

# PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN GUATEMALA

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Emerging infectious diseases (EID) are those whose incidence has grown in the last two decades or threatens to increase in the near future.



In 2019, there were 7.9 million deaths from infectious diseases worldwide. In Guatemala, a total of 14,540 deaths occurred that same year.

EIDs pose a significant risk to public health because the affected populations are unprepared to face them.



Zoonotic agents have caused 60.3% of emerging diseases in humans.



Zoonoses arise from bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites and are transmitted by animal contact through products, fluids, or vectors such as mosquitoes.

Deforestation, changes in land use, and the transformation of forests and jungles increase the risk of zoonoses in regions such as Central America.



In particular, Guatemala has a combination of factors that favor the appearance of epidemiological hotspots.



Epidemiological hotspots are geographic areas with a high risk of the emergence and spread of infectious diseases.

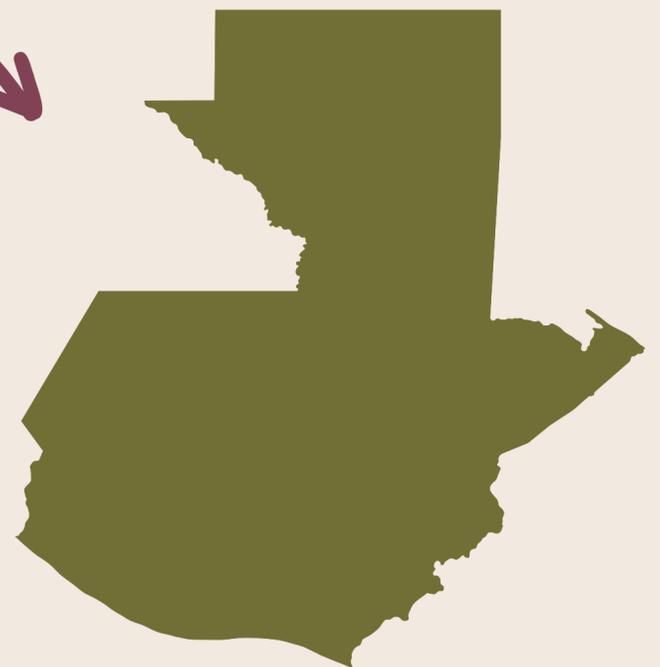
**Some of the common factors to define a hotspot are:**

Warm weather

Tropical forests

Biodiversity

Proximity to human population centers



All these elements come together in Guatemala, creating a favorable scenario for forming these areas.

Some of the factors that can accelerate the processes of emergence and spread of infectious diseases are:



At **Riesgos Catastróficos Globales**, we have developed proposals to improve the prevention and detection of emerging infectious diseases in Guatemala.



# PROPOSALS

## DETECTION

### DESIGN COMPREHENSIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS.



Create an intersectoral committee composed of representatives of human health and animal health. Implement participatory surveillance through mobile applications.

### TAKE A PROACTIVE APPROACH TO PATHOGEN DETECTION.



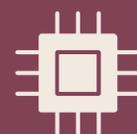
Set up mobile testing clinics. Carry out systematic monitoring in high-risk populations through broad-spectrum tests.

### ENSURE THE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA.



Create a centralized platform to share data between departments. Join international networks dedicated to communication and cooperation.

### IMPLEMENT TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS.



Improve laboratories with genomic sequencing equipment. Use natural language models to monitor social networks.

# PROPOSALS

## PREVENTION

### CARRY OUT INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE SANITATION.

Improve infrastructure and essential public services according to the National Water Policy. Standardize health practices through quality and safety certifications.



### FIGHT ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING.



Monitor high-risk species and improve control at borders and markets. Strengthen DIPRONA surveillance patrols. Train and link civil society in the protection of wildlife.

### REDUCE DEFORESTATION AND OTHER FORMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Make forestry concessions to local communities. Invest in sustainable agricultural intensification techniques and improve the implementation of Territorial Planning Plans.



### AVOID EXCESSIVE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN THE ANIMAL INDUSTRY



Gradually restrict non-therapeutic use of antibiotics. Create a central registry of veterinary prescriptions. Include fungal infections in surveillance programs.

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