

Evandro Chagas Institute (IEC), linked to the Health Surveillance Secretariat (SVS) of Ministry of Health (MS), operates in surveillance and scientific researches, animal breeding and husbandry for experimentation, aiming at the production and dissemination of knowledge and technological innovations that result in improvements to public health policies.

IEC carries out researches in biological sciences, environment, and tropical medicine aiming at identification and management of medical and health problems, with emphasis on Brazilian Amazon. These studies range from classic epidemiological models, with field work, to advanced diagnostic tools, among them the nanomolecular identification, electron microscopy, genomics, proteomics and georeferencing.

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## THE MAIN STUDIES OF IEC FOCUS ON



VIRUS



FUNGI



BACTERIA



PARASITES



ENVIRONMENT

## FROM THESE RESULTS, IEC GENERATES



Clinical Studies



Scientific Publications



Internship and Scientific Initiation Programs



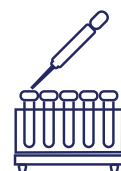
Sci-Tech Education in High School and Postgraduate Studies



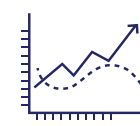
Spread of Scientific Information to Society



New Technological and Scientific Discoveries



Diagnostic Inputs and Kits for Diseases



Information and Data in Fighting Diseases



Formation of Scientific Cultural Heritage

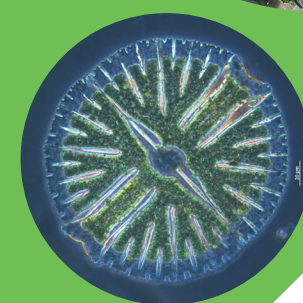
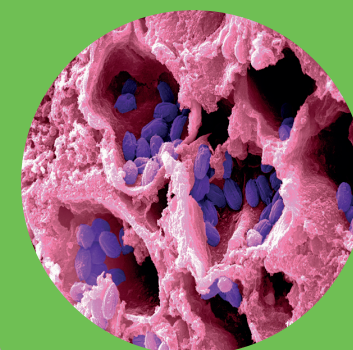
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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN SERVICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH



MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE





IEC is one of the main diagnostic reference centers in the country, recognized by national and international organizations, such as the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), and acts in nine areas:

- Arbovirology and Hemorrhagic Fevers
- Bacteriology and Mycology
- Hepatology
- Environment
- Pathology
- Parasitology
- Virology
- Breeding and Production of Laboratory Animals
- Primatology

Besides these areas, IEC has, as a differential in its structure, the Epidemiology Service, the Electronic Microscopy Laboratory, the Publishing Center (NED), the Technological Innovation Center (CIT), and the Geoprocessing Laboratory.

## National Center of Primates (CENP)

Largest Primatology Center in Latin America in species diversity



## BSL3 and ABSL3 Laboratories

Research and diagnosis with high biological risk pathogens: Ebola, avian influenza, arboviruses, arenaviruses, hantaviruses and others.



## Education

Focused on the training of new researchers, IEC also has the Teaching and Post-graduate Center (NEP), which concentrates all the initiatives in the teaching field:

- Postgraduate Program in Virology (PPGV)
- Postgraduate Program in Epidemiology and Health Surveillance (PPGEVS)
- Institutional Scientific Initiation Scholarship Program (PIBIC)
- Technical Course in Clinical Analysis
- Library

## Postgraduate Program in Virology (PPGV)

The first of its kind in Brazil and Latin America.



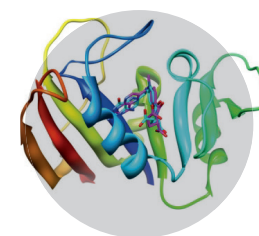
In addition to the programs offered by NEP, the Institute collaborates with the formation and qualification of professionals in all its areas of activity. Through partnerships with several national and international institutions, it offers theoretical and practical courses, as well as technical assistance for the implementation of laboratory diagnostics, field research, and preparation of manuals and technical guides for diseases of public health importance.



## Technical Course in Clinical Analyses (CTLAB)

To serve the Unified Health System (SUS) and recognized by the MEC. In operation since the 1940s.

## Acting in Scientific Researches



## Genomics, proteomics and nanotechnology

Development of new, faster, more sensitive, and specific diagnostic approaches, and therapeutic targets.



## Viral and parasitic vector-borne diseases

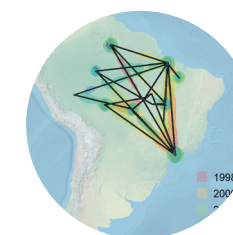
Emphasis on arboviruses, malaria, leishmaniasis, and Chagas disease.



## Health surveillance of hemorrhagic, icteric, diarrheal, respiratory, and exanthematous syndromes.



## Health and environment in populations exposed to the risk of pollutants in the Amazon and other ecosystems.



## Molecular Epidemiology, Bioinformatics, and Georeferencing with the improvement of health surveillance in the Amazon.



## Biodiversity as a health promoter and reservoir of diseases in the region.



## Water-borne diseases and water quality.



## Etiopathology of endemics and epidemics; and environmental pollution in Amazonian indigenous communities.