Glossina informal lunch

GusD,

2015-03-05 (Thursday)

Contents

1 Interest in Uganda

- aside from pure academic curiosity, there are real public health reasons to do work here
- Convergence of the chronic and acute forms of Sleeping Sickness is imminent
- Currently *G. f. fuscipes* populations exist in semi-isolation due likely to water features
- Yet cases of the two forms of sickness, while rare indicate that at least the parasites are moving closer to a situation where diagnosis (already difficult) will become even harder.
- important because treatments are different for the two forms

1.1 Some questions about the Convergence

- what can we expect from *G. f. fuscipes* populations when they encounter the **other** parasite-type?
- can we identify the corridors of gene-flow between
  - the sub populations
  - the larger north/south divide?
- how can we use this information to inform vector control strategies?
- how long has the north/south divide existed and what is/was the main cause

1.2 Positives are in SHORT supply

- VERY SHORT

2 Collection numbers

2.1 how many villages have we sampled in 2014?

- 47

2.2 total files collected

- 6867

2.3 total flies dissected and assessed for infection of any Tryps

- 3699

2.4 positives

- **total:** 85
- **positive rate (overall):** 2.3%
- **positive rates in best villages:**

Village	positive (%)
OCU	6.321839
OD	6.217617
OCA	3.832753
ACA	2.290076
AMI	2.222222

Village	positive (%)
DUK	1.626016
AKA	1.326260
GAN	1.265823
APU	1.041667
UWA	0.632911

3 Methods

- past has focused on MicroSat
  - less DNA needed
- moving to ddRAD for more SNPs

4 Collection protocol

- created and distributed
- to help standardize problems with curration

5 Database/sample tracking efforts

- you know this