



Jan 16, 2024

Version 1

Practical Guide to Live Sampling of Livestock and Wildlife for Infectious Disease Surveillance V.1

DOI

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzxro8gx1/v1>

Stefano Catalano¹

¹School of Biodiversity, One Health and Veterinary Medicine, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK



Stefano Catalano

Create & collaborate more with a free account

Edit and publish protocols, collaborate in communities, share insights through comments, and track progress with run records.

Create free account

OPEN  ACCESS



DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzxro8gx1/v1>

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/v1](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.rm7vzxro8gx1/v1)



Manuscript citation:

Catalano S, Valitutto MT, Ryan-Castillo E, Diallo MD, Kann B, Hammer CC, Konate Y, Camara MM, Camara A, Diallo MO, Magassouba M, Sow A, Sylla A, Dramou S, Keita S, Kondiano MS, Kouyaté AO, Ribeiro R, Faust CL, Carlin EP, Sarr M, Barry AM, & Standley CJ. 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/v1>

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License**, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: January 16, 2024

Last Modified: January 16, 2024

Protocol Integer ID: 93602

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, 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



[AnimalManualGuinea-](#)

[E...](#)

2.6MB

1