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Titolo	Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Transmission Dynamics of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp. and <i>Giardia duodenalis</i> / / edited by David Carmena, David Gonzalez-Barrio, Pamela Carolina Koster
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Sommario/riassunto	<p>The enteric protozoans <i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp. and <i>Giardia duodenalis</i> are the most common diarrhoea-causing protozoan parasites worldwide. <i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp. is a leading cause of diarrhoea morbidity and mortality in children younger than 5 years of age in poor-resource settings in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Although infection by <i>G. duodenalis</i> is rarely a fatal condition, giardiasis is commonly associated with childhood growth faltering and cognitive impairment. Because of their significant socioeconomic impact, particularly in low-income countries, giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis joined the "Neglected Disease Initiative" launched by the World Health Organization in 2004. Both <i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp. and <i>G. duodenalis</i> are ubiquitous in the environment and can infect a wide range of hosts with different specificities, meaning that humans may acquire the infection via waterborne, foodborne, or zoonotic transmission. Recent advances in detection and molecular epidemiology have indicated that certain species/genotypes of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and <i>G. duodenalis</i> have an expanded range of suitable hosts, suggesting that their transmission pathways are more intricate than previously thought, challenging our current notion of host specificities. Therefore, there is a clear need for more studies that aim to investigate the frequency and molecular diversity of these parasites in humans, production and</p>

companion animals, and wildlife species. This information would be extremely useful to elucidate the transmission dynamics of cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis and to investigate the exact contribution of zoonotic events to human infections.

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Titolo

Lingua viget : commentationes slavicae in honorem V. Kiparsky

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