

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 15th
International Days
of Veterinary
Sciences

December 9 and 10, 2023

CONTEXT

Vector-borne diseases are infections transmitted by the bite of arthropods infected with one or more microorganisms. They constitute a serious threat to the health and safety of Humans and animal populations worldwide.

The epidemiology of vector-borne diseases depends on several factors: the blood-sucking arthropod and its geographic range, the infectious agent and climatic conditions. Climate change (in particular warming temperatures and humidity) as well as changes in precipitation, impact the distribution, the abundance, and the genetic profile of arthropod vectors. They also influence the populations of vertebrate hosts and infecting microorganisms, thus contributing to their emergence or re-emergence. Recently, it is widely accepted that the geographical distribution of endemic vector diseases, the dissemination of epidemics, the seasons, and the intensity of transmissions are changing and that these conditions are becoming climate sensitive. On the other hand, it is clear that many traditional methods used to prevent or combat vector-borne and other infectious diseases are poorly applied or have lost their effectiveness. Today, the increasingly frequent use of herbal medicine should encourage the Scientists to work on the research and the development of new products in order to fight against vector-borne diseases. In addition, research in ecology and medical entomology is essential to better understand the changing epidemiology of these diseases. Sustainable vector and disease surveillance systems must be put in place.

TOPIC 1:

IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON PATHOGENIC ARTHROPOD SPECIES IN ANIMALS

The climate, in particular climate change, is an environmental factor acting on a global scale, is, for many human populations, one of the most important risks today, in particular for its health consequences. Its role in the risk of spreading vector-borne diseases, which impact human and animal health, is known by the entire Scientific community. Indeed, climate change has strongly contributed to several modifications that have occurred in the biology, distribution or abundance, epidemiology and behavior of numerous species of arthropods. These latter are considered as pathogen transporters and therefore can be biological or mechanical vectors of pathogens which are still making incursions in the different regions of the world.

TOPIC 2: ANIMAL VECTOR- BORNE DISEASES

Vector-borne diseases are infections transmitted by the bite of arthropod species infected with one or more microorganisms. These vectors thus ensure their mechanical or biological transmission from one vertebrate to another.

The epidemiology of vector-borne diseases depends on several factors: the blood-sucking arthropod and its geographic range, the infectious agent, and the climatic conditions.

It is in this highly evolving and variable ecological and epidemiological context that the clinician and the laboratory veterinarian is on the front line facing these diseases. They have a major role in the diagnostic and treatment process, which underlines the interest of constantly updating epidemiological knowledge such as the emergence of new species of arthropod vectors, and the prevalence of vector-borne diseases, particularly those considered as zoonotic.

TOPIC 3: NEW TRENDS IN THE TREATMENT OF ARTHROPOD-BORNE DISEASES AND PHYTOTHERAPY

Antibiotic-based treatments have been developed for almost all vector-borne bacterial diseases, in the same way as vaccines for certain viral diseases. Other molecules have shown their effectiveness, notably ivermectin which gives good results for the treatment of several parasitic diseases. However, current treatments are associated with various limitations, including widespread drug resistance, serious side effects, long treatment duration.

The use of phytotherapy, a valuable source of therapeutic regimens which constitute the cornerstone of modern pharmaceutical care, allows us to highlight the untapped potential of natural products.

At a time when the use of herbal remedies is experiencing unprecedented popularity, Scientists can, in fact, in the field of the valorization of aromatic and medicinal plants accumulated through several years of investigations and research, contribute greatly to the development of new products for the fight against vector-borne diseases.

TOPIC 4: **TRADITIONAL OR CONVENTIONAL MEANS OF CONTROL AND REGULATIONS**

A campaign of control cannot be undertaken without a thorough prior study. Different methods of control are applicable against arthropods. Some use physical or mechanical processes, others biological (natural enemies of vectors: predators, parasites), others rely on genetic phenomena or involve substances influencing the physiology of species. Finally, it is possible to use toxic substances to insects. However, it is important to choose these methods according to their effectiveness with regard to epidemiological parameters (prevalence and incidence of infection or disease) and the environment specificity (ecological zone).

In addition to the health, economic, and political issues it represents, the fight against arthropods and its regulation constitutes an important mission for the National authorities.

SAVE THE DATES

Call for papers
October 10, 2023
Abstract Submission
Deadline
November 10, 2023
Notification of acceptance
November 26, 2023

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