

Ministério da Saúde

FIOCRUZ

Fundação Oswaldo Cruz



PIBSS

Plataforma Institucional
Biodiversidade e Saúde Silvestre

Institutional Platform for Biodiversity and Wildlife Health

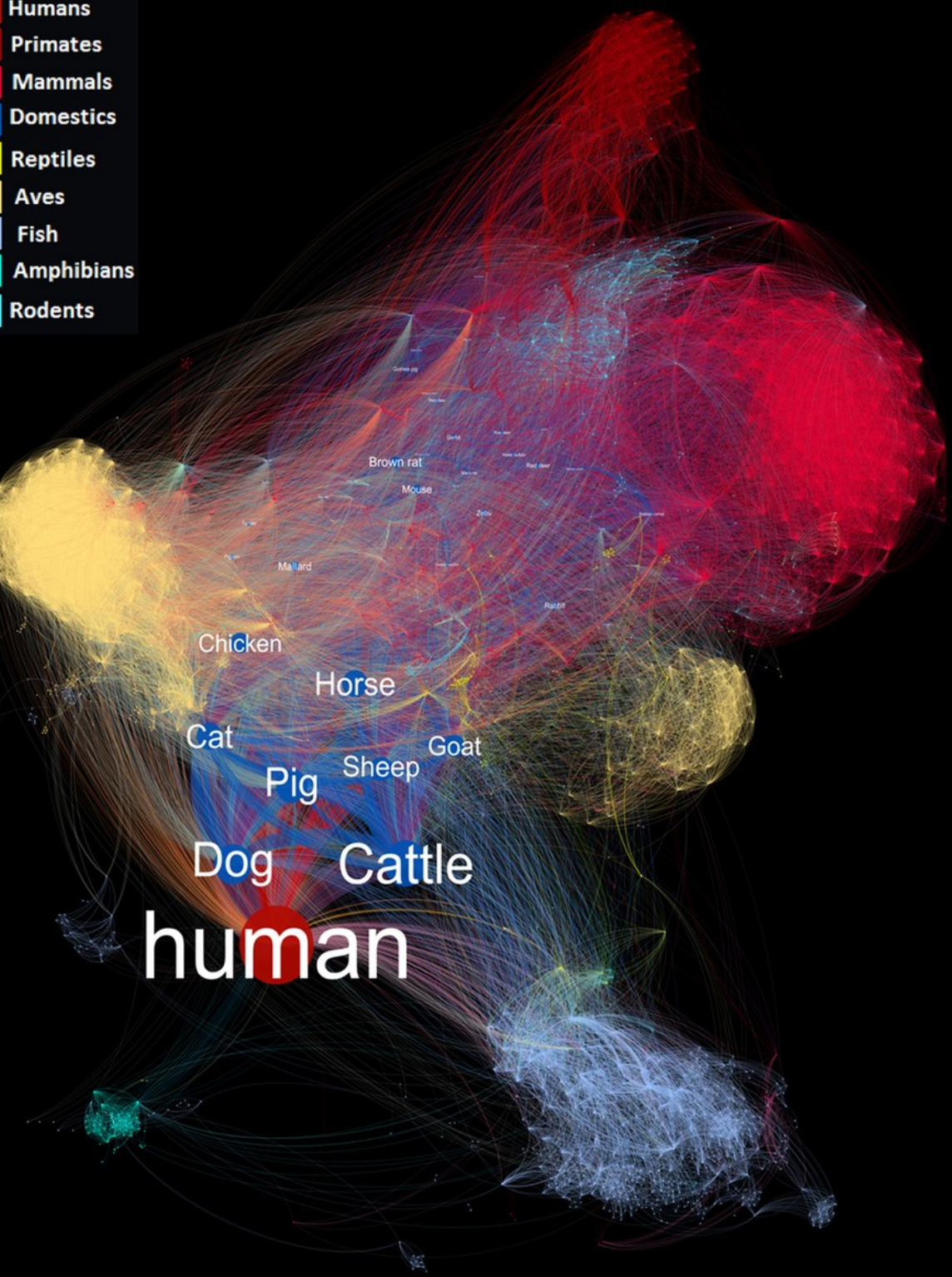
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www.biodiversidade.ciss.fiocruz.br



- Humans
- Primates
- Mammals
- Domestics
- Reptiles
- Aves
- Fish
- Amphibians
- Rodents



Homo sapiens

1,415 pathogens
(Taylor et al., 2001)

2,107 pathogens
(Wardeh et al., 2015)

SCIENTIFIC DATA 

OPEN Database of host-pathogen and related species interactions, and their global distribution

SUBJECT CATEGORIES

- » Ecological epidemiology
- » Infectious diseases
- » Epidemiology
- » Databases

Maya Wardeh¹, Claire Risley^{2,3}, Marie Kirsty McIntyre³, Christian Setzkorn³ & Matthew Baylis^{3,4}

Favorability factors to the emergence of zoonosis



Habitat changes -
advancement of agriculture
and livestock, climate
changes, deforestation....

Marbug
Chagas Disease
Yellow Fever
Leishmaniosis
Nipah virus



Changes in the number of
individuals or species in the
ecosystem

Lyme Disease
Hantavirusis
Rabies



Introduction and invasion of
pathogens and vectors

Angiostrongyliasis
Schistosomiasis
Zika
Dengue
West Nile virus



Genetic alterations in vectors
and parasites by anthropic
pressure

Influenza
Resistant bacteria
Zika

No vaccines or treatment for all people and animals nor against all pathogens

We do not know enough about the causes of the outbreaks

How they are distributed and the mechanisms that trigger their emergence

We do not have good models to identify areas and risk factors for zoonoses outbreaks

But we know that death or abnormalities in wild animals may occur before human cases

Surveillance of emerging zoonoses depends on:

Trained health, environment and agricultural staff

Diagnostic capability

Financial and logistical resources

Proper communication

Collaboration of society

Decision making depends on:

Speed and accuracy of information and confirmation of epizootics and human cases

Rapidity and accuracy of diagnosis

Biological sample quality

Laboratory capacity

Ecosystem knowledge and ONE HEALTH approach

Forecast models depend on:

Data quality

Facilitated organization of data

Georeferenced location of outbreaks

Continuous monitoring

Identification of species involved

Challengers to monitor wildlife in megadiverse countries

Continental dimensions

Parasite, vectors and hosts diversity

Lacks of biodiversity knowledge

High complexity of disease ecology

Methodology and infrastructure bottleneck for big data

Socio cultural diversity

Human health emergency

Change on epidemiology profile from social drivers

Citizen science - one step further

Wildlife Health Information Center



CISS

Centro de Informação
em Saúde Silvestre

Fale com a Fiocruz

FUNDAÇÃO OSWALDO CRUZ

Inicio Fale com o CISS English

CISS
Centro de Informação em Saúde Silvestre

Digite a palavra a ser pesquisada **Buscar**

• QUEM SOMOS • SISS-Geo SISTEMA DE INFORMAÇÃO • DIAGNÓSTICO EM SAÚDE SILVESTRE • COMUNICAÇÃO • BOAS PRÁTICAS • INFORMAÇÕES ESPECIALIZADAS

Cuidados ao encontrar animais silvestres

Zoonoses: Febre amarela silvestre no contexto das mudanças ambientais

Registros de ocorrências no SISS-Geo

Manejo de Morcegos

Cartões Ilustrados de barbeiros

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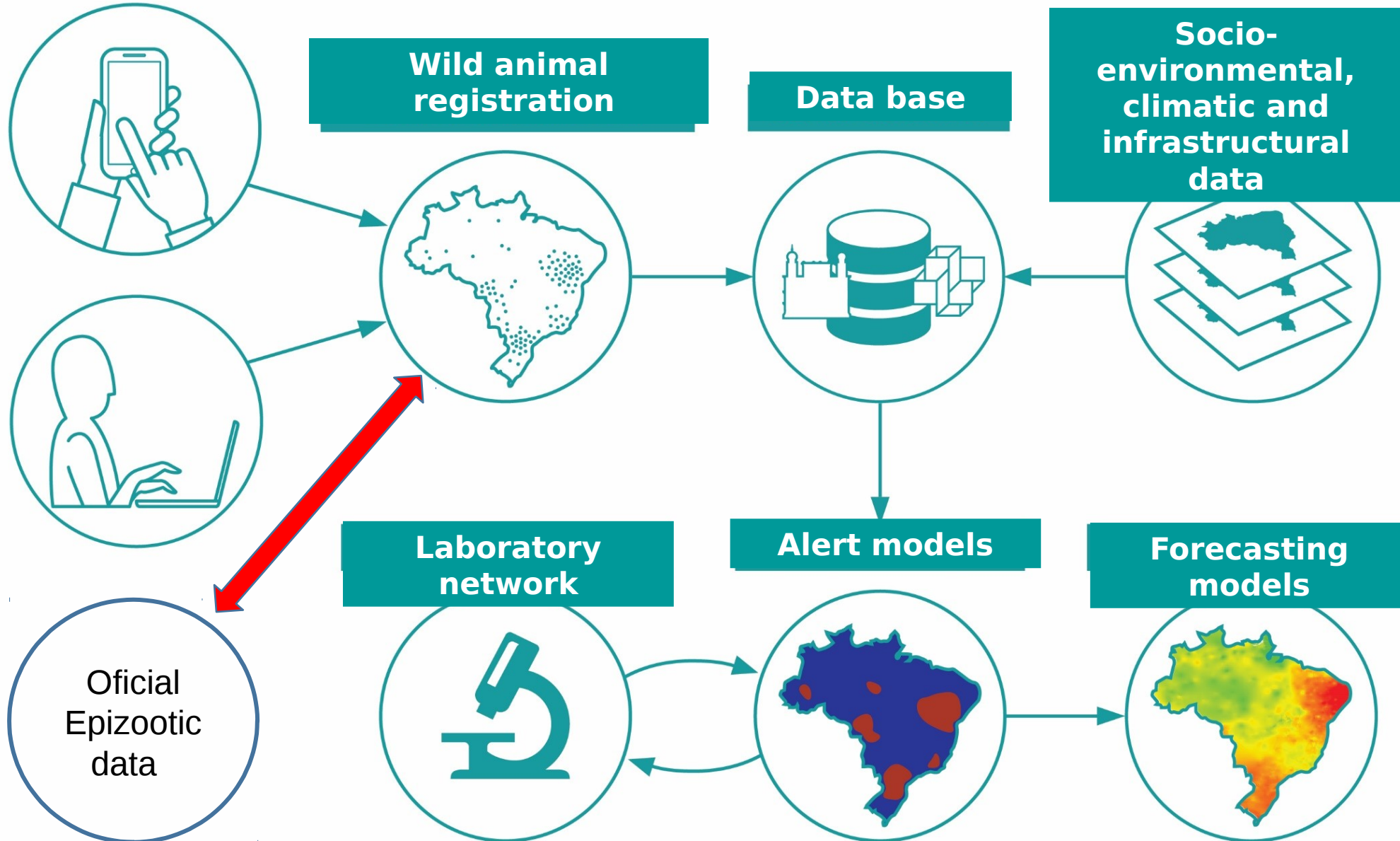
Information System of Wildlife Health

Brazilian ONE HEALTH experience





**Society collaboration
and experts**





Mapa de registros (offli..

Tipo do mapa

Normal

Ver no mapa

SELECIONAR



Registros (offline)

NO APARELHO

NO SISS-GEO

ENVIAR
REGISTROS

EXCLUIR
REGISTROS

1 REGISTRO GRAVADO NO APARELHO:

Registro 1

30/01/2017 16:40:15



Um tipo no registro:

Macaco (1)

Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro

Manguinhos

Avenida Brasil

Característica : Urbano

Impactos : Pressão imobiliária:
Condomínios/Casas/Bairros

Nenhuma foto no registro

EDITAR



Descrição do registro

ANIMAIS

LOCAL

FOTOS

CÂMERA

GALERIA

Confirmação de envio...

Ao enviar,
este registro será transferido
para a Internet e estará
disponível somente para
consultas.

Tem certeza do envio?

NÃO.
Enviarei depois

SIM.
Pode enviar agora



AVANÇAR

Workshop on participatory networks in wildlife health



2013
2014
2015



Wildlife Health and Digital Inclusion Project in Amazonia and Atlantic Forest

11 Expeditions - 2015-2017

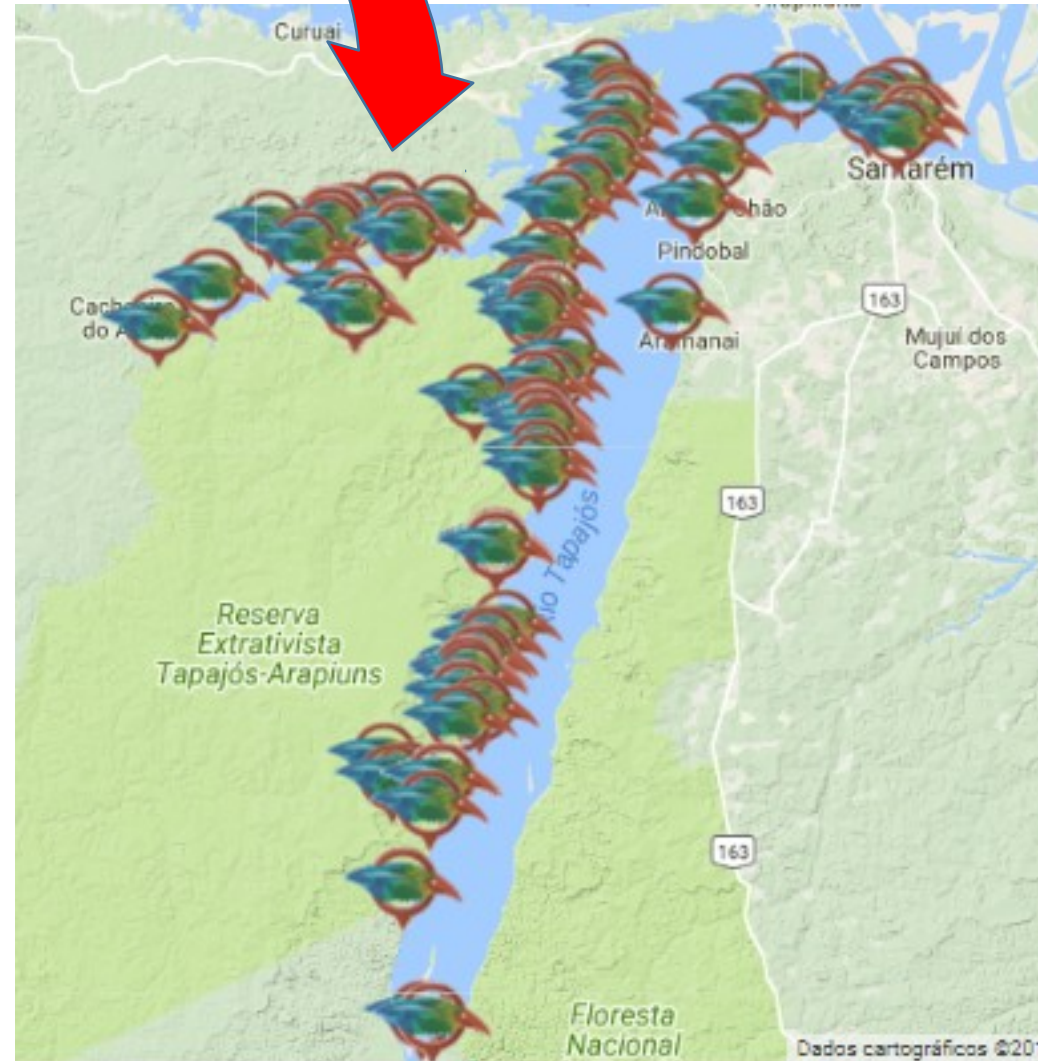
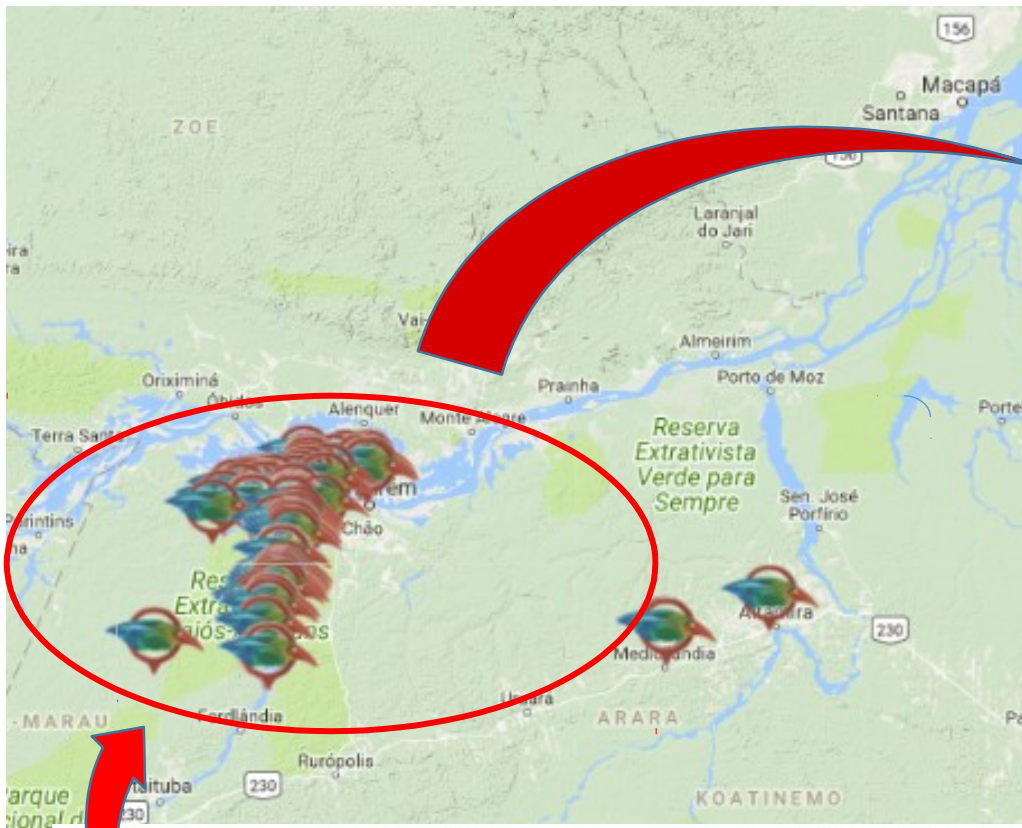
56 communities

860 families

2560 inhabitants - traditional communities and indigenous



SISS-GEO RECORDS RESEX TAPAJÓS-ARAPIUNS 05/11/2017



The SISS-Geo 10+ collaborators in 2016

SISS-Geo apresenta os dez colaboradores e estados brasileiros que mais enviaram registros em 2016

Desde o seu lançamento em 2014, o Sistema de Informação em Saúde Silvestre SISS-Geo totaliza 937 pessoas cadastradas.

Os dez colaboradores que mais se destacaram em 2016 são do Rio de Janeiro (3), Bahia (3), Pará (3) e Pernambuco (1).

- 1º **Pheterson Godinho**
(Teresópolis – Rio de Janeiro)
- 2º **Rian Pereira da Silva**
(Ilhéus/Olivença - Bahia)
- 3º **Dilma Luíza Cardoso dos Anjos**
(Santarém/Comunidade de Braço Grande, Reserva Extrativista Tapajós-Arapiuns – Pará)
- 4º **Thiago Bastos**
(Jaboatão dos Guararapes – Pernambuco)
- 5º **Cassiano José Melo Vasconcelos**
(Santarém/Comunidade de Surucá, Reserva Extrativista Tapajós-Arapiuns - Pará)
- 6º **Carlos Alberto Martins da Silva**
(Magé – Rio de Janeiro)
- 7º **Jokelhe Bentes Cardoso**
(Santarém/Comunidade de São José, Reserva Extrativista Tapajós-Arapiuns– Pará)
- 8º **Luiz Fernando Gonçalves**
(Rio de Janeiro – Rio de Janeiro)
- 9º **José Carlos Maciel**
(Itacaré – Bahia)
- 10º **Célio Haroldo**
(Uruçuca/Serra Grande– Bahia)



O colaborador número 1 do SISS-Geo, em 2016, tem 44 anos é montanhista e trabalha no Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos, Rio de Janeiro, como monitor ambiental e guia de montanha.

Pheterson conta que se encantou pela biologia quando começou a trabalhar no Parque acompanhando pesquisadores, professores e alunos. Hoje, o aplicativo do SISS-Geo faz parte de suas ferramentas de trabalho e ele o utiliza para registrar animais diariamente.



High Performance Processing

High performance computing resources

Large-scale parallelization of the process

Production of tens of thousands of computational models to be evaluated and compared in the final model selection

+ 12GB of manipulated data

+ 336 processing hours

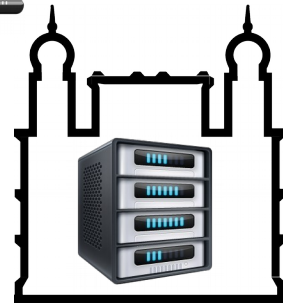
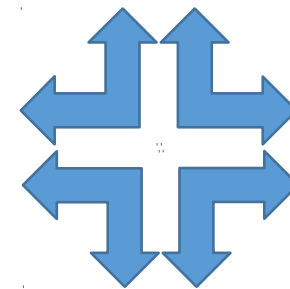
+ 30,000 manipulated attributes

+ 4700 cores processing

+ 305GB of RAM

Processing Capacity:

10 TFLOPS = 10 trillion operations per second





ESCREVER

Entrada (11.914)

Com estrela

Enviados

Rascunhos (3)

BAHIA

BD_documento

INAPAS

JUIZ de FORA

Livro_PROBIO

MACACOS_SURTO

Notes

Mais ▾

Id do registro: 3311

Tipo de animal: Macaco

Situação: Vivo

Anormalidades: Fratura

Nome do colaborador: Gabriela

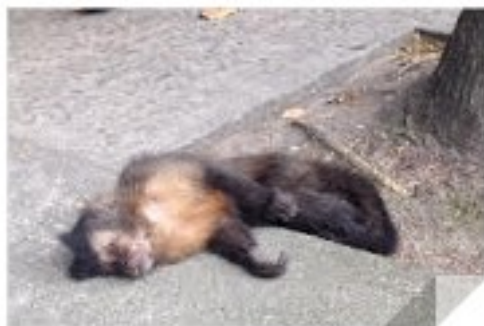
Estado: Rio de Janeiro

Município: Rio de Janeiro

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/-22.96109+-43.21197/@-22.96109,-43.21197,9z>Acesse: <http://sissgeo.lncc.br/listaRegistros.jsf?idRegistro=3311>

Atenciosamente,
Equipe SISS-Geo

2 anexos



Human cases and epizootics between 2000 and 2016 (620 cases)

Environmental, census, social, economic, agricultural and livestock data, municipal boundaries
~ 3.000 layers - IBGE, INDE, EMBRAPA, INPE, CHIRPS (GPM-NASA/JAXA), WORLDCLIM

GT ARBO-Ministry of Health and Fiocruz Agreement

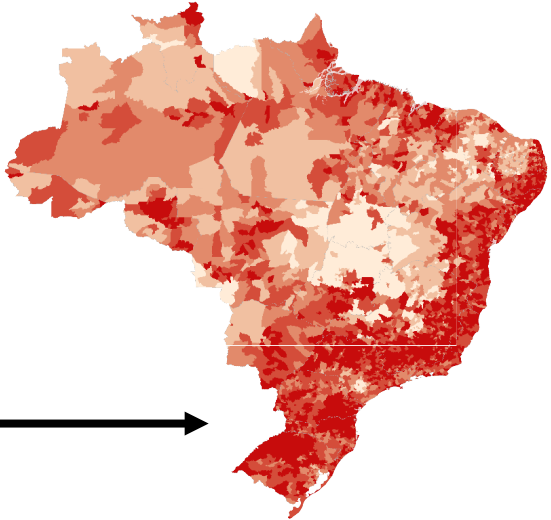
Preprocessing and structuring

**Characterization of municipalities
~ 30 thousand attributes**

Database + occurrences of yellow fever by municipality

**Data-driven modeling
Machine Learning**

**PRELIMINARY MODELS
YELLOW FEVER**



Features



- ✓ Free
- ✓ 3,15MB
- ✓ Easy language
- ✓ GPS
- ✓ Photographs of various qualities
- ✓ Information on the animal and place of observation
- ✓ Real-time map view
- ✓ Automated alerts to managers in real time
- ✓ Network of specialists for species validation
- ✓ Organized database
- ✓ Automated and customized data reporting

- ✓ **166 modifications made from the use and suggestions of the collaborators**

Lessons learned

- ✓ Innovative computational technologies must be developed by multiprofessional teams
- ✓ It should be managed with the freedom of experimentation of research projects
- ✓ It needs to be tested in the field with the presence and accompaniment of the whole team.
- ✓ Must to listen and exchange knowledge with all people
- ✓ Must be under the care of stable institutions and partners
- ✓ Need to aggregate young researchers
- ✓ Need to develop your own solutions
- ✓ Must seek bold solutions

- ✓ Must join other initiatives
- ✓ Keep a open communication channel with the collaborators

- ✓ Thank those who believe and support new ideas

Our team



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Thanks



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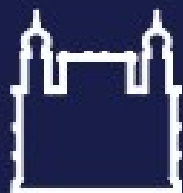
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