

ABOUT US

The Center for Information on Wildlife Health (CISS) of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ) is a virtual space for continuous, dedicated development of the theme of wildlife and human health, aimed at consolidating knowledge, action, and policies that can jointly strengthen the conservation of Brazilian biodiversity and improve human health and all forms of good practices for sustainable development.

As an integral part of the FIOCRUZ mission, CISS has the following objectives:

- > Coordinate the Information System on Wildlife Health (SISS-Geo), with early detection of diseases in wild animals before they affect humans;
- > Encourage and support the strengthening of Brazil's installed diagnostic capacity in wildlife health;
- > Promote citizen's participation and integration of Wildlife Health Networks;
- > Encourage and support research and technological innovation;
- > Awareness-raising for decision-makers and society on the importance and risks of loss of biodiversity for health.
- > Consolidate, publicize, and make knowledge available in various areas related to wildlife and human health, with contributions by experts and society at large;

SISS - Geo

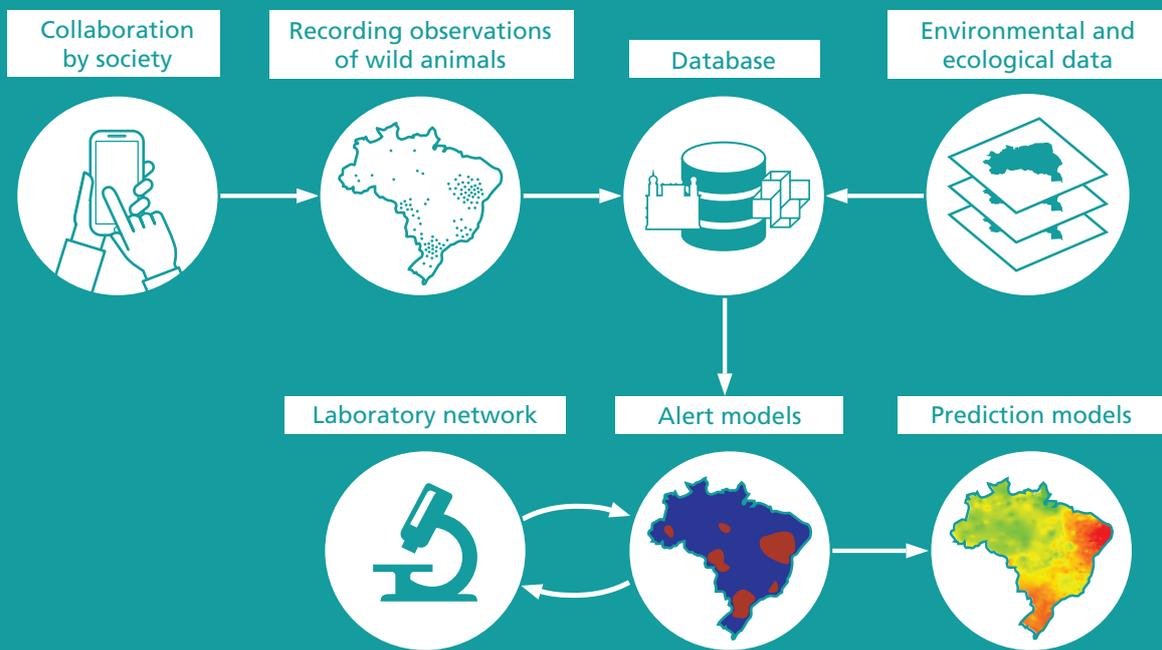
Information System on Wildlife Health

Environmental changes have serious impacts on biodiversity, with major repercussions on health. Due to the simplification of environments, vectors and hosts approach human populations in search of food and shelter or to escape control by their predators, thus increasing the risk of transmission of zoonotic infections. Monitoring circulating pathogens in nature or on the borders between rural and urban environments, before they reach humans, is a challenge for countries like Brazil with continental dimensions.

SISS-Geo is an online tool for recording field observations of animals using mobile communications devices.

Common citizens can participate in this monitoring effort – tourists, farmers, ecotourism guides, birdwatchers, contractors, and technicians and specialists in health, environment, and livestock.

Based on recorded observations of animals and information on possible abnormalities (such as wounds or unusual behavior) and characteristics of the environment in which the observations were made, the system generates alerts on incidents in the wild fauna. These alerts are investigated by the proper sectors with the support of the Wildlife Health Laboratory Network and specialists to confirm or rule out the pathogens potentially associated with the alert. This information is made available to decision-makers and society and provides the basis for developing prediction models. It will thus be possible to act before the diseases affect humans and other animals.



WILDLIFE HEALTH NETWORKS

ReLSS

Wildlife Health Laboratory Network

The Wildlife Health Laboratory Network is organized on a voluntary and strategic basis to link the demands for diagnosis of circulating pathogens in wild animals in Brazil. The Network guarantees the reliability of the diagnosis that validates the models generated by the Information System on Wildlife Health (SISS-Geo) and offers support for surveillance and prevention in human and animal health, species and ecosystem conservation, and implementation of projects with sustainable models. Participation in the Network already includes dozens of laboratories from all across Brazil.

RePSS

Network for Participation in Wildlife Health

The Network for Participation in Wildlife Health was launched in 2012 during the 1st Brazilian Conference on Wildlife and Human Health and consists of researchers, specialists, professionals in human, livestock, and environmental health, administrators, entrepreneurs, students, and society at large interested in the theme and willing to collaborate with the Information System on Wildlife Health (SISS-Geo) and other activities of the CISS.

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