

Information Flow – Zoonotic Disease Surveillance in Wildlife

Farm Foundation: Zoonoses: Understanding the Animal Agriculture and Human Health Connection

William B. Karesh, D.V.M. 23 September 2010

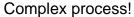
> Local conservation. Global health.

Most EIDs are Zoonotic

~ 50% of known human pathogens are zoonotic

73% of emerging human pathogens are zoonotic, most originate in wildlife.

Rate of disease emergence is increasing (not just detection)



Taylor & Woolhouse, ICEID 2000, Jones et al *Nature* 2008

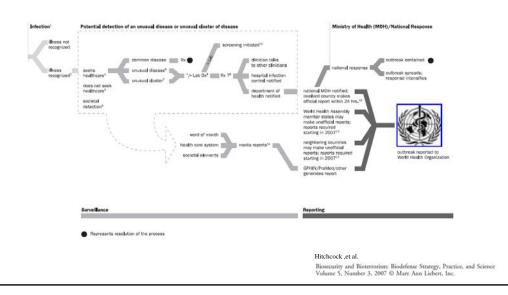








Current Surveillance Systems focus on human or livestock outbreaks



Global Challenges to Wildlife Surveillance and Response to Emerging Zoonoses

There is no agency responsible for global wildlife disease surveillance

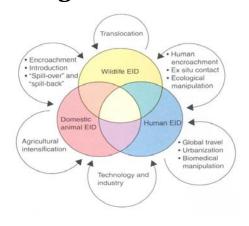
Laboratories in developing countries are unable to detect/diagnose wildlife disease or known zoonoses

Developing countries often lack expertise in wildlife health/disease

Inter-ministerial cooperation/comunication (Health, Agriculture, and Environment (wildlife)) is lacking

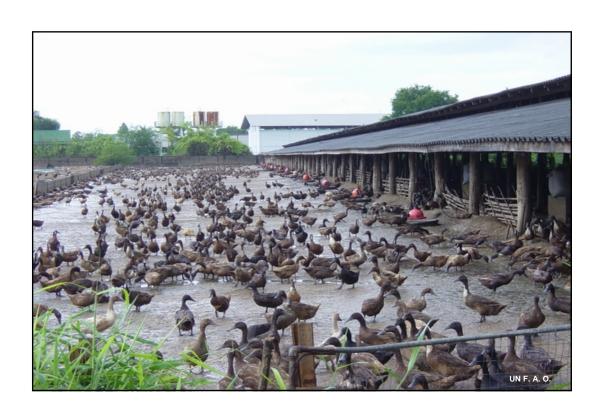


Anthropogenic Drivers of Zoonotic Disease Emergence



- Agriculture H5N1, Nipah virus
- Bushmeat hunting HIV, Ebola
- •Travel SARS, WNV
- •Trade -Monkeypox, SARS
- Urbanization Rabies, Lyme, others...?







Zoonotic pathogens often don't cause disease in natural hosts

Hantavirus in mice Nipah virus in bats Herpes B in macaques Marburg virus in bats

These pathogens cause severe disease in humans and other animal hosts

Surveillance of "healthy" animals is important for identifying known or potential zoonotic agents









Viruses can cause disease in non-reservoir animal species

Ebola virus
Bats are putative
reservoir
Hemorrhagic
disease in
gorillas

95% mortality

Gorilla die-offs preceded human outbreaks in Congo

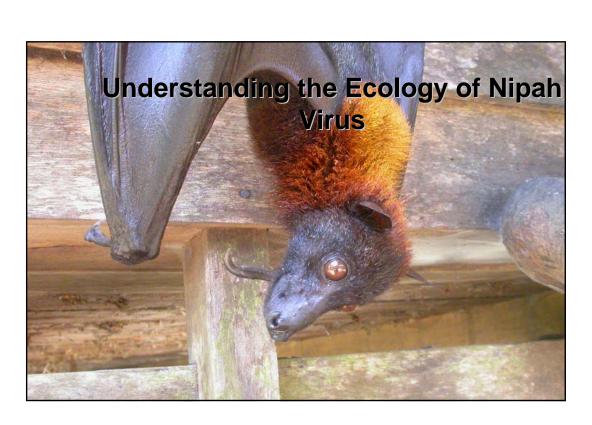






Photos: Fox news; Discover magazine



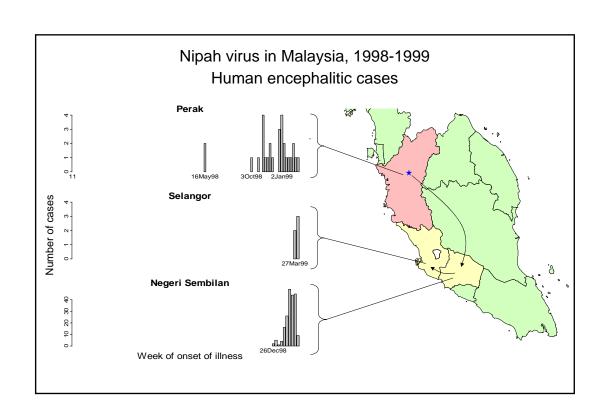


Disease in Swine

- •High morbidity, low mortality
- Abortions
- •Respiratory disease loud barking cough
- •Paralysis, ataxia, fever
- •Virus mainly in respiratory epithelium and meninges







Nipah virus in Malaysia, 1998-1999

- Most human cases worked on infected pig farms
- > 1 million pigs culled
- 800 pig-farms demolished
- 36,000 jobs lost
- > \$300 (US) million exports lost



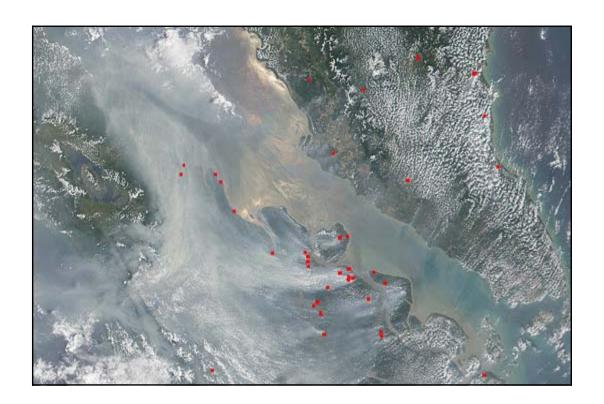




Two hypotheses for emergence:

- Climatic factors (1997 ENSO) and wildfires brought infected bats to lpoh (Chua et al, 2002)
- Nipah virus is enzootic and widely distributed in *Pteropus* spp., and agricultural Intensification (large-scale pig farming) drove emergence





Agricultural Intensification

Index farm: 30,000+ pigs adjacent to primary forest, fruit bat habitat

Network of other large farms close by











Nipah Virus Emergence in Malaysia

Complex!

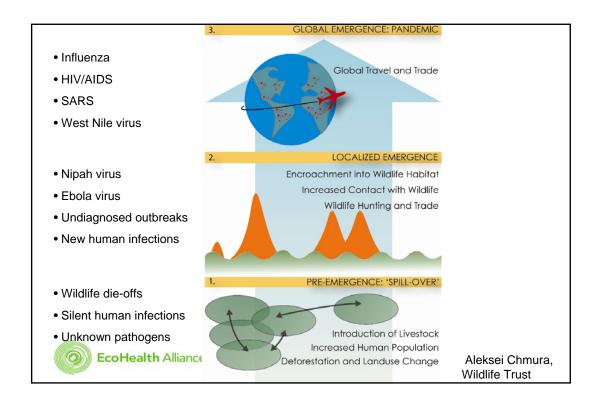
Driven by pig farm expansion / intensification

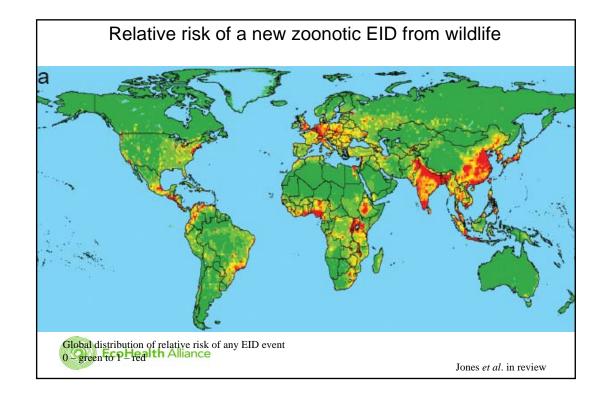
Availability of cultivated fruit on farms

Size and structure of pig farm was critical to emergence

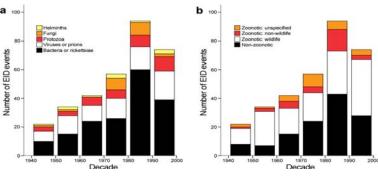
Simple solution – remove fruit trees from pig farms (no new outbreaks)







Temporal patterns in EID events

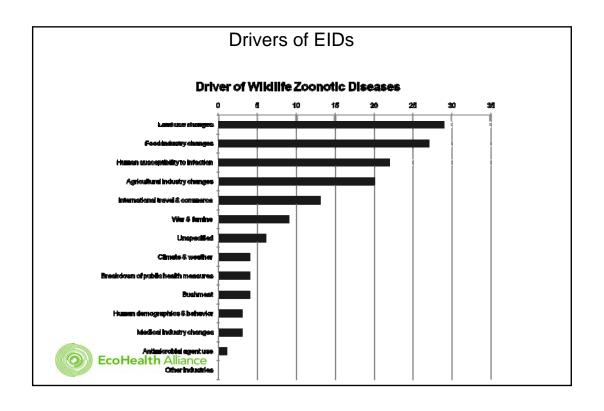


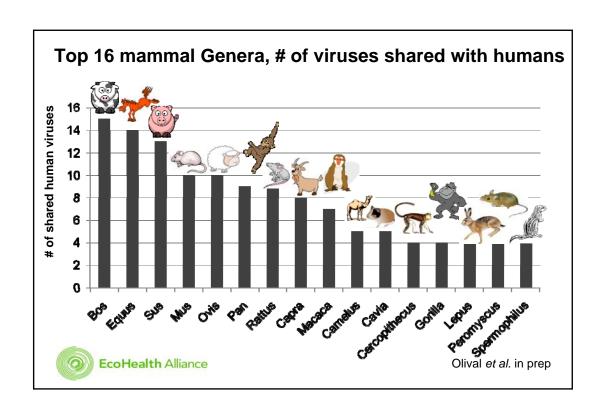
Significant increase since 1940 (controlling for reporting effort), reaching a peak in 1980s
 – AIDS/HIV?

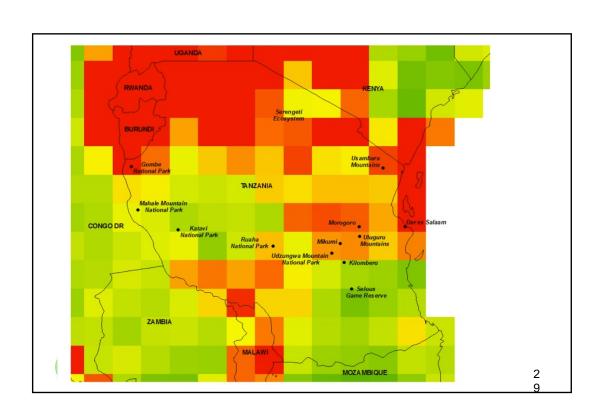
Jones et al. 2008 Nature

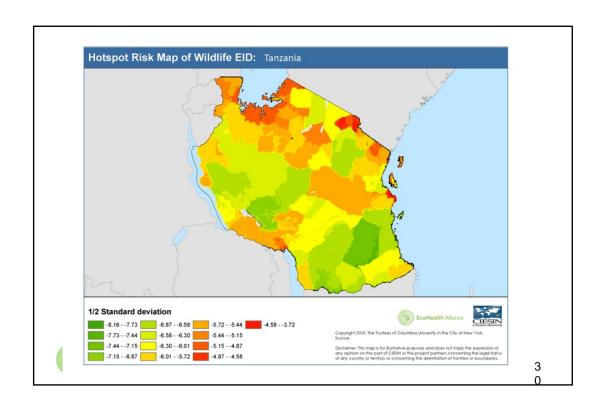
 Zoonotics from wildlife are causing the majority of events in recent decade and are significantly increasing

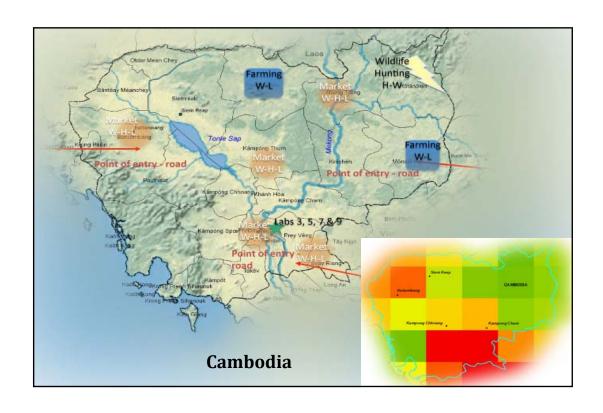


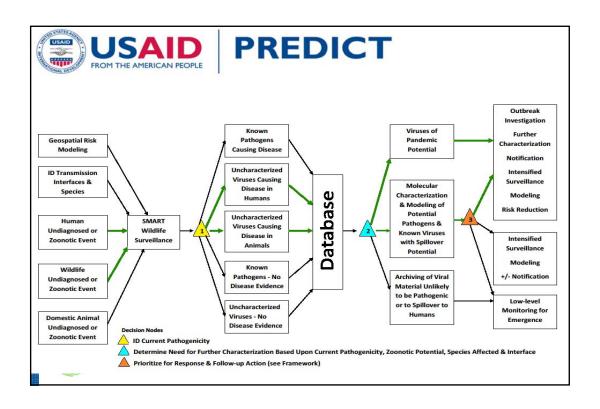


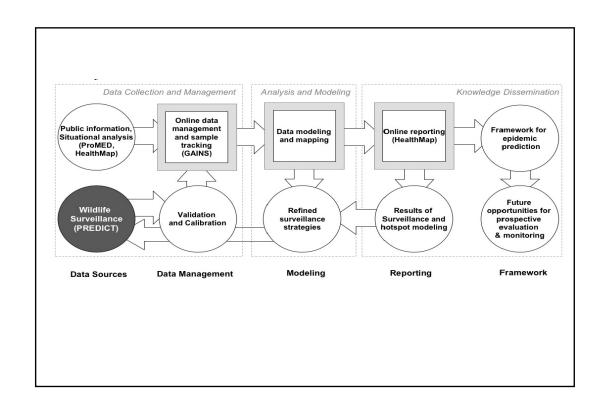




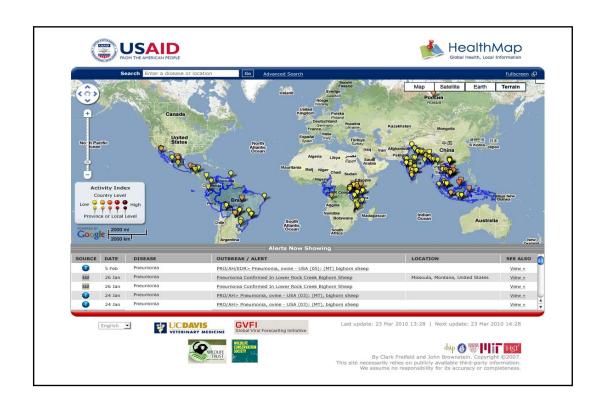




















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