YAYAN TAUFIQ HIDAYAT. Emerging Zoonoses Originated from Wildlife and Challenges for Veterinary Public Health. Under direction of DENNY WIDAYA LUKMAN.

The objective of this scientific writing was to review the emerging infectious diseases (EIDs) which are zoonotic and originate in wildlife causing great negative impacts on public health, economy, social, politic, and national security. Furthermore, factors triggering the emergence and spread of emerging zoonotic diseases and global efforts in anticipating them were discussed in this review. It is recognized that EID are a significant burden on global economies and public health. Their emergence is thought to be driven largely by socio-economic, environmental and ecological factors. EID events are dominated by zoonoses (60.3% of EIDs) and the majority of these (71.8%) originate in wildlife, e.g., severe acute respiratory virus (SARS virus) and Ebola virus. The importance and recognition of wildlife as a reservoir of zoonoses are increasing. Emerging zoonoses (EZs) have been assumed increasing importance in public and animal health. Cost effective prevention and control of these zoonoses need an interdisciplinary and holistic approach and international cooperation. Surveillance, laboratory capability, research, training and education, and communication are key elements. Globalization has created many new challenges, particularly with regard to animal, human, and environmental health. New approaches in prevention, control, and eradication of zoonotic diseases have been developed and introduced worldwide, i.e., one health and ecohealth. The one health concept is a worldwide strategy for expanding interdisciplinary collaboration and communications in all aspects of health care for humans and animals, while ecohealth approach is to improve human health and well-being while simultaneously maintaining a healthy ecosystem.