

WHAT THE ONE HEALTH OFFICE IS DOING AROUND THE WORLD



**EACH YEAR AROUND THE WORLD,
IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ZOOSES
(diseases shared between people and animals)
CAUSE 2.5 BILLION CASES OF SICKNESS
AND 2.7 MILLION DEATHS**

Diseases can spread around the world very quickly, so it's important for CDC's One Health Office to work closely with other countries to **build strong partnerships** with human, animal, and environmental health organizations. This protects Americans from illnesses that cross borders and affect travelers.

Globally, the One Health Office is taking a strategic, targeted approach to control and prevent infectious diseases. For example, experts from the One Health Office lead **One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Workshops** so that countries can focus limited resources on their top zoonotic diseases of greatest national concern. Zoonotic diseases commonly prioritized include viral hemorrhagic fevers such as Ebola virus and Rift Valley fever, zoonotic influenza viruses, rabies, and anthrax.

- Workshop participants include a wide-ranging group of people who protect health—of people, animals, or the environment—and they **identify a country's top 5 diseases** to target for One Health collaborations.
- Workshop participants develop strategies to **tackle the newly prioritized zoonotic diseases**. For example, having a dog vaccination campaign for rabies can lead to fewer human rabies deaths in a country.
- Prioritizing diseases means countries can **more efficiently** build lab capacity, conduct disease surveillance, plan outbreak response and preparedness activities, and create disease prevention strategies to **reduce illness and death in people and animals**.



OUR CHARGE

CDC's One Health Office works in the United States and around the world to protect the health of humans, animals, and the environment.

ONE HEALTH IN ACTION: A SUCCESS STORY



In the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, brown dog ticks can carry a germ that causes Rocky Mountain spotted fever in people and dogs.



In Arizona, free-roaming dogs were spreading infected ticks. Many people got sick and some died from Rocky Mountain spotted fever.



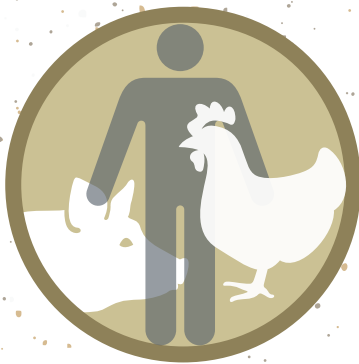
Public health and animal health officials used long-lasting tick collars on dogs, regular pesticide applications around homes, community education, and provided free spay and neuter clinics for dogs.



After only 4 months, 99% of dogs were tick-free in the community. The number of people who had Rocky Mountain spotted fever went down in the community.

ONE HEALTH means a collaborative, multisectoral, and trans-disciplinary approach—working at the local, regional, national, and global levels—with the goal of achieving optimal health outcomes recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment.

Looking ahead: How a One Health Approach BETTER PREPARES US



More testing and monitoring to detect illnesses in animals and people...



...and farms following standards to protect animals, the people who work there, and the farm environment...



...could help prevent an influenza pandemic.