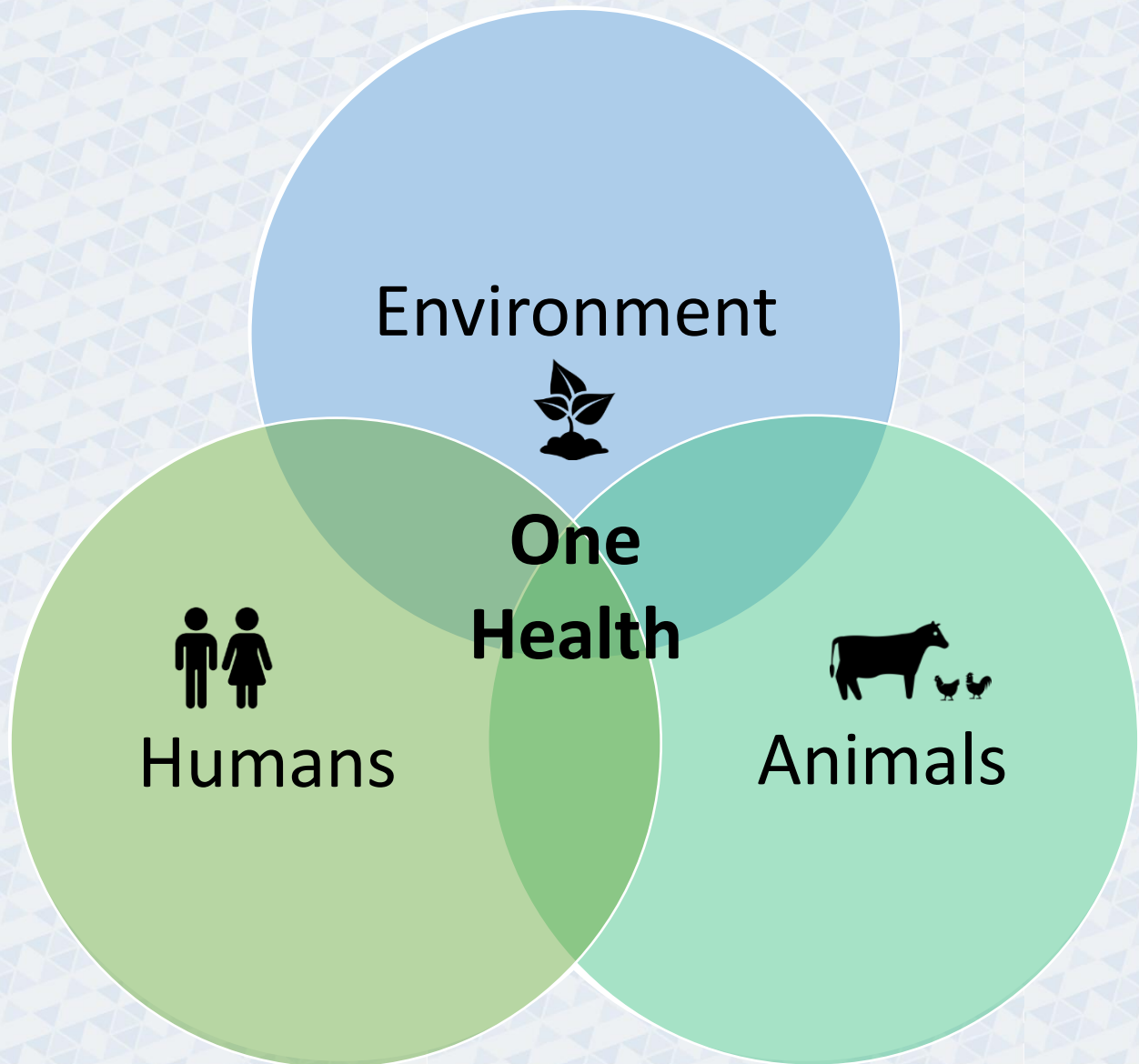


One Health



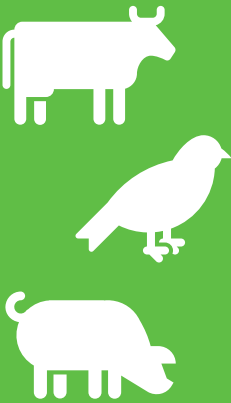
- One Health is a collaborative approach between sectors and disciplines with the goal to achieve optimal health outcomes while recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment
- Common One Health issues include antimicrobial resistance, zoonotic diseases, and vector-borne diseases

Antimicrobial Resistance



- Antimicrobial resistance is a major threat to global health
- Any antimicrobial use in humans and agriculture can lead to increased resistance for all
- Resistant organisms can spread between humans, animals, and the environment through contact and ingestion
- **The role of healthcare providers:**
 - Only prescribe antimicrobials when necessary
 - Ensure appropriate antimicrobial spectrum and dosing and utilize the shortest effective duration for the infection you are treating
 - Follow infection prevention and control guidelines
 - Encourage appropriate disposal of unused antibiotics

Zoonotic Diseases



- Zoonotic diseases are infections transmitted between animals and humans
- Zoonotic disease prevalence is increasing due to animal habitat loss, climate change, and other factors
- Common zoonotic diseases in humans include zoonotic influenza, coronavirus, brucellosis, plague, rabies, anthrax, and salmonellosis
- **The role of healthcare providers:**
 - Obtain a complete domestic and international travel and animal exposure history from every patient
 - Stay informed on current outbreaks
 - Evaluate patients for eligibility to get vaccinated against zoonoses
 - After an animal bite, evaluate the need for rabies post-exposure prophylaxis

Vector-Borne Diseases



- Vectors include blood-feeding arthropods such as mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas
- Common vector-borne diseases in humans include dengue, West Nile virus, Lyme disease, and malaria
- Vector-borne disease prevalence is increasing with warmer temperatures and expanded mosquito and tick habitats
- **The role of healthcare providers:**
 - Obtain a complete domestic and international travel and animal exposure history from every patient
 - Evaluate patients for eligibility to get yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and dengue vaccinations as well as malaria prophylaxis
 - After a tick bite, evaluate the need for Lyme disease prophylaxis