Study of the evolution during 20 years of the tropical and zoonotic diseases in Ecuador

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Tropical and zoonotic diseases have been always a problem in developing countries like Ecuador. In our study we analyze the situation of Ecuador with neglected diseases and the effectiveness of the control campaigns that the government is running since some years. We could observe relationship between the outbreaks and natural phenomena. El Nino or La Nina has been already described as the trigger of dengue, but we found as well volcanos or earth quake related with dengue outbreaks in Ecuador. In the case of Malaria, the campaigns have been effective and since 2001 the rate of infection has been decreasing up to now. The same can be applying to brucellosis, chagas, rabies and oncocercosis have been eradicated, but small outbreaks have been detected since then. Leptospirosis has been always present in low levels in Ecuador but it has been increasing the last years. This has been reported in the whole world and explanations for this increase can be that diagnosis is better, people do more outdoor activities, major contact with animals and other various reasons that we will discuss on the paper. It was found high correlation between natural phenomenon and outbreaks of tropical diseases, for example “El Nino” is highly correlated with an increase in dengue rate. The rest of tropical or diseases have been controlled and the campaigns have been generally effective.

Biography

Monica Cartelle Gestal has completed her PhD at the age of 26. Since then she has been awarded with the Barrie the la Maza postdoctoral fellow and two different Marie curie awards. The first, a FP7 for her project to study quorum sensing system, in the second she was part of a study group to develop new antibiotic targets. Now she is a Professor and P.I and she wants to join together her two passions, antibiotic resistance and quorum sensing.

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