I SIMPÓSIO INTERNACIONAL DE SAÚDE ÚNICA

I INTERNATIONAL ONE HEALTH SYMPOSIUM

III SIMPÓSIO PARANAENSE DE SAÚDE ÚNICA

III INTERNATIONAL ONE HEALTH SYMPOSIUM OF PARANÁ

Vulnerabilidades Sociais

interação humano-animal

UFPR
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ

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Professor Associado - Departamento de Medicina Veterinária
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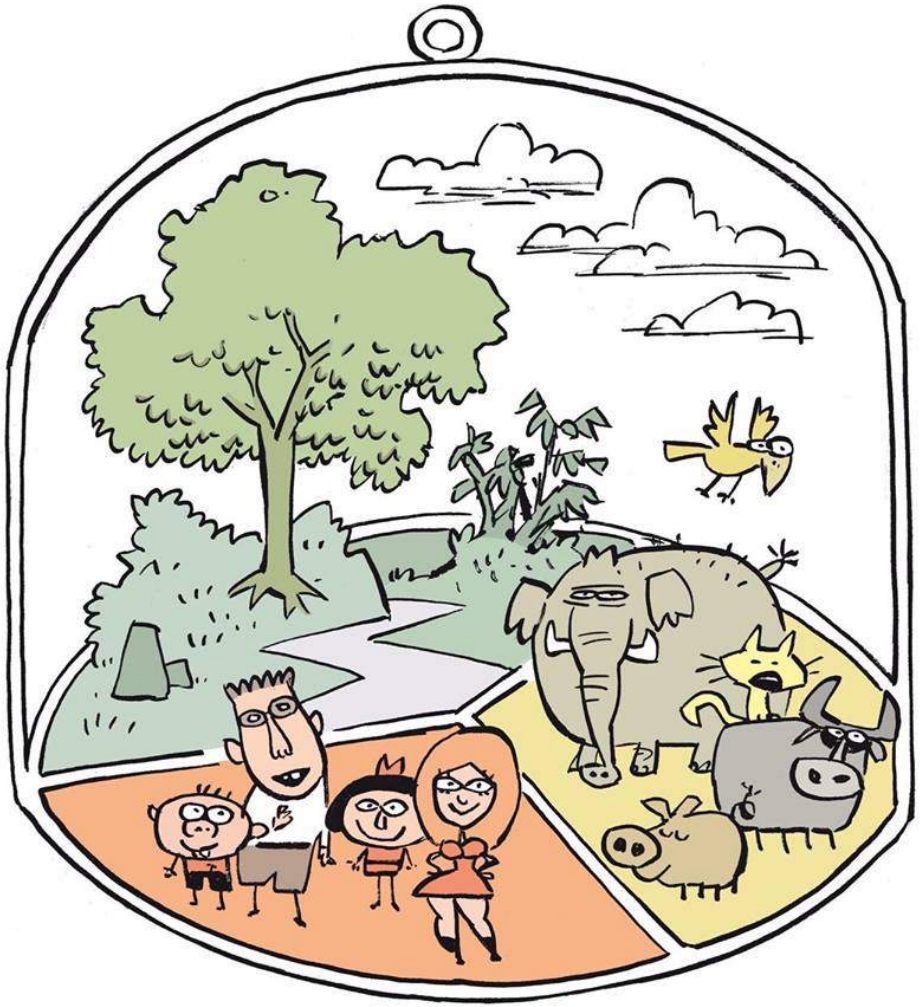
PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

Professor Visitante - Purdue University, EUA

Curitiba, 07 de outubro de 2019

Domínio ambiental



Domínio humano

Domínio animal

Zoobiquidade, transbiopolítica e medicina translacional. *Rev. Clin. Vet.*, p.18-22, 2016.

Transformação na abordagem em saúde, prevenção de doenças e promoção de saúde nas pessoas, nos animais e no meio ambiente.

Fomos agrárias, hoje somos também saúde.

Termo Medicina Única

Exclui as áreas imediatamente não médicas

Saúde Pública

Saúde Animal &

Saúde Ambiental fazem sentido

“Medicina do meio ambiente” ou “Medicina ambiental” não fazem sentido

Vulnerabilidade social é a condição dos grupos de indivíduos que estão à margem da sociedade, pessoas ou famílias em processo de exclusão **social**, principalmente por fatores socioeconômicos.

As principais características que marcam o estado de vulnerabilidade social são as **condições precárias de moradia e saneamento**, os meios de subsistência inexistentes e a ausência de um ambiente familiar.

Vulnerabilidade social **não é sinônimo de pobreza**, mas sim uma condição que remete à fragilidade da situação socioeconômica de determinado grupo ou indivíduo.

O **Índice de Vulnerabilidade Social (IVS)** é um indicador que permite aos governos um detalhamento sobre as condições de vida de todas as camadas socioeconômicas do país, identificando àquelas que se encontram em vulnerabilidade e risco social.

ivs.ipea.gov.br/index.php/pt/

Ipea - Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada

IVS

Atlas da Vulnerabilidade Social

A partir do estudo do conceito de vulnerabilidade foram construidos **16 indicadores** que juntos formam um Índice:

16

INDICADORES ORGANIZADOS EM

3 DIMENSÕES

=

IVS

Índice de Vulnerabilidade Social

Índice de Vulnerabilidade Social

Dimensão infraestrutura urbana

- Coleta de lixo
- Água e esgoto inadequados
- Tempo de deslocamento casa-trabalho

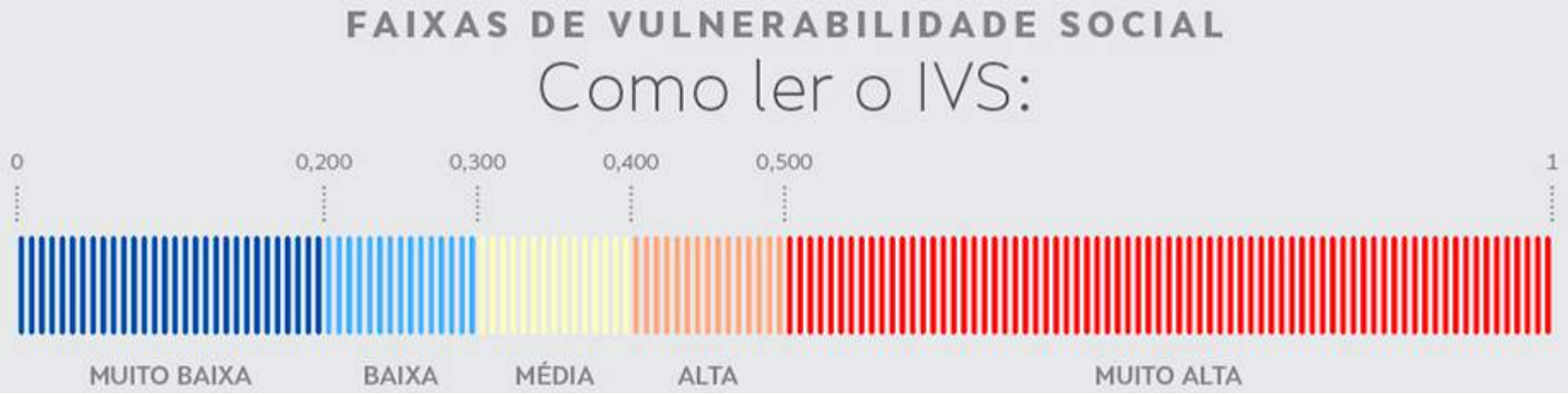
Dimensão capital humano

- Mortalidade infantil
- Crianças 0 a 5 fora da escola
- Não estudam, não trabalham e baixa renda
- Crianças 6 a 14 fora da escola
- Mães jovens (10 a 17)
- Mães sem fundamental + filhos até 15
- Analfabetismo
- Crianças em domicílio em que ninguém tem o fundamental completo

Dimensão renda e trabalho

- Renda menor ou igual a R$255
- Baixa renda e dependente de idosos
- Desocupação
- Trabalho infantil
- Ocupação informal s/ ensino fundamental

Índice de Vulnerabilidade Social



Planilha

CONSULTA

TERRITORIALIDADE

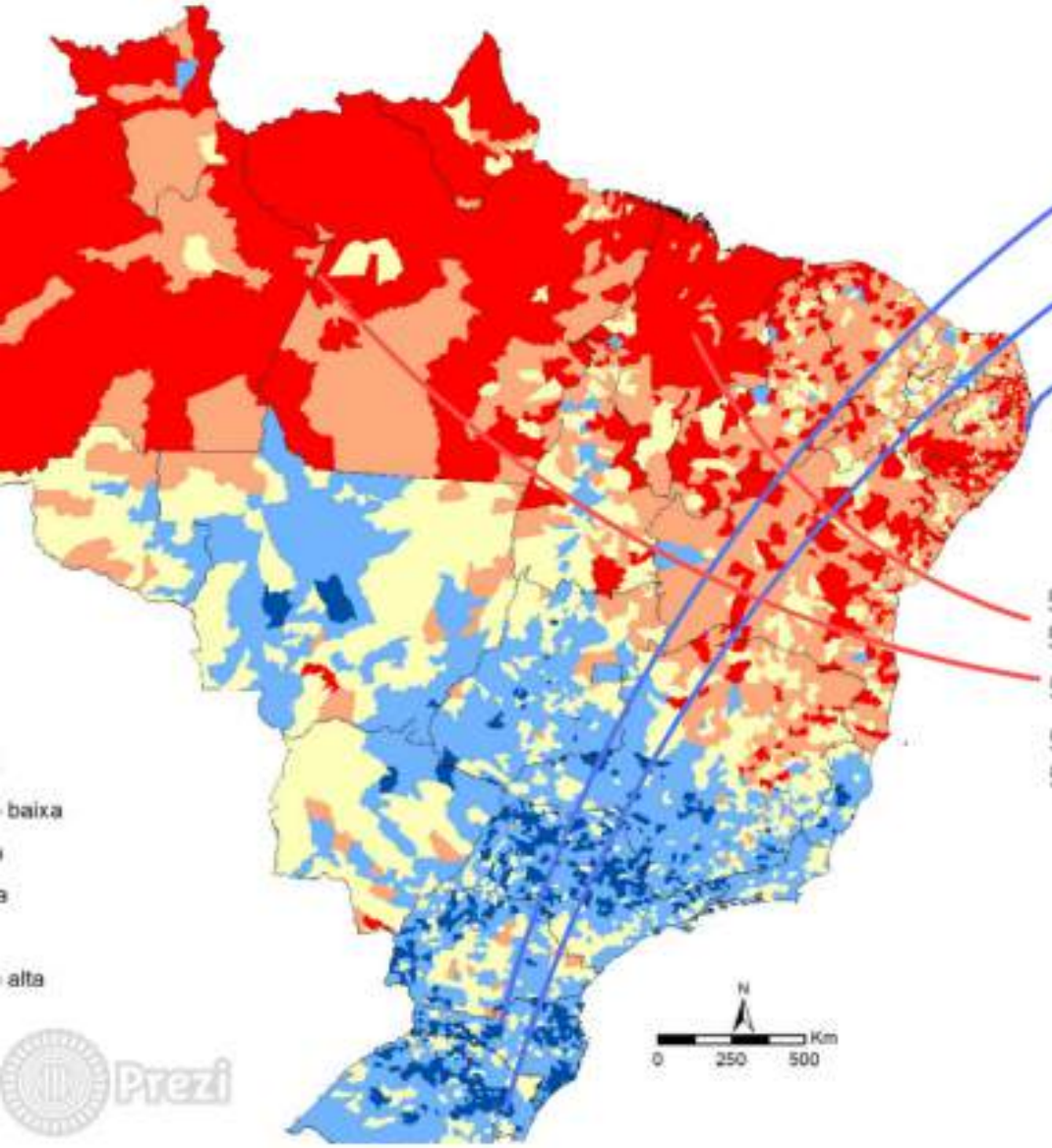
Macrorregião

Macrorregiões

Todas as Macrorregiões

Nome da UF	Nome do Município	Ano	IVS	IDHM
Paraná	Curitiba	Selecione		
Paraná	Curitiba	2000	0.337	0.75
Paraná	Curitiba	2010	0.253	0.823
Amazonas	Manaus	2000	0.525	0.601
Amazonas	Manaus	2010	0.387	0.737

2010



Ranking IVS - Top 5

1º Luzerna/SC	0,090
2º Timbó/SC	0,099
Nova Araça/RS	0,099
4º Arroio do Meio/RS	0,102
Westfalia/RS	0,102
5º Fernando de Noronha/PE	0,104

Ranking IVS - Bottom 5

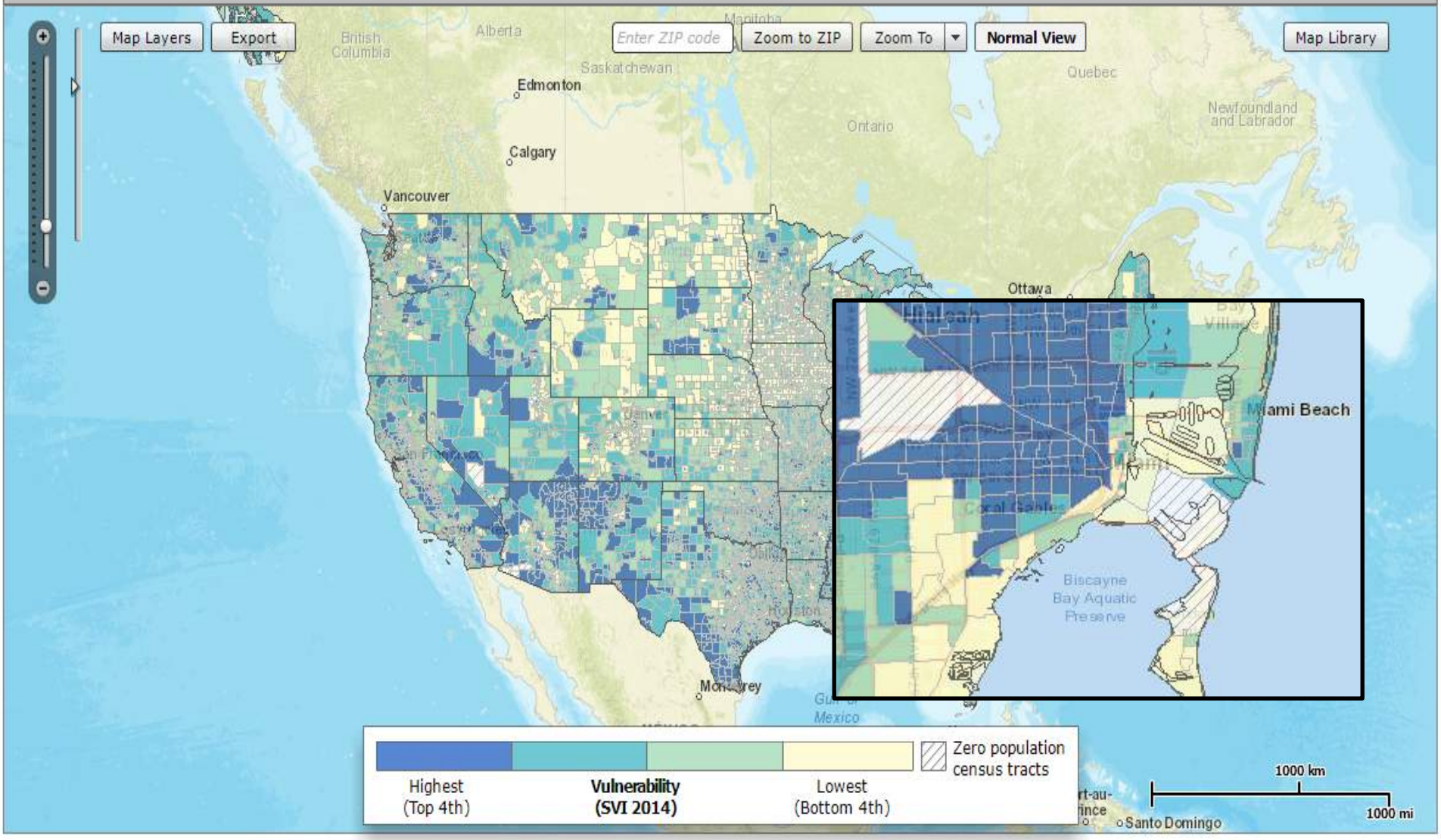
5565º Fernando Falcão/MA	0,784
5564º Amapá do Maranhão/MA	0,773
5563º Aveiro/PA	0,769
5562º Humberto de Campos/MA	0,764
5561º Icatu/MA	0,759

Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) Mapping Dashboard

State All States | **County** | **Theme** Overall Vulnerability | **SVI Year** SVI 2014 | Go! | Reset map

Now Showing: **Overall Vulnerability** | All States
[Data Classified by All US Census Tracts excluding PR]

SVI 2014



Sociologias, Porto Alegre, ano 12, nº 25, set./dez. 2010, p. 126-157

Subdesenvolvimento e mercado de trabalho: uma análise a partir do pensamento latino-americano**

LIANA MARIA DA FROTA CARLEIAL*

Resumo

O objetivo deste artigo é analisar em que medida a Teoria da Dependência é ainda capaz de iluminar a discussão sobre o mercado de trabalho em países subdesenvolvidos, especialmente os da América Latina. Inicialmente, ele aborda a discussão clássica sobre desenvolvimento/subdesenvolvimento, baseada na visão centro – periferia. Em seguida, apresenta aspectos centrais da contribuição de Fernando Henrique Cardoso e Enzo Faletto, a qual será contraposta àquela de Rui Mauro Marini, acerca da dependência. O artigo, então, discute os impactos da globalização sobre os mercados de trabalho em países periféricos como o Brasil e reflete sobre as possibilidades de a Teoria da Dependência ainda esclarecer aspectos importantes desta realidade.

Palavras-chave: Desenvolvimento. Subdesenvolvimento. Teoria da Dependência. Mercado de Trabalho.

Nome da UF	Nome do Município	Ano	IVS	IDHM
Paraná	Ivaiporã	Selecione		
Paraná	Ivaiporã	2000	0.417	0.623
Paraná	Ivaiporã	2010	0.263	0.73

PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Socioeconomic vulnerability associated to *Toxoplasma gondii* exposure in southern Brazil

Marcelle Mareze[1], Aline do Nascimento Benitez[2], Ana Pérola Drulla Brandão[3], Fernanda Pinto-Ferreira[1], Ana Carolina Miura[1], Felippe Danyel Cardoso Martins[1], Eloiza Teles Caldart[1], Alexander Welker Biondo[4,5], Roberta Lemos Freire[1], Regina Mitsuka-Breganó[1], Italmar Teodorico Navarro[1]*

1 Department of Preventive Veterinary Medicine, Laboratory of Zoonoses and Public Health, Londrina State University, Londrina, Paraná, Brazil, **2** Department of Animal Production and Health, São Paulo State University, Araçatuba, São Paulo, Brazil, **3** Department of Preventive Veterinary Medicine, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, **4** Department of Veterinary Medicine, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná Brazil, **5** Department of Comparative Pathobiology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana United States of America

Abstract

Human toxoplasmosis, a protozoonosis caused by *Toxoplasma gondii*, has been described as a worldwide foodborne disease with important public health impact. Despite infection has reportedly varied due to differences in alimentary, cultural and hygienic habits and geographic region, social vulnerability influence on toxoplasmosis distribution remains to be fully established. Accordingly, the present study has aimed to assess *T. gondii* seroprevalence and factors associated to social vulnerability for infection in households of Ivaiporã, southern Brazil, with 33.6% population making half minimum wage or less, ranked 1,055th in population (31,816 habitants), 1,406th in per capita income (U$ 211.80 per month) and 1,021st in HDI (0.764) out of 5,570 Brazilian cities. Serum samples and epidemiological questionnaires were obtained from citizen volunteers with official City Secretary of Health assistance in 2015 and 2016. In overall, serosurvey has revealed 526/715 (73.57%) positive samples for anti-*T. gondii* antibodies by Indirect Fluorescent Antibody Test. Logistic regression has shown a significant increase associated to adults ($p = 0.021$) and elderly ($p = 0.014$) people, illiterates ($p = 0.025$), unemployment ($p < 0.001$) and lack of household water tank ($p = 0.039$). On the other hand, sex (male or female), living area (urban or rural), yard hygiene, meat ingestion, sand or land contact, owning pets (dog, cat or both) were not significant variables of positivity for anti-*T. gondii* antibodies in the surveyed population. Although no significant spatial cluster was found, high intensity areas of seropositive individuals were located in the Kernel map where the suburban neighborhoods are located. In conclusion, socioeconomic vulnerability determinants may be associated to *Toxoplasma gondii* exposure. The increased risk due to illiteracy, adult or elderly age, unemployment and lack of household water tank were confirmed by multivariate analysis and the influence of low family income for seropositivity by the spatial analysis.

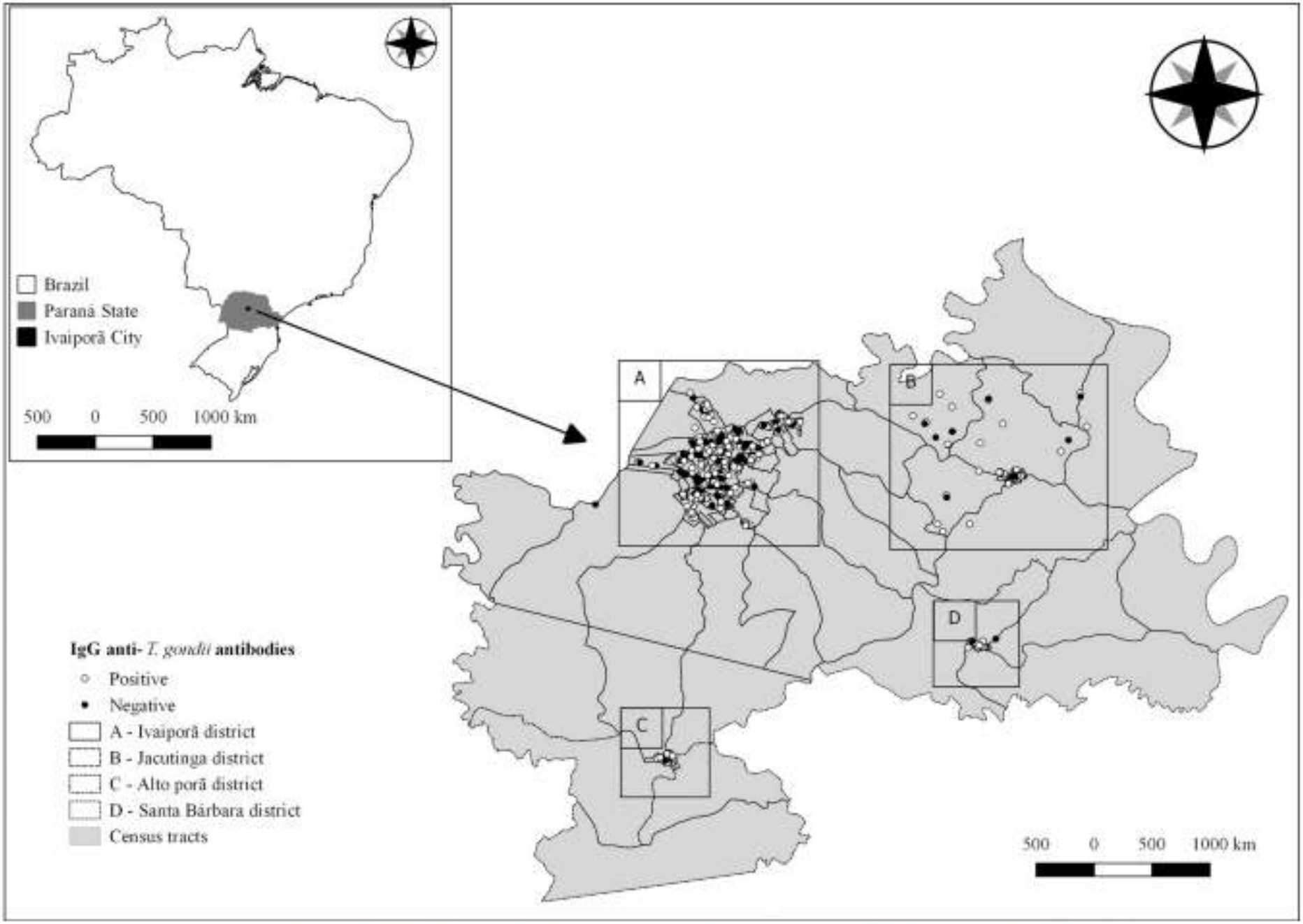


Fig 1. Location of Ivaiporã city, Paraná State, Brazil, including the serology results for IgG anti-T. gondii antibodies in 715 human samples tested by IFAT, from 2015 to 2016.

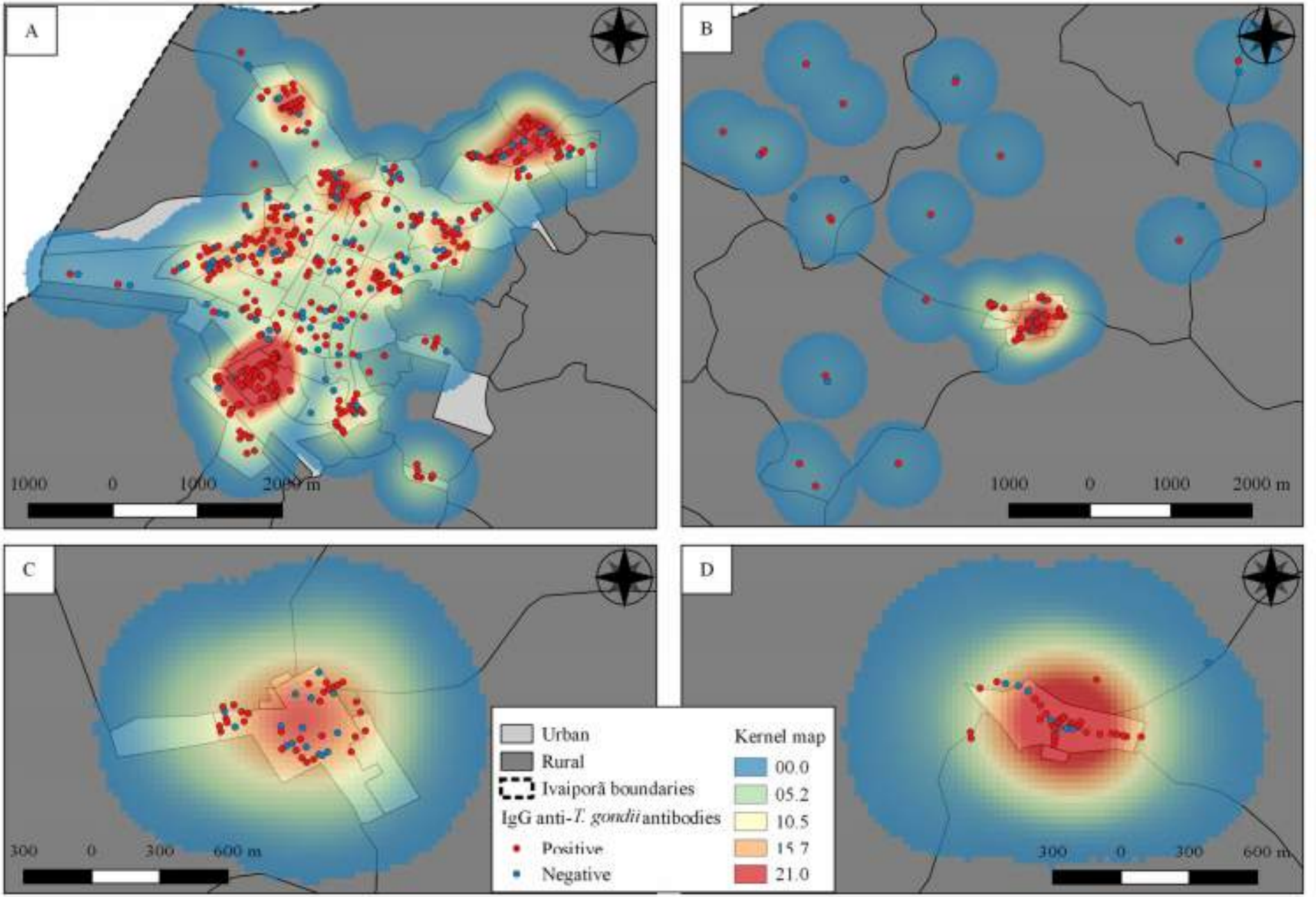


Fig 2. Kernel map of the seropositivity results for IgG anti-T. gondii antibodies in 715 human samples tested by IFAT, from 2015 to 2016 in the city of Ivaiporã, Paraná State, Brazil". Letters represent the four municipal districts: A: Ivaiporã; B: Jacutinga; C: Alto Porã; D: Santa Bárbara.

Cats and dogs have been identified as potential sentinels for numerous diseases that also affect people. Companion animals are effective sentinels, as they share a common environment with their owners. In intimate contact with members of the human family, companion animals often eat similar foods, share the same beds, and serve as travel companions, making their disease risk similar to that of their owners. Thus, the health of the companion animal often mirrors the health of or suggests the health risks to humans in the same household. The following examples highlight just a few specific situations where companion animals can serve as sentinels for both animal and human health.

Vet Clin Small Anim 39 (2009) 241–250
doi:10.1016/j.cvsm.2008.10.010
vetsmall.theclinics.com

Interação Homem-animal

PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Spatial and simultaneous representative seroprevalence of anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* antibodies in owners and their domiciled dogs in a major city of southern Brazil

Aline do Nascimento Benitez[1], Felippe Danyel Cardoso Martins[1], Marcelle Mareze[1], Nelson Jessé Rodrigues Santos[1], Fernanda Pinto Ferreira[1], Camila Marinelli Martins[2], João Luis Garcia[3], Regina Mitsuka-Breganó[3], Roberta Lemos Freire[3], Alexander Welker Biondo[4], Italmar Teodorico Navarro[3]*

1 Laboratory of Zoonoses and Public Health, Londrina State University, Londrina, Paraná, Brazil, **2** Department of Preventive Veterinary Medicine and Animal Health, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, **3** Department of Preventive Veterinary Medicine, Londrina State University, Londrina, Paraná, Brazil, **4** Department of Veterinary Medicine, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil

Abstract

Toxoplasmosis, caused by *Toxoplasma gondii*, has traditionally been considered an important water and foodborne protozoonosis with important public health considerations. Although felids play a well-established role as definitive hosts, canine epidemiological involvement in the parasite's life cycle remains questionable and controversial. The increasing closeness of the human-dog bond, particularly seen in urban settings, has been recognized as a historically unprecedented worldwide movement. Sharing daily lives in the same households, dogs may be exposed to similar associated risks of *T. gondii* infection as their owners. Thus, epidemiological assessment of the intra-domiciled environment, especially among socio-economically different human populations, may provide novel information regarding the actual role of dogs in animal and human toxoplasmosis. Despite spatial approaches being recently used for other water and foodborne diseases, no study has been conducted on the simultaneous spatial seroprevalence of both human and animal IgG anti-*T. gondii* antibodies in urban areas of major cities. Accordingly, the aim of the present study was to assess the seroprevalence and associated variables of *Toxoplasma* infection in owners and their domiciled dogs in Londrina, southern Brazil. Human and canine seroprevalence rates and variables associated with seroprevalence were investigated through representative random sampling among 564 households, which included 597 owners and 729 dogs. Overall, statistically significant differences between the seroprevalence of human and dog anti-*T. gondii* antibodies were found by Immunofluorescence Antibody Testing in 248/597 (41.54%) owners and 119/729 (16.32%) dogs. Through multiple analysis, significant concomitant variables for seropositivity of household individuals (people and dogs) were determined, including public sewer service, yard cleaning frequency, and having a dirty yard. Although no statistically significant multiple logistic model was observed among owners, univariate analysis detected associations with monthly income, soil contact, and occupation. Among dogs, the absence of other dogs and the absence of a dirty yard were concomitant significantly protective associated factors. Age differences between seropositive and seronegative individuals was significant only for human beings, with the median age of negative individuals significantly higher than positive individuals. Although no spatial clusters were identified for humans or residences, a significant cluster was identified for dogs. In conclusion, characteristics of urban toxoplasmosis may include significantly higher owner seroprevalence than their owned dogs, with canine seroprevalence directly associated with having more dogs and a dirty backyard, and spatial differences in both human and dog exposures. Although not a good indicator for human foodborne diseases, dogs may be a reliable sentinel for environmental infection. Moreover, such a holistic approach may provide crucial information for more focused prevention and monitoring programs, particularly in households with multiple pets and trash-filled backyards.

Área urbana de Londrina

- 564 residências
- 597 donos (tutores)
- 729 cães

- 248/597 (41,54%) donos
- 119/729 (16,32%) cães

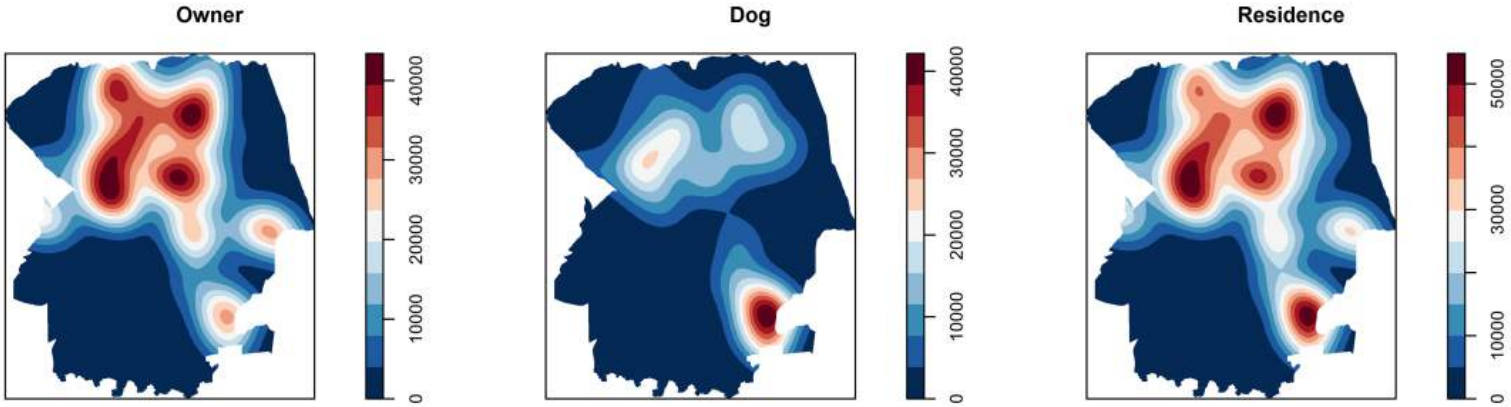


Fig 4. Kernel density analyses of human, dog and household (human and/or dogs) positivity and negativity for *T. gondii* infection in the urban area of Londrina, from July 2015 to July 2016.

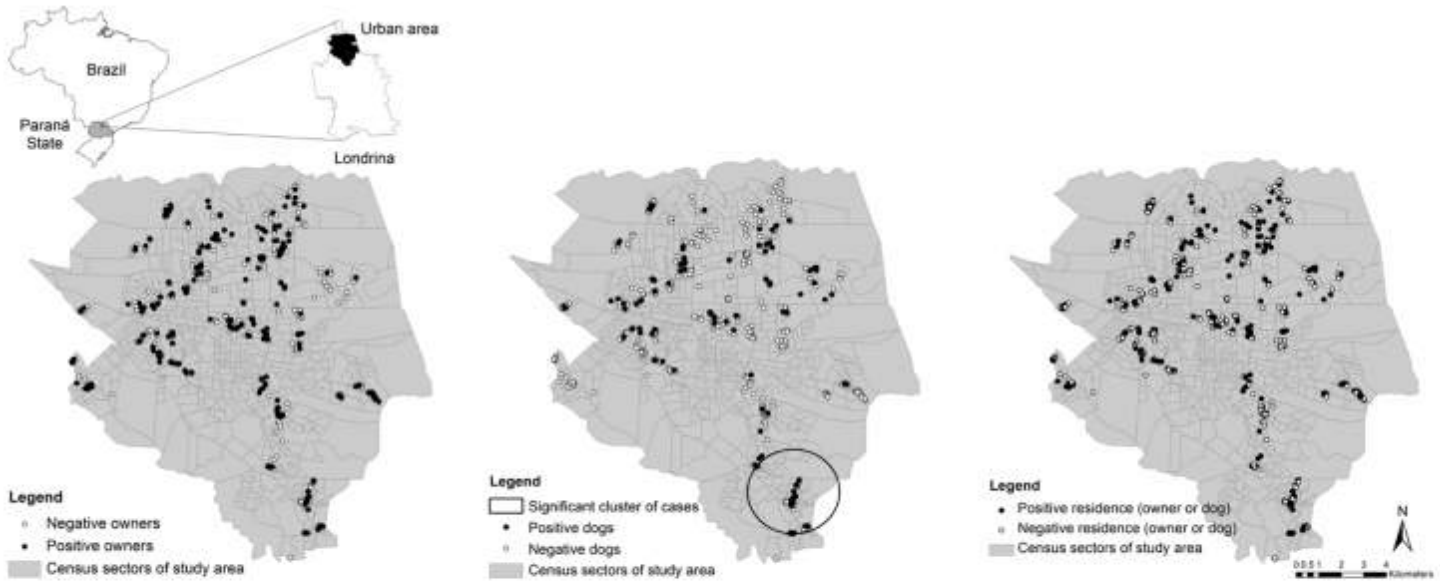


Fig 3. Yesple distribution and relative spatial risk for positive and negative humans, dogs and households (human and/or dogs) for *T. gondii* infection in the urban area of Londrina, from July 2015 to July 2016.

Populações Vulneráveis

- ***Acesso reduzido ou limitado***

  - Populações de fronteira e índios.
  - Populações ribeirinhas e ilhas.
  - Populações privadas de liberdade (presos)

- ***Fatores de desigualdades sociais***

  - Profissionais de sexo
  - Usuários de drogas e pessoas em situação de rua
  - Homossexuais, negros, idosos e favelados
  - Indivíduos sob o estigma social de doenças infecciosas.

Grazi: 9151-3272
Maysa: 9219-1251
Vivien: 9113-7372


Sobre o Projeto
Explicar ao proprietário que será feito exame rotineiro ao sangue dos animais.
Na próxima saída, em JANEIRO aplicaremos vermífugo e anti-pulgas aos animais participantes.
Esclarecer o proprietário que acompanharemos o animal por UM ano inteiro, a cada três meses.

1

Major Article

Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 48(1):50-55, Jan-Feb, 2015
http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0037-8682-0213-2014

Seroprevalence and seroincidence of *Leptospira* infection in dogs during a one-year period in an endemic urban area in Southern Brazil

Vivien Midori Morikawa[1],[2], *Daniele Bier*[1], *Maysa Pellizzaro*[1], *Leila Sabrina Ullmann*[3], *Igor Adolfo Dexheimer Paploski*[4], *Mariana Kikuti*[4], *Hélio Langoni*[5], *Alexander Welker Biondo*[1],[6] *and Marcelo Beltrão Molento*[1]

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Leptospirosis is a zoonosis that affects both humans and animals. Dogs may serve as sentinels and indicators of environmental contamination as well as potential carriers for *Leptospira*. This study aimed to evaluate the seroprevalence and seroincidence of leptospirosis infection in dogs in an urban low-income community in southern Brazil where human leptospirosis is endemic. **Methods:** A prospective cohort study was designed that consisted of sampling at recruitment and four consecutive trimestral follow-up sampling trials. All households in the area were visited, and those that owned dogs were invited to participate in the study. The seroprevalence (MAT titers ≥100) of *Leptospira* infection in dogs was calculated for each visit, the seroincidence (seroconversion or four-fold increase in serogroup-specific MAT titer) density rate was calculated for each follow-up, and a global seroincidence density rate was calculated for the overall period. **Results:** A total of 378 dogs and 902.7 dog-trimesters were recruited and followed, respectively. The seroprevalence of infection ranged from 9.3% (95% CI; 6.7 - 12.6) to 19% (14.1 - 25.2), the seroincidence density rate of infection ranged from 6% (3.3 - 10.6) to 15.3% (10.8 - 21.2), and the global seroincidence density rate of infection was 11% (9.1 - 13.2) per dog-trimester. Canicola and Icterohaemorraghiae were the most frequent incident serogroups observed in all follow-ups. **Conclusions:** Follow-ups with mean trimester intervals were incapable of detecting any increase in seroprevalence due to seroincident cases of canine leptospirosis, suggesting that antibody titers may fall within three months. Further studies on incident infections, disease burden or risk factors for incident *Leptospira* cases should take into account the detectable lifespan of the antibody.

Keywords: Leptospirosis. Dogs. Seroincidence. Seroprevalence. Slum.

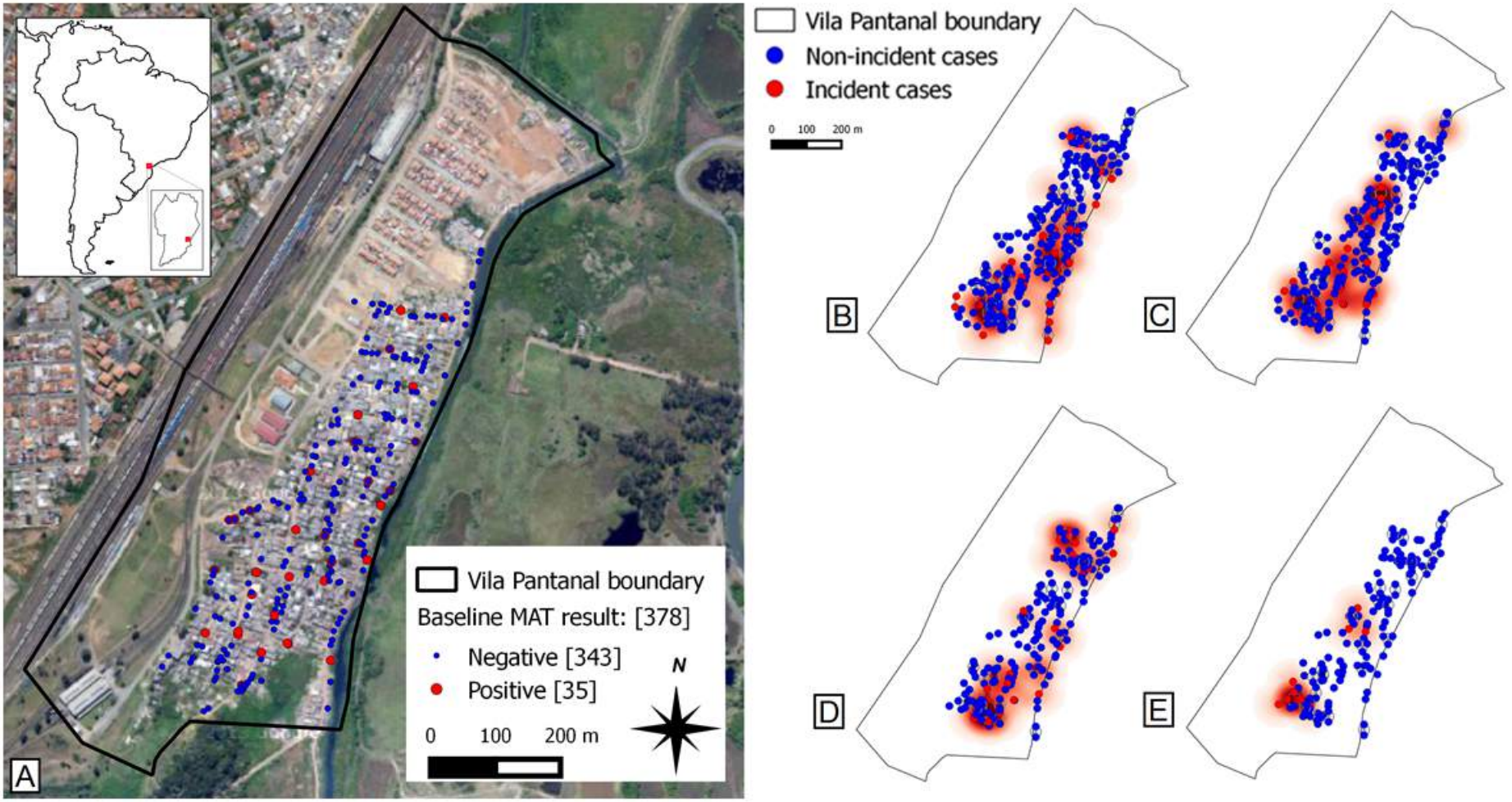


Figure 1 A. Spatial distribution of dogs according to their serologic status at baseline; Kernel density of incident cases with infected (red dots) and non-infected (blue dots) dogs from follow-up 1 (**B**), 2 (**C**), 3 (**D**) and 4 (**E**).

"Incidence and spatial distribution of *Leptospira* infection in dogs during a one-year period on an endemic urban area in Southern Brazil"

Authors: Morikawa, Vivien Midori; Bier, Daniele; Pellizzaro, Maysa; Ullmann, Leila Sabrina; Paploski, Igor Adolfo Dexheimer; Kikuti, Mariana; Langoni, Hélio; Biondo, Alexander Welker; Molento, Marcelo Beltrão.

Populações Animais Vulneráveis (Companhia)

- ***Animais de Companhia de:***

  - Populações de fronteira e índios.
  - Populações ribeirinhas e ilhas.
  - Populações privadas de liberdade (presos)

- ***Fatores de desigualdades sociais***

  - Animais comunitários, abandonados e/ou ferais
  - Animais de pessoas em situação de rua e favelados
  - Animais de acumuladores


606 - Ctba/Araucária
(Sentido Araucária)

Proteção animal

Cães que vivem em terminais de ônibus recebem tratamento médico

20/02/2014 16:53:00

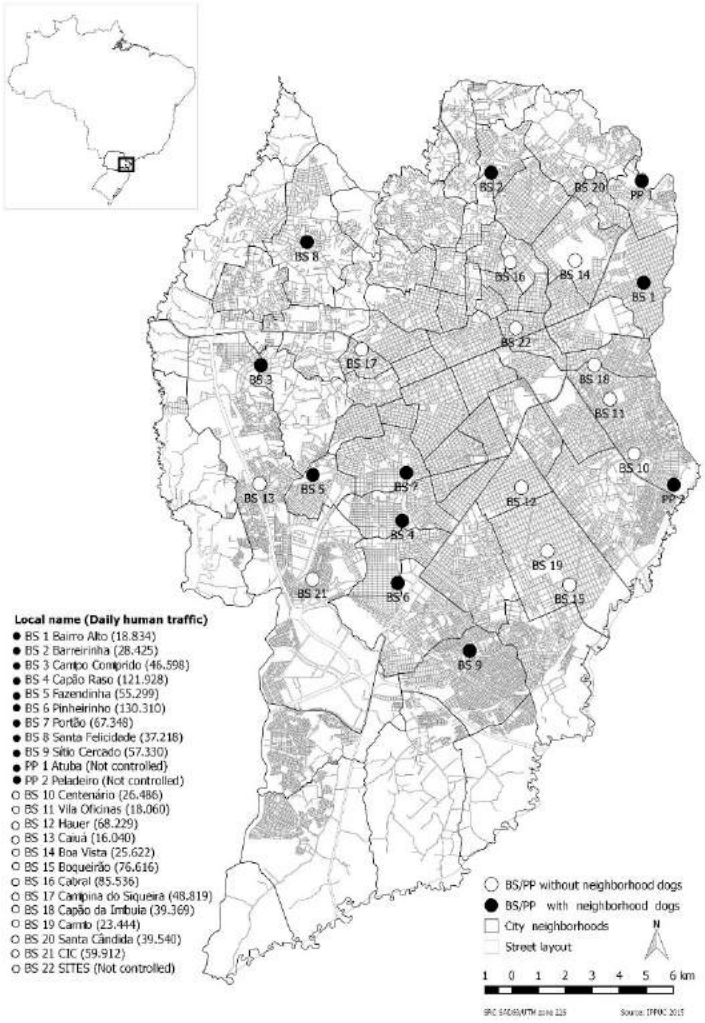
Equipes da Rede de Proteção Animal da Secretaria Municipal de Meio Ambiente percorreram os terminais de ônibus do Campo Comprido e da Fazendinha na tarde desta quinta-feira (20) para monitorar os cães que vivem nestes locais.

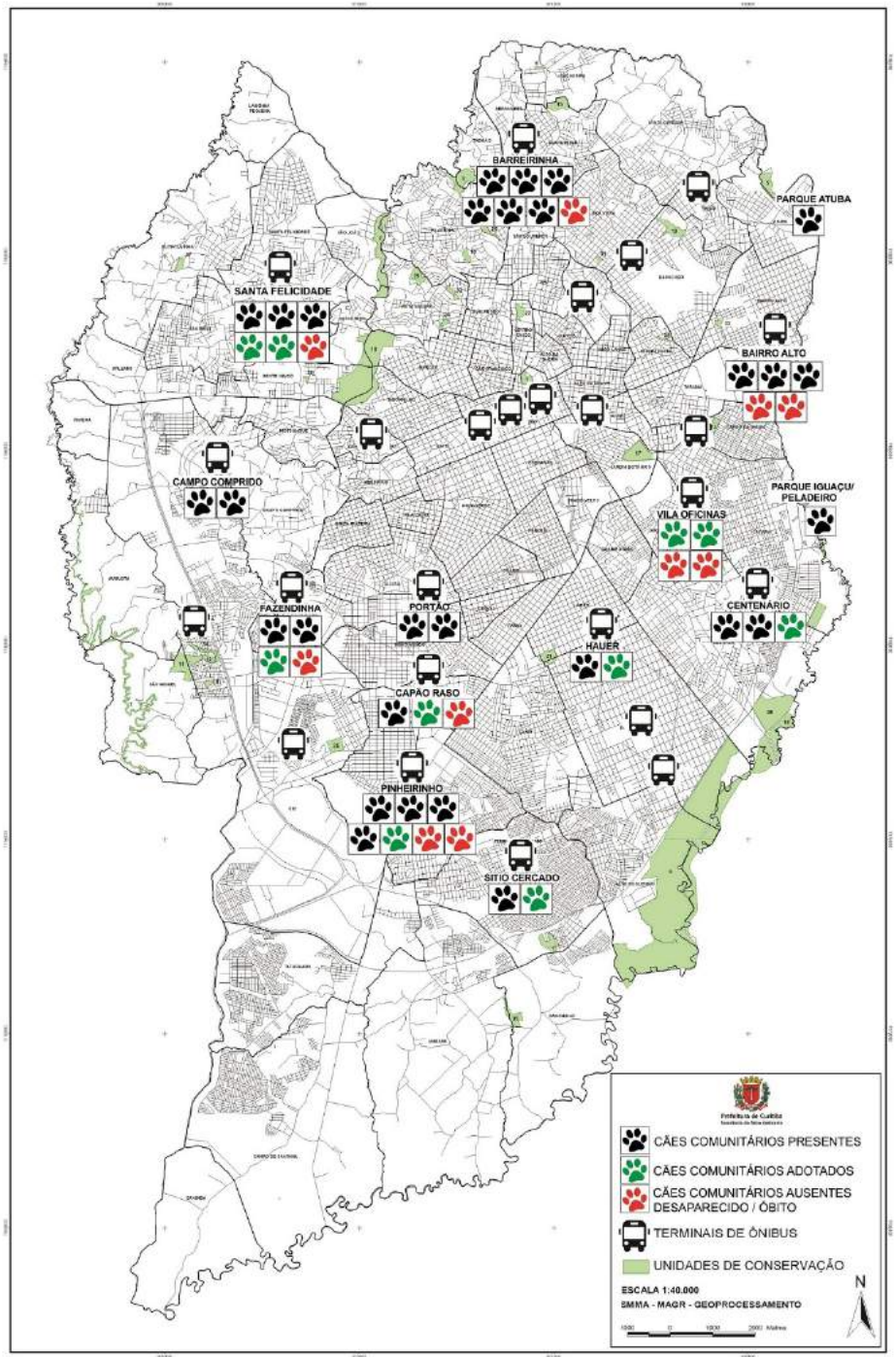
Os animais tiveram sangue coletado para exames laboratoriais e receberam medicamentos para controle de pulgas e de endoparasitas, além de coleiras com identificação. A ação faz parte do projeto Cães Comunitários, da Prefeitura de Curitiba.

Atualmente, 30 cães que vivem em 13 terminais da cidade são monitorados constantemente por veterinários da Rede. "No ano passado, o número de cães era maior porque, após receberem tratamento, vários cães acabaram sendo adotados por famílias curitibanas, o que mostra a eficácia do projeto", disse o zootecnista Edson Evaristo, da Divisão de Monitoramento e de Proteção Animal da Secretaria.

Em 2013, quando o projeto teve início, 43 cães de rua que viviam nos terminais de ônibus foram identificados com microchips, castrados e vacinados. Destes, 13 foram adotados. "Após serem castrados e receberem tratamento, eles se tornam mais atraentes para a adoção, o que é ótimo", disse Evaristo.


Saída


Local name (Daily human traffic)
BS 1 Bairro Alto (18.834)
BS 2 Barreirinha (28.425)
BS 3 Campo Comprido (46.598)
BS 4 Capão Raso (121.928)
BS 5 Fazendinha (55.299)
BS 6 Pinheirinho (130.310)
BS 7 Portão (67.348)
BS 8 Santa Felicidade (37.218)
BS 9 Sítio Cercado (57.330)
PP 1 Atuba (Not controlled)
PP 2 Peladeiro (Not controlled)
BS 10 Centenário (26.486)
BS 11 Vila Oficinas (18.060)
BS 12 Hauer (68.229)
BS 13 Cajuá (16.040)
BS 14 Boa Vista (25.622)
BS 15 Boqueirão (76.616)
BS 16 Cabral (85.536)
BS 17 Campina do Siqueira (48.819)
BS 18 Capão da Imbuia (39.369)
BS 19 Camilo (23.444)
BS 20 Santa Cândida (39.540)
BS 21 CIC (39.912)
BS 22 SITES (Not controlled)
BS 2
BS 20
PP 1
BS 8
BS 16
BS 14
BS 1
BS 22
BS 17
BS 3
BS 18
BS 11
BS 10
BS 13
BS 5
BS 7
BS 12
PP 2
BS 4
BS 19
BS 21
BS 6
BS 15
BS 9
BS/PP without neighborhood dogs
BS/PP with neighborhood dogs
City neighborhoods
Street layout
N
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 km
SRC SAD69/UTM zone 22S
Source: IPPUC 2015


BARREIRINHA
PARQUE ATUBA
SANTA FELICIDADE
BAIRRO ALTO
CAMPO COMPRIDO
PARQUE IGUAÇU/ PELADEIRO
VILA OFICINAS
FAZENDINHA
PORTÃO
CENTENÁRIO
HAUER
CAPÃO RASO
PINHEIRINHO
SITIO CERCADO
CÃES COMUNITÁRIOS PRESENTES
CÃES COMUNITÁRIOS ADOTADOS
CÃES COMUNITÁRIOS AUSENTES DESAPARECIDO / ÓBITO
TERMINAIS DE ÔNIBUS
UNIDADES DE CONSERVAÇÃO
ESCALA 1:40.000
SMMA - MAGR - GEOPROCESSAMENTO
N

Open Veterinary Journal, (2017), Vol. 7(1): 50-56
ISSN: 2226-4485 (Print)
ISSN: 2218-6050 (Online)

Short Communication
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/ovj.v7i1.7

Submitted: 11/09/2016 Accepted: 13/02/2017 Published: 27/02/2017

Survey of spatial distribution of vector-borne disease in neighborhood dogs in southern Brazil

Caroline Constantino[1], Edson Ferraz Evaristo de Paula[2], Ana Pérola Drulla Brandão[3], Fernando Ferreira[3], Rafael Felipe da Costa Vieira[1] and Alexander Welker Biondo[1,2*]

[1]Department of Veterinary Medicine, Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba, PR, 80035-050, Brazil
[2]Animal Protection Section, City Secretary of Environment, Curitiba, PR, 80020-290, Brazil
3Department of Preventive Veterinary Medicine, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, 05508-270, Brazil

Abstract

Neighborhood dogs may act as reservoirs and disseminators of vector-borne diseases in urban areas. Accordingly, the aim of this study was to ascertain the health status and the vector-borne pathogens infecting dogs living in public areas with high levels of human movement in the city of Curitiba, southern Brazil. Blood samples from 21 neighborhood dogs that were found in nine of 22 bus stations and two public parks were subjected to a complete blood cell (CBC) count, serum biochemical profiling, a commercial rapid ELISA test and a commercial real-time PCR panel of vector-borne diseases. The CBC count and serum biochemical profiling were within the normal range for dogs and only 1/21 (4.7%) of the dogs was seroreactive for *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu stricto. The commercial real-time PCR panel showed that 7/21 (33.3%) of the dogs had *Mycoplasma haemocanis* infection, 9/21 (42.8%) had '*Candidatus* Mycoplasma haematoparvum' and 4/21 (19.0%) had both. No statistical association between infected by the agents found here and abnormalities in physical examinations, laboratory tests or ectoparasite presence was found ($p > 0.05$). In conclusion, neighborhood dogs showed low prevalence of vector-borne diseases and satisfactory wellbeing, and dogs can be used as sentinels for disease exposure.

Keywords: *Borrelia burgdorferi*, Community dogs, Hemoplasmas, Sentinel animals, Tick-borne diseases.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Serosurvey for *Leishmania* spp., *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Trypanosoma cruzi* and *Neospora caninum* in neighborhood dogs in Curitiba-Paraná, Brazil

Inquérito sorológico para *Leishmania* spp., *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Trypanosoma cruzi* e *Neospora caninum* em cães comunitários em Curitiba-Paraná, Brasil

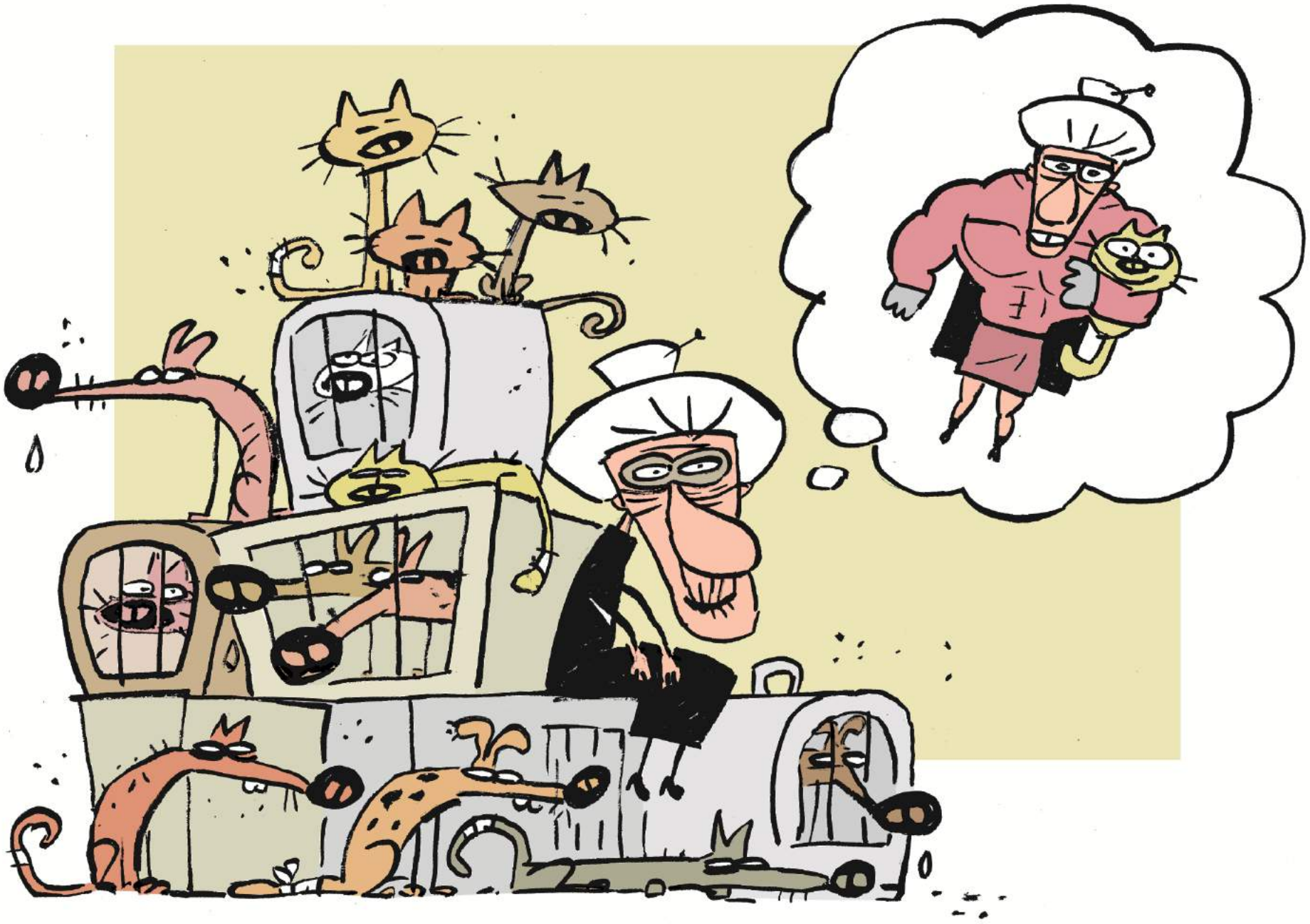
Caroline Constantino[1]; Maysa Pellizzaro[1]; Edson Ferraz Evaristo de Paula[2]; Thállitha Samih Wischral Jayme Vieira[1]; Ana Pérola Drulla Brandão[3]; Fernando Ferreira[3]; Rafael Felipe da Costa Vieira[1]; Helio Langoni[4]; Alexander Welker Biondo[1]*

Resumo

Cães comunitários podem atuar como reservatórios para algumas zoonoses causadas por protozoários, principalmente em áreas urbanas, constituindo potencial ameaça à saúde pública. Portanto, o objetivo do presente estudo foi avaliar a exposição de cães comunitários a quatro protozoários em áreas públicas com alta circulação de pessoas, em Curitiba, Sul do Brasil. Amostras de sangue de 26 cães comunitários foram testadas pela reação de imunofluorescência indireta (RIFI) para *Leishmania* spp., *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Trypanosoma cruzi* e *Neospora caninum*, e um questionário foi respondido pelo respectivo mantenedor. Um total de 8/26 (30,7%) foram sororreagentes para *T. gondii*, 3/26 (11,5%) para *N. caninum* e 2/26 (7,7%) para ambos. Todas as amostras foram soronegativas para *T. cruzi* e *Leishmania* spp. Não houve associação entre sororreatividade para os patógenos pesquisados e o tráfego diário de pessoas e outras variáveis epidemiológicas analisadas ($p > 0.05$). Conclui-se a baixa soroprevalência para *T. gondii* e *T. cruzi* indica baixo risco ambiental e alimentar para a infecção dos animais, e a soronegatividade para *Leishmania* spp. e *T. cruzi* pode refletir a ausência desses patógenos em áreas urbanas de Curitiba. Além disso, os cães comunitários podem atuar como sentinelas ambientais quanto à presença de protozoários e seus vetores.

Palavras-chave: Cães comunitários, área urbana, animais sentinela, toxoplasmose, neosporose, RIFI.

Perfil dos Acumuladores de Animais em Curitiba



Perfil dos Acumuladores de Animais em Curitiba

CSP CADERNOS DE SAÚDE PÚBLICA
REPORTS IN PUBLIC HEALTH

ARTIGO
ARTICLE

Frequency and spatial distribution of animal and object hoarder behavior in Curitiba, Paraná State, Brazil

Frequência e distribuição espacial do acúmulo compulsivo de animais e objetos em Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil

Frecuencia y distribución espacial del acúmulo compulsivo de animales y objetos en Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil

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Camila Marinelli Martins [2]
Marília de Fátima Ceccon-Valente [3]
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Abstract

This study aimed to establish the frequency and spatial distribution of animal and object hoarding in Curitiba (Paraná State), the eighth most populous city in Brazil. All hoarding complaints received by the City Secretaries of Health, Environment and Social Assistance between September 2013 and April 2015 were collected (n = 226) and suspicious cases were individually investigated. A total of 113/226 (50%) of complaints were confirmed as hoarding cases, representing an overall ratio of 6.45 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in Curitiba, of which 48/113 (42.5%) involved object hoarders, 41/113 (36.3%) animal hoarders and 24/113 (21.2%) both animal and object hoarders. A correlation of total identified cases with neighborhood population density and all population stratums analyzed (total, gender, age) was significantly positive ($p < 0.01$), and with neighborhood mean monthly income ($r = -0.2$; $p = 0.03$) significantly negative. A spatial cluster of cases was found in the north of the city (OR = 8.57; $p < 0.01$). Hoarding cases were relatively frequent in Curitiba and were associated with population distribution patterns and inversely related to neighborhood income.

Hoarding Disorder; Obsessive Hoarding; Pets

Perfil dos Acumuladores de Animais em Curitiba

Figure 1

Map distribution of 113 identified hoarding cases in Curitiba, Paraná State, Brazil, from September 2013 to April 2015 showing urbanization and spatial cluster and mean monthly income per neighborhood.

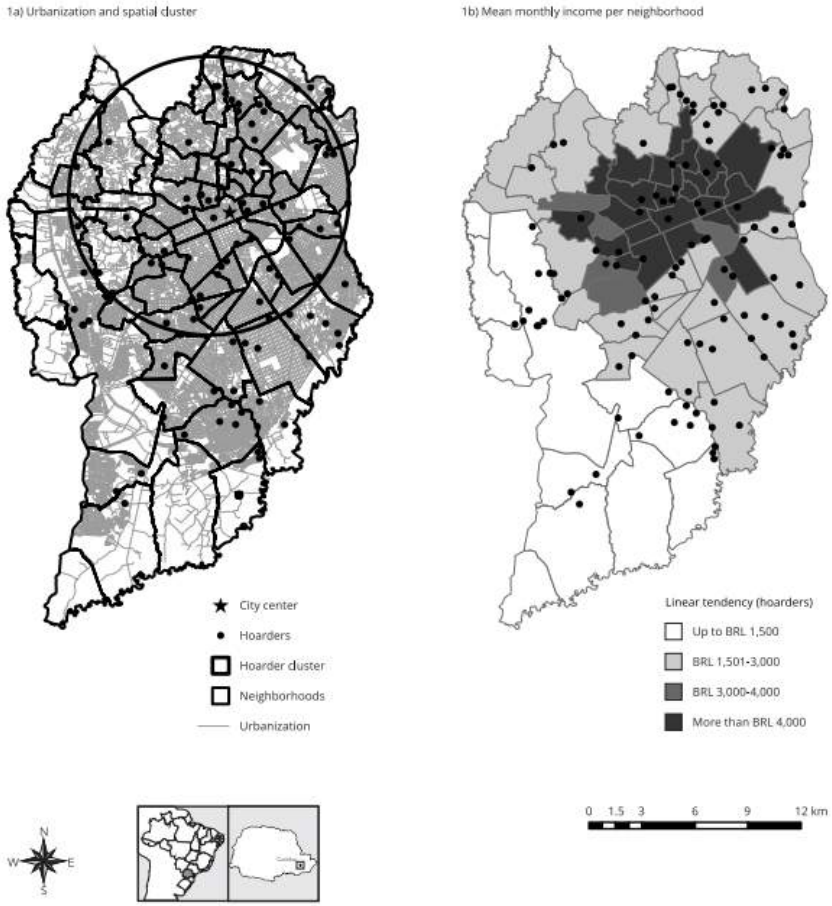
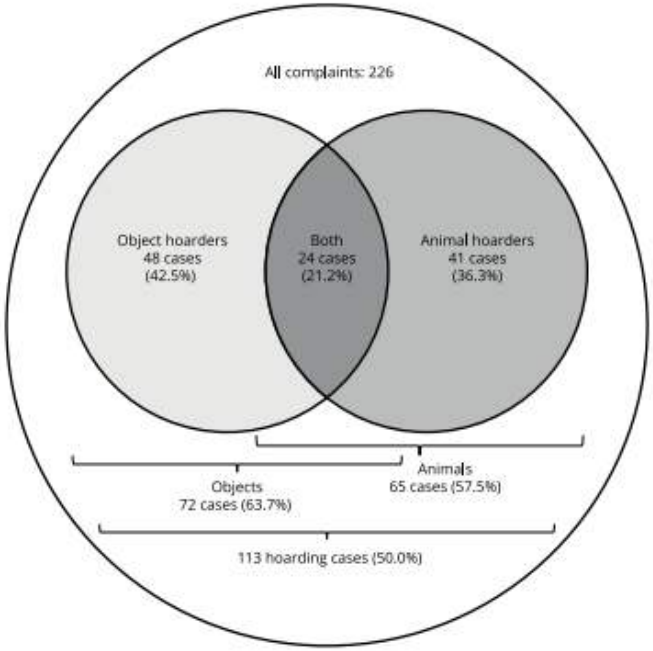
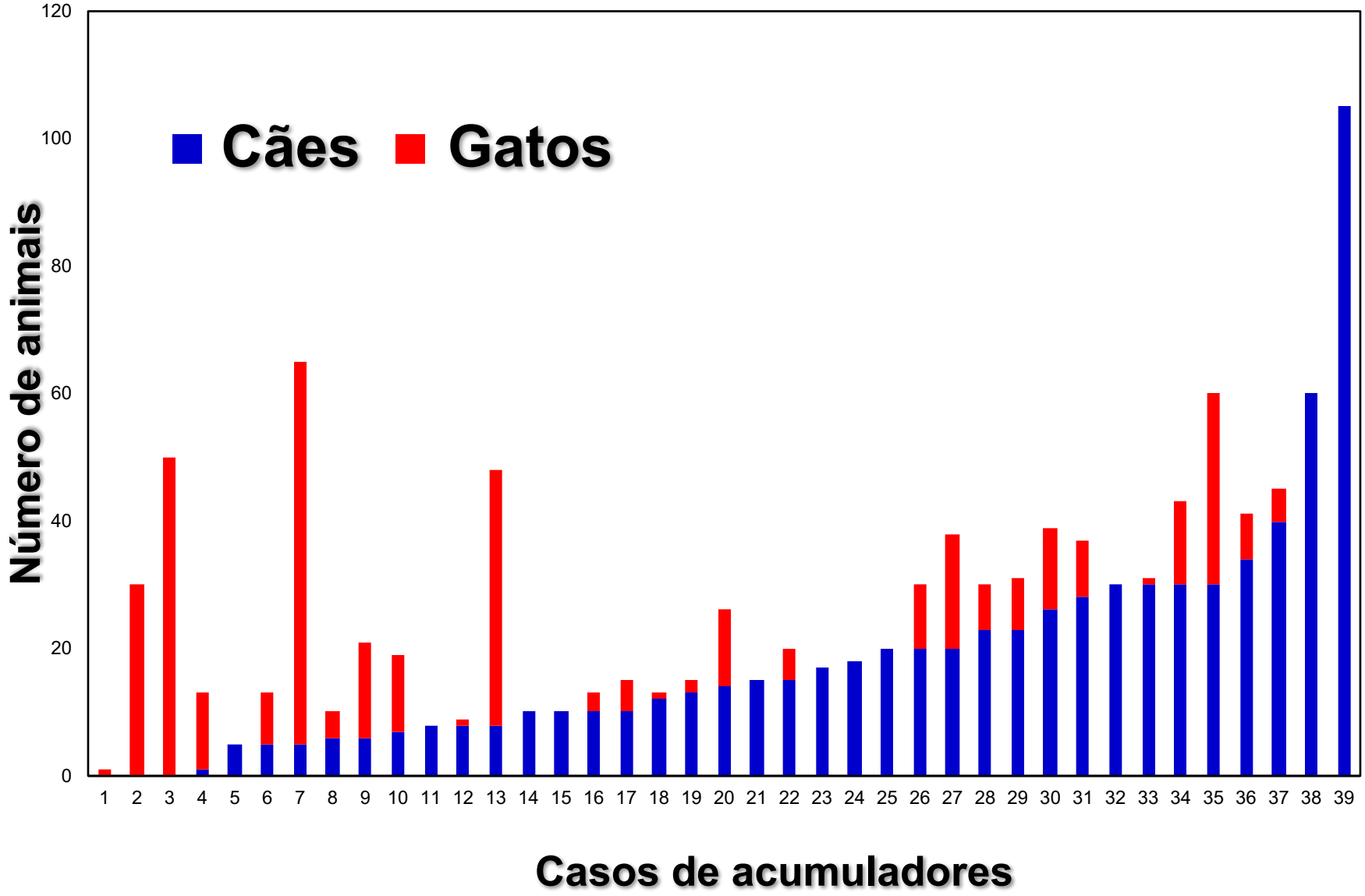


Figure 2

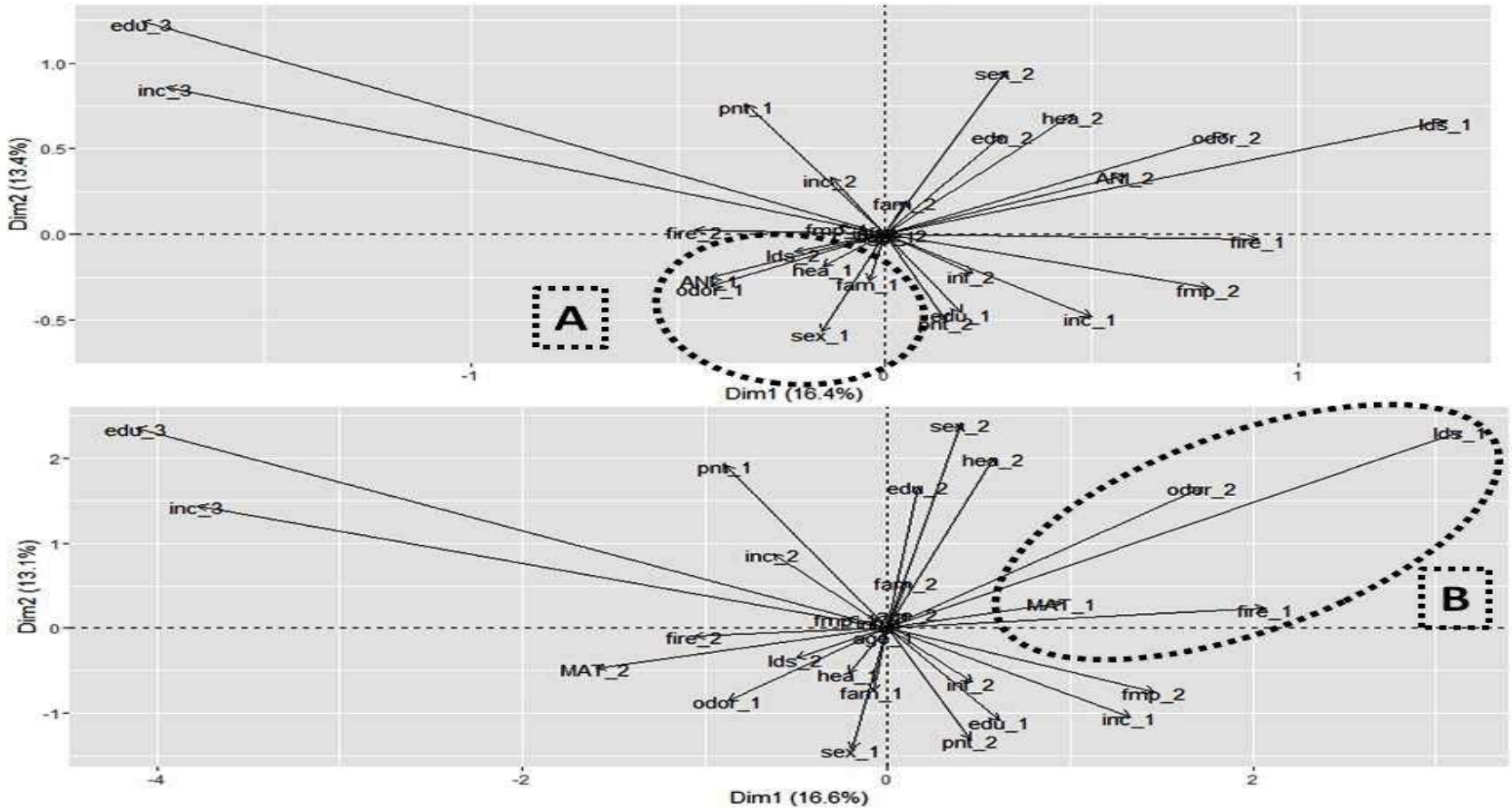
Schematic diagram of investigated complaints and identified hoarding cases in Curitiba, Paraná State, Brazil, from September 2013 to April 2015.



Perfil dos Acumuladores de Animais em Curitiba



Perfil dos Acumuladores de Animais em Curitiba

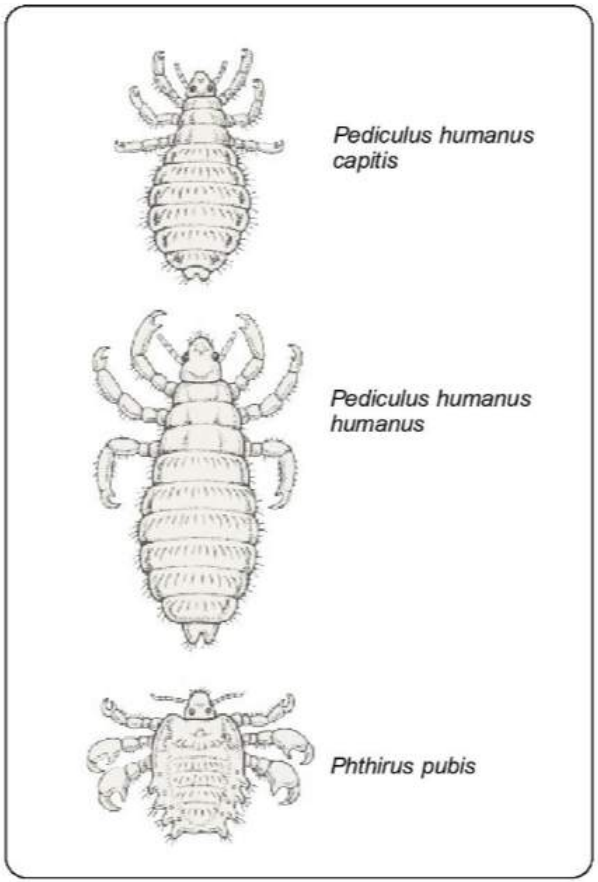


Em resumo, acumuladores no Brasil podem ser caracterizados como em sua maioria ($p<0.05$) mulheres, idosas, com problemas de saúde, com baixa renda, nível educacional básico e vivendo sozinhas sob a proliferação de vetores e odor desagradável.

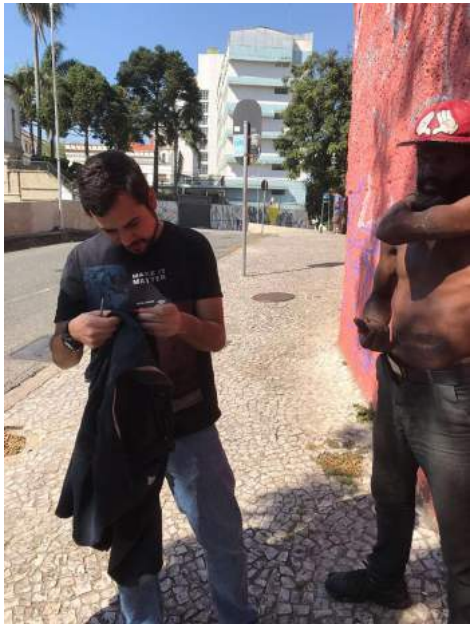
Perfil dos Moradores de Rua em Curitiba

Perfil dos Moradores de Rua em Curitiba

Vulnerabilidade dos moradores das ruas



- *Pediculus humanus capitis* (piolho-da-cabeça)
- *Pediculus humanus humanus* (piolho-do-corpo)
- *Phthirus pubis* (piolho-do-púbis)

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REVISTA DO INSTITUTO DE MEDICINA TROPICAL DE SÃO PAULO

JOURNAL OF THE SÃO PAULO INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

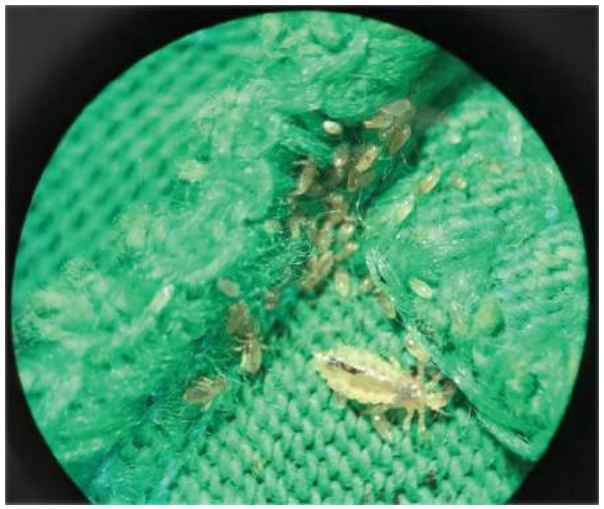
LETTER TO THE EDITOR

http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S1678-9946201860009

Preliminary report of body lice infesting homeless people in Brazil

Dear Editor

The *Pediculus humanus humanus* (body louse or Brazilian "muquirana") has been causing infestations in vulnerable human populations with poor hygiene habits such as homeless, inmates and refugees[1]. *P. h. humanus* is the only of three lice species related to potentially lethal infectious diseases, recognized as a competent vector of *Rickettsia prowazekii, Bartonella quintana* and *Borrelia recurrentis*[2]. Recent data from *Marseille*, France (43°17'47"N 5°22'12"E) and *Bogotá*, Colombia (4°42'40"N 74°4'20"W) have described a decrease over time in overall body lice prevalence and have identified independent risk factors (older age, length of stay in France for migrants, frequent consumption of alcohol and tobacco smoking) for infestation among French homeless people[3], alongside with 11.7% body lice prevalence in Colombian homeless[4]. Despite a Mediterranean climate in *Marseille* (14.5 °C) and a subtropical highland climate in *Bogotá* (12 °C), both cities provide similar mild average temperatures that favor body lice interaction with homeless people.



- Anti-*T. gondii* em moradores de rua: 42/120 (35.0%)
- Anti-*T. gondii* em acumuladores: 7/19 (36.84%)
  - Anti-*T. gondii* em
    - 110/339 (32.4%) em São Paulo[1],
    - 552/1532 (36.0%) em Minas Gerais[2],
    - 183/344 (53.2%) no Rio Grande do Sul[3],
    - 131/231 (56.7%) no Amazonas[4],
    - 618/970 (63.7%) em São Paulo[5],
    - 225/342 (65.8%) no Acre[6],
    - 1020/1540 (66.2%) no Rio Grande do Norte[7]
    - 113/116 (97.4%) no Mato Grosso[8]
    - No Paraná
      - 248/597 (41.54%) em Londrina[9],
      - 526/715 (73.57%) em Ivaiporã[10]
      - 50/80 (62.5%) em Curitiba[11].

Acumuladores

Moradores de Rua


Perguntas ?

Agradecimentos

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