Finding the Good Stuff!
VMED 688 - Public Health

ANDREA DINKELMAN
FEBRUARY 3, 2017
Outline

• VMED 688: Public Health research guide
• Information Sources – Tips & Tricks
  • Background/general
  • Journal literature
    • PubMed
    • CAB Abstracts & Global Health
  • VIN (Veterinary Information Network)
  • ProMEDmail
http://libraries.unl.edu/
VMED 688 guide
http://unl.libguides.com/vmed688
### Assignment: Finding information about your topic

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Background/General Information: Books!

![VMED 688: Public Health. Selected Books](image-url)

- **The Merck Veterinary Manual** by E. Merril, Cynthia M. Kahn (Editor), Scott Line (Associate Editor)
  - ISBN: 07668011910013
  - Publication Date: 2010-10-19
- **Zoonoses: Infections Affecting Humans and Animals** by Andreas Bing (Editor)
  - ISBN: 9780470794565
  - Publication Date: 2014-12-15
- **Confronting Emerging Zoonoses** by Akio Yamada (Editor); Laura H. Kahn (Editor); Bruce Kaplan (Editor); Thomas Monath (Editor); Jack Woodall (Editor); Lisa Corti (Editor)
  - ISBN: 9780826505607
  - Publication Date: 2012-10-01

Visit the UML Libraries collection for more books related to zoonotic disease and "One Health."
Search within the book.

SpringerLink also a good source for human/biomedical information.
Chapter

Zoonoses with Public Health Relevance in Poultry

The two most important and most frequently occurring diseases transmitted from poultry to humans are Salmonellosis and Campylobacteriosis. Both are food borne diseases. They rarely cause disease in infected poul...

Prof. Dr. Hafez M. Hafez, Rudiger Hauck in Zoonoses - Infections Affecting Humans and Animals (2015)

Download PDF (1179 KB)  View Chapter
Zoonoses with Public Health Relevance in Poultry

Hafez M. Hafez, Rudiger Hauck

Abstract

The two most important and most frequently occurring diseases transmitted from poultry to humans are *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*. Both are food borne diseases. They rarely cause disease in infected poultry but frequently diarrhoea in infected humans. Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease can cause severe disease in poultry flocks. Transmission to humans by direct contact is possible. Avian influenza viruses can cause respiratory disease in humans, which may be lethal, while Newcastle Disease Virus usually only causes conjunctivitis. *Chlamydia* is a systemic disease characterized by respiratory symptoms. Via inhalation of aerosols it can spread to humans, where the disease is called psittacosis or ornithosis. Main symptoms are respiratory signs. *Encephalitis* is a septicemic disease, mostly in turkeys, but also in ducks and laying hens. If transmitted to humans via skin injuries it causes a localized swelling and purple discoloration at the infection site. *Avian tuberculosis* may be transmitted from pet birds to immunocompromised humans. Transmission from poultry is rare, but cases diagnosed in poultry usually concern the owners.
Search ISU e-books: ScienceDirect
ISU Collections: Includes all veterinary medicine e-books
Public Health Websites

VMED 688: Public Health: Public Health Websites

Selected Websites

- PHPPartners: Veterinary Public Health
  Check out the listing of websites under the "Veterinary Animal Health and Food Borne Disease Information" section.
- Center for Food Security & Public Health
- ProMED-mail
  ProMED - the Program for Monitoring Emerging Diseases - is an Internet-based reporting system dedicated to rapid global dissemination of information on outbreaks of infectious diseases and acute exposures to toxins that affect human health, including those in animals and in plants grown for food or animal feed.
- National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases
- One Health Initiative
- One Health Commission
- WHO: Zoonoses and the Human-Animal-Ecosystems Interface
- Zika Virus Health Information Resources
  Lengthy list of resources compiled by the National Library of Medicine.

Background Information

- MedlinePlus: Animal Diseases and Your Health
- CDC: Healthy Pets, Healthy People
Can specify domain or website to search.

Add: site:.cdc.gov to search terms.
Center for Food Security & Public Health

- Fantastic resource from Iowa State University
- Includes: technical factsheets, general public fact sheets, wall charts, images and more!
Psittacosis

Psittacosis is a disease caused by the bacterium Chlamydia psittaci, which is transmitted to humans through contact with birds. It is particularly common in avian species such as parrots and canaries. Symptoms include fever, cough, pneumonia, and other respiratory problems. Prevention involves avoiding contact with birds and their droppings, and quarantining newly acquired birds to prevent exposure.
Psittacosis/Avian Chlamydiosis

Ornithosis, Parrot Fever

Last Updated: June 2009

Importance
Avian chlamydiosis is a zoonotic disease of birds caused by the intracellular bacterium Chlamydia psittaci. This disease is called psittacosis in humans. It may be called either avian chlamydiosis or psittacosis in parrotkeek birds; the term avian chlamydiosis is generally used in other avian species. Infections are particularly common among parakeet birds and pigeons, but most or all species of birds are probably susceptible. Some birds carry this organism asymptomatically. Others become mildly to severely ill, either immediately or after they have been stressed. Significant economic losses may be seen in turkeys and ducks, and high mortality can occur in clinically affected psittacines.

Humans are readily infected by C. psittaci. In 1929, exposure to imported pet psittacines caused a pandemic in the U.S. and Europe. Since that time, improved screening and control of avian infections have decreased the incidence of human disease. However, C. psittaci is difficult to eliminate entirely, sporadic cases and outbreaks continue to occur. Unusual sources of outbreaks have also been reported. In Australia, one cluster of cases was linked to outdoor activities in an environment contaminated by wild birds. In people, psittacosis is readily treated with antibiotics, but it can be fatal if it is left untreated.

Etiology
Psittacosis/avian chlamydiosis results from infection by Chlamydia psittaci, a Gram-negative, coccolid, obligate intracellular bacterium in the family Chlamydiaceae. C. psittaci can be divided into serovars, or alternatively, into genotypes. At least six serotypes, named A through F, have been recognized with specific monoclonal antibodies. C. psittaci genotypes are based on genetic differences in the outer membrane protein A (ompA). Each genotype generally corresponds with the serotype of the same name. Genotyping also recognizes a seventh type, E2B, which is indistinguishable from types E or B using serology. Each genotype/serotype tends to be associated with certain species of birds (see “Species Affected,” below). Strains that cause severe disease in one avian species can be mildly virulent or asymptomatic in others. Humans can be infected with any of the genotypes.

The species Chlamydia psittaci includes some but not all of the organisms that were previously called Chlamydia psittaci. In 1999, the Chlamydiaceae were reorganized based on analysis of abatorial RNA. The new genus Chlamydobacter

Comprehensive with extensive reference lists. May need to seek out more recent information depending on last update.
Client Information

**FAST FACTS**

**Psittacosis**

**Avian Chlamydiosis**

What is psittacosis and what causes it?

Psittacosis (sih-tah-COH-sis) is a respiratory disease caused by the bacteria *Chlamyphila psittaci* (cla-mi-dye-EE-oh-plit-ah-SIGH-ee-ah). In birds, the disease is also called ornithosis (or-ni-THOH-sis), or avian chlamydiosis (cla-mi-dye-EE-oh-sis), or parrot fever.

What animals get psittacosis?

Psittacosis affects a variety of bird species. It occurs most often in parrots, parakeets, pigeons, doves and mynah birds. The disease is sometimes seen in ducks and turkeys, but is rare in chickens.

How can my animal get psittacosis?

Infected birds shed the bacteria in their droppings and nasal discharges. Other birds can be infected by breathing in the bacterial particles (aerosol).

Who should I contact, if I suspect psittacosis?

**In Animals**
- Contact your veterinarian.

**In Humans**
- Contact your physician immediately.

How can I protect my animal from psittacosis?

There is no vaccine available for birds against psittacosis. The best prevention is keeping your birds in a clean environment with good air flow, providing healthy nutrition and avoiding stress or overcrowding. Make sure any new birds introduced into a home are free of avian diseases. You may want to quarantine new birds for a period of time before introducing them into your flock.

How can I protect myself from psittacosis?

- Avoid close contact with sick birds.
- Avoid handling birds with unexplained illness.
- Wash your hands after handling birds.
MedlinePlus

High quality health/medical information from the U.S. National Library of Medicine
No advertising
Other topics include:

- Animal Bites
- Bird Flu
- Farm Health & Safety
- Food Safety
- H1N1 Flu
- Lyme Disease
- Pet Health
- Plague
- Rabies
- Salmonella Infections
- Tick Bites
- West Nile Virus
Journal Literature
PubMed

• Primary literature database for medicine. Also includes many life science journals and about 110 veterinary medicine journals.

• Access via library guide OR bookmark this URL:


  • Note: Can also access PubMed via ISU library for “Get it@ISU” linkage.

• For your own interests, make sure you know what journals are NOT in PubMed, for example
  • Bovine Practitioner
  • Journal of Swine Health & Production
I got over 4,000 results. Now what?

• Strategies:
  • Filter/limit the results
  • Article type: Review, Case Reports
  • Language
  • Publication date
Getting the Full-text Article
Access Full-text

WebBridge

Cross-species transmission and emergence of novel viruses from birds.
Author: Yuen KY, Chan JF. Published In: Current opinion in virology, v.10 pp.63-9 Date: 2015 Feb

Get Full Text through Crossref (If the full text is not available via Crossref, click on Request Delivery to obtain the article.)

Other options for locating articles
Search Medline (web of Science) with the PMID to link to article; not all articles may be available
Search E-Journals for a journal title
As a result of changes to HTTPS on all NCBI sites, direct connections to full-text articles must go through Cross Ref. If there is no link above, More Information can be found here.
Request Delivery

WebBridge

Unknown fever and back pain caused by Bartonella henselae in a veterinarian after a needle puncture: a case report and literature review. Author: Lin, Jen-Wel. Published in: Vector borne and zoonotic diseases (Larchmont, N.Y.), v. 11 no. 5, pp. 589-91 Date: 2011

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- Pickup available at locations across both campuses.

Catalogs
- UNL Libraries Catalog
- Illinow / Big Ten Academic Alliance catalogs
- WorldCat

Have questions? Need help? Call 402-472-9569 or visit the AskUS page.

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For more information about obtaining a library card, visit our Library Cards page.
• The request form *should* populate. In this example, the author did not transfer.
• Click “Submit Request”.
• Article (PDF) will arrive via email.
Alternate Method: Check journal availability at ISU

http://www.lib.iastate.edu/
Full-text available: 2001 - present
Consensus statements/guidelines
Compendium of measures to control Chlamydophila psittaci (formerly Chlamydia psittaci) infection among humans (psittacosis) and pet birds, 2005.


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Abstract
Psittacosis, also known as parrot fever and ornithosis, is a bacterial infection of humans that can cause severe pneumonia and other serious health problems. It is caused by Chlamydophila psittaci, formerly known as Chlamydia psittaci. From 1988 through 2003, 395 human cases of psittacosis were reported to the CDC and most resulted from exposure to infected pet birds, usually cockatiels, parakeets, parrots, and macaws. In birds, C. psittaci infection is referred to as avian chlamydiosis. Infected birds shed the bacteria through feces and nasal discharges, and humans become infected from exposure to these materials. This compendium provides information about psittacosis and avian chlamydiosis to public health officials, physicians, veterinarians, the pet bird industry, and others concerned with controlling these diseases and protecting public health. The recommendations in this compendium provide standardized procedures for controlling avian chlamydiosis in birds, a vital step to protecting human health. This document will be reviewed and revised as necessary.

PMID: 15743293 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
CAB Abstracts

• *Most comprehensive* literature database for veterinary medicine and animal science.
• Indexes many U. S. and international publications and conference proceedings.
• Coverage: 1910 – present

CABI: CAB Abstracts and Global Health (via Web of Science platform)
1. Unilateral visual loss secondary to cat scratch disease in a healthy young man.
   By: Norfiazli Ashmin Abdul, Uma Kallimuthu, M. N., Rana Afzanali Nasruddin, et al.
   Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Disease Volume: 5 Issue: 1 Pages: 77-79 Published 2015

2. A simple peak detection and label-free quantitation algorithm for chromatography-mass spectrometry.
   BMC Bioinformatics Volume: 15 Issue: 375 Pages: (25 November 2014) Published: 2014

3. Les anémies immunologiques chez le chat: chat n’est pas chiens!
   Immunological anemia in cats incidence in cats and not in dogs!
   By: Chabanne, L.
   Le Nouveau Pratitien Vétérinaire Canina - Feline Volume: 12 Issue: 57 Pages: 47-59 Published: 2014

   Bartonella quintana meningoencephalitis in an immunocompetent: rare case.
   By: Koffi, I., Loustauet, C., Den Brahim, H., et al.
   Pathologie Biologique Volume: 52 Issue: 9 Pages: 342-344 Published: 2014

   By: Priez, J. C., Stoth, R. W.
   Today’s Veterinary Practice Volume: 4 Issue: 8 Pages: 51-55 Published: 2014
Sort by “Times Cited – highest to lowest” to quickly identify highly cited papers.
Bartonella spp.: throwing light on uncommon human infections.

By: Kastner, P.O.; Riessa, T.; O'Brochta, F.; Linke, D.; Kempt, V.A.J.

International Journal of Medical Microbiology

Volume: 301 Issue: 1 Pages: 7-15
DOI: 10.1016/j.ijmm.2010.05.004
Published: 2011

Abstract
After 2 decades of Bartonella research, knowledge on transmission and pathology of these bacteria is still limited. Bartonella spp. have emerged to be important pathogens in human and veterinary medicine. For humans, B. henselae is considered to represent the most relevant zoonotic Bartonella species and is responsible for cat scratch disease, bacillary angiomatosis, and other disorders. Over the years, many Bartonella species have been isolated from humans, cats, dogs, and other mammals, and infections range from an asymptomatic state (e.g., animal-specific species) to even life-threatening diseases (e.g., Q-fever). It is obvious that the analysis of pathogenicity mechanisms underlying Bartonella infections is needed to increase our understanding of how these pathogens adapt to their mammalian hosts resulting in acute or chronic diseases.

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Author Identifiers: (provided by Thomson Reuters)

Publisher
Bisaurer GmbH, München, Germany

Categories / Classification
Research Areas: Infectious Diseases: Veterinary Diseases (provided by Thomson Reuters)
Descriptors: asymptomatic infections, bacillary angiomatosis, bacterial diseases, cat scratch disease, human diseases, reviews, zoonoses
Broad Descriptors: Bartonellaceae, Rhizobiales, Actinobacteria, Proteobacteria, Bacteria, bacterium, prokaryote, Bartonella, Félix, Felidae, Felis felis, canidae, canines, mammals, verteb...
View Citing Articles: 36
View Cited References: 107
Search CAB Abstracts to find updated and additional information. Look at the “Times Cited” citations.
• Overwhelming number of results.
• Cannot easily identify review articles or case reports.
• Cannot sort by “times cited”, but “cited by” link is available.
• Best used as a supplement to PubMed & CAB Abstracts.
Log-in with user name/password to search the VIN Library.
Varied Information Resources

The VIN Library offers a wide range of resources for veterinary professionals, including articles, clinical updates, conference proceedings, drug resources, images/audio/visuals, journal abstracts, message boards, medical FAQs, and rounds. The Library quick links provide easy access to these valuable resources.
Search: Conference Proceedings

Full-text is available for proceedings.
ProMEDmail: http://www.promedmail.org/

• ProMED - the Program for Monitoring Emerging Diseases - is an Internet-based reporting system dedicated to rapid global dissemination of information on outbreaks of infectious diseases and acute exposures to toxins that affect human health, including those in animals and in plants grown for food or animal feed.

• Project of the International Society for Infectious Diseases
01 Feb 2017 Avian influenza (36): Brazil, HPAI/H5N6, NOT
01 Feb 2017 Avian influenza, human (16): China (LIN) H7N9, comment
31 Jan 2017 Avian influenza (37): Cambodia (56) poultry, HPAI/H5N1, OIE
31 Jan 2017 Avian influenza (36): Germany, wildfowl, poultry, HPAI/H5N5,
spread
31 Jan 2017 Undiagnosed deaths, avian - USA: (VIA) seabirds, RFI
31 Jan 2017 Poisoning, ballonvome - USA: homeopathic feeding product
record
31 Jan 2017 Nota, Namibia (07)
31 Jan 2017 Yellow fever – Americas (11): Brazil (MS) link to deforestation
update.
31 Jan 2017 Avian influenza, human (15): China (LIN) H7N9, RFI
31 Jan 2017 Lassa fever – Pakistan: 2016
30 Jan 2017 Lobar Bacter: Israel – Israel: 1st rep
30 Jan 2017 Avian influenza (35): Greece: wildfowl HPAI/H5N5, Macaronesia
poultry HPAI H5N3, OIE
30 Jan 2017 Dengue/DHF update (02): Asia. Pacific, rapid diagnosis
29 Jan 2017 Yellow fever - Benin (10): Brazil

ProMED-mail alerts on HealthMap

Latest Posts on ProMED-mail

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Published Date: 2017-02-01 12:01:19
Subject: PROHAVMEDR› Avian influenza (36); Israel; HPAI H5N5, NOT
Archive Number: 20170201.4000044
AVIAN INFLUENZA (36); ISRAEL, HPAI H5N5, NOT

A ProMED-mail post
http://www.promediainfo.org

ProMED-mail is a program of the International Society for Infectious Diseases
http://www.isid.org

Date: Wed 1 Feb 2017

From: Amnon Shimonov <amnon@promedmail.org> [edited]

re: ProMED-mail Avian influenza (36): Germany, wildfowl, poultry, HPAI H5N5, spread 20170131.4666235

The posting above included the following commentary:

"According to the information from the Schleswig-Holstein Agriculture Minister (in the cited media report), HPAI H5N5 has been submitted on 24 Jan 2016 its 5th follow-up report on the HPAI H5N5 event, which has been spreading throughout the counties, spe..."
Strategies

• Identify review articles & case reports using PubMed.

• Search CAB Abstracts to identify significant articles by looking at the “times cited” information and discover citations for journal articles and conference reports that are not included in PubMed.

• Use VIN to identify case reports that have been presented at veterinary conferences. There may be varying levels of “peer review”.
WHAT DO YOU THINK HAPPENS TO YOU WHEN YOU DIE?

GOOGLE IT.

GUYS, GOOGLE ISN'T SOME ALL-POWERFUL, ALL-KNOWING GOD...THERE ARE CERTAIN THINGS THAT NOT EVEN GOOGLE CAN HELP YOU WITH.

WHICH THINGS ARE THOSE?

GOOGLE IT. I GIVE UP.

ALL PRAISE TO THE GOOGLE!!

Pearls Before Swine 10/21/2009