1. Record Nr. UNINA9910317763903321

Titolo	European Local Pig Breeds : Diversity and Performance. A study of project TREASURE / / edited by Marjeta Candek-Potokar and Rosa Nieto
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, United Kingdom : , : IntechOpen, , 2019
ISBN	1-83962-011-0 1-78985-408-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (318 pages) : illustrations some color
Disciplina	338.1764
Soggetti	Swine - Breeding Pork industry and trade - Europe
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910300284703321

Autore	Wallace Rodrick
Titolo	Clear-Cutting Disease Control : Capital-Led Deforestation, Public Health Austerity, and Vector-Borne Infection / / by Rodrick Wallace, Luis Fernando Chaves, Luke R. Bergmann, Constância Ayres, Lenny Hogerwerf, Richard Kock, Robert G. Wallace
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
ISBN	3-319-72850-4
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (68 pages) : illustrations
Disciplina	616.9
Soggetti	Epidemiology Public health Public Health
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	The Social Context of the Emergence of Vector-Borne Disease -- Modeling Vector-Borne Diseases in a Commoditized Landscape -- Modeling State Interventions -- Implications for Disease Intervention and Modeling -- Mathematical Appendix.- References. .
Sommario/riassunto	The vector-borne Zika virus joins avian influenza, Ebola, and yellow fever as recent public health crises threatening pandemicity. By a combination of stochastic modeling and economic geography, this book proposes two key causes together explain the explosive spread of the worst of the vector-borne outbreaks. Ecosystems in which such pathogens are largely controlled by environmental stochasticity are being drastically streamlined by both agribusiness-led deforestation and deficits in public health and environmental sanitation. Consequently, a subset of infections that once burned out relatively quickly in local forests are now propagating across susceptible human populations whose vulnerability to infection is often exacerbated in structurally adjusted cities. The resulting outbreaks are characterized by greater global extent, duration, and momentum. As infectious diseases in an age of nation states and global health programs cannot, as much of the present modeling literature presumes, be described by

interacting populations of host, vector, and pathogen alone, a series of control theory models is also introduced here. These models, useful to researchers and health officials alike, explicitly address interactions between government ministries and the pathogens they aim to control.