



UNIVERSIDAD DE ANTIOQUIA  
1803

PRODUCCIÓN CIENTÍFICA

GRUPO BIOLOGÍA Y CONTROL DE ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS BCEI

2016

1. Diaz S, **Triana-Chavez O**, Gómez-Palacio A. **2016**. The nuclear elongation factor-1 $\alpha$  gene: a promising marker for phylogenetic studies of Triatominae (Hemiptera:Reduviidae). Infect Genetic Evol 43:274-280. Doi: 10.1016/j.mmegid.2016.06.010
2. Peña-Garcia VH, Triana-Chavez O, Mejia-Jaramillo AM, Diaz FJ, Gomez-Palacio A, Arboleda-Sanchez S. **2016**. Infection rates by dengue virus in mosquitoes and the influence of temperature may be related to different endemicity patterns in three Colombian cities. Int J Environ Res Public Health 13(5):E734. Doi:10.3390/ijerph13070734
3. Monsalve Y, Panzera F, Herrera L, **Triana-Chavez O**, Gomez-Palacio A. **2016**. Population differentiation of the Chagas disease vector *Triatoma maculata* (Erichson, 1848) from Colombia and Venezuela. J Vector Ecol, 41:72-9. Doi: 10.1111/jvec.12196
4. Peterson JK, Graham AL, Elliot RJ, Dobson AP, **Triana-Chavez O**. **2016**. *Trypanosoma cruzi*-*Trypanosoma rangeli* co-infection ameliorates negative effects of single trypanosome infections in experimentally infected *Rhodnius prolixus*. Parasitology 13:1-11.
5. Gomez-Palacio A, Lopera J, Rojas W, Bedoya G, Cantillo O, Marin J, **Triana O**, Mejia-Jaramillo A. **2016**. Multilocus analysis indicates that *Trypanosoma cruzi* I genetic substructure associated with sylvatic and domestic cycles is not an attribute conserved

BIOLOGIA Y CONTROL DE ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS BCEI

Calle 62 # 52 -59 Laboratorio 620 SIU

Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales

Universidad de Antioquia.

omar.triana@udea.edu.co



UNIVERSIDAD DE ANTIOQUIA

throughout Colombia. Infect Genetic Evol 38:35-43. Doi: 10.1016/j.mmegid.2015.11.026

6. Jaimes-Dueñez J, Triana-Chavez O, Mejia-Jaramillo Ana. **2016**. Parasitological and molecular surveys reveal high rates of infection with vector-borne pathogens and clinical anemia signs associated with infection in cattle from two important livestock areas in Colombia. Tick and Ticks-borne diseases.

Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ttbdis.2016.12.002>