NEWSLETTER APRIL 2024, VOL. 28, NO. 7

WAAVP

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY

THE PRESIDENT MESSAGE

A STEP BACK, TOWARDS THE FUTURE

Torre a Mare (Bari, Italy),
16th March 2024

Dear Colleagues,
I grasp the opportunity of this newsletter to strengthen a concept that is pivotal for our scientific community working in the field of veterinary parasitology, focused to alleviate the burden of parasitic diseases in all animal species, including humans. This concept is that -omics and molecular methods are crucial in our research field only if we are well aware that they represent extraordinary tools for investigating our discipline and never the aim of research by itself.

All the above was brilliantly discussed in an article by Tomáš Scholz (i.e., Gaps in parasitological research in the molecular era. Trends Parasitol. 2024:S1471-4922(24)00030-8.) that I had the opportunity to read during my first period of activities as Distinguished Visiting Professor at the Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences of the City University (CityU) of Hong Kong.

THE PRESIDENT MESSAGE

A STEP BACK, TOWARDS THE FUTURE

Reading this article in my early 50s of age, was a perfect time to reflect about where we are going in veterinary parasitology, as the scientific and technological facilities at the City U strengthen then my consciousness of the unprecedent opportunities that molecular biology and '-omics' techniques, along with refined molecular tools, represent for veterinary parasitology. However, I see many potential hindrances represented by researches oriented exclusively on those approaches, mainly considering less investigated, neglected or as yet unknown parasites.

We must (sadly!) recognize that a large part of our research is driven, under the pressure of grant acquisition, budget availability, mainly in specific thematic areas (the power of the economy and of the market choices). We all know that often (not always) the main grant areas are focused on priorities in veterinary parasitology, but we should be aware of that we are risking to lose those that are excluded from those areas.

For example, we recognize that genetics, genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, and other '-omics' allowed to decipher many mechanisms in the parasite natural history in relationship to their hosts and the environment in which they coevolved, but, do we really know everything about the biology, epidemiology and host-immune interaction of the parasites we are studying?

Often, there is the erroneous assumption that this high-level research is more worth than the descriptive ones, which lead veterinary parasitologists to move from the stables, animal shelters and clinics to the laboratories where virtual models and experimental hypotheses are tested, and in vitro modelling have substituted the clinical observation on the animals. The latter has translated in a change from descriptive observational clinical research in Veterinary Parasitology to an analytical one.

To make it simple, the above may be summarized by a question that often arise from young students "why should take care of morphological identification of parasites when we may molecularly differentiate them?" The answer is obvious, mainly when we attempt to explain that we cannot describe new species of parasites exclusively based on their molecular differences...

THE PRESIDENT MESSAGE

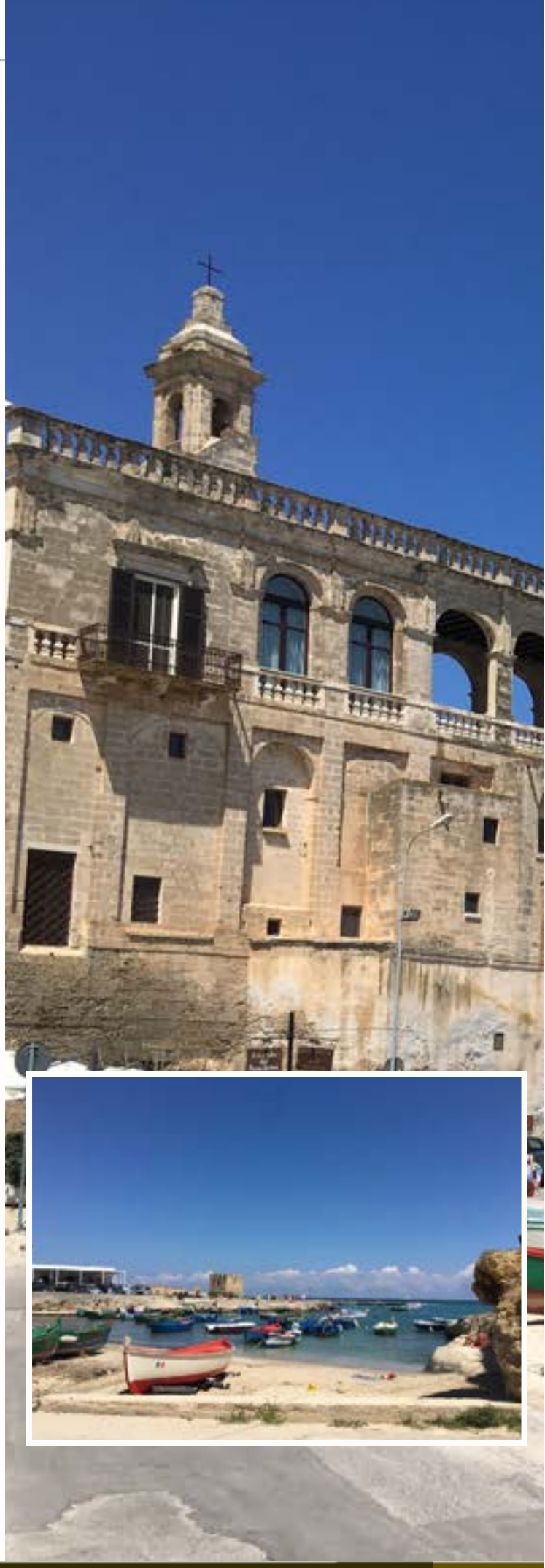
A STEP BACK, TOWARDS THE FUTURE

Parasites change and adapt in their interactions to the new environments and hosts and still deserve to be studied as change our knowledge and the eyes with we sight them ....
Therefore, though studying biology, morphology and ecology of parasite require specific skill and scientific knowledge (e.g., for the morphological identification), it is time consuming and may be challenged in the process of fund acquisition, it is something we still need in veterinary parasitology.

We should recognize the importance of a combined approach of both classical to -omics parasitology and reassure to Tomáš Scholz that nobody sees him "..as a grumpy old man glorifying the good old days". Veterinary parasitology must do a step back, towards the future....

See you all soon.

Regards



D. Otranto
President World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology

World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology

WAAVP

PARASITOLOGISTS AROUND THE WORLD

Our journey to the world's parasitology laboratories continues: what about yours?

Scan the QR and fill in the form!

SCAN ME

LISBON

UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA

WHO'S WHO: PRESENTATION OF THE LAB AND ITS RESEARCH LINES

We are a research team affiliated with the Vector-Borne Diseases and Pathogens group at the R&D Center for Global Health and Tropical Medicine, part of the Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine at the University NOVA of Lisbon.

The core lines of our research is focused on the epidemiology and diagnosis of animal and human leishmaniasis, genetic characterization of putative pathogens and the execution of entomological fieldwork. We also explore molecular detection of protozoa and helminths transmitted by ticks in domestic and wild animals, parasitological diagnosis of blood, pulmonary and intestinal parasites, as well as typing of Giardia duodenalis in dogs and cats. Furthermore, we engage in phylogenetic analysis

We are open to collaborations in both established and emerging research areas, and we enthusiastically welcome new students and team members who share our passion and dedication to advancing our field.

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HIGHLIGHTS AND SPECIALTY OF THE LAB

We constitute an interdisciplinary team with expertise in both classical and molecular diagnostic techniques for parasites and viruses and their characterization. Our proficiency extends to fieldwork as well as clinical diagnosis within the areas of veterinary and human medicine. Our overarching objective is to raise awareness among healthcare professionals and the general public regarding vector-borne and zoonotic diseases. Additionally, we support the dissemination of knowledge derived from our research to diverse stakeholders.

We are deeply motivated to sustain these efforts within communities because we recognize that knowledge serves as a fundamental pillar for effective prevention against vector-borne and zoonotic diseases.

The significance of multidisciplinarity is underlined by the CLIMOS project: Climate Monitoring and Decision Support Framework for Sand Fly-borne Diseases Detection and Mitigation (https://climos-project.eu/), funded by the European Union and coordinated by Dr. Carla Maia. Its primary objective is to assist in the adaptation and mitigation of climate- and climate change-induced emergence, transmission, and spread of sand fly-borne and zoonotic pathogens.

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BEST 3 PAPERS OF THE RESEARCH GROUP

Maia C, Conceição C, Pereira A, Rocha R, Ortuño M, Muñoz C, Jumakanova Z, Pérez-Cutillas P, Özbel Y, Töz S, Baneth G, Monge-Maillo B, Gasimov E, Van der Stede Y, Torres F, Gossner C, Berriatua E. (2023). **The estimated distribution of autochthonous leishmaniasis by *Leishmania infantum* in Europe in 2005-2020.** PLoS Negl Trop Dis, 17:e0011497. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0011497

Rocha R, Gonçalves L, Conceição C, Andrade P, Cristóvão J, Condeço J, Delgado B, Caeiro C, Kuzmenko T, Vasconcelos E, Escoval M, Rey C, Guz M, Norte C, Aldeia C, Cruz D, Maia C. (2023). **Prevalence of asymptomatic Leishmania infection and Knowledge, Perceptions and Practices in blood donors in mainland Portugal.** Parasites & Vectors, 16:357. DOI:10.1186/s13071-023-05980-1

Pereira A, Parreira R, Cristóvão J, Vitale F, Bastien P, Campino L, Maia C. (2021). ***Leishmania infantum* strains from cats are similar in biological properties to canine and human strains.** Veterinary Parasitology, 298:109531. DOI: 10.1016/j.vetpar.2021.109531

CONTACTS

CarlaMaia@ihmt.unl.pt

LISBON

UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA

Dr. Carla Maia graduated in Veterinary Medicine (University of Lisbon), MSc degree in Medical Parasitology, University NOVA of Lisbon, PhD degree, Habilitation title ND specialization in Parasitology at the Biomedical Sciences. Specialist on Veterinary Parasitology by the EVPC, recognized by the European Board of Veterinary Specialisation.

Her research interests mainly focus on the epidemiology, diagnosis, prevention and control of vector-bone diseases of zoonotic of veterinary importance in a One Health approach. Her main field of research is leishmaniasis and phlebotomine sand flies, in recent years she has carried out studies on phleboviruses in humans, domestic animals and sandflies, and on agents transmitted by ticks, mosquitoes and fleas.

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Dr. Ricardo Parreira is a virologist with a degree in Applied Plant Biology from by the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Lisbon, and a PhD in Genetics and Microbial Physiology from the University of Paris XI (Orsay Center).

His research interests are focused on the discovery of new viruses (especially arboviruses and insect-specific viruses), the characterization of their genomes, and the ways these viruses are dispersed over time and space.

In his work, he uses a series of complementary technical approaches, which combine classical virology, molecular biology, and bioinformatics (essentially involving phylogenetic inference and phylogeography).

Dr. Rafael Rocha is a physician specializing in Infectious Diseases in Oporto. He is also doing a PhD in Tropical Medicine, focusing on epidemiologic and clinical aspects of Leishmania infection in Portugal and on public and professional awareness of the disease. In his clinical practice and research activity, Rafael is particularly interested in zoonoses, vector-borne infections, migrant's health, and One Health. He is also involved in teaching in these fields in higher education institutions in Portugal.

José Manuel Cristóvão is a Parasitologist with a Master´s Degree in Medical Parasitology from University NOVA of Lisbon. His research interests are the serological, parasitological, and molecular diagnosis of human and canine leishmaniasis, cell line cultures maintenance and cryopreservation. He is also interested in field work collecting biological samples and capturing vectors.

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TEXAS

WHO'S WHO: PRESENTATION OF THE LAB AND ITS RESEARCH LINES

The Verocai Lab at the Department of Veterinary Pathobiology of the School of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences of the Texas A&M University is a research and diagnostic parasitology that broadly contributes to the realm of 'One Health', with a special focus on helminths, vectors, and vector-borne pathogens.

From rural Texas to Africa, from domestic dogs to wild bison, from nematodes to cestodes, the Verocai Lab interests and contributions are not limited by geography, host, or parasite.

Overall, our major goals seek to improve the health of both animals and humans while advancing diagnostic tools for detecting various parasites.

In addition, we study parasite evolution and biodiversity to fill critical knowledge gaps that are necessary to inform future research questions and decision-making.

Since the lab has such broad interests, there are many exciting projects occurring simultaneously within the lab.

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TEXAS

These projects include exploring novel biomarkers and technologies for detection of "Guinea Worm", or Dracunculus medinensis in animal reservoirs in Africa to aid in eradication efforts by The Carter Center; improving detection capabilities of major vector-borne pathogens of domestic and wildlife species including filarial nematodes (Dirofilaria immitis, Onchocerca lupi) and tick vectors in both North America and the Sub-saharan Africa; understanding the diversity and anthelmintic resistance i in gastrointestinal parasites of bison to improve quality and health; and unraveling the evolutionary history of various parasites including cryptic species complexes (e.g., Onchocerca cervipedis species complex of wild North American ungulates). In recent years the lab received funding from various organizations including The Carter Center, the American Heartworm Society, the American Kennel Club Association - Canine Health Foundation, and various pharmaceutical industry partners.

TEXAS

HIGHLIGHTS AND SPECIALTY OF THE LAB

There are multiple qualities that highlight the strength of the Verocai Lab. We are proud to be a parasitology lab that functions as a high-volume diagnostic facility while simultaneously advancing the field through our wide breadth of research projects. This is done by utilizing classical and cutting-edge technologies in our molecular (e.g., qPCR, next-gen sequencing) and diagnostic approaches (e.g., AI parasite recognition).

Thus, we believe the Verocai Lab is a hub for all things parasites and a premier place to learn and spread excitement about the field. We also actively share this enthusiasm with the community in order to spread awareness about parasites to the general public through the TAMU-AAVP Student chapter led by our team. However, none of this would be possible without the wide diversity of people who share new ideas and a love to understand more about the world of parasitology. These types of passionate people are how The Verocai Lab derives its strength. In recent years, the lab has attracted visiting researchers and students from Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Pakistan, Spain; and many current international members, originally from India, Iran, Kenya, and Sri Lanka - and obviously Brazil (Dr. Verocai himself) and the US.

TEXAS

BEST 3 PAPERS OF THE RESEARCH GROUP

Verocai, G. G., Sobotyk, C., Lamison, A., Borst, M. M., & Edwards, E. E. (2021). **Autochthonous, zoonotic *Onchocerca lupi* in a South Texas dog, United States**. Parasites & Vectors, 14.

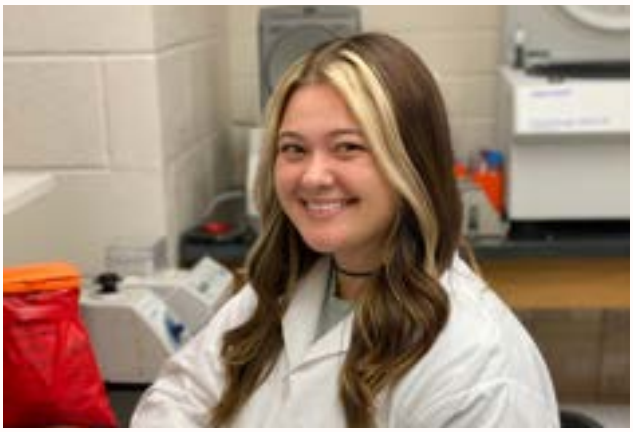
Negron, V., Saleh, M. N., Sobotyk, C., Luksovsky, J. L., Harvey, T. V., & Verocai, G. G. (2022). **Probe-based qPCR as an alternative to modified Knott's test when screening dogs for heartworm (*Dirofilaria immitis*) infection in combination with antigen detection tests.** Parasites & Vectors, 15(1).

Gottdenker, N. L., Ramos, R. A. N., Hakimi, H., McHale, B., Rivera, S., Miller, B. M., Howerth, E.W., Burrell, C.E., Stilwell, J.M., McManamon, R., & Verocai, G. G. (2023). ***Angiostrongylus cantonensis* Infection in Brown Rats (Rattus norvegicus), Atlanta, Georgia, USA, 2019–2022.** Emerging Infectious Diseases, 29(10), 2167.

TEXAS

INTRODUCING THE TEAM

Dr. Guilherme Verocai - is the director of the Parasitology Diagnostic Lab and principal investigator of the research lab at Texas A&M University



Dr. Tiana Sanders - is a graduate student studying novel diagnostic biomarkers and assays for early detection of the canine heartworm, *Dirofilaria immitis*. Additionally, Dr. Sanders is completing her residency in parasitology funded by Merck Animal Health.

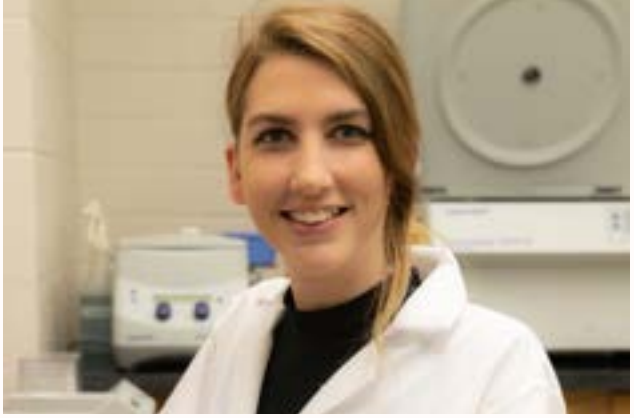
Joe Luksovsky - is the laboratory technician in our Diagnostic Parasitology Lab, and longstanding laboratory member!

Dr. Hassan Hakimi and Dr. Pabasara Weerarathne - both postdoctoral fellows mainly focused on the The Carter Center's Guinea Worm Eradication Program, but also involved in other projects.

Dr. Likun Panda - is the lab manager and oversees our research division.

TEXAS

INTRODUCING THE TEAM



Kaylee Kipp - is a graduate student studying anthelmintic resistance in gastrointestinal nematodes in wild and ranched North American bison.

Ian Daniel - is a graduate student working on novel diagnostic methods for the identification of ticks and tick-borne pathogens in North America and Sub-saharan Africa.

Maureen Kelly - is a graduate student developing molecular diagnostics to investigate the presence of cutaneous and blood-borne filarioid parasites of companion animals.

Dr. Matthew Kulpa - is a graduate student studying the biodiversity of filarioid parasites in wild North American ungulates while developing novel molecular approaches for their detection.

CONTACTS

Verocai Lab Website:
https://vetmed.tamu.edu/verocai-lab/
Dr. Verocai's ResearchGate:
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Guilherme-Verocai Dr. Verocai's Google Scholar:
https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=alxHBvoAAAAJ&hl=en

PHD (PARASITES IN HIGH DEFINITION) THE ADVENTURES OF BECOMING A PARASITOLOGIST ABROAD

WATERFOWL AND *TOXOPLASMA GONDII*

GEORGIOS SIOUTAS, DVM, EVPC RESIDENT

PHD CANDIDATE IN PARASITOLOGY AND PARASITIC DISEASES
LABORATORY OF PARASITOLOGY AND PARASITIC DISEASES, SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE

Hello fellow parasitologists! My name is **Georgios Sioutas**, and I am a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, PhD Candidate and EVPC Resident. The field of parasitology captivated my interest from the very first courses as an undergraduate veterinary student, and I sincerely believe that pursuing a PhD in Parasitology is one of the best decisions I have ever made.

I graduated from the School of Veterinary Medicine at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece in 2019. In 2020, I started my PhD under the supervision of Prof. Elias Papadopoulos, where I became familiar with classic diagnostic techniques and molecular methods while developing my microscopy skills.

During these years, I had the opportunity to work with different parasites at our parasitology laboratory and as lead veterinarian in private diagnostic laboratories.

My daily research activities and work consist of performing parasitological screening of animal and human samples. In addition, my love for parasitology expanded even further once I started participating in the parasitological lab tutorials of undergraduate vet students. Greece is endemic for many parasitic diseases, and my research activity in the past years have provided me with valuable experience with experimental studies on both companion and farm animals.

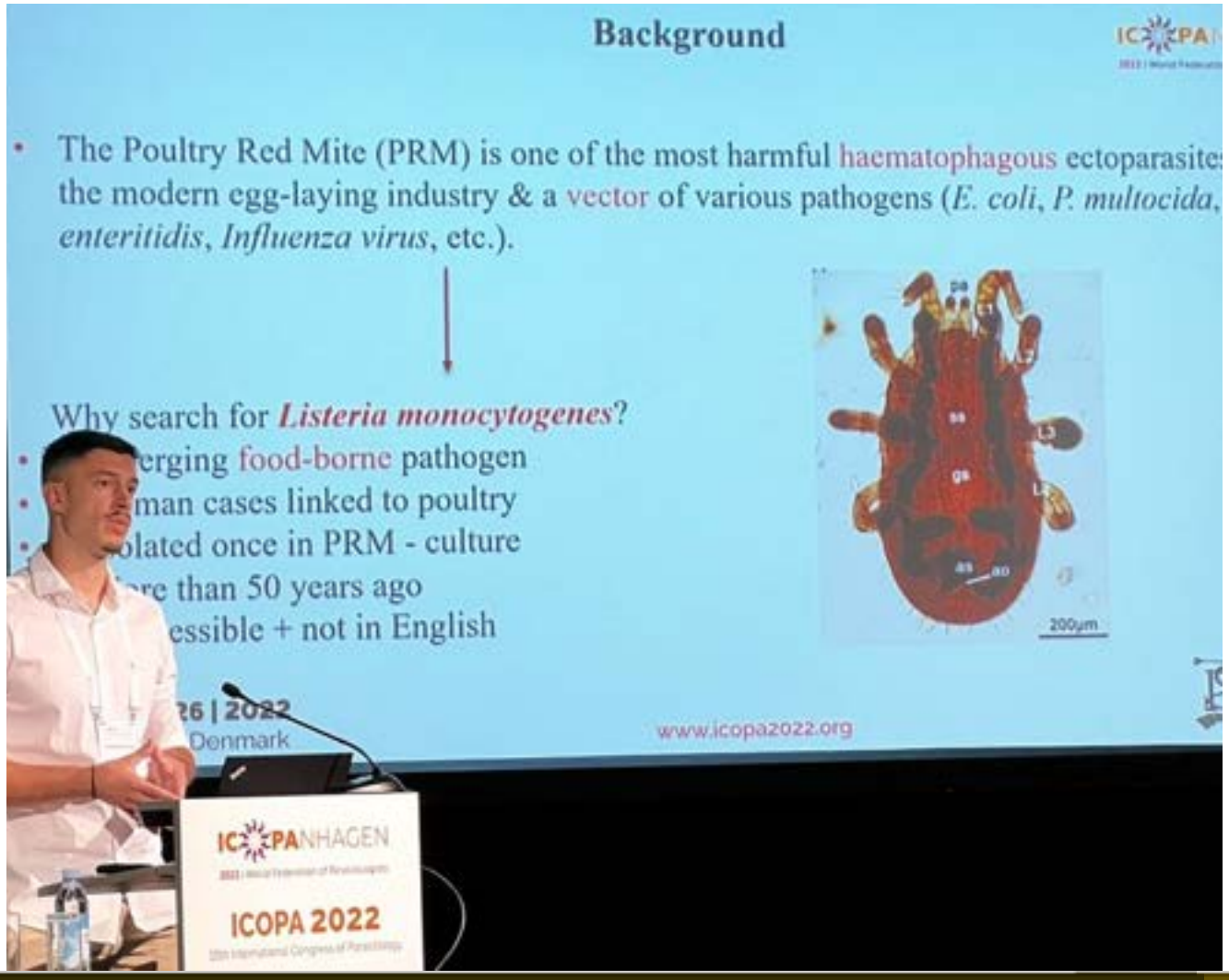
In 2022, as a natural next step in my parasitology career, I also decided to pursue an Alternative Residency Training Program at the European Veterinary Parasitology College. Throughout my PhD and residency, I have participated in various research projects, summer programs and attended different scientific conferences where I have presented my work.

Dermanyssus gallinae mite in laying hens

Besides, working in those different disciplines, laboratories groups and with several people from various national and cultural backgrounds have improved my flexibility, teamwork, communication, and adaptation skills, deepening my knowledge in the field, and allowing me to be part of a network focusing on parasitology. My PhD research focuses on the prevalence, vectorial potential, subpopulations and risk factors for the *Dermanyssus gallinae* mite in laying hens in Greece, as well as the in vitro evaluation of silver nanoparticles to control it.

My PhD research provides novel valuable insights into the prevalence of PRM in laying hen farms in Greece (industrial and backyard), the vectorial potential of PRM (i.e., we isolated *Listeria monocytogenes* in the mites), the different haplotypes and phylogenetics of PRM, the risk factors associated with infestations, and the evaluation of silver nanoparticles as a potential alternative control method.

In addition, during my research activities I had the opportunity to work with various animal species such as dogs, cats, equines, ruminants, birds, snakes, reptiles, lagomorphs, bears, wolves and exotic animals. This diversity allows for the study of a plethora of different zoonotic parasites and the diagnosis and control of their parasitic diseases. I am eager to see what the future holds for me in parasitology, and I have so much more laboratories to visit, parasites to explore and new colleagues to collaborate with!



If I were a parasite, I think I would be *Naegleria fowleri*. Although I did not have the chance to encounter it yet (hopefully in the Lab and not while swimming), I am fascinated by the way it interacts with other pathogens and modifies its host's defences in its favour in order to survive. Like its different life cycle stages from cyst, to flagellated to trophozoite, I have evolved in my work to be able to perform better based on my environment.

Αυτή είναι η ιστορία μου για τα παράσιτα σε υψηλή ανάλυση για εσάς!

Similar to how infection with *N. fowleri* initially goes unnoticed until it reaches its target, the central nervous system, I like to work in silence until I have achieved my goals. Neutrophils might slow down the protozoan but once *N. fowleri* finds its way to the brain it doesn't stop. Likewise, there are many challenges I have faced in my PhD research but when you are on the right track there is no stopping.

This is my Parasites in High Definition story for you!

LEFT: EDITORS OF PHD JAIRO ALFONSO MENDOZA ROLDAN AND MARCOS ANTONIO BEZERRA SANTOS

World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology

PARASITOLOGY SUMMER SCHOOLS

HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS, PHD AND RESIDENTS

World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology

WAAVP

X PARASITOLOGY SUMMER COURSE (PARSCO)

JUNE 29TH TO JULY 6TH 2024
PIETRAPERTOSA, BASILICATA, ITALY

The ParSCo is an intense, one-week long course for parasitologists and post-graduate students working in the field of veterinary parasitology. This course is mostly focused on practical activities, with theoretical lectures making up less than 40% of the whole program.

The program includes oral lectures and practical activities on collection, identification and diagnosis of parasites such as *Leishmania infantum*, TBPs, phlebotomine sand flies (e.g., *Phlebotomus perfiliewi*), ticks (e.g., *Ixodes ricinus* and *Rhipicephalus turanicus*), filarioids and eyeworms (*Thelazia callipaeda*).

Participants will also attend clinical examinations of cattle and other domestic animals and sample collection from dogs for the diagnosis of arthropod-borne diseases. Attendees will also have the opportunity to participate in tick collection from the environment and clinical examination of dogs, cattle, sheep, goats and reptiles.

World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology

WAAVP

X PARASITOLOGY SUMMER COURSE (PARSCO)

JUNE 29TH TO JULY 6TH 2024
PIETRAPERTOSA, BASILICATA, ITALY

The course traditionally takes place in Basilicata, southern Italy, in the heart of the Mediterranean region.

This region is fairly suitable for an optimal development of arthropods and thus for the life cycles of many parasites including those causing arthropod-borne diseases.
A considerable diversity of parasites, inhabiting different microenvironments, can be found in Basilicata.

This region has received significant attention from researchers, not only for its outstanding species richness, but also because it represents a potential model for other countries in the Mediterranean area.

World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology

FIELD PARASITOLOGY INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

14 JULY - 23 JULY 2024
DANUBE DELTA, ROMANIA

The Field Parasitology International Summer School is organized since 2011 in Danube Delta by a consortium of Universities:The University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Cluj-Napoca (Romania), The University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Iuliu Haţieganu" of Cluj-Napoca (Romania), The Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague (Czech Republic) and Charles University from Prague (Czech Republic). Formerly, VFU Brno was also included. In 2011 and 2012, the location was in Sfântu Gheorghe, at the junction of Danube with the Black See. Since 2013, the event takes place annually (usually in July) in the traditional and remote village, Chilia Veche, on the Chilia branch of Danube, at the border of Romania with Ukraine.

World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology

FIELD PARASITOLOGY INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

14 JULY - 23 JULY 2024
DANUBE DELTA, ROMANIA

Danube Delta (Romanian: Delta Dunării) is the second largest (4,152 square km) and the best preserved delta in Europe. Its territory is a protected area (reserve, since 1938), and from 1998 it was established as a Biosphere Reserve. The reserve consists of an intricate network of channels, lakes, marshlands and lagoons, built between the three main branches of the Danube (Chilia, Sulina and Sfântu Gheorghe) which eventually flow into the Black Sea. The area is well-known for its amazing biodiversity, being the most complex wetland habitat of Europe, with hundreds of species of vertebrates and thousands of species of invertebrates.

World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology

ENTOMOLOGY SUMMER COURSE

4TH EDITION: 8-12 JULY, 2024 NATIONAL VETERINARY SCHOOL OF TOULOUSE, FRANCE

The 4th edition of the Entomology Summer Course will take place at the National Veterinary School of Toulouse, France, from the 8th to the 12th of July 2024. The course highlights topics such as arthropod-borne diseases, resistance in arthropod populations, control tools, principles of laboratory rearings, and morphological identification of arthropods of medical and veterinary importance.

The course will encompass several arthropod groups, namely sand flies, mosquitoes, Culicoides spp., Muscidae, Simulidae, fleas, bedbugs and ticks. Lectures will generally take place in the morning, while the afternoon will be dedicated to laboratory and field work.

The course is addressed to EVPC and ACVM residents, postgraduate students, postdoctoral researchers, entomologists and laboratory staff.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY

XXII Congresso Brasileiro de Parasitologia Veterinaria - Pirenepolis, Goias, Brasil - 10th- 13th November 2024

Annual Scientific Meeting of the European Veterinary Parasitology College June 27th – 28th 2024, University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine (USAMV), Bucharest, ROMANIA

Alive 2 Animal Leishmaniosis International Veterinary Event April 18th – 20th 2024, 223 Promenade Des Anglais, Nice 06200, FRANCE

XXXIII CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SOIPA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI PARASSITOLOGIA June 18th – 21st 2024, 223 Palazzo del Bo, and Best Western Hotel Galileo, Padova, ITALY

AAVP 2024 Annual Meeting July 27th -30th, 2024 The Westin Buckhead, Atlanta, GA

21st International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria (ICTMM2024) September 19th - 23th 2024 Sarawak, MALAYSIA

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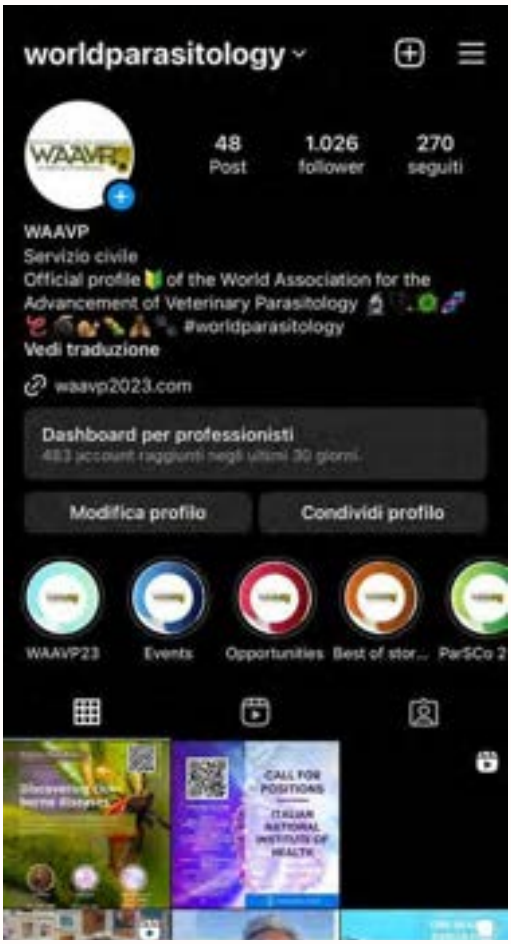
NEWS AND NOTICES

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY



WAAVP social networks

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and YouTube:

Follow our social network accounts and share your pictures about lab life, job opportunities, work and parasites with the hashtag **#worldparasitology**

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NEWS AND NOTICES

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY

WAAVP communication subcommitee would like to improve the public engagement of parasitology research through this iniatiave. Visual communication is very usuful to enhance research capacity to reach other researchers but also public opinion. Several studies have proven that dissemination activity with social networks can also have a very positive impact on bibliometric indexes. Some software like Altmetric have been designed to monitor and track this.

How you can participate? Do you have published a very interesting research, a nice review, or do you have a nice research project?

Record a video speaking about your paper/project. The video will be edited and shared in WAAVP social accounts delivering your research message worldwide. This will increase your networking capacity and also will positive impact on bibliometric index of your publication.

Get ready and start with our tips below:

record with your smartphone in vertical mode a 2' minutes video

gently smile at beginning and at the end (not present yourself)

not shake the smartphone, put it on a stand

begin with a question, better the rational of your paper to increase audience curiosity

add few seconds of introduction of the topic

explain results (skip methods) close with discussion addressing most important advancements of your papers

send the video with a copy of your paper with wetransfer or drive at varcasia@uniss.it - scarta1@uniss.it

The Communication SC will evaluate proposals and Edit/share vídeos according to editorial schedule

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WAAVP INFORMATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY

WAAVP Newsletter submission deadlines

The WAAVP Newsletter is published twice a year with issues in April and November. Contributions to the Newsletter are welcome and should be submitted by the first day of the month prior to issue, as follows:

Next newsletter release dates
1st November 2024

Submission deadlines
1st October 2024