

Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro – UERJ
Instituto de Medicina Social
Programa de Pós-graduação em Saúde Coletiva

DEPARTAMENTO: EPIDEMIOLOGIA		PROFESSOR: GUILHERME LOUREIRO WERNECK	
ANO:	2020	CÓDIGO:	IMS017234 (ME) IMS018288(DO)
SEMESTRE:	2	CARGA HORÁRIA / CRÉDITOS:	30H - 2 CRÉDITOS
INÍCIO (dia/mês):	16/11/2020	DIA DA SEMANA/HORÁRIO	2a feira (15h-17h)
TÉRMINO (dia/mês):	15/03/2021		

DISCIPLINA

Tópicos Especiais em Epidemiologia II

Tema: Epidemiologia e controle de doenças tropicais negligenciadas

EMENTA E PROGRAMA DETALHADOS:

Apresenta-se e discute-se as bases teóricas e metodológicas para o desenvolvimento de pesquisas que busquem avaliar os diferentes aspectos relacionados à epidemiologia doenças tropicais negligenciadas, incluindo identificação de fatores de risco e avaliação de estratégias de controle

A disciplina aprofunda o conhecimento teórico sobre os seguintes temas de epidemiologia e controle das doenças tropicais negligenciadas no Brasil e no mundo:

Definições e listas das doenças tropicais negligenciadas

Carga de doença e distribuição geográfica,

Ciclos de transmissão,

Parasito-vetor-hospedeiro-reservatório,

Determinantes socioambientais de sua distribuição,

Processo de urbanização,

Fatores de risco,

Princípios teóricos para o controle,

Definição de áreas de risco.

BIBLIOGRAFIA INDICADA:

Atividade 1: Apresentação do curso e introdução às doenças tropicais negligenciadas

Atividade 2: Princípios

Allen, T and Parker, M. Will increased funding for neglected tropical diseases really make poverty history?. Lancet. 2012; 379: 1097–1098

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Conteh, L, Engels, T, and Molyneux, DH. Socioeconomic aspects of neglected tropical diseases. *Lancet*. 2010; 375: 239–247

Atividade 3: Carga de doença

Bhatt, S, Gething, PW, Brady, OJ et al. The global distribution and burden of dengue. *Nature*. 2013; 4496: 504–507

Bhattarai, R, Budke, CM, Carabin, H et al. Estimating the non-monetary burden of neurocysticercosis in Mexico. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*. 2012; 6: e1521

Herricks JR, Hotez PJ, Wanga V, Coffeng LE, Haagsma JA, Basáñez MG, Buckle G, Budke CM, Carabin H, Fèvre EM, Fürst T, Halasa YA, King CH, Murdoch ME, Ramaiah KD, Shepard DS, Stolk WA, Undurraga EA, Stanaway JD, Naghavi M, Murray CJL. The global burden of disease study 2013: What does it mean for the NTDs? *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*. 2017 Aug 3;11(8):e0005424.

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Atividade 4: Estratégias

Woolhouse ME, Dye C, Etard JF, Smith T, Charlwood JD, Garnett GP, et al. Heterogeneities in the transmission of infectious agents: implications for the design of control programs. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1997;94(1):338-42.

Baker, MC, Mathieu, E, Fleming, FM et al. Mapping, monitoring, and surveillance of neglected tropical diseases: towards a policy framework. *Lancet*. 2010; 375: 231–238

Gyapong, JO, Gyapong, M, Yellu, N et al. Integration of neglected tropical diseases into health care challenges and opportunities. *Lancet*. 2010; 375: 1–6

Lee BY, Bartsch SM. How to determine if a model is right for neglected tropical disease decision making. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*. 2017 Apr 20;11(4):e0005457.

Liese, B, Rosenberg, M, and Schratz, A. Programmes, partnerships, and governance for elimination and control of neglected tropical diseases. *Lancet*. 2010; 375: 67–76

Webster, JP, Molyneux, D, Hotez, PJ, and Fenwick, A. The contribution of mass drug administration to global health—past, present and future. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci*. 2014; 369: 20130434

Welburn, SC, Beange, I, Ducrotoy, MJ, and Okello, AL. The neglected zoonoses— the case for integrated control and advocacy. *Clin Microbiol Infect*. 2015; 21: 433–443

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Atividade 5: Leishmanioses I

Alvar J, Velez ID, Bern C, Herrero M, Desjeux P, Cano J, et al. Leishmaniasis worldwide and global estimates of its incidence. *PLoS One*. 2012; 7(5):e35671.

Alvar J, Yactayo S, Bern C. Leishmaniasis and poverty. *Trends Parasitol*. 2006;22(12):552–7.

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Atividade 6: Leishmanioses II – Vídeo: impacto social das leishmanioses - discussão

Atividade 7: Hanseníase

Lockwood DN, Shetty V, Penna GO. Hazards of setting targets to eliminate disease: lessons from the leprosy elimination campaign. *BMJ*.

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Atividade 8: Doença de Chagas e Tripanossomiase africana

*Bello Corassa R, Aceijas C, Alves PAB, Garelick H. Evolution of Chagas' disease in Brazil. Epidemiological perspective and challenges for the future: a critical review. *Perspect Public Health.* 2017 Sep;137(5):289-295.

Dumontel E, Herrera C. Ten years of Chagas disease research: Looking back to achievements, looking ahead to challenges. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 2017 Apr 20;11(4):e0005422.

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*Tirados, I, Esterhuizen, J, Kovacic, V et al. Tsetse control and Gambian sleeping sickness; implications for control strategy. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 2015; 12: e0003822

Atividade 9: Esquistossomose, helmintíases, trematodíases e dracunculíase

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Atividade 10: Filariose, Oncocercose e Tracoma

Cross, C, Olamiju, F, Richards, F, Bush, S, Hopkins, A, and Haddad, D. From river blindness to neglected tropical diseases—lessons learned in Africa for programme implementation and expansion by the non-governmental partners. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 2015; 9: e0003506

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Sime, H, Deribe, K, Assefa, A et al. Integrated mapping of lymphatic filariasis and podoconiosis; lessons learnt from Ethiopia. *Parasit Vectors.* 2014; 27: 7–397

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Atividade 11: Micoses, treponematoses, equinococose e raiva

*Fahal AH. Mycetoma: A global medical and socio-economic dilemma. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 2017 Apr 20;11(4):e0005509.

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Atividade 12: Tuberculose e migração

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Atividade 13: Arboviroses

*World Health Organization. Dengue vaccine:WHO position paper—July 2016. *Weekly epidemiological record*, 2016;No. 30, vol. 91:349.

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Atividade 14: Discussão do relatório G-Finder - G-FINDER, Policy cures research. *Neglected disease research and development: reaching new heights*. 2018.

Atividade 15: Panorama geral da doenças emergentes e reemergentes

TIPO DE AVALIAÇÃO: Apresentação oral de textos nas sessões da disciplina, elaboração de resenhas de artigos científicos.