

Otago Spotlight Series Infectious Disease Research

The One Health Concept: An integrative approach to understanding, preventing, and controlling infectious diseases

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with thanks to David Murdoch



















Global Examples of Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases





West African Ebola epidemic, 2013-2016 Scientific insights from many disciplines were integrated

Epidemiology and modelling

• triggered the international response and guided where response efforts were directed

Virology, engineering and clinical science

• helped reduce deaths and transmission in and from hospitals and treatment centres

Social sciences

• were key to reducing deaths from funerals and in the community

Diagnostic and operational research

• made the response more efficient

Immunology and vaccine research

• contributed to the final stages of the epidemic and will help prevent future epidemics

Whitty CJM. Phil Trans R Soc B 2017; 372: 20160293



The One Health Concept

"One Health is dedicated to improving the lives of all species—human and animal—through the integration of human medicine, veterinary medicine and environmental science."



Source: www.onehealththiniative.com



SARS Coronavirus













Organisations Working on 'One Health'

- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
- One Health Initiative
- US Centers for Disease Control
- One Health Platform
- EcoHealth Alliance







One Health

EcoHealth

- Aims to improve health and well-being through the prevention of risks and the mitigation of effects of crises that originate at the interface between humans, animals and environments.
- Promotes coordinated, collaborative, cross-sectoral, and 'whole-of-society' approaches to health hazards.

- Aims to improve the health of people, animals and ecosystems to address complex challenges facing our Planet.
- Emphasises understanding of social and ecological systems and drivers of social determinants of health and ecosystem changes holistically.



One Health in New Zealand







"Infections of animals that are naturally transmitted to humans"







List of New Zealand Notifiable Diseases

Campylobacteriosis

Zoonotic diseases are

highlighted in yellow

Cholera Cryptosporidiosis Giardiasis Hepatitis A Legionellosis Listeriosis Meningoencephalitis - primary amoebic Salmonellosis Shigellosis Typhoid and paratyphoid fever Yersiniosis Section B - Infectious Diseases Notifiable to Medical Officer of Health Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Anthrax Arboviral diseases Brucellosis Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and other spongiform encephalopathies Cronobacter species Haemophilus influenzae b Diphtheria Hepatitis B Hepatitis (viral) not otherwise specified Hepatitis C Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (including HPAI Hydatid disease subtype H5N1) Invasive pneumococcal disease Leprosy Leptospirosis Malaria Measles Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Mumps Neisseria meningitidis invasive disease Non-seasonal influenza (capable of being transmitted between human beings) Pertussis Plague Poliomyelitis Q fever Rabies and other lyssaviruses Rheumatic fever Rickettsial diseases Rubella Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) Verotoxin-producing or Shiga toxin-producing Tetanus Escherichia coli Viral haemorrhagic fevers Yellow fever Diseases Notifiable to Medical Officer of Health (Other than Notifiable Infectious Diseases) Notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health Cysticercosis Decompression sickness Lead absorption equal to or in excess of 0.48µ mol/l (10µg/dl)*** Poisoning arising from chemical contamination of the environment Taeniasis Trichinosis Notifiable Diseases Under Tuberculosis Act 1948 Notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health

Tuberculosis (all forms)

Notifiable Infectious Diseases Under the Health Act 1956

Acute gastroenteritis **

Section A - Infectious Diseases Notifiable to a Medical Officer of Health and Local Authority



One Health, One Water The Havelock North incident







>5000 people affected Campylobacter was the predominant cause



CAUSES OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE



Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.



Over-prescribing of antibiotics



Poor infection control in hospitals and clinics



Patients not finishing their treatment



Lack of hygiene and poor sanitation



Over-use of antibiotics in livestock and fish farming



Lack of new antibiotics being developed

www.who.int/drugresistance

#AntibioticResistance





Majowicz et al. BMC Res Notes (2018) 11:170



One Health AOTEAROA

An integrative approach to understanding, preventing, and controlling infectious disease









One Health

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Alice Milnes is the One Health Aotearoa Centre Co-ordinator. As the Centre Coordinator, Alice manages the organisation of our annual symposium, maintains the content for ...



Associate Professor **Patricia Priest**















Bringing together infectious diseases scientists and professionals from the fields of human, animal and environmental health

12-13 December 2018 Nordmeyer Theatre University of Otago, Wellington

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