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I Second FAO/OIE/WHO joint scientific consultation on Influenza and other emerging zoonotic diseases at the human-animal interface



Past Experiences - New Paradigms
- For Future Threats

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Past Experiences - New Paradigms - For Future Threats

- Goal - to examine emerging zoonoses, including influenzas, and identify commonalities at the human-animal interface
 - We know a lot about what we have done
 - Do we know how we can use that in the future?
- Outcome - provide the technical basis for developing or modifying policies and strategies to more effectively prepare for and respond to the next emerging event

How We Framed the Science

- Emergence and characteristics of "high public health impact" influenzas
- Example endemic and sporadic zoonotic diseases and animal-origin agents that have emerged into "high public health impact" zoonoses
- Bringing it all together
 - Can we identify emergence of importance before it is high public health impact?
 - Can that allow a more effective response?

Broad Outcomes

- Regarding disease emergence and the human-animal interface - commonalities > differences among diseases
- Key findings did not focus on any single viral zoonotic disease but can be broadly applied
- Key theme - the need to more clearly include both wildlife and ecosystems along with human and domestic animals → need to partner with ecologists and wildlife scientists in any discussion of the interfaces

Trust

- Another theme - the critical need for trust among partners
- Not a new concept
 - continually developing and nurturing trust was a fundamental requirement in order to work effectively at the interface and jointly move forward in any meaningful way,
 - Activities must address the interests and needs of all disciplines

Major Outcomes

- Major areas for which further study or scientific research on emerging zoonotic diseases are still needed.
- Greatest opportunities to more broadly use existing scientific knowledge on emerging zoonotic diseases at the human-animal interface

Future Study or Research

- Better ways to do surveillance at the human-animal-ecosystem interface
- Better laboratory diagnostic tests and systems for early detection of emerging diseases
- Improved understanding of ecosystems
- Effective ways to motivate behavior change

What knowledge exists, and how can it be applied more broadly

- Substantial data and databases in a variety of locations on a variety of subjects
- The enhanced outcomes from multidisciplinary approaches

Next Steps

- Develop a summary as a communication tool and disseminate to wide variety of partners
- Translate science into specific implementation strategies (this meeting)
- FAO/OIE/WHO to review outcomes in the context as outlined in the recent tripartite Concept Note

