

ADVANCES IN
PARASITOLOGY
Control of Human
Parasitic Diseases



61

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[eBooks] Control Of Human Parasitic Diseases (Volume 61) (Advances In Parasitology, Volume 61)

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Control of Human Parasitic Diseases- 2007-03-23 Control of parasitic infections of humans has progressed rapidly over the last three decades. Such advances have resulted from focal disease control efforts based on historically effective interventions to new approaches to control following intensive research and pilot programs. Control of Human Parasitic Diseases focuses on the present state of control of the significant human parasitic infectious diseases. Includes the impact of recent research findings on control strategy Discusses the health policy implications of these findings and the importance of evaluation and monitoring Highlights the lessons learned and the interactions between control programs and health systems

Control of Human Parasitic Diseases- 2006-06-15 Control of parasitic infections of humans has progressed rapidly over the last three decades. Such advances have resulted from focal disease control efforts based on historically effective interventions to new approaches to control following intensive research and pilot programs. Control of Human Parasitic Diseases focuses on the present state of control of the significant human parasitic infectious diseases. Includes the impact of recent research findings on control strategy Discusses the health policy implications of these findings and the importance of evaluation and monitoring Highlights the lessons learned and the interactions between control programs and health systems Foreword by Jeffrey D. Sachs

Control of Human Parasitic Diseases- 2007-04-06 Control of parasitic infections of humans has progressed rapidly over the last three decades. Such advances have resulted from focal disease control efforts based on historically effective interventions to new approaches to control following intensive research and pilot programs. Control of Human Parasitic Diseases focuses on the present state of control of the significant human parasitic infectious diseases. Includes the impact of recent research findings on control strategy Discusses the health policy implications of these findings and the importance of evaluation and monitoring Highlights the lessons learned and the interactions between control programs and health systems

Natural Remedies in the Fight Against Parasites-Hanem Khater 2017-07-12 This book emphasizes past and current research efforts about principles of natural control of major parasites affecting humans, animals, and crops. Each chapter is a complete and integrated subject that presents a problem and confers on the safe alternatives to chemicals. This book discusses and updates information about three major topics of natural remedies. The first topic is represented in a chapter outlining important information on biological control of parasites, the second topic is represented in three chapters dealing with botanicals as promising antiparasitic agents, and the last four chapters deal with miscellaneous control strategies against parasites. This easily readable book is designed precisely for students as well as professors linked with the field of parasitic control. We enhanced words with breathing areas in the form of graphical abstracts, figures, photographs, and tables.

Human Parasites-Heinz Mehlhorn 2016-08-17 This textbook provides an up-to-date overview of the most important parasites in humans and their potential vectors. For each parasite, the book offers a concise summary including its distribution, epidemiology, life cycle, morphology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prophylaxis and therapeutic measures. Numerous tables, diagrams and over 200 colorful illustrations highlight the main aspects of parasitic infestations and present suitable control measures. 60 questions help to test readers' theoretical knowledge of the field. In short, the book is highly recommended for anyone looking to delve into the field of human parasitology. It is intended for students of biology and human medicine, medical doctors, pharmacists and laboratory staff alike. Furthermore, persons who plan to visit or live longer in endemic regions will find essential information on necessary preventive and control measurements.

Radiology of Parasitic Diseases-Hongjun LI 2016-11-26 This book primarily summarizes the imaging characteristics and theory of parasitic disease, offering a clinical guide and practical approach to understanding, preventing and diagnosing parasitic disease. Through imaging diagnosis and cross-research of imaging with autopsy and pathology, it highlights the chief characteristics and evolution of imaging, which provides primary scientific data for the understanding and research of parasitic disease. Divided into 9 chapters, this volume is fully illustrated with DR, CT and MRI images of different kinds of parasitic diseases, providing a valuable resource for radiologists in this field.

Human Ecology and Infectious Diseases-Neil A. Croll 2013-09-03 Human Ecology and Infectious Diseases investigates the interrelationships among human behavior, ecology, and infectious diseases, with emphasis on parasitic and zoonotic diseases. The cultural, behavioral, anthropological, and social factors in the transmission of infectious diseases are discussed, along with methods used to make human ecology a more quantitative predictive science in the global challenge of such diseases. Behavioral patterns that place humans at risk to infections and the nature of risk factors are also analyzed. Comprised of 13 chapters, this book begins with an overview of some of the research into those aspects of human behavior that determine risk of helminth infection. The discussion then turns to studies on hookworm and includes an analysis of human behavior and religions that affect transmission of the parasitoses. Human behavior and transmission of zoonotic diseases in North America and Malaysia are documented as are the habits, customs, and superstitions associated with the epidemic of intestinal capillariasis that occurred in the Philippines. Filarial diseases in Southeast Asia are also reviewed, along with the changing patterns of parasitic infections and the cooperation of government and the private sector to lower infection rates in Japan. Cases from Nigeria and Brazil are considered as well. The volume concludes with an assessment of the importance of behavioral and socialcultural factors in determining regional and national patterns in disease incidence and transmission. This monograph should be valuable to students of tropical diseases and public health and to physicians, epidemiologists, anthropologists, veterinarians, and parasitologists.

Canine Parasites and Parasitic Diseases-Seppo Saari 2018-11-07 Canine Parasites and Parasitic Diseases offers a concise summary, including the distribution, epidemiology, lifecycle, morphology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prophylaxis and therapeutic measures on the most important parasites affecting dogs. The book includes their classification, structure, lifecycles, occurrence, and the diagnosis and treatment of infestations. Chapters are presented in a consistent and logical format with extensive use of tables, photographs and line drawings that help veterinarians and students quickly find answers to questions. The book informs on 100 different species of parasite related to the canine world and is is aimed not only at veterinary practitioners but also in dog enthusiasts, pharmacies and laboratories. Fully illustrated with high-quality figures and illustrations Provides insights on the risk factors and prevention of parasite infections in dogs and gives guidelines for anthelmintic treatment Serves professionals, students, parasitologists and veterinary scientists Present an easy-to-use handbook on the identification of canine parasites and the diseases associated with parasitic infection

Schistosomiasis Control in China-Zhongdao Wu 2020-01-10 This book covers all details for a successful control and elimination strategy against propagation of deadly liver and intestinal flukes of the genus Schistosoma in China. Cancer due to schistosomiasis is still common in subtropical countries and affords hundred thousands of human and animal deaths per year. Expert authors play close attention to the biology and morphologic aspects of Schistosoma species as well as the

history and status quo of schistosomiasis epidemiology. In a unique way, the present work illustrates the need to involve strategic measurements, and to control both adult worms and larval parasite stages. With a special focus on Jiangxi Province, the authors present an effective management plan, ranging from intermediate host snail control to diagnostic tools, medical aid, as well as public health education. This approach from China can be used as blueprint in other countries hit by the same worm infections. The contents of this book will thus be meaningful for academics and practitioners in the fields of parasitology, public health, as well as human and veterinary medicine.

Ascaris: The Neglected Parasite-Celia Holland 2013-05-09 This book tackles a number of different perspectives concerning the parasitic helminth Ascaris, both in animals and in humans and the disease known as ascariasis. It seeks to identify interesting, exciting and novel aspects, which will interest readers from a broad range of disciplines. Over a quarter of the world's population are infected with the human roundworm, and the equivalent in pigs is equally ubiquitous. Both contribute to insidious and chronic nutritional morbidity, and this has been quantified, in humans, as disability adjusted life years approximating 10.5 million. Ascaris larvae develop in host parenteral tissues, and the resultant pathology has been condemnation. Ascariasis, despite its staggering global prevalence and the sheer numbers of people it infects, remains a classic neglected disease. However, renewed interest in the consequences of early infection with worms from the perspective of immune modulation, co-infections and the development of allergy further enhances the relevance of these parasites. Brings together a wide range of topics and approaches and recent, comprehensive and progressive research concerning the neglected parasite Ascaris Provides a blueprint of how a single parasite entity can stimulate interest in basic biology, clinical science, veterinary science, public health and epidemiology Presents a wealth of new insights given that a book on this parasite has not been published for over 20 years 16 chapters from a range of top authors from around the world

Human Helminthiasis-Luis Rodrigo 2017-02-15 Human helminthiasis, known as worm infections, is any macroparasitic disease affecting humans, in which a part of the body is invaded by a lot of worms, known as helminths. They are broadly classified into flukes, tapeworms, and roundworms. Soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis are the most important, being included into the neglected tropical diseases. Helminthiasis has been found to result in poor birth outcome, less cognitive development, lower school and work performance, lower socioeconomic development, and poverty. Soil-transmitted helminthiasis are responsible for parasitic infections in as much as a quarter of the human population worldwide. This group of infective diseases has been targeted under the joint action of the world's leading pharmaceutical companies and local governments, trying to achieve their eradication.

Prevention and Control of Intestinal Parasitic Infections-WHO Expert Committee on Prevention and Control of Intestinal Parasitic Infections 1987

Advances in Common Eye Infections-Shimon Rumelt 2016-12-07 This book is a new addition for a broad-spectrum library in ophthalmology and other specialties in medicine of "InTech." It addresses ocular infections. These infections may result in blindness if not correctly diagnosed and promptly treated. Therefore, it is essential to be fully aware and knowledgeable about the manifestations of these diseases, and this book covers some of the different aspects of them. The chapters were written by experts from around the globe and these reflect the importance of the subject. The book is aimed for ophthalmologists, residents in ophthalmology and infectious diseases, general practitioners, and researchers in hope to advance the knowledge for the benefit of the world habitants wherever they are.

Regional Conference on Science, Technology and Social Sciences (RCSTSS 2016)-Nor Azidah Yacob 2018-05-26 This book gathers selected theoretical and applied science papers presented at the 2016 Regional Conference of Sciences, Technology and Social Sciences (RCSTSS 2016), organized biannually by the Universiti Teknologi MARA Pahang, Malaysia. Addressing a broad range of topics, including architecture, computer science, engineering, environmental and management, furniture, forestry, health and medicine, material science, mathematics, plantation and agrotechnology, sports science and statistics, the book serves as an essential platform for disseminating research findings, and inspires positive innovations in the region's development. The carefully reviewed papers in this volume present work by researchers of local, regional and global prominence. Taken together, they offer a valuable reference guide and point of departure for all academics and students who want to pursue further research in their respective fields.

Controlling Disease Due to Helminth Infections-Montresor A. 2003 Helminth infections are caused by parasitic worms (including tapeworms and roundworms). These diseases are associated with poverty, and in school-age populations in developing countries, intestinal helminth infections rank first among the causes of all communicable and noncommunicable diseases. This book is based on papers presented at an OECD conference, held in Bali, Indonesia in February 2000, which sought to review activities for the control of diseases due to soil-transmitted helminth infections in Indonesia and neighbouring countries.

Handbook of Drugs for Tropical Parasitic Infections-Urban Hellgren 2003-05-20 Parasitic infections such as malaria, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis and onchocerciasis are the scourge of the tropical countries. Many of the drugs used for the treatment of tropical parasitic infections were introduced more than 30 years ago. Most of these drugs are toxic and have complicated dosage regimens, but, because of the low economic incentive, pharmaceutical companies have shown little interest in developing new drugs to control diseases prevalent in developing countries.; However, there has been notable progress in research into parasitic diseases and a number of important drugs have been introduced for some diseases since the 1970s. Moreover, recent data on the pharmacokinetics and field evaluations of these drugs have revealed that their effectiveness can be improved and their safety increased.; This handbook is designed to provide information about the pharmacological properties and therapeutic uses of the major drugs currently employed to combat the human parasitic infections encountered in the tropics. Each of the 38 drugs covered in the book are presented under the following headings: chemical structure, physical properties, pharmacology and mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, clinical trials, pregnancy and lactation, side effects, contraindications and precautions, dosage, preparations, and references.

National Institute of Parasitic Diseases, China- 2020-06-18 National Institute of Parasitic Diseases, China: 70 Years and Beyond, Volume 110 covers the major achievements gained in the research and control of parasitic diseases in China, e.g. schistosomiasis, malaria, lymphatic filariasis, echinococcosis, visceral leishmaniasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, foodborne clonorchiasis, angiostrongyliasis, taeniasis and cysticercosis, etc. The book introduces approaches that can be developed with big data analytic tools, how to use surveillance-response systems at national and regional levels, and tactics to promote the national parasitic resources center to support various research and control activities. Finally, a chapter on the roadmap for parasitic diseases control in China from 2020 to 2030 is presented. Informs and updates on the controlled progress of parasitic diseases in China, with a focus on strategies, combating measures, surveillance-response systems, and multi-sectoral cooperation Introduces advances in research achievements in the development of diagnostics, drugs, insecticides and surveillance tools Features reviews of more traditional parasitic diseases that help to shape current thinking and applications of modern tools in research and control of diseases

Atlas of Human Parasitology-Lawrence R. Ash 1990

CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC 2017-04-17 THE ESSENTIAL WORK IN TRAVEL MEDICINE -- NOW COMPLETELY UPDATED FOR 2018 As unprecedented numbers of travelers cross international borders each day, the need for up-to-date, practical information about the health challenges posed by travel has never been greater. For both international travelers and the health professionals who care for them, the CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel is the definitive guide to staying safe and healthy anywhere in the world. The fully revised and updated 2018 edition codifies the U.S. government's most current health guidelines and information for international travelers, including pretravel vaccine recommendations, destination-specific health advice, and easy-to-reference maps, tables, and charts. The 2018 Yellow Book also addresses the needs of specific types of travelers, with dedicated sections on: · Precautions for pregnant travelers, immunocompromised travelers, and travelers with disabilities · Special considerations for newly arrived adoptees, immigrants, and refugees · Practical tips for last-minute or resource-limited travelers · Advice for air crews, humanitarian workers, missionaries, and others who provide care and support overseas Authored by a team of the world's most esteemed travel medicine experts, the Yellow Book is an essential resource for travelers -- and the clinicians overseeing their care -- at home and abroad.

Important Helminth Infections in Southeast Asia- 2010-09-15 This thematic volume provides authoritative, up-to-date reviews pertaining to the epidemiology, public health significance and shifts therein, control (current activities, successes, setbacks), persisting challenges (e.g. sanitation, universal coverage of health services, health-related behavior) of the key parasitic diseases in Southeast Asia. The book also discusses the new tools and approaches for enhanced discovery and control of helminthic diseases. Informs and updates on all the latest developments in the field Contributions from leading authorities and industry experts

Diagnostic Medical Parasitology-Lynne Shore Garcia 2020-08-06 Diagnostic Medical Parasitology covers all aspects of human medical parasitology and provides detailed, comprehensive, relevant diagnostic methods in one volume. The new edition incorporates newly recognized parasites, discusses new and improved diagnostic methods, and covers relevant regulatory requirements and has expanded sections detailing artifact material and histological diagnosis, supplemented with color images throughout the text.

Parasitic Diseases in Water Resources Development-J. M. Hunter 1993 Issues a call for action to correct the gross neglect of the health consequences of water impoundment and irrigation projects. Arguments and proposed lines of action respond to the documented magnitude of human misery and incapacity that follow when water development projects make no provision for disease control. Concentrating on parasitic diseases as the most dramatic and reliable indicators of adverse effects on health, the book aims to persuade the financiers, planners, and managers of these projects to make health concerns a central part of the development dialogue. To this end the book draws upon a large body of evidence to demonstrate both the magnitude of project-related health risks and the feasibility of their prevention and control. Citing the traditionally passive role of the health sector as a contributing factor, the book also aims to encourage health authorities to enter the project cycle with a more insistent voice. Throughout the book, emphasis is placed on recent knowledge about parasitic diseases that underscores the feasibility of formulating policies where the goal of economic progress is compatible with the protection and promotion of health.

Helminth Zoonoses-S. Geerts 2012-12-06 In spite of the availability of modern broad-spectrum anthelmintic drugs, the prevention and control of helminth zoonoses remain a challenge to human and veterinary parasitologists and to physicians and veterina rians working on the field. Although the life cycles of most helminths of zoonotic importance are well known, there are still major gaps in our knowledge especially in the fields of epidemiology, diagnosis and treat ment The International Colloquium on Helminth Zoonoses held at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, 11-12 December 1986, laid emphasis on more recent advances made in the control and epidemiology of these zoonotic diseases. The disease complexes echinococcosis/hydatidosis, taeniasis/cysticercosis and the larva migrans-syndrome were dealt with in considerable detail. In the first chapter the phenomenon of strain variation in Echinococcus spp. is examined in the light of newer findings. The progress made in recent years towards a more specific diagnosis and drug targeting in hydatidosis is reported. In the second chapter recent advances in immunisation and treatment of cysticercosis are dealt with. The possibili ty of the existence of strain differences in Taenia saginata is also dis cussed. The third chapter is devoted to trematode zoonoses with particular reference to the situation in South-east Asia, Senegal (schistosomiasis) and Liberia (paragonimiasis). In the last chapter the larva migrans syndrome is treated in detail with special attention to its etiology and and diagnosis. Reports on lesser known nematode zoonoses like mammomono gamosis and oesophagostomiasis are included.

Parasite Infections: From Experimental Models to Natural Systems-Toni Aebischer 2018-07-06 Eukaryotic parasites (including parasitic protozoans, worms and arthropods) are more complex and heterogeneous organisms than pathogenic bacteria and viruses. This notion implies different evolutionary strategies of host exploitation. Typically, parasites establish long-term infections and induce relatively little mortality, as they often limit pathological changes by modulating host cells and downregulating adverse immune responses. Their pattern of distribution tends to be endemic rather than epidemic. Despite these seemingly benign traits, parasites usually cause substantial chronic morbidity, thus constituting an enormous socioeconomic burden in humans, particularly in resource poor countries, and in livestock worldwide. Parasite-induced fitness costs are an evolutionary force that can shape populations and contribute to species diversity. Therefore, a thorough understanding of parasites and parasitic diseases requires detailed knowledge of the respective biochemical, molecular and immunological aspects as well as of population genetics, epidemiology and ecology. This Research Topic (RT) bridges disciplines to connect molecular, immunological and wildlife aspects of parasitic infections. The RT puts emphases on four groups of parasites: Plasmodium, Toxoplasma, Giardia and intestinal helminths. Co-infections are also covered by the RT as they represent the most common form of parasite infections in wildlife and domestic animal populations. Within the four types of parasites the following topics are addressed: (1) Experimental models: hypothesis testing, translation and limits. (2) Critical appraisal of experimental models. (3) Natural systems: Technological advances for investigations in natural parasite-host systems and studies in natural systems. (4) The urgent need for better models and methods in natural parasite systems. Hence, the RT covers and illustrate by the means of four main parasitic infections the parasite-host system at the molecular, cellular and organismic level.

Transmissible Diseases and Blood Transfusion-Cees Smit Sibinga 2002-09-30 This book is the only published literature that comprehensively discusses all aspects of transfusion of transmissible diseases, the facts and the fiction. It is of paramount importance to all involved in the vein to vein chain of transfusion medicine. Transmissible Diseases and Blood Transfusion is an important reference for all hematologists and researchers involved in transfusion medicine.

Infectious Diseases of Humans-Roy M. Anderson 1992-08-27 Combines mathematical models with extensive use of epidemiological and other data to achieve a better understanding of the overall dynamics of populations of pathogens or parasites and their human hosts, thus providing an analytic framework for evaluating public health strategies.

Foodborne Parasites-Ynes R. Ortega 2006-11-22 This book examines the two major parasite groups that are transmitted via water or foods: the single-celled protozoa, and the helminths: cestodes (tapeworms), nematodes (round worms), and trematodes (flukes). Each chapter covers the biology, mechanisms of pathogenesis, epidemiology, treatment, and inactivation of these parasites. This important new text offers a better understanding of the biology and control of parasitic infections necessary to reduce or eliminate future outbreaks in the U.S. and elsewhere.

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

Human Parasitic Diseases Sourcebook-Stephen A. Berger 2006 The Human Parasitic Diseases Sourcebook provides practical information on diagnosis and treatment of over 100 parasitic diseases, some never collected together into a single source. This is the first practical guide on parasitology for clinicians, health workers, and students. This clinically oriented text provides tools to aid in diagnosing and treating parasitic diseases. As regional parasites rapidly globalize, sharpened knowledge and skills in this field are essential. This book covers well-known parasitic diseases such as malaria and pinworm, but also covers new, emerging parasitic diseases. This text is ideal for physicians and public health workers worldwide as well as students in health professions.

Human Schistosomiasis-Peter Jordan 1993 Human schistosomes (blood flukes) are diagnostic trematodes that spend the adult part of their life cycle in humans and a further part in aquatic snails. Despite advances in chemotherapy, schistosomiasis is still a significant infection in the populations of numerous countries in the tropics. This book replaces a previous volume - Schistosomiasis: Epidemiology, Treatment and Control (Heinemann, 1982) - by Jordan and Webbe. All chapters have been rewritten by internationally renowned workers. Ultrasound (which is expected to aid identification of early disease in the field and increase our understanding of its evolution) is discussed in a new chapter. Other chapters, each with an extensive bibliography, review the parasites and their snail intermediate hosts, epidemiology, clinical manifestations and pathology, diagnosis, immunology, drugs, and patient management and control. Limitations of the role of chemotherapy in morbidity control are discussed and the need for flexibility in control interventions in varied epidemiologica situations is stressed. This comprehensive volume is aimed at public health workers, physicians, as well as students and teachers of many disciplines. It also provides a reference book for health planners, social anthropologists, health educators, water and sanitary engineers and others engaged in improving health in the tropics. Physicians in temperate contries will also find it useful, as schistosomiasis, often acute, is being diagnosed more frequently in those returning from vacations in endemic areas.

Epidemiology, Diagnosis and Control of Helminth Parasites of Swine-Allan Roepstorff 1998

Diagnostic Parasitology-Lynne Shore Garcia 1979

Advances in Parasitology-David Molyneux 2006

Control and Surveillance of Human African Trypanosomiasis-World Health Organization 2013 This report provides information about new diagnostic approaches, new therapeutic regimens and better understanding of the distribution of the disease with high-quality mapping. The roles of human and animal reservoirs and the tsetse fly vectors that transmit the parasites are emphasized. The new information has formed the basis for an integrated strategy with which it is hoped that elimination of HAT will be achieved. The report also contains recommendations on the approaches that will lead to elimination of the disease. Human African Tryponosomiasis (HAT) is a disease that afflicts populations in rural Africa, where the tsetse fly vector that transmits the causative trypanosome parasites thrives. There are two forms of HAT: one, known as gambiense HAT, is endemic in West and Central Africa and causes over 95% of current cases; the other, known as rhodesiense HAT, is endemic in East and southern Africa and accounts for the remainder of cases. The presence of parasites in the brain leads to progressive neurological breakdown. Changes to sleep-wake patterns are among the symptoms that characterize the disease, also known as "sleeping sickness". Eventually, patients fall into a coma and die if not treated. Different treatments are available against parasites present in the haemolymphatic system (first stage) and those that have entered the brain (second stage). Currently, lumbar puncture is required to select the appropriate drug.

Parasitic Helminths-Conor R. Caffrey 2012-05-24 This third volume in the successful 'Drug Discovery in Infectious Diseases' series is the first to deal with drug discovery in helminthic infections in human and animals. The result is a broad overview of different drug target evaluation methods, including specific examples of successful drug development against helminthes, and with a whole section devoted to vaccine development. With its well-balanced mix of high-profile contributors from academia and industry, this handbook and reference will appeal to a wide audience, including parasitologists, pharmaceutical industry, epidemiologists, and veterinary scientists.

Parasitic Diseases-M. Katz 2012-12-06 Diseases caused by animal parasites remain, on a worldwide basis, among the principal causes of morbidity and mortality. This book gives the medical student-and the practitioner-the basic information about parasitic protozoa, worms, and arthropods and the diseases they cause that will enable the reader to recognize and manage them. One is impressed with the broad scope of the subject, the diversity of the parasitic modes of life, and how much there is yet unknown about the biology of parasitism. At the same time the book provides vignettes of the often fascinating historical background of our knowledge of animal parasites and glimpses of current research that is beginning to shape the future of parasitology. William Trager, PH.D. Professor Emeritus of Parasitology The Rockefeller University New York, New York Preface This book fills the need we have felt in teaching parasitic diseases to medical students. Many of the available texts are too detailed for what is inevitably an introductory course; others that do treat this subject with appropriate brevity are now out of date; still others lack documentation of references and thus fail to guide the readers to a broader understanding of this subject. We have addressed ourselves to medical students, but they are not our sole target. Clinicians unfamiliar with the complexities of parasitic diseases need a guide to the diagnosis and management of these infections. We intend our book to serve this function as well.

Leishmaniasis-David Claborn 2014-03-19 Of all the parasitic diseases, leishmaniasis is one of the most diverse, with a variety of manifestations, from relatively minor cutaneous lesions to deadly visceral infections. It is also widespread, causing human disease in the Americas, Asia, Europe and Africa. The environments in which this disease occurs range from desert to tropical jungle to urban habitats. Not surprisingly, the literature on this disease is written in a variety of languages including Portuguese, Arabic, English and French among others. This book provides a synopsis in English of much of the recent research on leishmaniasis, with a focus on the epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment of the disease as described by researchers around the world, but with a focus on the research from Brazil and the Middle East.

Forgotten People, Forgotten Diseases-Peter J. Hotez 2020-07-24 Forgotten People, Forgotten Diseases Second Edition The neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) are the most common infections of the world's poor, but few people know about these diseases and why they are so important. This second edition of Forgotten People, Forgotten Diseases provides an overview of the NTDs and how they devastate the poor, essentially trapping them in a vicious cycle of extreme poverty by preventing them from working or attaining their full intellectual and cognitive development. Author Peter J. Hotez highlights a new opportunity to control and perhaps eliminate these ancient scourges, through alliances between nongovernmental development organizations and private-public partnerships to create a successful environment for mass drug administration and product development activities. Forgotten People, Forgotten Diseases also Addresses the myriad changes that have occurred in the field since the previous edition. Describes how NTDs have affected impoverished populations for centuries, changing world history. Considers the future impact of alliances between nongovernmental development organizations and private-public partnerships. Forgotten People, Forgotten Diseases is an essential resource for anyone seeking a roadmap to coordinate global advocacy and mobilization of resources to combat NTDs.

Ebola, Culture and Politics: The Anthropology of an Emerging Disease-Barry S. Hewlett 2007-11-27 In this case study, readers will embark on an improbable journey through the heart of Africa to discover how indigenous people cope with the rapid-killing Ebola virus. The Hewletts are the first anthropologists ever invited by

the World Health Organization to join a medical intervention team and assist in efforts to control an Ebola outbreak. Their account addresses political, structural, psychological, and cultural factors, along with conventional intervention protocols as problematic to achieving medical objectives. They find obvious historical and cultural answers to otherwise-puzzling questions about why village people often flee, refuse to cooperate, and sometimes physically attack members of intervention teams. Perhaps surprisingly, readers will discover how some cultural practices of local people are helpful and should be incorporated into control procedures. The authors shed new light on a continuing debate about the motivation for human behavior by showing how local responses to epidemics are rooted both in culture and in human nature. Well-supported recommendations emerge from a comparative analysis of Central African cases and pandemics worldwide to suggest how the United States and other countries might use anthropologists and the insights of anthropologists to mount more effective public health campaigns, with particular attention to avian flu and bioterrorism. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

An Epidemic of Absence-Moises Velasquez-Manoff 2013-09-17 A controversial, revisionist approach to autoimmune and allergic disorders considers the perspective that the human immune system has been disabled by twentieth-century hygiene and medical practices.