

Climate changes as modulator of parasitic relationships: a study of art

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Environmental factors have always influenced as precipitation, humidity, temperature, solar radiation have always directly influenced the encounter of hosts and parasites, interfering in the metabolism of both separately and in the relation between them. Climate change has been most evident in the last twenty-five years with broad discussions since ECO 92. However, only recently, researchers formalized that these man-made accelerated changes were able to functionally and stratigraphically distinguish a new Era, the Anthropocene. Climate change will soon cause extinction of many species and adaptations of new species in the new niches. In the case of parasitic relationships, the human being and your capitalist society, dominating, exploitative of natural resources, have occupied disorderly the areas, distancing themselves from nature and natural cycles, becoming fragile. In this context, the present study aims to present a study of the art on climatic changes and parasitic relationships and to analyze the role of human being in the appearance and reemergence of parasitic diseases, especially those transmitted by vectors. A mapping of the scientific production on climate change and the prefix parasit * (including parasitism, parasite, parasitology, parasitic relationship) between 2006 and 2016 in the ISI / Web of Science database was carried out with further analysis of the information in the VantagePoint software. In addition, it expanded the search for articles for the period from 1945 to 2017, only using the title, in order to check the total number of articles on the subject and the first record in the Web of Science. We found 62 articles distributed in the following thematic areas: parasitism (05), parasitic diseases (07), helminths (09), vectors and parasites (10), environmental factors (10), animal health (10) and epidemiology (11). The total number of articles since 1945 was 686 and the first record was in 1980 associating climatic changes with bacterial proliferation in the respiratory tract. The countries that publish the most are the United Kingdom and the United States of America with 16 articles each, Brazil ranked 17th with only one article. This article was in partnership with Mexico, Hungary and the USA (published in Comparative Parasitology in 2014). All the scientific journals that present the theme are international, being Global Change Biology, the periodical with the largest number of publications (07). The year 2015 had the highest number of publications (11). The association between climatic changes, parasites and vectors or intermediate hosts presented 10 published articles, 06 with mollusks, 01 with mosquitoes, 01 with triatomines, 01 with ticks and 01 with other insects. We conclude that the theme is neglected, with few papers and the majority is related to climate change and the distribution of the population of these vectors. No articles had a profound discussion of the role of man in the degradation of nature and its direct relationship with the emergence and reemergence of parasitic diseases.

Key words: Environmental changes, parasitism, Anthropocene