

## 1983, issue 4 - Abstracts

### MEETING OF OCTOBER 27<sup>th</sup>, 1983, ALFORT

#### **Leishmaniasis as an example of methodology in epidemiology**

Moutou (F)

The epidemiological approach followed by Montpellier university parasitologists is deeply coloured with ecology. In a first step, the author explains the rules of medical ecology through the relationship linking living organisms to their ecosystem. The second part applies this thinking to the study of leishmaniasis. Consequences are both theoretical and practical (what to do on the field and how to do it).

### EPIDEMIOLOGY PAPERS

#### ***Echinococcus multilocularis*' infection: epidemiological data**

Gilot (B), Petavy (A-F) & Contat (F)

The authors show that *Echinococcus multilocularis*' infection is a cyclo-zoonosis occurring over very different biotopes, from Alaska to Afghanistan, but always limited to the northern hemisphere. They recall the most important intermediate and final hosts of the parasite and the parameters acting over its cycle. They speak of the few accurate surveys undertaken to study the epidemiology of this disease. The recent discovery of human outbreaks, linked to the diagnosis of animal outbreaks, leads to this question: is *E. multilocularis*' infection spreading?

#### **Interest of « night shooting » of wild and stray animals in epidemiology**

Blancou (J) & Roboly (O)

Night shooting of wild stray animals, used in some countries, including France, is obviously of interest in epidemiology. On one hand, it allows an evaluation of the population density of animals living in the area where applied, and therefore measurement of the consequences of the disease, or of its control. On the other hand, it allows practice, on killed subjects, of representative analysis, in one animal species, of a specific disease, at a definite time.

#### **Radio-tracking interest in epidemiology**

Artois (M)

The author presents the radio-tracking technique which allows the localisation at a distance of a wild animal bearing a radio-transmitter. Examples of fox rabies and badgers' tuberculosis demonstrate the interest of this ethological method in the study of transmission factors of wild animal's contagious diseases.

#### **Commemorative that can be recorded in a farm: description of a poultry farm**

Pommier (P)

A list of the main parameters which characterize the poultry farming is presented. This list contains ten rubrics: "Environment", "Animals", "Farm-buildings", "Feed", "Watering", "Hygiene", "Systematic interventions", "Pathology", "Performances", "Previous analysis".