INTRODUCTION
✓ Chagas disease, caused by Trypanosoma cruzi, is among the most important NTDs in Latin America and particularly presents a disproportionately high disease burden on rural communities in the Gran Chaco eco-region [1-2].
✓ The multivariate association between biological, ecological, socio-economic, and cultural factors and human infection with T. cruzi has rarely been assessed in a comprehensive manner [1,3].

Objectives:
1. Identify the eco-bio-social determinants of human infection with Trypanosoma cruzi in an endemic area from the Argentine Chaco, 10 years after the last community-wide insecticide spraying campaign.
2. Integrate the eco-bio-social determinants with the spatial component to generate risk maps of Chagas disease in the context of structural poverty.

STUDY AREA
✓ 7 rural communities of Pampa del Indio municipality, Chaco province.
✓ 386 surveyed houses and 2389 inhabitants in 2009 [3].
✓ Most residents were indigenous (Qom people, 90%) and a creole minority [3].

STUDY DESIGN
✓ A serosurvey in the human population, aiming at full coverage, was conducted using two ELISA tests (Wiener®) (2012-2015).