

USAID's Expectations

**Workshop on Sustainable Global Capacity for
Surveillance and Response to Emerging Zoonoses**

June 25-26, 2008

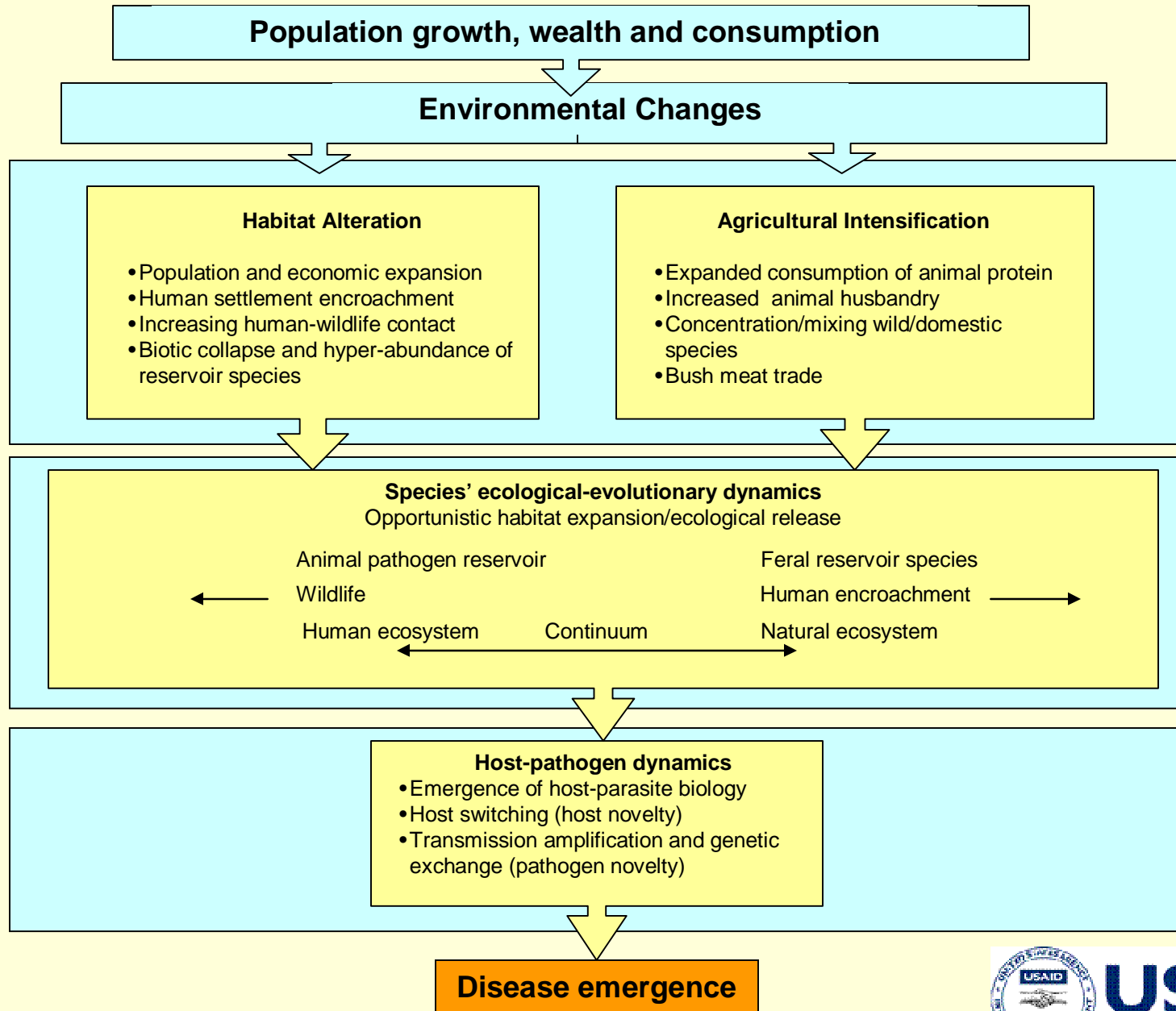
**Institute of Medicine
National Academy of Sciences**



Newly Identified Infectious Diseases and Pathogens

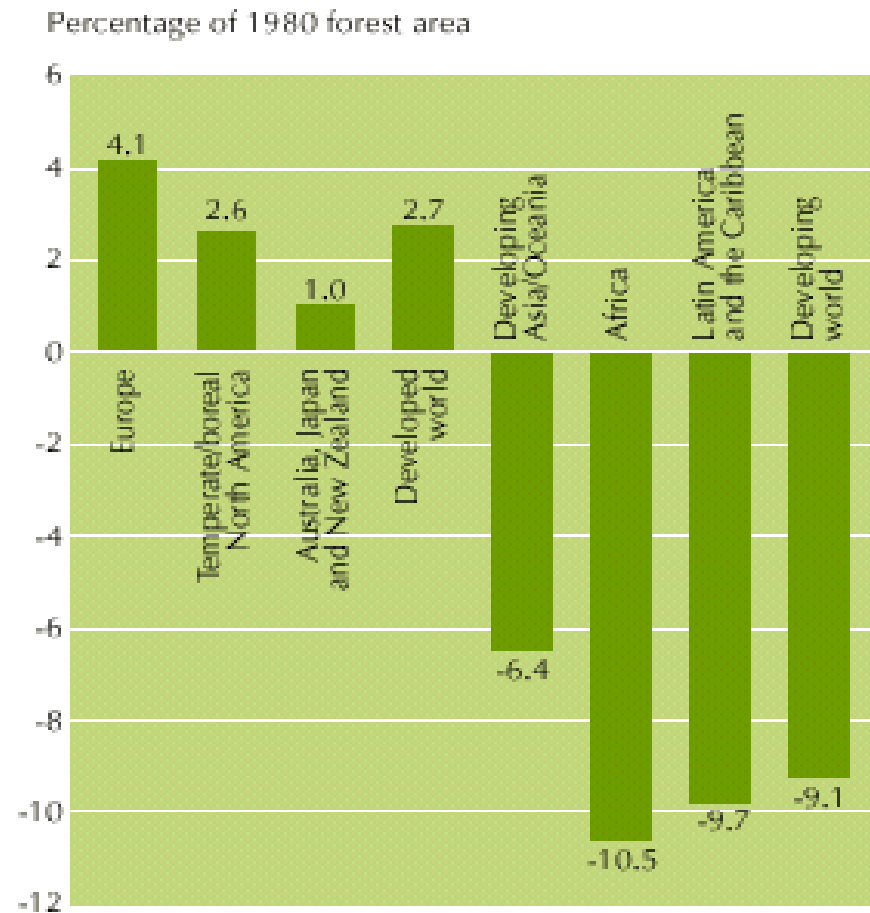
H7N2???	→	2004	←	Avian Influenza
SARS	→	2003		
		1999	←	Nipah Virus
H5N1 (AI A virus)	→	1997		
		1996	←	New variant Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease
Kaposi's sarcoma virus	→	1995		
		1994	←	Savia virus; Hendra virus
Hantavirus	→	1993		
		1992	←	<i>Vibrio choerae</i> 0139
Guanarito virus	→	1991		
		1989	←	Hepatitis C
Hepatitis E; human	→	1988	←	HIV
herpesvirus 6		1983	←	<i>Escherhichia col</i> 0157; H7
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	→	1980	←	Ebola virus
<i>Legionella pneumphilia</i>	→	1977	←	Rotavirus
		1973	←	

Emergence of Zoonotic Infectious Diseases



Forest Habitat Alteration

Forest area in 1995 as compared with 1980



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Agricultural Intensification

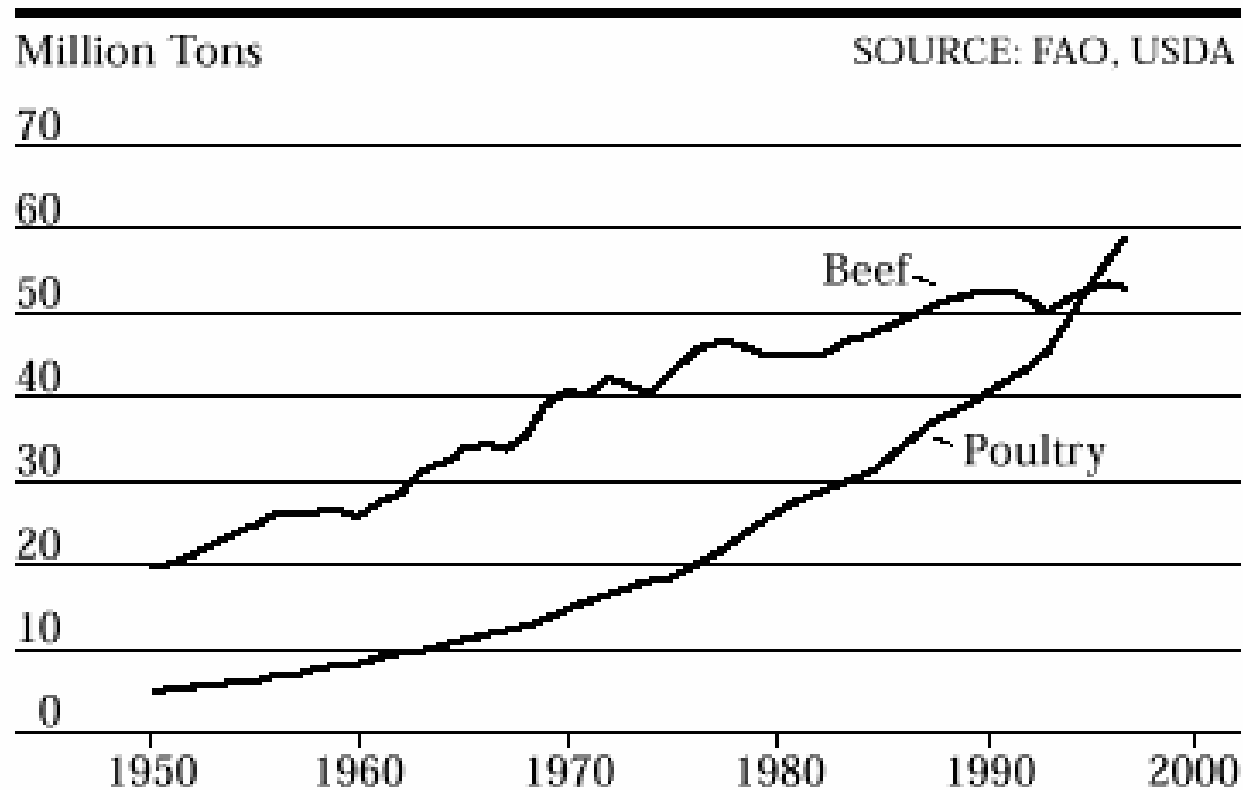


Figure 3. World Poultry and Beef Production, 1950-97

A Not So “Distant Mirror”

USAID’s Expectations

- What can we say about the role of population growth, expanding wealth, increasing consumption of animal protein and globalization as drivers for new zoonotic diseases in the coming decades?
- How can we use these forecasts to identify critical “policy” areas that if addressed beforehand could minimize the potential for future threats to emerge?
- What are our “fallback” options to ensure effective control of zoonotic diseases of significant public health threat should they emerge?

