

Fachhochschule St. Gallen ETH Zürich Universita Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru Yomo Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya Jigjiga University, Jigjiga, Ethiopia

### **COFER – One Health:**

Creating a framework for developing effective nutrition and One Health interventions

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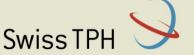
### **Overview One-Health**

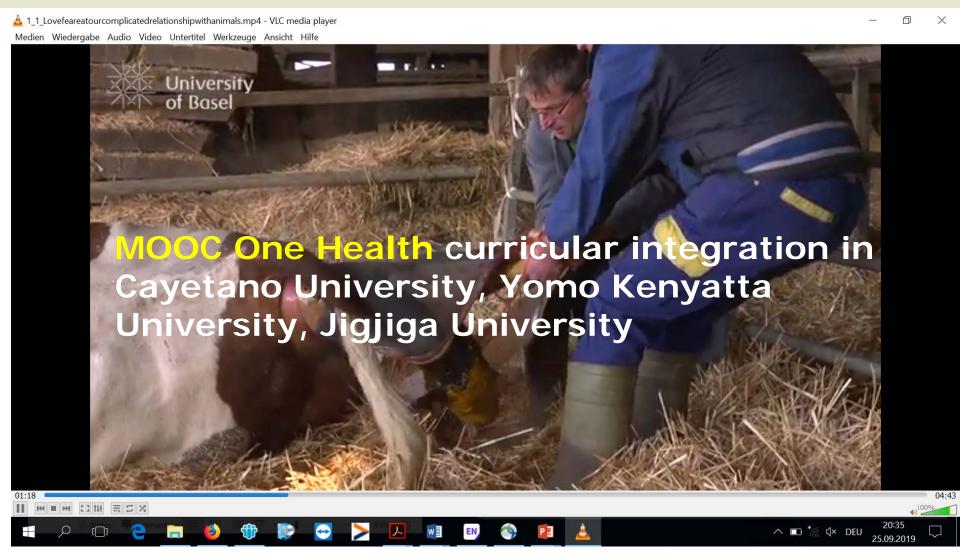


### Work Packages

- WP-1: Capacity building to modernise academic teaching
- WP-2: Mobile tools for conducting dietary assessment surveys
- WP-3: **Mobile** community-based solutions for **syndromic surveillance** and response systems
- WP-4: Behavioural economic approaches to make **interventions** more effective at household and environmental levels

# WP-1: Capacity building & Teaching





### WP-1: MOOC One-Health





https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/one-health







### WP-1: One-Health Textbook

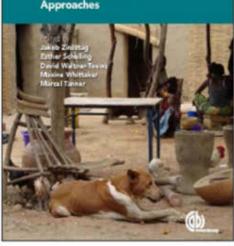


2nd edition in preparation for 2020 French Translation 2019 Korean Translation 2019



### One Health

The Theory and Practice of Integrated Health Approaches



# One Health The Theory and Practice of Integrated **Health Approaches**

Edited by Jacob Zinsstag, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Switzerland, Esther Schelling, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Switzerland, Maxine Whittaker, University of Queensland, Australia, Marcel Tanner, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Switzerland and David Waltner-Toews, University of Guelph, Canada

A practical book which examines the origins of One Health and discusses how to put policy into practice

# **WP-1: Country Cases Online**



# **Country Cases Online**

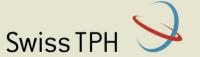


One Case Study from each country (partner):

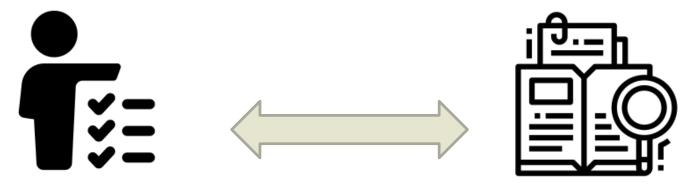
- builds One Health competencies
- shared among partners



### **WP-1: Country Cases Online**



### **Country Cases Online**



# Guidelines for building a Case Study

- How to select it?
- How to build it?
- How to use/present it?

# Case Study Package (model)

- Core Document (Info / Resources)
- Presentation
- Exercise / Evaluation Matrix
- Solution to Exercise

# **WP-1: Country Cases Online**



### **Country Cases Online**



Main objective of the case study

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The objective of the case study is for students/trainee to understand the One Health approach was the integration of the core competencies. Consequently, it is not to provide an in-depth account of the case, but to bring sufficient information to illustrate the One Health approach and naturally bring the case, but to bring sufficient information to illustrate the One Health approach and naturally bring the students to the assimilation of the core competencies.

Presentation of the case: Neurocysticercosis

The disease chosen for this case study is Neurocysticercosis (NCC). The case will go back and forth between the global relevance of neurocysticercosis and its particular relevance for Peru, in order the gaps and areas of opportunity for One Health the control and eradication Neurocysticercosis in Peru.

# Neurocysticercosis Case Study (Peru)

 Core Document (Info / Resources) Aetiology and Clinical Aspects of Neurocysticercosis Taeniasis and Lysticer costs - Listification

Taeniasis is an intestinal infection caused by adult tapeworms. In humans, it can be cause naemiasis is an intessimal intection caused **by adult tapeworms**, in numans, it can be cause solium, Toenia saginata and Toenia asidtica. Toenia saginata and Toenia asidtica can be sofium, Taenia saginata and Taenia asiatica. Taenia saginata and Taenia asiatica can be through the ingestion of inadequately cooked infected pig liver tissues (T. asiatica) or through the Ingestion of inadequately cooked infected pig invertissues (1. asidtica) or saginato). Nonetheless, Taenia Salium is our focus as not only does it cause the major Taenia Solium (Pork Tapeworm) can induce various types of infections in humans a problems, it is also the cause of Cysticercosis. (1) of its biological development cycle, there are two main stages: Taeniasis occurs with the infection of T.solium adult tapeworms and symptoms. Consequently, pork are the intermediate hosts (porcin humans are the definitive hosts of T.solium in this case. Human Cysticercois is the infection of tissues by the T.solium larval of the tissues of the tissues of the same than the tissues of tissues of the tissues of tis and is much more severe as the infection can result in devastating ( and is much more severe as the unocupier can result in hereactering, with the development of larvae in muscles, skin, eyes, central nervoy then becomes Neurocysticercosis. Consequently, humans are the Poccine Cysticercosis is the infection of tissues by the T.solium to The larvae mostly remain in the muscle and the life-cycle for the sarvae mustry remain in the muscle and the enc-type to humans are infected with the adult tapeworms eating the ray. (c.f. taeniasis).

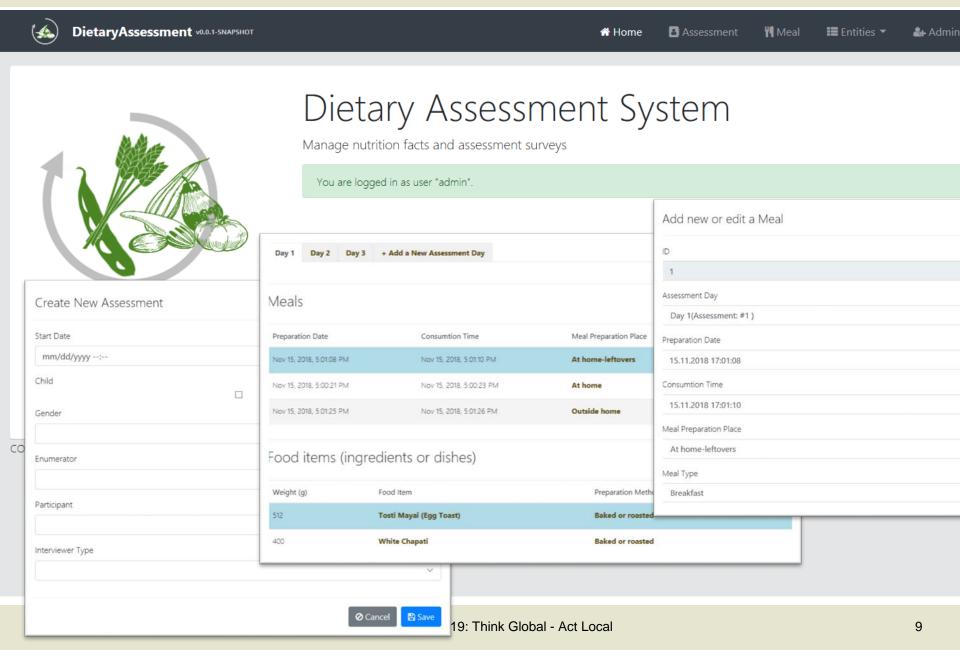
As previously mentioned, *T. solium* has a complex **two-host life cycle**; humans are the only definitive host for who was removed to the summarian and complex two was the cycle, numeric are one only deminate must for the adult tapeworm (taeniasis), whereas both people and pigs can act as intermediate hosts for the infection with the T-solium adult tapeworm can occur when humans eat raw or undercooked infected pork Theat, which causes Iaeniasis.

The infection with T.Solium eggs, which then develops into larval cysts (cysticerci) occurs through the infection section with 1-3000um eggs, which then develops into iarvaicysts (cysticero) occurs through the intection of 1.5000um eggs, generally via faecal-oral transmission through contaminated food or water, poor **O**DPD<sub>X</sub> Life cycle of Taenia solium cysticercosis (source: CDC - DPDx). Life cycle or Taenia solium cysticercosis (source: LUC - LUFUX).

Cysticercosis is an infection of both humans and pigs with the larval stages of the parasitic cestode, Cysticercosis is an intection of both numans and pigs with the larval stages of the parasitic cestode, Toenia solium, This infection is caused by Ingestion of eggs shed in the faeces of a human tapeworm carriar (1) Dide and humans harrows infected by indesting appet in gradial produttive (2) 171 Humans Toenia solium. This infection is caused by ingestion or eggs shed in the faces of a numan tapeworm carrier [1]. Pigs and humans become infected by ingesting eggs or gravid proglottids [2], [7]. Humans are also as a standard of the standar tarner (4). rigs and numans become injected by ingesting eggs or gravid proglottids [2], [7]. Humans are infected either by ingestion of food contaminated with faeces, or by autoinfection. In the latter

### WP-2: Mobile tool for dietary assessment





### **WP-2: Tool development**



# Developing a prototype of mobile tool for dietary assessment surveys

### Initial **prototype** variants:

- Responsive web application with mobile device support
- PDF forms as an alternative and fall-back option
- Smartphone application with backend (DB) for IOS and Android

### Have's & Outlook

- Testing at Jomo Kenyatta University ongoing
- Main implementation of application including responsive front-end as well as server back-end with services and relational database

# WP-3: Mobile tool for syndromic surveillance



### Developing a prototype for mobile syndromic surveillance

System for capturing critical incidents (incl. human and animal syndromes as well as human and livestock demographics)

- Implemented with React for iPhone (iOS) and Android
- System design similar to Swiss REGA application
- Server back-end with administration web front-end, services and database generated with Jhipster

### Have's & Outlook

- Currently, prototype with responsive web front-end for mobile devices deployed on hosted server for testing purposes
- > Testing is to take place mainly within the framework of **JOHI**

# **WP-3: Syndromic surveillance in Ethiopia**<sub>Swiss TPH</sub>

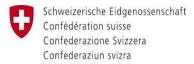


# Jigjiga One Health Initiative (JOHI)









Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

JOHI: is a <u>research and development</u> partnership between the Jigjiga University, Armauer Hansen Research institute (AHRI), Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH) and associated partners funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

GOAL: To improve the <u>health and well-being</u> of pastoral communities in Somali region of Ethiopia

# Swiss TPH

#### news.admin.ch

Long SD: https://www.dropbox.com/s/n4p8xmbaowyd2ju/Long%20Version-SD%20480p.mov?dl=0

#### President Sommaruga to pay official working visit to Ethi

Bern, 23.10.2015 - Ethiopia and Switzerland want to further intensify and streng good bilateral relations. It is with this aim that a Swiss delegation led by Preside Simonetta Sommaruga will be traveling to Addis Ababa this weekend.

- JJU capacity building (MSc & PhD)
- Establishment of OH diagnostic centre
- OH graduate program in the curricula



On Sunday, the Swiss delegation will launch a new health project in eastern Ethiopia. This project - carried out by Jijiga University and the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute in Basel - is supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

# WP-3: One Health approach, Ethiopia





### **Team composition**

- Health professional
- Veterinarian
- Nutritionist
- Ecologist



Capacity building to date: «3 students and 5 degrees»

2 MSc and 3 PhD students (Seid, Kadra and Yahya)

### **Applications**

- Syndromic & environmental surveillance (Yahya and Seid)
- Nutrition assessment (Kadra)

# Next steps - COFER «One-Health»



### Work Packages

- WP-1: -First experience of One Health MOOC in Ethiopia, Kenya and Peru
   -Country case studies implemented in student body and discussed on online collaboration platform
- WP-2: (Semi-) automated analysis of dietary survey data
- WP-3: Accelerate detection of emerging zoonoses based on mobile community-based solutions for syndromic surveillance
- WP-4: Design interventions based on behavioural economic insights and test them in real-life settings





