Conceptual Innovation: Strategy to Combat Infectious Diseases of Animal Origin

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in 9 minutes

Conceptual Innovation

Goals:

- This strategy should maximize the combating of mosquitoes, ticks, mites, arachnids, and other different animals whose contact by interaction through skin contact, venom inoculation, or wound by bite may allow the transmission of any pathological agents;
- This strategy should be widely disseminated through easy-to-use vehicles;

Conceptual Analysis:

- A substance that will be passed on to the body will carry something that is repellent;
- A substance that is ingested will turn sweat into a repellent.

Assumptions:

- That the animal responsible for the infection can transmit the disease through contact with the human skin;
- That the animal responsible for the infection has an olfactory capacity for human sweat;
- That the animal responsible for the infection may suffer a reaction from topical use that does not affect the humans who use it;
- That a disseminating practice is one that uses existing modes in the routine, and not adding a new daily routine;
- That it is possible to add substances in products already commercially used, to produce a repellent action in the final product;
- That repelling carriers of disease agents is a significant way to combat infectious diseases;

Preliminary Strategy:

- Add substances, that potentiate the repellent sweat, to foods that don't occur by heating or freezing, and other culinary processes, adverse chemical reactions that harm or dangerously alter the desired effect;
- Add to components of articles of clothing, materials that carry repellent substances, which are perpetuated there for the maximum time, or that can be renewed by some simple process, such as the exchange of some refill;
- Add to daily personal hygiene products, repellent substances, in order to disseminate the use, without generating new daily routines;

Amendment

- Substances should be as minimal allergens as possible;
- Substances should be the least environmental impact as possible, so that the use does not generate other problems;
- Substances should be as sustainable as possible, so that their addition does not make products more expensive;
• The possibility of removing compounds that may act attractively to the olfactory capacity of animals must come with the need to add those that act in a repellent way.

Translated by the my original article in brazilian portuguese, at my blog: