One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization

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Timeline of CDC’s One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization and Related Activities

- **2014** • Creation of CDC tool • Thailand Pilot
- **2015/2016** • Tool helps meet ZD Action Package Goals
- **2016-17** • Collaborations with USAID and partners
- **2017** • iHR/PVS Bridging • OH-SMART • SARE • Others
- **Next Steps** Linking results to follow-on activities and development of National Action Plan for Health Security

**Preparedness & Response**

One Health in Action

WHO WE ARE | WHAT WE DO | WHO
--- | --- | ---

Bangladesh Prioritizes Diseases

On July 11-13, 2017, the newly established One Health Secretariat in Bangladesh organized a One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Workshop with support from USAID-funded PHE and the IFI Bureau for Disease Control and Prevention. The OH working team in Dhaka and was attended by over 10 participants, including 10 voting representatives from health sector ministries and expert representatives from universities, research institutions, and OH organizations.
Goal of the One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Process

- To use a multi-sectoral, One Health approach to prioritize endemic and emerging zoonotic diseases of greatest national concern that should be jointly addressed by human, animal, and environmental health ministries in a country

One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Workshop

What is the purpose of the One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Workshop?

Directly mitigating the impact of endemic and emerging zoonotic diseases of public health importance requires inter-sectoral collaboration and coordinated joint actions. Participating in this workshop enables a country to:

- Strengthen multi-sectoral, One Health approaches to control zoonoses, vector-borne diseases, and emerging zoonotic diseases
- Prioritize endemic and emerging zoonotic diseases of greatest public health concern using multi-sectoral, holistic approaches
- Support the development of effective coordination mechanisms to improve health outcomes for humans and animals
- Facilitate the use of limited resources to build capacity and evaluate the impact of prioritized actions

Why conduct a One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Workshop?

Workshop participation can help achieve multi-sectoral collaboration:

- Protect and enhance essential public health and veterinary services
- Reduce disease transmission
- Reduce animal welfare and public health risks in humans and animals
- Develop joint control and management plans for both human and animal health
- Create a comprehensive and coordinated approach for the control of zoonotic diseases
- Support the prioritization of zoonotic diseases in the country and their prevalence over time

Who are the recommended workshop participants?

Creating an interdisciplinary response requires contributions from all sectors and identification of common priorities:

- One synod member representing each of the following sectors (typically a key stakeholder):
  - Ministry of Health
  - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (if applicable)
  - Ministry of Wildlife (if applicable)
  - Ministry of the Environment (if applicable)
  - Other government agencies involved in zoonotic disease work

- Others with the capacity to coordinate, mobilize, and report on zoonotic disease frameworks (e.g., CDC, World Health Organization, and/or non-governmental organizations)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>PREPARE FOR THE WORKSHOP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Contact the CDC One Health Office at least 60 days before the workshop</td>
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<td>Work with in-country leadership to identify 8 to 12 voting members from all relevant sectors to participate in facilitated group work</td>
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<td>Clearly define the purpose and goal of the workshop with all sectors to be represented</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Generate a list of all endemic and/or emerging zoonoses to be considered for ranking; include input from all represented sectors</td>
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<td>Note: Involves gathering reportable diseases lists</td>
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<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>DEVELOP CRITERIA</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Identify 5 criteria that will be used to define the relative national importance of the list of zoonoses; criteria should be locally appropriate and agreed upon by voting members</td>
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<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>DEVELOP QUESTIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Develop one categorical question for each of the selected criteria</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>RANK CRITERIA</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Each voting member individually ranks the selected criteria; individual scores are combined to produce an overall ranked list of criteria</td>
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<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>PRIORITIZE ZOONOTIC DISEASES</th>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Score each zoonotic disease based on the answers to the categorical questions for each weighted criterion using the One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Tool</td>
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<td>Discuss next steps for multisectoral engagement for prioritized zoonoses</td>
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Expected Workshop Outcomes

- Prioritized list of 5 endemic/emerging zoonotic diseases
- Discussion about next steps and action plans for prioritized zoonoses
- Workshop summary, available shortly after workshop
- Final workshop report published
  - Reviewed and approved by all participating ministries
  - Disseminated widely, shared with potential funding partners and collaborators

All final reports hosted at: www.cdc.gov/onehealth/global-activities/prioritization.html
One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Workshops
2014 - 2017
(n=18)
## Most Prioritized Zoonoses* (n=16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prioritized Disease</th>
<th>Number of Countries (n=16)</th>
<th>% of Total Countries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>93.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoonotic Influenzas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>81.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>81.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>68.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucellosis</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
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</table>

*preliminary data

Commonly Identified One Health Action Items for Advancing Global Health Security

- Improving One Health coordination, formal mechanism
- Improving data sharing across human, animal, and environmental health ministries
- Increasing general surveillance and outbreak response capacity
- Developing disease specific subcommittees/working groups
- Strengthening the One Health workforce
- Improving communication, including to the public
Linking One Health Activities
Highlighting Strength in Partnering and Leveraging Activities

- Conduct a multi-sectoral, One Health, Zoonotic Disease Prioritization
- Create a multi-sectoral, One Health, Committee, Framework/Plan
- OH Coordination
- OH Gap Analysis
- OH Activities
- Develop Joint Outbreak Plans
- OH-SMART SAFE
- OH Framework Review and Revision
- Conduct routine reviews to make sure plan and activities are still meeting goal
- OH Coordination
- Create a multi-sectoral, One Health, Committee, Framework/Plan
- JEE • IHR/PVS Bridging OH-SMART SAFE
- OH Activities
- Develop Joint Outbreak Plans
- OH-SMART SAFE
Summary: One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization

- Allows for a country-led, One Health, multisectoral approach
- Accommodates diversity in location (i.e. globally) and scale (i.e. local, national, regional)
- Strengthens One Health collaborations, including coordination mechanisms
- Prioritize even when quantitative data are lacking for a country/region
- Helps develop action plans to build capacity and strengthen One Health
- Provides outcomes in a timely manner
- Supports GHSA and JEE capacity building efforts
- CDC master facilitators train in-country facilitators to leave future capacity in country to use the OHZDP tool
For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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