systems development; Examples of questionnaires.

**Infections of Leisure** - David Schlossberg 2012-12-06 Infections of Leisure provides a thorough yet concise examination of the infectious risks and diseases of leisure time activity. Encompassing a wide range of medical and social interests, chapters provide practical, clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and management of various infectious risks in the garden, at the shore, on fresh water, on camping trips, traveling abroad, and on the farm. Additional chapters include up-to-date information on foodborne illnesses, and on animal-associated infections, with particular attention given to housepets. The rising prevalence of Lyme Disease, hepatitis and food poisoning make this volume vitally important. Family practitioners, internists, infectious disease specialists, pediatricians, and emergency room physicians will all benefit from the indispensable and practical information presented in this unique, groundbreaking volume.

**Detection and Quantification of Antibodies to Biopharmaceuticals** - Michael G. Tovey 2011-07-12 The definitive book on the neutralization of recombinant biopharmaceuticals Recombinant biopharmaceuticals are an important tool for treating a range of illnesses; however, their efficacy can be severely impaired by their immunogenicity. When introduced into the body, these pharmaceuticals can cause the immune system to produce anti-drug antibodies (ADAs) that neutralize their effects. The first and only book to cover neutralization in connection with biopharmaceuticals and the measurement and application of neutralizing antibodies in modern medicine at any real length, Detection and Quantification of Antibodies to Biopharmaceuticals: Practical and Applied Considerations offers a
comprehensive and in-depth look at all the principal aspects of the detection and quantification of antibodies that are essential to understanding and responding to the challenges they present. Bringing together a large-scale review of neutralization and biopharmaceuticals and the ability to measure, detect, and apply antibodies to modern science and medicine with international regulatory perspectives, the expectations of regulatory authorities, and the strengths and weaknesses of various assays, the book describes several novel ideas for detecting ADAs. Designed to serve as a resource for biopharmaceutical drug development, the book provides biotechnology companies and pharmaceutical drug development specialists, as well as non-experts, with key insights into the design, optimization, and qualification of assays, the establishment of sampling strategies, the choice of appropriate assay end-points, and data analysis for the detection and quantification of neutralizing antibodies.