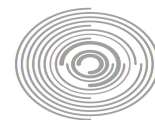




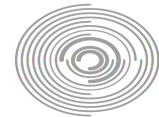
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EcoHealth A

EcoHealth Alliance

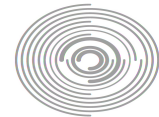
EHA conducts research at the intersection of **public health** and **conservation: emerging infectious diseases**



EcoHealth A

The Tech Team at EHA

We develop software applications for One Health research and biosurveillance.



EcoHealth A



GRITS

Find Similar Articles

Diagnosis

Confidence

▲

Disease

Characteristics

0.966

Hantavirus

Rediagnose

Feedback

Diseases

bitten

syndrome

hps

hantavirus pulmonary syndrome

hantavirus bites

Pathogens

map

virus

hantavirus

Symptoms

infection

Hosts

rodent

rat

endemic

stay

Modes of Transmission

breathe

bitten

inhalation

rodent

touching

rodents

direct contact

Case Counts

Choose View:

Text

Veraguas Ministry of Health authorities confirm the death of a 42 year old woman, from [a] hantavirus **infection**. The woman resided in Las Palmas district and is the 1st death in Veraguas province from [a] hantavirus **infection**. It is assumed that the victim became infected in Divala, Chiriqui province, where she had been visiting for some days.

Hantavirus [pulmonary syndrome] is an acute, serious disease caused by [a] hantavirus. The mice in the countryside (mainly long-tails) transmit [the virus] to people, shedding virus in saliva, feces and urine.

The virus is transmitted to people:

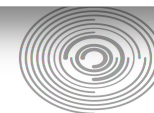
- by inhalation: this is the most frequent cause. It occurs when we breathe in open or closed spaces (sheds, gardens, pastures) where there is feces or urine from infected rodents that shed the virus, contaminating the environment;
- by direct contact: through touching infected live or dead rodents or the feces or urine of these rodents;
- by bites: being bitten by infected rodents.

--

communicated by:
ProMED-mail from Health Map Alerts
<promed@promedmail.org>

[Veraguas province adjoins both Los Santos and Herrera provinces, where all the reported cases of hantavirus infections have occurred so far in 2015. Cases in Veraguas province are not surprising. There were 2 suspected cases in Veraguas province in April this year (2015) that apparently were not fatal. No cases have been reported previously in Chiriqui province, nor are the dates of the woman's stay there given, relatively to the onset of her disease, so it is not certain in which province the **infection** was acquired. There have been several hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) cases in the Azuero region, which includes Los Santos and Herrera provinces, both of which have had HPS cases this year (2015). This region is endemic for Choclo hantavirus. No data on the previous cases include an indication of which hantavirus is responsible. Choclo is the only 1 of the 3 hantaviruses known to be endemic in Panama that causes hantavirus pulmonary syndrome.


The preventive measures indicated in previous reports include elimination of sites attractive to rodents. The rodent host of Choclo virus is the pygmy rice rat (*Oligoryzomys fulvescens*), a photograph of which can be accessed at <http://www.medwave.cl/medios/perspectivas/Hantavirus/Actualiz/Fig2.jpg>. These rodents occur in and around agricultural areas and adjacent houses and buildings.



Acinetobacter baumannii MDR

May 1998

The first strain of pandrug resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* was isolated from a leukemia patient with bacteremia in May 1998 at the National Taiwan University Hospital. The pathogen was transmitted nosocomially, but no further patient information can be found. The emergence of this new drug resistance marked the beginning of a period of increasing incidence of *A. baumannii* infection in Taiwan. Two years after the emergence the prevalence rate had increased by 6.5%. This initial finding marks a new drug resistance driven by antimicrobial agent use.

Emergence Type	Driver	Disease
New or Increasing Drug Resistance	Antimicrobial Agent Use	Bacteremia
Event Transmission	Pathogen Host(s)	Specific Host Involved in the Event
	Humans, Environmental reservoirs	Humans



National Taiwan University Hospital, T'ai-pei, Taiwan

This represents the most specific location information found for the event.

Descriptive Epidemiology

Type of Emergence	New or Increasing Drug Resistance	”
Driver	Antimicrobial Agent Use	”
Start Date	1998-05	”

Pathogen

Pathogen Type	Bacteria	
Initial Reported Name	PDRAB	
Species	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	

GLOBAL RANAVIRUS Reporting System

The Global Ranavirus Reporting System allows you to create and manage records for Ranavirus studies and reports, import and export data, view tables and maps of reports, and leave reviews and comments on reports.



Add a Study



View Studies

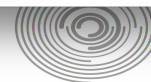


View Reports

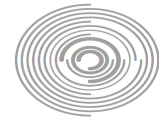


Map

Need Help?

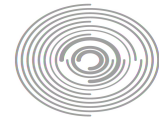


The Problem

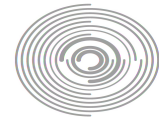


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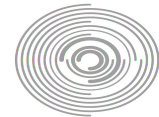
One Health \approx the interplay of
human / animal / ecosystem
health.



Siloed data stands in the way of research which reflects the interplay of human / animal / ecosystem health.

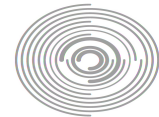


The Problem(s)

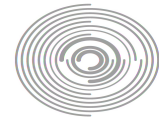


Problems

- There are over 1200 biosurveillance systems in existence.
- Data collected by scientists are siloed and abandoned after publication.
 - Even before publication, scientists will sit on datasets.

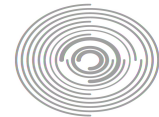


This causes problems for scientists
and policymakers



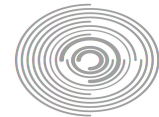
Problems – for policymakers

- Data to inform their decisions are spread across disparate sources / surveillance systems, each one dense and difficult to digest.

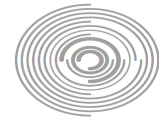


Problems – for scientists

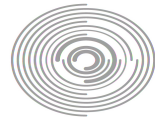
- New biosurveillance efforts have to reinvent the wheel.
- Data-sharing / reproducible research is inconsistent, as is finding public datasets.
- **Siloed data stands in the way of research which reflects the interplay of human / animal / ecosystem health.**



Lack of data standards and
infrastructure for biosurveillance /
infectious disease / One Health
data.



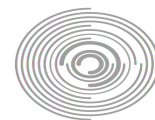
We're working on a solution.



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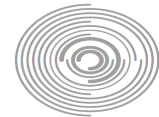
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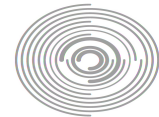
Mantle

An open-source, cloud-based platform for upload, storage, and interchange of One Health and biosurveillance data.



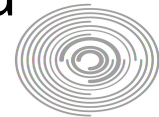
Use Cases

- For scientists:
 - Uploading and storing datasets
 - Collecting raw data (web & mobile apps)
 - Sharing datasets with colleagues and the public (or not)
 - Browsing a centralized portal for public-use datasets in standard formats



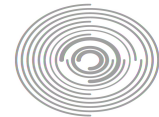
Use Cases

- For research communities:
 - Aggregate data from multiple sources
 - Multiple scientists contributing to a larger data collection effort
 - Biosurveillance projects aggregating data from multiple feeds
 - Where datasets are shared, remove barriers to open access and use of shared data



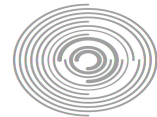
Use Cases

- For policy- and decision-makers:
 - View visualizations of data
 - Output of biosurveillance feeds
 - Customize models built by EHA



When

- Already have a functional prototype.
- Want to have a fully functional 1.0 in one year



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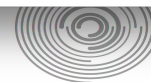


View Reports



Map

Need Help?





Homodietta

X

Date
undefined

Type of population
wild

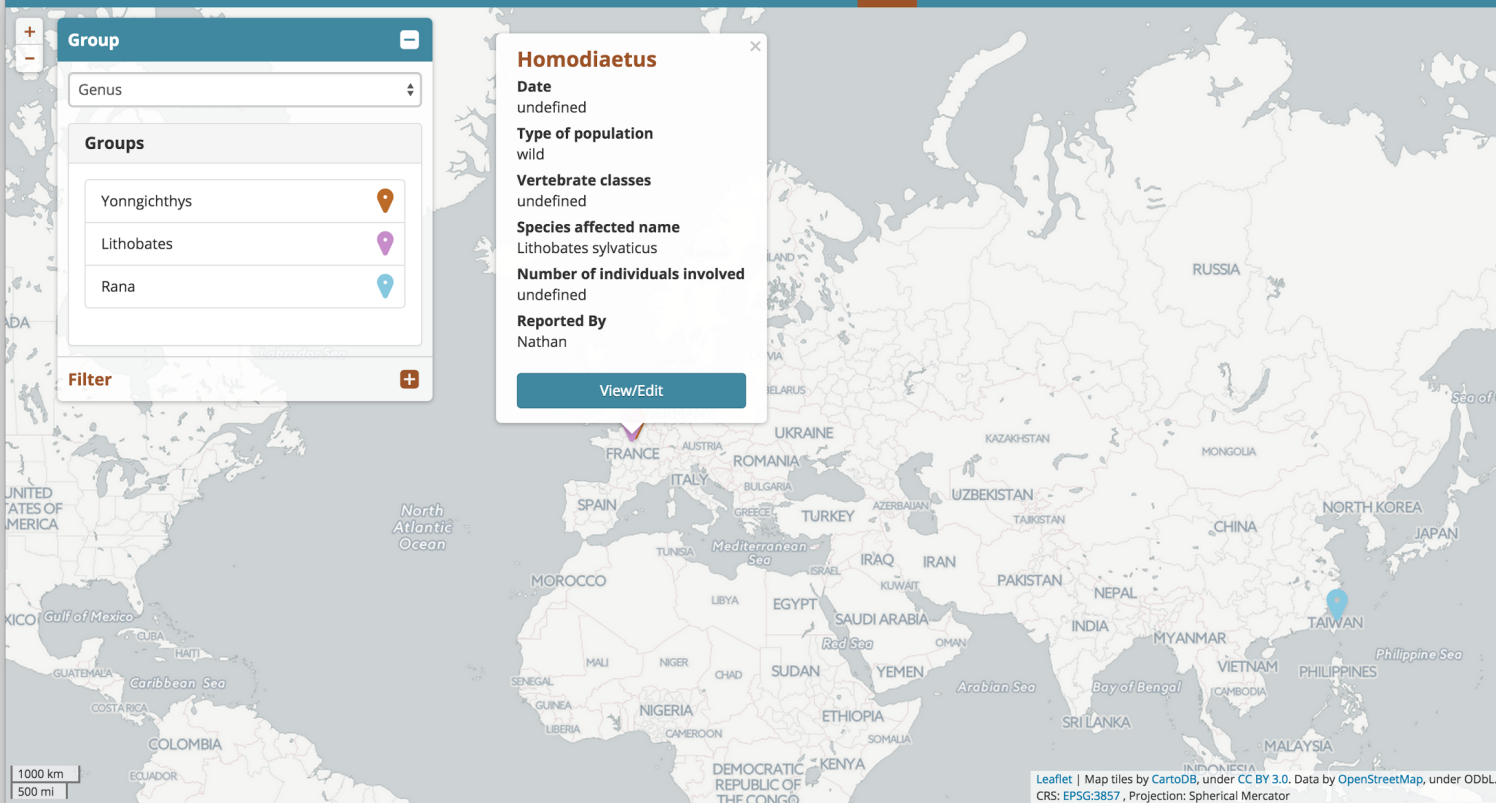
Vertebrate classes
undefined

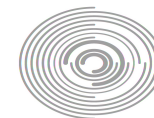
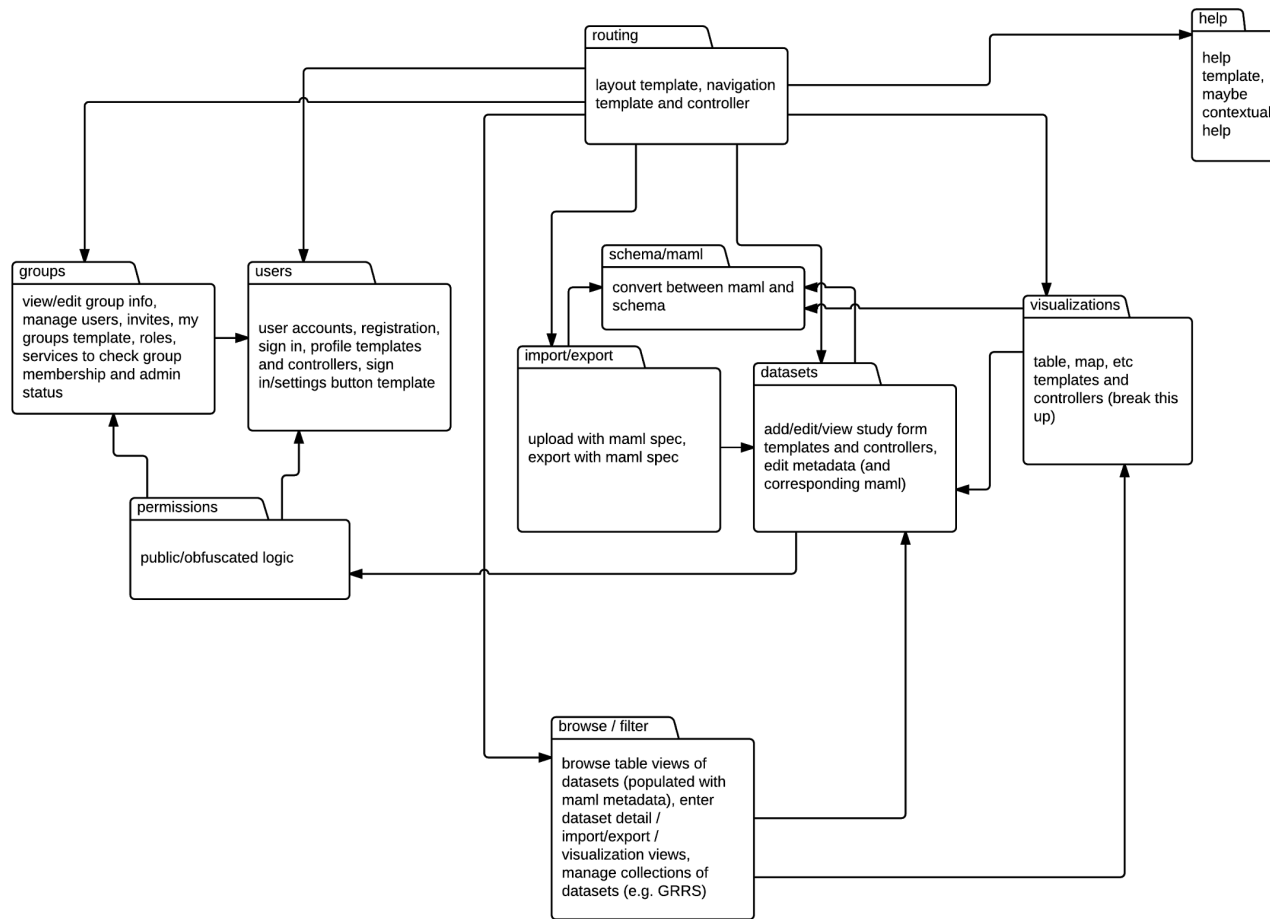
Species affected name
Lithobates sylvaticus

Number of individuals involved
undefined

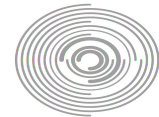
Reported By
Nathan

View/Edit



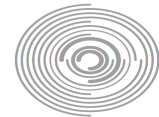


mantle.io



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Questions?



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