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Nota di contenuto	1 Deforestation and Spillover of Zoonotic Viruses in South America -- 2 Public Health Importance of Hantavirus Hemorrhagic Fevers in Colombia and South America -- 3 Phylogenetics, Eco-epidemiology and Evolution of Orthohantaviruses in Venezuela -- 4 Endemic Arenaviruses in Latin America -- 5 Mayaro Virus in the Americas -- 6 Oropouche Fever, a Growing Threat in Latin America -- 7 How Latin America Faced the SARS-CoV-2 Variants? -- 8 SARS-CoV-2 Phylogenomics -- 9 COVID-19 in Latin America -- 10 HIV-1-based SARS-CoV-2 Pseudotyped Virus to Determine Neutralizing Antibody Titers in Chile -- 11 Synthetic Peptides as a Strategy for the Development of Diagnostic Systems to Face New Virus Pandemics -- 12

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Sommario/riassunto

Latin America has extensive microbial diversity and is endemic for a wide array of infectious agents including dengue, chikungunya, malaria and tuberculosis. In 2014, the WHO cited 93 public health events of potential international concern in the Latin American region where over half (47 events) were caused specifically by chikungunya and other zoonotic pathogens, causing geographically widespread impact affecting 27 countries and territories. Arena, alpha and flaviviruses are RNA viruses, many of which are endemic in South America, are diverse in nature, and can adapt easily to new hosts, creating zoonotic threats. Since more than 70% of emerging diseases are caused by zoonotic agents, it is of great importance to enhance the capacity for detection and diagnosis in the areas where they are most likely to emerge. COVID-19 provided an opportunity to reinforce public health capacities, improve reporting transparency, and enhance regional coordination. Limited but consistent research has been carried out in the region to address the viral threats that account for a significant portion of health concerns. This book describes relevant examples of these achievements and discusses ongoing limitations in the region.
