





PREDICT











The Global Challenge

Pre-empt or combat the first stages of the emergence of zoonotic diseases that pose a significant threat to public health, <u>before</u> they enter into humans.





In order to predict the emergence of novel infectious diseases in humans, pathogens must be identified at their source.

Targeted, informed surveillance

- → Pathogen identification
- → Response and Prevention



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RISTLONG

 Majority of emerging infectious diseases (EIDs) in people are of animal origin (zoonotic)



75% of emerging zoonoses have wildlife origins

 Examples: HIV, SARS, Avian Influenza, Nipah virus, Ebola



Importance of Early Detection

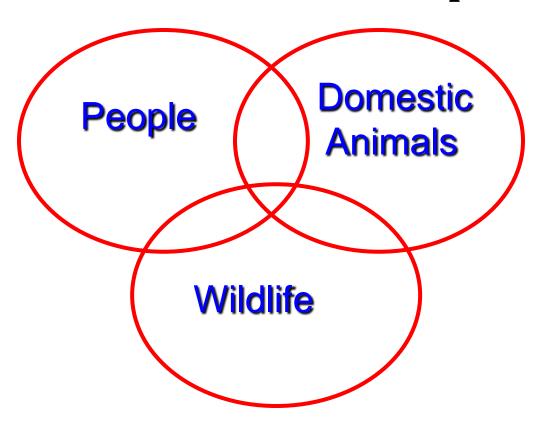
- Key to Control
- Reduction of Post-transfer Host Adaptation
 - Potentially Lower Transmissibility
- Allows Sequencing to Improve Quality & Speed of Diagnostics and Preventive care







Wild animal/ Human/ livestock/ interfaces: high risk areas for disease transmission between species





Developing a <u>Targeted</u> Surveillance Strategy

along high risk disease transmission interfaces

Initial Surveillance Targeting

Geospatial Risk Modeling

High Risk Transmission Interfaces

Species of Special Concern

Digital Surveillance & Information Network

Undiagnosed Human or Animal Event



- Hunting
- Markets/trade
- Wildlife/livestock conflict
- Wildlife farms
- Extraction
- Land use change
- Water availability
- Global transportation

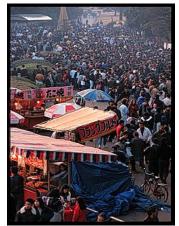


Increasing interfaces, especially in developing countries

Increasing human and livestock



population densities



Wild habitat reduction and land use changes



AIMS

- Assess & Improve wildlife pathogen surveillance
- Increase value of infectious disease modeling
- Deliver new technologies
- Employ cutting-edge information management & public health communication tools

Building Wildlife Surveillance Capacity for Lao PDR















Training Topics

- Overview of zoonotic diseases and surveillance methods
- Health and safety during sample collection
- Health and safety during wildlife sample analysis
- Identification of different wildlife species
- Ethical and safe handling and sampling methods for a wide range of wildlife species
- Appropriate cold storage and sample storage and shipment for specific zoonotic disease analysis
- Diagnostic methodologies
- Relevant wildlife data collection for risk analysis
- Novel Information management techniques



Key animal groups

Bats



Rodents

Primates

• Birds

Ungulates













Initial planned collaboration with NAHC

Bats:



Rabies (Lyssavirus family)
Henipaviruses
Coronaviridae

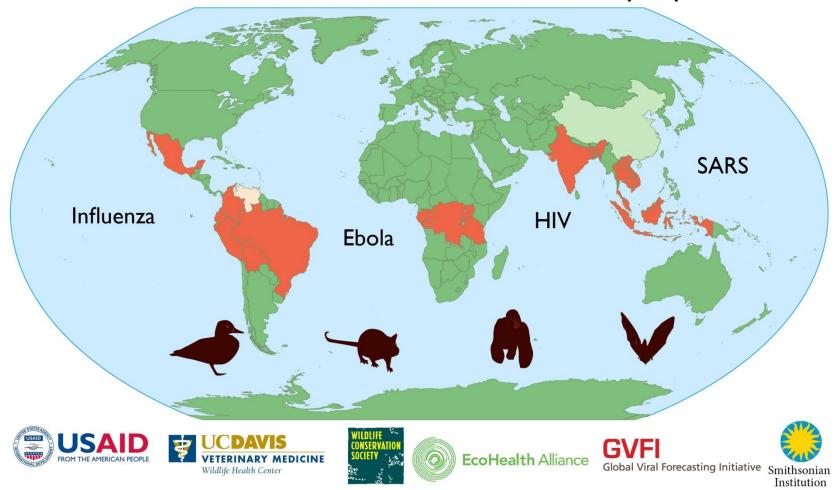
Civets: Coronaviridae (e.g. SARS CoV)
 Lyssavirus



Expand to other species and pathogens



PREDICT: Building a global early warning system for emerging diseases that move between wildlife and people







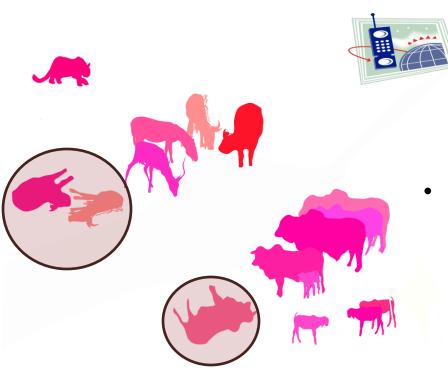
- Identify high risk species, locations and activities
- Work with IDENTIFY to rule out common pathogens and identify key emerging pathogens
 - -Communication through NEIDCO-

- Target locations for PREVENT to focus
- Work with RESPOND for surveillance and outbreak response training

Developing a <u>Targeted</u> Surveillance Strategy

responsive to potential pathogen emergence

Surveillance of sick or dead wild animals



- Using mobile phone technology to rapidly detect symptomatic animals & evaluate spillover
- Monitor for human & livestock outbreaks of zoonotic disease
 - Sample wildlife in proximity to affected communities to determine source





Collaboration and Communication among medical doctors, veterinarians, rangers, village animal and human health workers, laboratory technicians, teachers, and biologists















one world . one health







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