

Jan 16, 2024

Version 2

# Practical Guide to Live Sampling of Livestock and Wildlife for Infectious Disease Surveillance V.2

DOI

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzxro8gx1/v2](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzxro8gx1/v2)

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**Protocol Citation:** Stefano Catalano 2024. Practical Guide to Live Sampling of Livestock and Wildlife for Infectious Disease Surveillance. **protocols.io** <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzxro8gx1/v2> Version created by **Stefano Catalano**

**Manuscript citation:**

Catalano Stefano, Valitutto Marc T., Ryan-Castillo Emilie, Diallo Mariama D., Kann Boubacar, Hammer Charlotte C., Konate Yacouba, Camara Mohamed M., Camara Aboubacar, Diallo Mamadou O., Magassouba Mohamed, Sow Amadou, Sylla Abou, Dramou Simone, Keita Sine, Kondiano Marcel S., Kouyaté Abdoulaye O., Ribeiro Rita, Faust Christina L., Carlin Ellen P., Sarr Maryam, Barry Alpha M., & Standley Claire J. 2024. Practical guide to live sampling of livestock and wildlife for infectious disease surveillance. protocols.io. <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzxro8gx1/v2>

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**Protocol status:** Working

**We use this protocol and it's working**

**Created:** January 16, 2024

**Last Modified:** January 16, 2024

**Protocol Integer ID:** 93627

**Keywords:** consequence aetiologies of acute febrile illness, acute febrile illness, risk factors for acute febrile illness, causative agents of acute febrile illness, zoonotic pathogen, consequence zoonotic pathogen, healthcare facilities with febrile illness, malaria, febrile illness, fever project, prefectural level with febrile illness, dangerous pathogen, pathogen, guinean healthcare system, consequence pathogen, undifferentiated burden to the guinean healthcare system, animal health for the identification, animal health, humans in guinea, zoonotic transmission pathway, disease, common infection, causing febrile episode, febrile episodes in the population, sampling of livestock, specific challenge for public health authority, cases of disease, health security through an integrated approach, wildlife, guinea, health security, accurate diagnosis, livestock, public health authority, diagnosis, lack of available diagnostic test, clinical differential protocol

**Funders Acknowledgements:**

**Defense Threat Reduction Agency, United States Department of Defense**

Grant ID: HDTRA12110028

## Abstract

Under- or misdiagnosed cases of disease caused by especially dangerous pathogens present public health and proliferation risks. Numerous studies have demonstrated that in low-resource settings, and particularly where malaria is endemic, patients presenting to healthcare facilities with febrile illness may not receive an accurate diagnosis due to, among other reasons, shortcomings in differential protocols and lack of available diagnostic tests. In Guinea, when patients present at the community or prefectural level with febrile illness, weaknesses in clinical differential protocols usually result in the patient being diagnosed with a common infection, notably malaria and occasionally typhoid, with no further testing performed. As such, acute febrile illness presents an unquantified and undifferentiated burden to the Guinean healthcare system. The specific challenge for public health authorities is that pathogens causing febrile episodes in the population, and the zoonotic transmission pathways that may drive them, have not been systematically nor comprehensively identified. Fever Project is a three-year research project with the objective to build capacity for threat reduction in Guinea and improve health security through an integrated approach to human and animal health for the identification of high-consequence aetiologies of acute febrile illness in humans. The project's goals are to: I) identify the causative agents of acute febrile illness in humans in Guinea; II) uncover evidence for transmission of high-consequence zoonotic pathogens associated with acute febrile illness; III) investigate risk factors for acute febrile illness in humans, including exposure to domestic and peri-domestic animals; and IV) improve capacities for the detection of high-consequence pathogens associated with acute febrile illness.

## Attachments



[EN\\_AnimalManualGuine.](#)

  
2.6MB

## Troubleshooting

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