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Collective experiences for the construction of a OneHealth in rural communities of the Luracatao Valley, Salta and in producer families in the periurban area of La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The document "One Health" (FAO, WHO, OIE, 2008) provides us with the institutional perspective of thinking of integrated human, animal and environmental health as "one health". On the other hand, the vision of Buen Vivir or Vivir Bien (Sumay kawsay) was born in Latin America from the people, valuing the family, the community, vital needs such as food and health, as well as work and educational opportunities and living conditions, i.e. life to the full.

We propose to reflect on health in its broadest, collective, regional and transdisciplinary sense on the basis of these two paradigms (One Health and Good Living). We intend to incorporate exploratory and alternative frameworks that allow us to approach, through thinking "health", other ways of being and living in the world. To this end, we approach relevant parasitic zoonoses such as hydatidosis, distomatosis, toxoplasmosis and cryptosporidiosis from an alternative position and under these paradigms, as situated experiences, the here and now, that allow us to think about them in our own regional formats, beyond extrapolable models that have little to do with possible solutions. We call this way of understanding the management of these diseases "situated health". Thus, these parasitic zoonoses are addressed in participatory action between teacher-researchers and: (a) small livestock farmers and health promoters in the Luracatao valley in Salta and (b) family farming families in the periurban area of La Plata, province of Buenos Aires. The peasant and indigenous communities of the Luracatao valley produce meat and goat milk, mainly for self-consumption, while in the periurban area of La Plata, the farming families, mostly Bolivian migrants, produce leafy vegetables, mainly for sale. In order to devise strategies for the control and/or eradication of these parasitic zoonoses, and with a territorial approach in accordance with the socio-productive characteristics and geographical complexity of the intervention area, meetings have been held with health promoters through workshops for the exchange of knowledge, technical training for the collection of samples for parasitological studies and the construction of information leaflets based on material from the workshops aimed at developing a pilot plan for the eradication of hydatidosis in the Luracatao valley. In the periurban area of La Plata, pre- and post-analysis workshops were conducted on parasitological samples from horticultural families (faecal matter and anal brushing) and from the environment (leafy

vegetables, soil, drinking and irrigation water, and pet faeces); and epidemiological surveys were carried out. New workshops were recently implemented to address information needs on health issues that arose as an initiative of the participants in these workshops. Our presentation aims to describe participatory action research and analyse the effects of the construction of "situated health" on the implementation of the "One Health" and "Buen Vivir" visions.

Bibliographic references

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