

Iscrizione all'elenco delle Organizzazioni della Società Civile ed altri soggetti senza finalità di lucro ai sensi dell'art. 26 della legge 125/2014, con decreto dell'Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (AICS) n° 2016/337/000197/5 del 04.04.2016

Ivo de Carneri (Cles, 12 June 1927 - Milan, 20 November 1993) was an Italian doctor and University professor. He taught parasitology in the Faculty of Medicine and Surgery at the University of Pavia.

Biography

Ivo de Carneri received his university degree in Chemistry in 1950 at the University of Pavia and subsequently in biological sciences in 1958.

In 1960, he took on the role of microbiological research director at the pharmaceutical company Carlo Erba of Milan. During his years of work at the Institute, he completed an internship at Tropeninstitut in Hamburg, Germany, in the protozoology and helminthology department.

In 1958, he studied drug therapy for parasites at the Mill-Hill National Institute of Medical Research in Great Britain.

In his early years at Carlo Erba in Milan, he began to collaborate with the Institute of Hygiene of the University of Pavia as a volunteer assistant. In 1959 he became a free lecturer in parasitology and began teaching at the University of Pavia. In 1965 he became a lecturer, associate professor in 1960, and finally full professor in 1986. Education was a great passion for Ivo de Carneri; students were attracted to his ability to communicate knowledge and to inspire personal reflection through stories of his own travels and experiences. On November 20, 1993, before leaving for a mission in Eritrea, Ivo de Carneri died suddenly in Milan. He now rests in the family tomb in the cemetery of the municipality of Cles.

Research commitment abroad

In 1960 he began attending the first tropical medicine course at the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil, where he had the opportunity to work with Professor Samuel Pessoa, who would strongly influence his interest in research on parasitic diseases and their social impact.

In 1960 and 1963 he carried out scientific missions on behalf of the Brazilian Ministry of Health in Alto-Xingú (Mato Grosso - Brazil), in the heart of the Amazon rainforest, to study outbreaks of integumentary leishmaniasis among the population of the Waurà people, identifying some strains in the North of Mato Grosso. The months he spent in the Amazon were an important experience for him both from a professional and personal point of view.

In the spring of 1988, Ivo de Carneri visited the island of Pemba (archipelago of Zanzibar), where the Italian Department of International Cooperation for Development had begun a project for the control of parental schistosomiasis. His

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task, as an expert of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was to evaluate the possibility of extending the intervention to other parasitic diseases, as requested by the Ministry of Health of Zanzibar. The project with the local Ministry of Health eventually extended to the training of local health personnel and the creation of a structure for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of parasitological diseases (Public Health Laboratory- Ivo de Carneri).

Publications

Professor Ivo de Carneri had a prolific scientific career, publishing over 345 publications in the fields of proto-zoology, helminthology and chemotherapy. He is the author of the academic manual "General and human parasitology" (1961), now on its 13th edition, and which is still used today as a textbook in the medical and science faculties of some Italian and foreign universities.

Worthy of note are his parasitological surveys conducted in Italy and in particular those that highlighted the correlation between intestinal parasites, poverty, and educational delays among children in northern Italy, and his research that demonstrated the correlation between improvement in socio-economic conditions and the disappearance of intestinal parasites. Thanks to his work in the field of parasitic diseases, he was a consultant to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1988 for the control campaign of intestinal parasites in children, particularly in Latin America and Africa. He was a member of the *Istituto Superiore di Sanità* (1987-90) and president of the Italian Society of Parasitology, which has since established an award in his honor. In addition, the Royal Society of tropical Medicine and Hygiene of London has dedicated a professorship in his name at Mason House.

Ivo de Carneri Foundation

In October 1994, after the untimely death of Professor Ivo de Carneri, the Foundation that takes his name was born on the initiative of his closest relatives. The purpose of the Foundation is stated in art. 1 of the statute:

«The Foundation is not for profit. Its purpose is to promote and support plans to combat parasitological diseases in developing countries and to increase parasitology studies, particularly in regard to their social implications. »