



# EurNEgVEc One Health Dictionary



**ABIOTIC:** Nonliving chemical and physical factors in the environment.

**ACUTE DISEASE / ILLNESS:** A disease which is characterized by a single or repeated episode of relatively rapid onset and short duration from which the patient usually returns to his/her normal or previous state or level of activity. An acute episode of a chronic disease (for example, an episode of diabetic coma in a patient with diabetes) is often treated as an acute disease.

**AGENT (OF DISEASE):** Factor such as a microorganism whose presence is essential for the occurrence of a disease.

**ANIMAL HEALTH:** Animal Health was a UK government executive agency primarily responsible for ensuring that farmed animals in Great Britain were healthy, disease-free and well looked after. Previously Animal Health was known as State Veterinary Service.

**ANTHROPOGENIC:** Caused or produced by humans.

**ANTHROPONOTIC:** Transmission from human to human and potentially from human to animal.

**ANTHROPOPHILIC:** attracted to humans, usually referred feeding on humans

**ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE:** Property of bacteria that confers the capacity to inactivate or exclude antibiotics or a mechanism that blocks the inhibitory or killing effects of antibiotics.

**ANTIBIOTIC:** a medicine (such as penicillin or its derivatives) that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms, also called antibacterial, type of antimicrobial drug used in the treatment and prevention of bacterial infections. They may either kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria.

**ANTIMICROBIALS:** Class of substances that can destroy or inhibit the growth of pathogenic groups of microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi.

**ARBOVIRAL DISEASES:** Shortened form of arthropod-borne virus. Any of a group of viruses that are transmitted to man and animals by arthropods such as mosquitoes,

ticks, and sand flies; they include such agents as yellow fever and eastern, western, and Venezuelan equine encephalitis viruses.

**ARBOVIRUS:** Arthropod-borne Virus, a virus transmitted by an arthropod vector

**ARTHROPOD:** As used in this report, refers to insects and ticks, many of which are medically important as vectors of infectious diseases.

**ARTHROPOD-BORNE:** Capable of being transmitted by insect and tick or mites (arthropod) vectors.



**BIOLOGICAL VECTOR:** a vector in which an agent undergoes some kind of development or multiplication (biological)

**BIOSAFETY:** Safety with respect to the effects of biological research on humans and the environment.

**BIOTA:** All living organisms of a given region.



**CHAGAS DISEASE (AMERICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS):** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by tritons bugs (kissing bugs), can be found in humans and animals

**CHIKUNGUNYA:** vector-borne disease, spread by mosquitoes, *Aedes*, not zoonotic, can be found only in humans

**CLIMATE CHANGE:** A change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

**CLIMATE:** Average meteorological conditions over a specified time period, usually at least a month, resulting from interactions among the atmosphere, oceans, and land surface. Climate variations occur over a wide range of spatial and temporal scales.

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASE:** An infectious disease transmissible (as from person to person) by direct contact with an infected individual or the individual's discharges or by indirect means (as by a vector).

**CRIMEAN-CONGO HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER (CCHF):** vector-borne zoonotic diseases, caused by a tick-borne virus (Orthonairovirus) of the *Nairoviridae* family

(Order Bunyavirales); CCHF virus is transmitted to people either by tick bites (mainly by *Hyalomma* spp. ticks) or through contact with infected animal blood or tissues during and immediately after slaughter. Livestock (small ruminants and cows) and wildlife do not show clinical signs of the disease. People involved are mainly from the livestock industry, slaughterhouse workers and veterinarians. Human-to-human transmission can also occur, resulting from close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected persons. The disease can be found in wild and domestic animals cows, sheep, goat and small mammals like rodents.



**DEFINITIVE HOST:** the species host in which the sexual reproduction phase of a parasite takes place (synonym with final host)

**DENGUE FEVER:** vector-borne disease, spread by mosquitoes, *Aedes*, not zoonotic, can be found in humans and primates

**DISEASE:** a situation in which infection has elicited signs and symptoms in the infected individual; the infection has become clinically apparent.



**ECOSYSTEM HEALTH:** is an approach that links ecosystem change with human health

**ECOSYSTEM:** Mutually interrelated communities of species and abiotic components, existing as a system with specific interactions and exchange of matter, energy, and information.

**EMERGING INFECTION:** Either a newly recognized, clinically distinct infectious disease or a known infectious disease whose reported incidence is increasing in a given place or among a specific population.

**EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES:** Infections that are rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range.

**ENDEMIC:** the state of a disease, infection or other condition being maintained in a population without the need of external outputs. The population involved and their geographical location should be specified when defining an endemic state. Present in a community or common among a group of people; said of a disease prevailing continually in a region.

**ENVIRONMENT:** All that which is external to the individual, including physical, biological, social, cultural and other factors.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:** The conditions that surround a given area, especially in reference to parameters which may influence the functioning of devices, equipment, or the readings of instruments. These conditions include temperature, pressure, humidity, noise, and light. Also called environment or ambient conditions.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION:** introduction into water, air and/or soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes or waste water in a concentration that makes the medium (water, air and/or soil) unfit for its next intended use (consumption, crop production, habitation)

**ENZOOTIC:** A disease of low morbidity that is constantly present in an animal community in a geographically confined area. The non-human equivalent of Endemic

**EPIDEMIC:** The condition in which a disease spreads rapidly through a community in which that disease is normally not present or is present at a low level.

**EPIDEMOLOGY:** Study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified populations. Epidemiology is the basic quantitative science of public health.

**EPIZOOTIC:** A disease of high morbidity that is only occasionally present in an animal community.

**ERADICATION:** Reduction of the worldwide incidence of a disease to zero as a result of deliberate efforts.

**ESTABLISHMENT** is the perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of an invasive species within an area following introduction.

**EXOTIC:** An exotic plant or animal species (synonyms: alien, foreign, non-indigenous, non-native) is a species that is not native to an ecosystem and, if present, has been introduced.

 **FILARIASIS:** vector-borne zoonotic diseases, spread by mosquitoes, Culex, Aedes, humans, carnivores. Filariasis is a parasitic disease caused by an infection with Filarioidea roundworms. These are spread by blood-feeding black flies and mosquitoes. Eight known filarial nematodes use humans as their

definitive hosts. These are divided into three groups according to the niche they occupy in the body: Lymphatic filariasis is caused by the worms *Wuchereria bancrofti*, *Brugia malayi*, and *Brugia timori*. These worms occupy the lymphatic system, including the lymph nodes; in chronic cases, these worms lead to the syndrome of elephantiasis. Subcutaneous filariasis is caused by *Loa* (the eye worm), *Mansonella streptocerca*, and *Onchocerca volvulus*. These worms occupy the subcutaneous layer of the skin, in the fat layer. *L. loa* causes *Loa* filariasis, while *O. volvulus* causes river blindness. Serous cavity filariasis is caused by the worms *Mansonella perstans* and *Mansonella ozzardi*, which occupy the serous cavity of the abdomen. *Dirofilaria immitis*, or the dog heartworm can be found in dogs and rarely infects humans. *Dirofilaria repens* can be found in dogs and humans.



**GLOBAL WARMING:** The gradual increase, observed or projected, in global surface temperature, as one of the consequences of radiative forcing caused by anthropogenic emissions.

**GLOBALIZATION:** The increased interconnectedness and interdependence of peoples and countries, is generally understood to include two interrelated elements: the opening of borders to increasingly fast flows of goods, services, finance, people, and ideas across international borders; and the changes in institutional and policy regimes at the international and national levels that facilitate or promote such flows. (<http://www.who.int/trade/glossary/story043/en/index.html>)



**HEALTH:** The state of complete physical, mental, and social well: being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Health has many dimensions (anatomical, physiological and mental) and is largely culturally defined.

**HEALTH CARE TEAM:** A group comprising a variety of professionals (medical practitioners, nurses, physical and occupational therapists, social workers, pharmacists, spiritual counsellors), as well as family members, who are involved in providing coordinated and comprehensive care. There are three types of health care team, defined by the degree of interaction among members and the sharing of responsibility for care:

**HEMATOPHAGOUS FEEDING REGIME:** referred to feeding with blood, bloodsucking feeding behavior

**HOST (FOR DISEASE):** Person or other living animal that affords subsistence or lodgment to an infectious agent under natural conditions. An individual (human, animal or plant) that may be infected with an agent and provide conditions for its survival.

**HOST, PERIDOMESTIC:** host of a disease/parasite living in and around human habitations

**HOST, SYLVATIC:** host of a disease/parasite living in and around wild animals

**HYPERENDEMIC:** present at a high level in a population and affecting all age groups.

**HYPOENDEMIC:** present at a low level in a population.



**INDEX CASE:** An instance of a disease or a genetically determined condition that is discovered first and leads to the discovery of others in a family or population.

**INDIGENOUS:** A native or indigenous species is a species that occurs within its natural geographical range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or other human intervention).

**INDUCED GENETIC CHANGES:** genetic change not inherited from parents, but arises via induced mutation.

**INFECTIOUS:** The invasion of the body or a part of the body by a pathogenic agent, such as a microorganism or virus. Under favorable conditions the agent develops or multiplies, the results of which may produce injurious effects. Infection should not be confused with disease.

**INFECTIVE STAGE:** the stage in the parasite life cycle at which it is able to initiate infection of its host(s).

**INTERCEPTION:** is the detection and elimination of an exotic species during inspection of an imported consignment, preventing establishment of the species.

**INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM:** Consists of members who work together interdependently to develop goals and a common treatment plan, although they maintain distinct professional responsibilities and individual assignments. In contrast to multidisciplinary teams, leadership functions are shared.

**INTERMEDIATE HOST:** An individual in which a parasite undergoes some kind of development, generally with asexual reproduction. A host that is normally used by a parasite in the course of its life cycle and in which it may multiply asexually, not sexually.

**INTRODUCTION:** is the process of bringing a species from its endemic range into a biogeographic area to which it is completely foreign.

**INVASIVE:** An invasive species is an exotic species that establishes and proliferates within an ecosystem, and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental impact or harm to human health.



**JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS:** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by mosquitoes, *Culex*, often found in horses; birds and pigs are reservoirs



**Kalar azar** syn. for visceral leishmaniasis (see: leishmaniasis)



**LEISHMANIASIS:** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by sand flies, can be found in humans and carnivores

**LYME DISEASE, LYME BORRELIOSIS:** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by ticks, can be found in humans, dogs, horses and rodents and birds can be reservoirs



**MALARIA** vector-borne disease, spread by mosquitoes, *Anopheles*, can be found in birds, reptiles, mammals

**MAMMALOPHILIC** – attraction to mammals, usually referred to feeding on mammals

**MECHANICAL VECTOR:** a vector in which an agent does not undergo any development or multiplication (not biological)

**MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS:** Eight international development goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000,

following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. These goals—which range from halving extreme poverty rates to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015—form a blueprint agreed to by all the world’s countries and all of the world’s leading development institutions. They have galvanized unprecedented efforts to meet the needs of the world’s poorest.

**MONITORING** consists of procedures implemented for temporary or continuous observation (e.g. of species dynamics) and is not followed by any additional activities.

**MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM:** Consists of members of different disciplines, involved in the same task (assessing people, setting goals and making care recommendations) and working alongside each other, but functioning independently. Each member undertakes his or her own tasks without explicit regard to the interaction. These teams are traditionally led by the highest ranking team member.

## **MULTISPECIES TRANSMISSION**



**NATIVE:** A native or indigenous species is a species that occurs within its natural geographical range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or other human intervention).



**ONE HEALTH:** a concept that recognizes the optimal health of people as being connected to the health of animals and the environment. The collaborative effort of multiple disciplines working locally, nationally, and globally to attain optimal health for people, animals, and our environment. A concept that became an approach and then a movement.

**ONE HEALTH APPROACH:** considers the role of changing environments with regard to infectious and chronic disease risks affecting humans and nonhuman animals.

**ONE HEALTH COMMISSION:** non-profit organization based in the U.S., created out of the joint efforts of leaders from multiple disciplines.

**ONE HEALTH CONCEPT:** a worldwide strategy for expanding interdisciplinary collaborations and communications in all aspects of health care for humans, animals and the environment.

**ONE HEALTH INITIATIVE:** a multidisciplinary collaborative approach to solving global and environmental health challenges. It is a movement to forge co-equal, all-inclusive collaborations between physicians, osteopathic physicians, veterinarians, dentists, nurses and other scientific-health and environmentally related disciplines, including the American Medical Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Nurses Association, American Association of Public Health Physicians, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the U.S. National Environmental Health Association (NEHA).

**ORNITHOPHILIC:** attraction to birds, usually referred to feeding on birds

**OUTBREAK:** Localized occurrence as opposed to a generalized epidemic.



**PANDEMIC:** Epidemic occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population.

**PATHOGEN:** an infectious agent that can produce disease, such as a prion, virus, bacterium, protozoan, fungus, plant or animal. Organism capable of causing a disease.

**PATHOGEN, MULTI HOST:** THE majority of pathogens of animals are generalists that infect multiple host species, referred to as multi-host pathogens or multi-host parasites.

**PATHOGEN, SPECIES SPECIFIC:** pathogens of animals that are specific to infect specific host species

**PATHOGEN, ZOO NOTIC: PATHOGENS:** of animals (usually vertebrates) that can naturally be transmitted to humans

**PATHOGENIC:** Capable of causing disease.

**PATHOLOGICAL:** Indicative of, or caused by, a disease or condition.

**PLAGUE (TRANSMITTED BY FLEAS FROM RATS TO HUMANS):** vector-borne zoonotic diseases, spread by fleas, and can be found in humans and other mammals

**PRIMARY, SECONDARY RESERVOIR HOST:** A reservoir host can harbour a pathogen indefinitely with no ill effects. A single reservoir host may be reinfected several times.

**PRIMARY, SECONDARY, ACCIDENTAL, PARATENIC HOST:** A primary host or definitive host is a host in which the parasite reaches maturity and, if possible,

reproduces sexually; A secondary host or intermediate host is a host that harbors the parasite only for a short transition period, during which (usually) some developmental stage is completed; A paratenic host is similar to an intermediate host, only that it is not needed for the parasite's development cycle to progress. Paratenic hosts serve as "dumps" for non-mature stages of a parasite in which they can accumulate in high numbers.

**PUBLIC HEALTH:** The art and science of dealing with the protection and improvement of community health by organized community effort and including preventive medicine and sanitary and social health. The science of protecting and promoting the Health of individuals and the communities where they live.



**Q-FEVER:** zoonotic disease caused by *Coxiella burnetii*, spread by inhalation of direct contact to infected animals. Has been detected in > 40 tick species, but tick-borne infection of humans is rare.



**RESERVOIR (HOST):** a host which is a common source of an infectious agent to other animals, including humans.

**RICKETTSIAL DISEASES (SPOTTED FEVER, MURINE AND EPIDEMIC TYPHUS)** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by ticks, can be found in humans, cattle and sheep

**RICKETTSIOSIS** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by ticks and fleas

**RIFT VALLEY FEVER** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by mosquitoes, *Aedes*, can be found in cows, sheep, goats, camels and humans, can be found in humans and primates

**RISK:** Probability that an event will occur; a measure of the degree of loss expected by the occurrence of a loss.

**RIVER BLINDNESS: HUMAN ONCHOCERCIASIS** - an insidious non-killing parasitic vector-borne disease of public health significance, caused by the filarial roundworm *Onchocerca volvulus* (Leuckart, 1893), which is transmitted from person to person through repeated bites by several bloodsucking antropophilic black fly species. Man is the definitive host of *O. volvulus* and black flies (all of them belonging to *Simulium* genus) are its only natural intermediate hosts and vectors. The parasite is maintained entirely by inter-human transmission through the black fly intermediate host. There are

no animal reservoirs of the parasite, human onchocerciasis is not a zoonosis. Human onchocerciasis is also called River Blindness because the black fly species that transmit the parasite breeds in rapidly flowing rivers and streams and because the infection can cause irreversible blindness.



**SANDFLY FEVER (PHELEBOTOMUS FEVER)** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by sand flies, cause by a number of viruses and can be found also in rodents (rats) and all other vertebrates.

**SCHISTOSOMIASIS (BILHARZIASIS)** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by Aquatic snails

**SIMULIID (SINGULAR), SIMULIIDS (PLURAL):** sin. black fly, blackfly, pl. black flies, blackflies. Small size flies, members of Simuliidae family (order Diptera). Females of majority of species require a blood meal for egg maturation. They feed on birds, mammals, humans included. Some species play important vectorial role in transmission of blood parasites and filarial worms

**SIMULIOTOXICOSIS:** consequence of massive simuliid attacks leading to serious health impairment, ultimately to death of the host, as a result of the toxic effect of salivary injections of many bites, in combination with the loss of blood. Bites to internal respiratory ways can lead to suffocation and death.

**SLEEPING SICKNESS (AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS)** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by Tsetse flies, can be found in humans and animals

**SPECIES BARRIER:** Difficulty or impossibility for an infectious agent to pass from one species to another (due to differences between species).

**STAGE INSTAR:** An instar is a developmental stage of arthropods, such as insects, between each moult until sexual maturity is reached

**STAKEHOLDERS:** People or groups who have an involvement or interest in some system, including beneficiaries, providers and funders.

**SURVEILLANCE:** Consists of procedures developed in response to a risk and carried out to support subsequent actions. Data collection and record keeping to track the emergence and spread of disease: causing organisms (incl. antibiotic: resistant bacteria).

**SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM/S:** (Disease) surveillance system is an epidemiological practice by which the spread of disease is monitored in order to establish patterns of progression. The main role of disease surveillance systems is to predict, observe, and minimize the harm caused by outbreak, epidemic, and pandemic situations, as well as increase knowledge about which factors contribute to such circumstances.

**SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM/S:** to ensure that each country has the capacity to define, detect and respond to communicable public health threats, objective assessment of interventions during epidemics; and. efficient monitoring of intervention programs.

**SYSTEMS THINKING:** The process of understanding how things interact within a whole to produce its characteristics or properties. It is carried out many different ways using different techniques, yet always focuses on the context and the interrelationships of the parts rather than on them in isolation (as with scientific reductionism). It is concerned more with cyclic behavior, feedback mechanisms, critical thresholds, cross: scale interactions (than linear cause and effect dynamics of mechanistic systems). Systems thinking techniques may be used to study any kind of system — natural, scientific, engineered, human, or conceptual. It is argued as the only way to fully understand how a problem or element occurs or persists (e.g., an emerging pathogen) and to avoid unintended consequences of targeting a single element or variable.

 **TICK BORNE ENCEPHALITIS:** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by ticks, can be found in humans, domestic and wild animals

**TRACHOMA:** vector-borne zoonotic? disease, spread by flies

**TRANSBOUNDARY DISEASES:** epidemic diseases which are highly contagious or transmissible and have the potential for very rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, causing serious socio-economic and possibly public health consequences.

**TRANSDISCIPLINARY:** A form of integrative research that employs a holistic and/or systems thinking and participatory action research, combines knowledge from outside, as well as within academia and areas of professional practice, to address a real world problem.

**TRANSDISCIPLINARY TEAM:** In this team, each member becomes so familiar with the roles and responsibilities of the other members that tasks and functions become interchangeable to some extent. This type of team is difficult to operationalize.

**TRANSMISSION:** Process by which a pathogen passes from a source of infection to a new host.

**TULARAEMIA** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by ticks, can be found in humans, rabbits, hares, and rodents. Also oral infections are common after consumption (or handling) of infected hares and rabbits.



**VECTOR:** an invertebrate animal (usually an arthropod) that transmits infectious agents to vertebrates. In infectious disease epidemiology, an insect or any living carrier that transports an infectious agent from an infected individual or its wastes to a susceptible individual or its food or immediate surroundings.

**VECTOR COMPETENCE:** ability of arthropods to acquire, maintain, and transmit microbial agents. Not all blood-sucking arthropods are vectors (transmitters) of disease agents.

**VECTOR CONTROL:** Vector control is any method to limit or eradicate the mammals, birds, insects or other arthropods (here collectively called "vectors") which transmit disease pathogens.

**VECTOR:** An organism, such as an insect, that transmits a pathogen from one host to another.

**VECTOR: BORNE DISEASE:** (1) *Mechanical:* This includes simple mechanical carriage by a crawling or flying insect through soiling of its feet or proboscis or by passage of organisms through its gastrointestinal tract. This does not require multiplication or development of the organism. (2) *Biological:* Propagation (multiplication), cyclic development, or a combination of these (cyclopropagative) is required before the arthropod can transmit the infective form of the agent to humans. An incubation period (extrinsic) is required following infection before the arthropod becomes infective. The infectious agent may be passed vertically to succeeding generations (transovarian transmission); transstadial transmission indicates its passage from one stage of the life cycle to another, as nymph to adult. Transmission may be by injection of salivary gland fluid during biting, or by regurgitation or deposition on the skin of feces or other material capable of penetrating the bite wound or an area of trauma from scratching or rubbing. This transmission is by an infected nonvertebrate host and not simple mechanical carriage by a vector or vehicle. However, an arthropod in either role is termed a vector.

**VECTOR: BORNE:** Transmitted from one host to another by a vector.

**VECTORIAL CAPACITY:** rate (usually daily) at which a bloodsucking insect population generates new inoculations from a currently infectious case.

**VECTORIAL ECOLOGY:** transmission of a pathogen from vertebrate host to another **within the adequate environmental conditions**

**VIRULENCE:** The ability of any infectious agent to produce disease. The virulence of a microorganism (such as a bacterium or virus) is a measure of the severity of the disease it is capable of causing.



**WEST NILE FEVER** vector-borne zoonotic disease, spread by mosquitoes, *Culex*, can be found in humans, horses and birds

**WEST NILE VIRUS:** flavivirus (genus *Flavivirus*) that causes an illness marked by fever, headache, muscle ache, skin rash, and sometimes encephalitis or meningitis, which is spread chiefly by mosquitoes and that is closely related to the viruses causing Japanese B encephalitis and Saint Louis encephalitis.

**WILDLIFE:** wild animals collectively; the native fauna of a region; living things and especially mammals, birds, and fishes that are neither human nor domesticated

**WILDLIFE HABITAT:** physical environment where an animal lives and that provides the necessities of life; within its habitat, an animal can find the food, water, shelter and space that it needs to survive.

**WILDLIFE, FREE RANGING:** wild animals that range freely for food, rather than being restricted for movement



**XENODIAGNOSIS:** detection of a parasite by feeding a suitable intermediate host (such as an insect) on supposedly infected material (such as blood) and later examining the host for the parasite



**YELLOW FEVER** vector-borne disease, spread by mosquitoes, *Aedes*, not zoonotic, can be found only in humans. Monkeys serve as a sentinel species for yellow fever, which then spread to men working in the jungle



**ZIKA** vector-borne disease, spread by mosquitoes, Aedes, not zoonotic, can be found only in humans

**ZOONOSIS – ZOONOTIC DISEASES** - disease or infection caused by an agent which is transmissible from animals to humans.

**ZOONOTIC** – related to a Zoonosis or a Zoonotic Disease.

**ZOONOTIC INFECTION:** Infection that causes disease in human populations but can be perpetuated solely in nonhuman host animals (e.g., bubonic plague); may be enzootic.

## **ABBREVIATIONS:**

AMR – *Anti Microbial Resistance*

AVMA – *American Veterinary Medical Association*

COST – *European Cooperation in Science and Technology, representing an Intergovernmental framework existing in 36 member countries*

ENNVVI/EURNEGVEC – *European Network for Neglected Vectors and Vector: Borne Infections*

EU – *European Union*

FAO – *Food and Agriculture Organization*

FVE – *Federation of Veterinarians of Europe*

H5N1 – *Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza*

ICHAS – *International Conference on Animal Health Surveillance*

NMAIST – *Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology*

NEOH – *Network of Evaluation of One Health*

OFFLU – *Network of Expertise on Animal Influenza*

OH – *One Health*

OIE – *World Organization for Animal Health*

*SARS – Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome*

*WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society*

*WHO – World Health Organization*

