

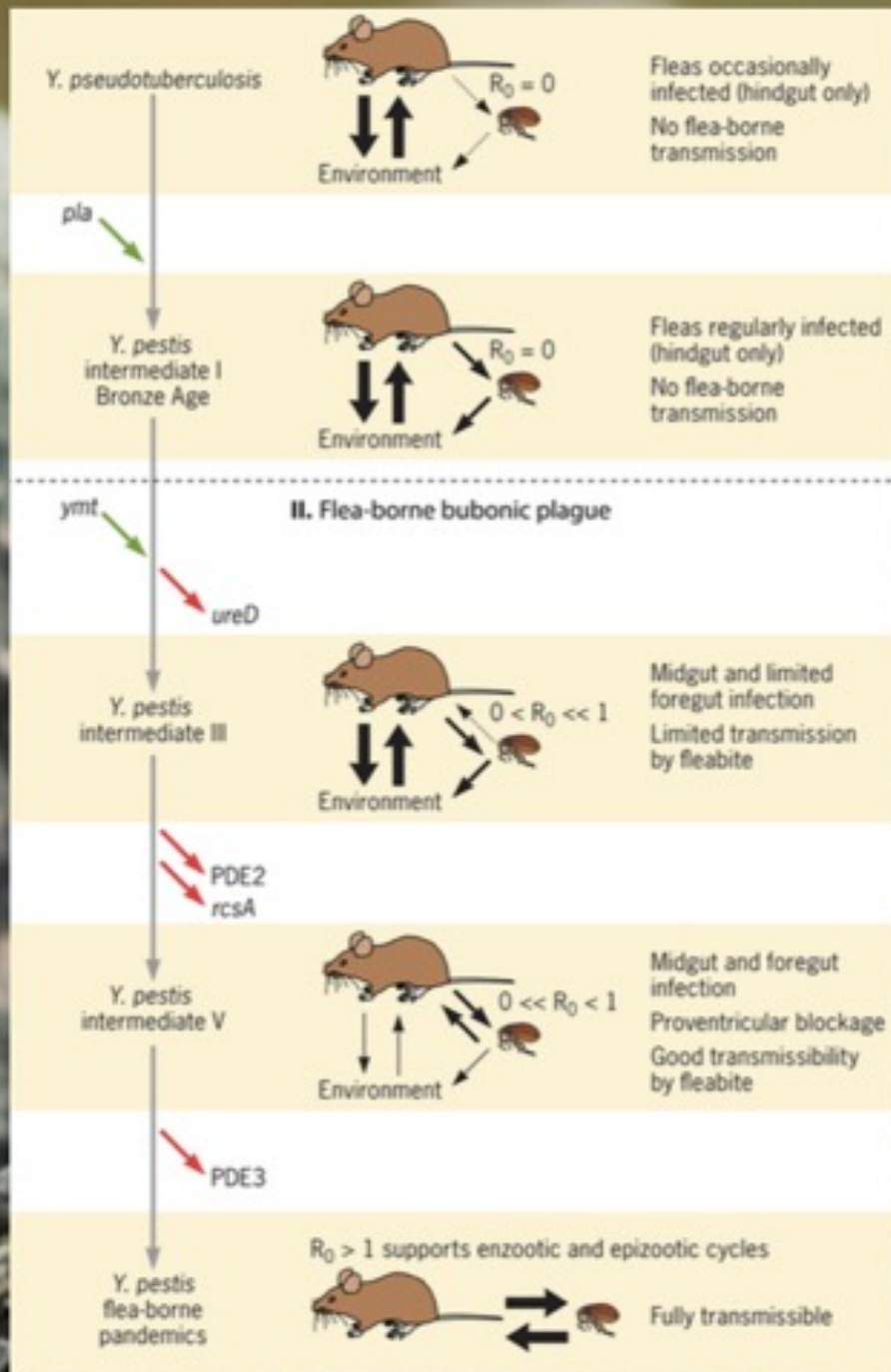


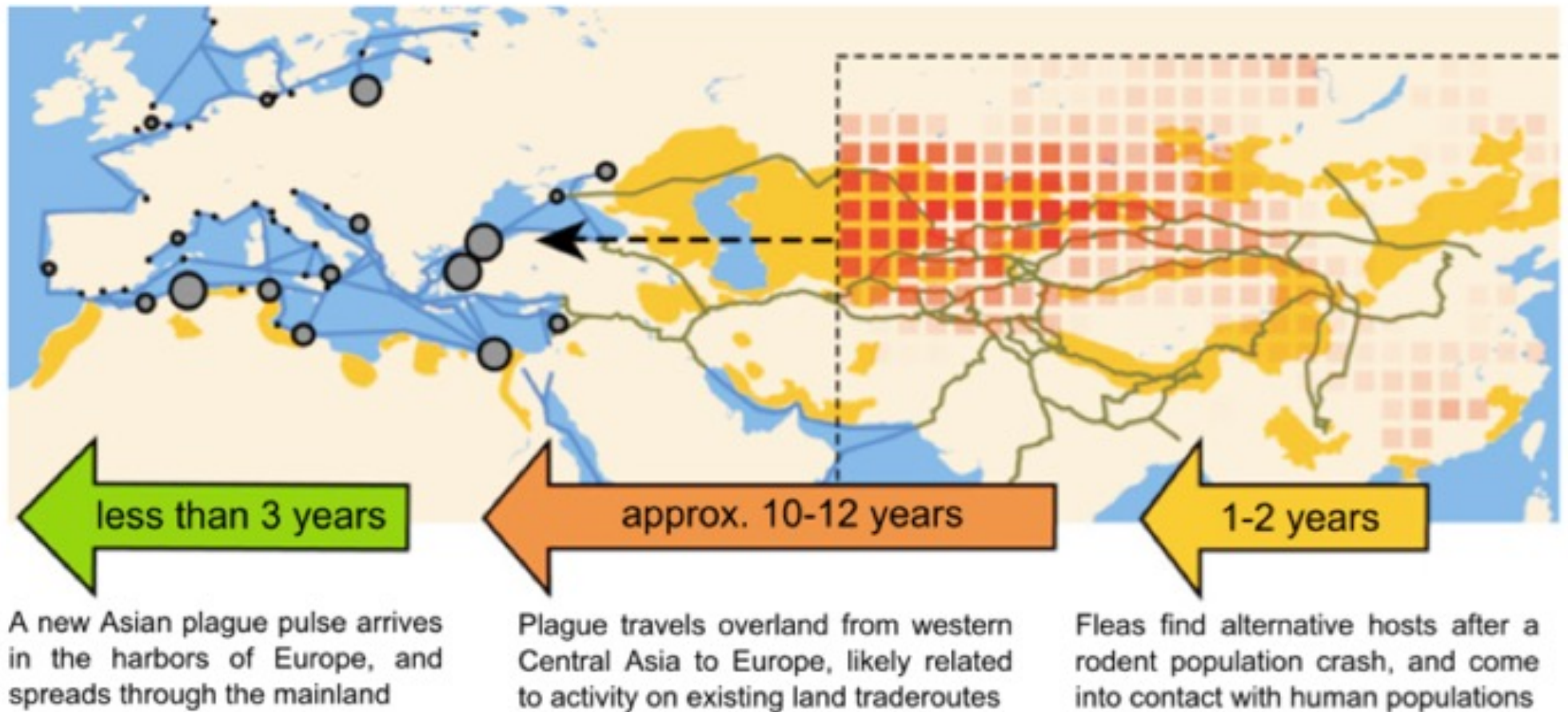
Infectious diseases in a borderless world

Prof. Dr. Leo Visser, Leiden University Medical Center, Netherlands





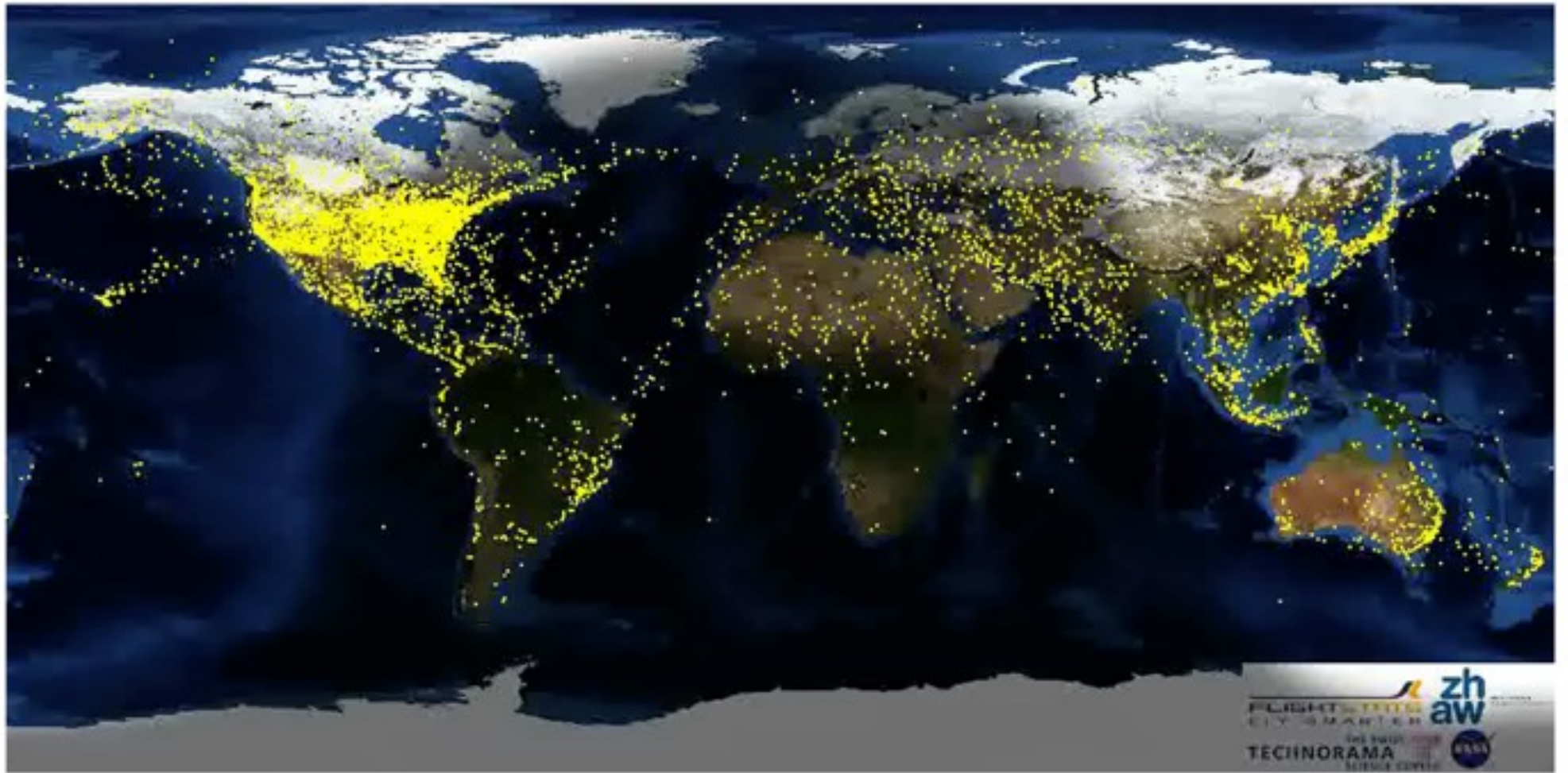






Plague

- Evolutionary genetic adaptation
Yersinia pseudotuberculosis
- High host plasticity as vector-borne disease with rodent reservoir
- Catalyzing changes in climate and socio-economic conditions
- Trade and travel



Earth



Moon



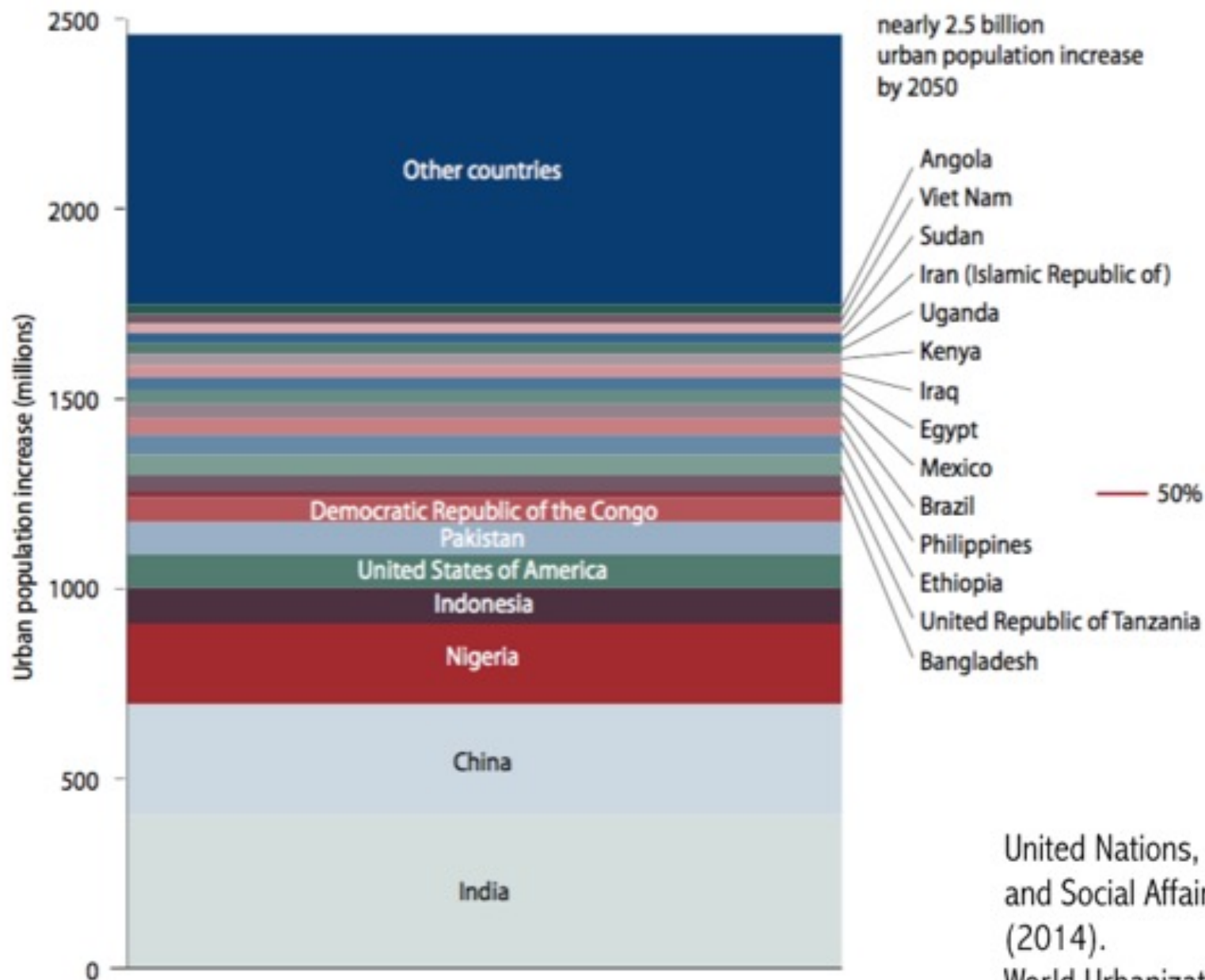
5,561,171,753,059 km

TABLE 1. POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND MAJOR AREAS, 2015, 2030, 2050 AND 2100,
ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM-VARIANT PROJECTION

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>			
	<i>2015</i>	<i>2030</i>	<i>2050</i>	<i>2100</i>
World	7 349	8 501	9 725	11 213
Africa	1 186	1 679	2 478	4 387
Asia	4 393	4 923	5 267	4 889
Europe	738	734	707	646
Latin America and the Caribbean	634	721	784	721
Northern America	358	396	433	500
Oceania	39	47	57	71

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015).
World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. New York: United Nations.

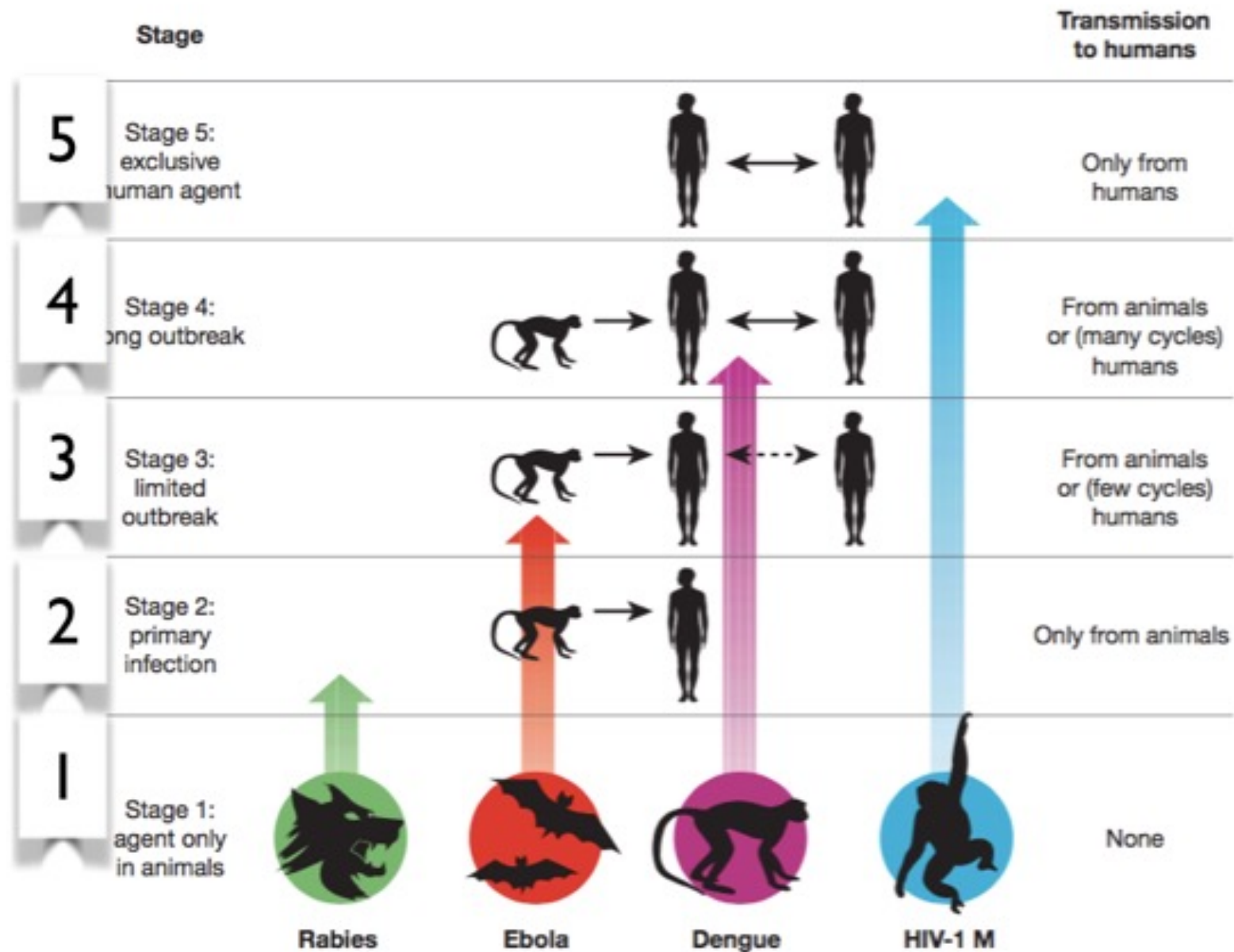
Contribution to the increase in urban population by country, 2014 to 2050



United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014).

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, Highlights

- How do new infections emerge?
- What have we learned from epidemics of 21st century?
- What will the future bring in this borderless world?



Related non-human primate	smallest species barrier	hunting	HIV (Simian TLV)
Vector-borne	high host plasticity	antropophilic biting behaviour	dengue chikungunya zika
Bird or bat	high geographical dispersal	amplification domestic animal	influenza (MERS-CoV)
Domestic animal	intensity of contact	agricultural activity	Measles (Q-fever)
Wild animal	direct or indirect contact	hiking, hunting, wet markets	Leptospirosis (monkey pox)

2034

China

US

India

UK

Brazil

Indonesia

Spain

Germany

Japan

France

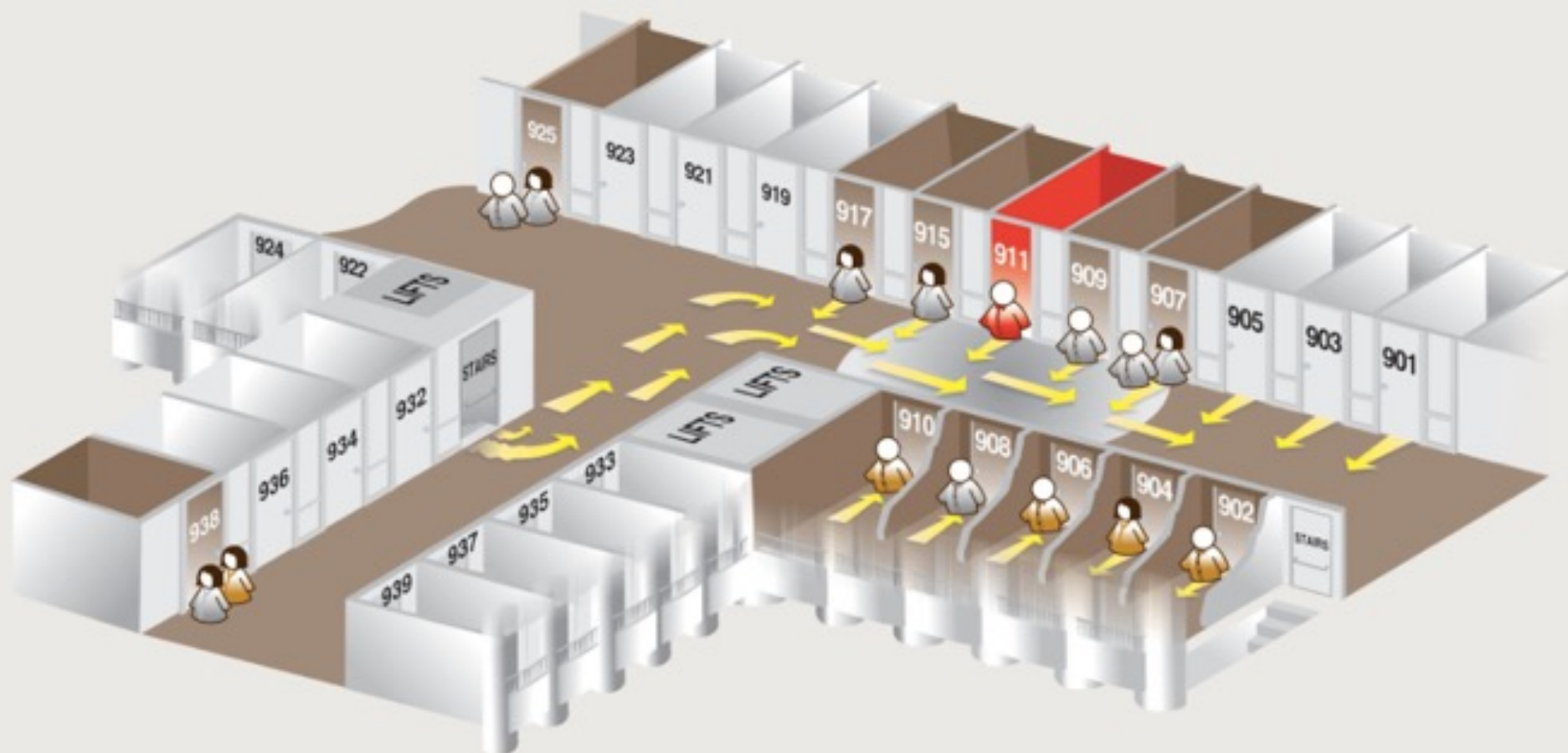
7.7×10^9

IATA passenger forecast

zoonotic pathogens from wildlife

vector-borne pathogens

9th floor of the Metropole Hotel, 21 February 2003



Each room is indicated by its number
(e.g. 911, index case); white numbers
indicate affected rooms



Index case
Prof LJL, 63
21 infected



SARS case
with further
transmission



SARS case
No further
transmission



Air flow (determined by smoke tests)

SARS (2003)

Cross-species
transmission CoV

One Health movement

Initial delay reporting

International Health
Regulations 2005

Superspreading events
(health care facilities)

Rigorous infection
control practices

WHO global network
virology

National capacity
building



H5N1 (1997)



H1N1 (2009)

Reassortment virus
in swine

Surveillance in pigs
(and man)

Unexpected time and
geographic region

Early warning systems
<10% IHR countries

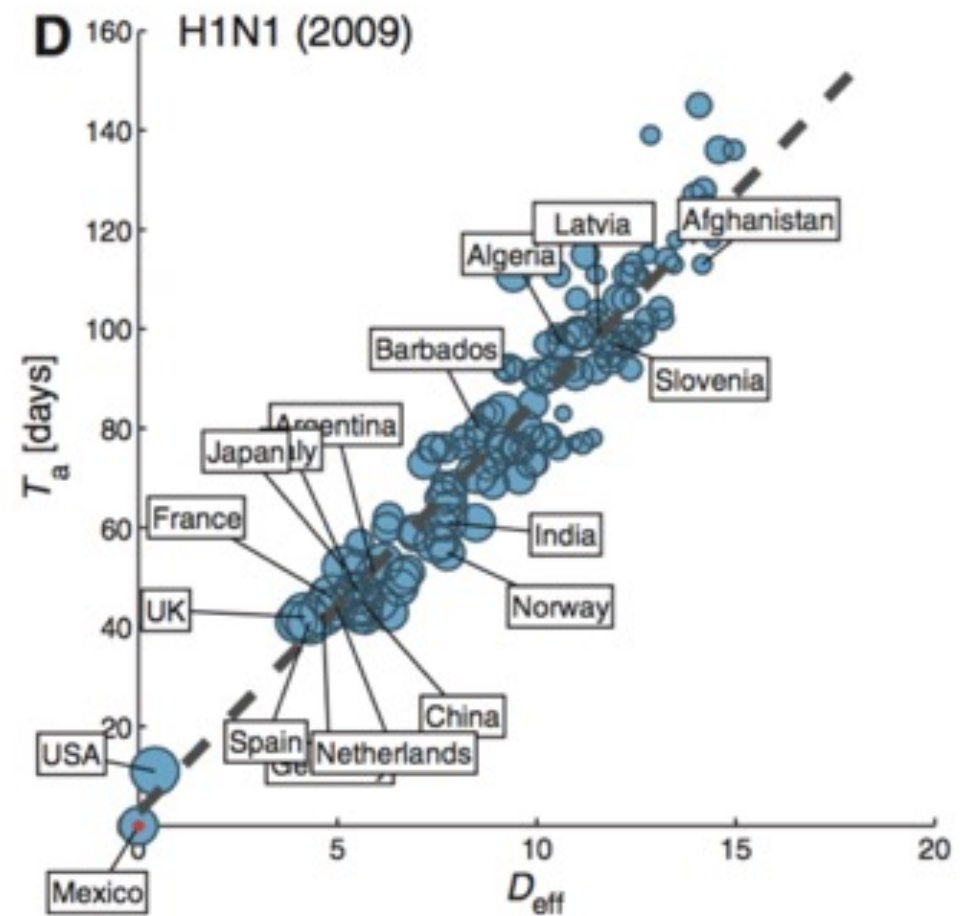
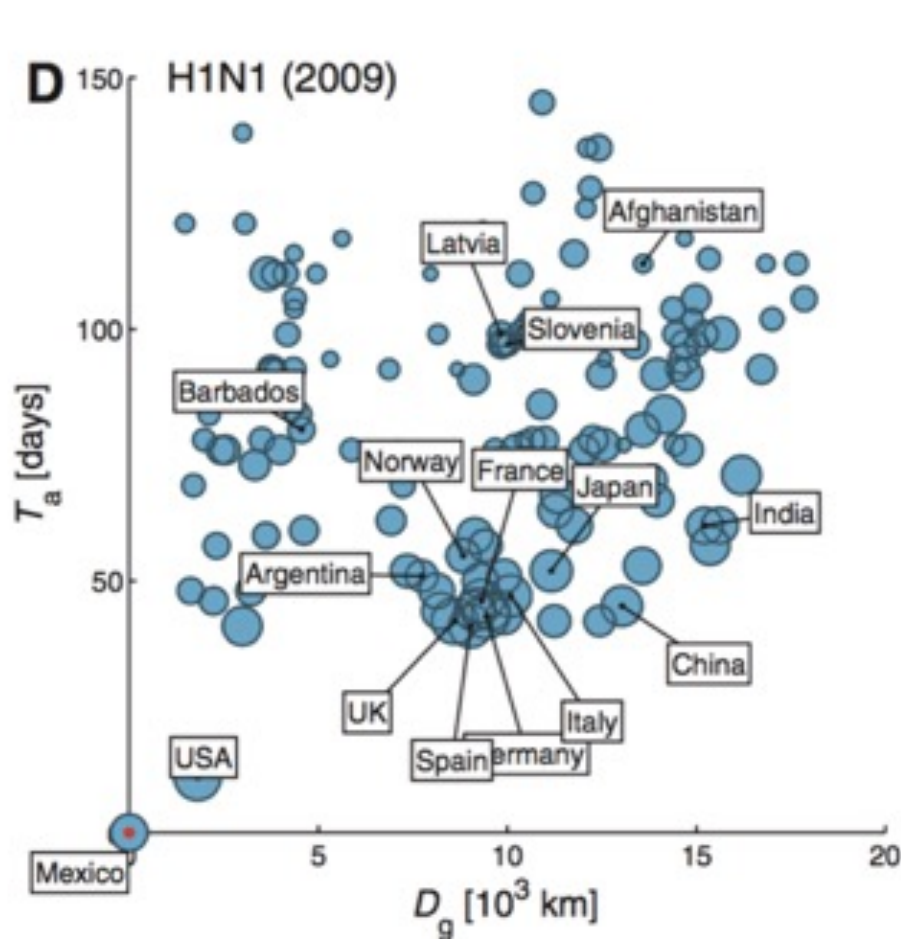
Vaccine production
too late, too little

New cell-culture based
influenza vaccine

Unequal access to
vaccines and drugs

Revision vaccine
distribution

Effective Distance (D_{eff})



MERS-CoV (2012)

Global legal controversy over ownership
and sharing of dangerous viruses

Revision of 2011 Pandemic Influenza
Preparedness Framework

- to include non-influenza viruses with
pandemic potential
- to include genome sequence data

Science 2014;345:1295

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/print/1071234>

MERS-CoV (2015)

Medical shopping

Late diagnosis

Crowding ER and culture
of family care-giving

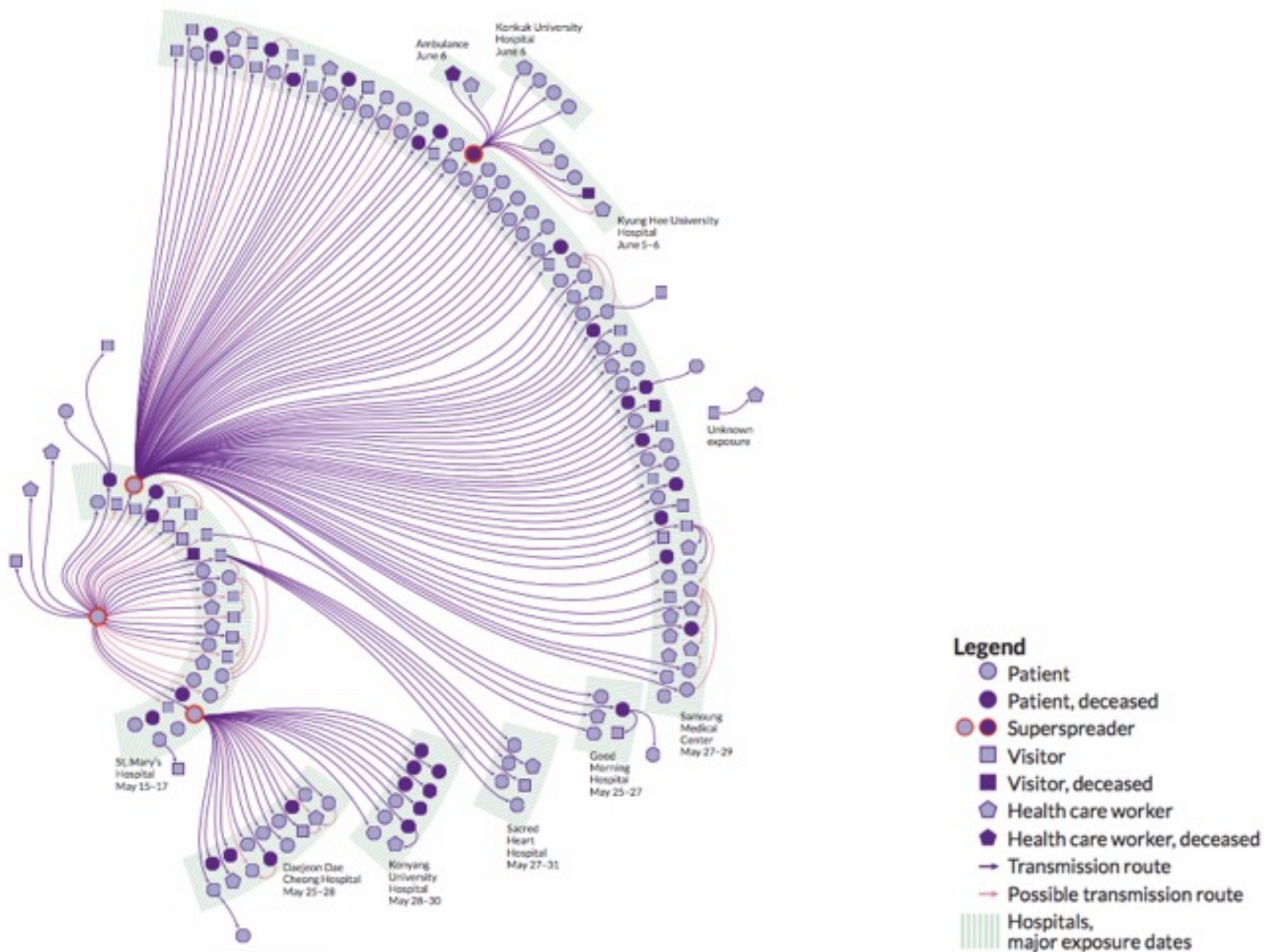
Quarantine failure of
superspreaders

Poor communication and
failure to build trust

Restrict hospital
visitors

Hospital hygiene and
infection control

Risk communication



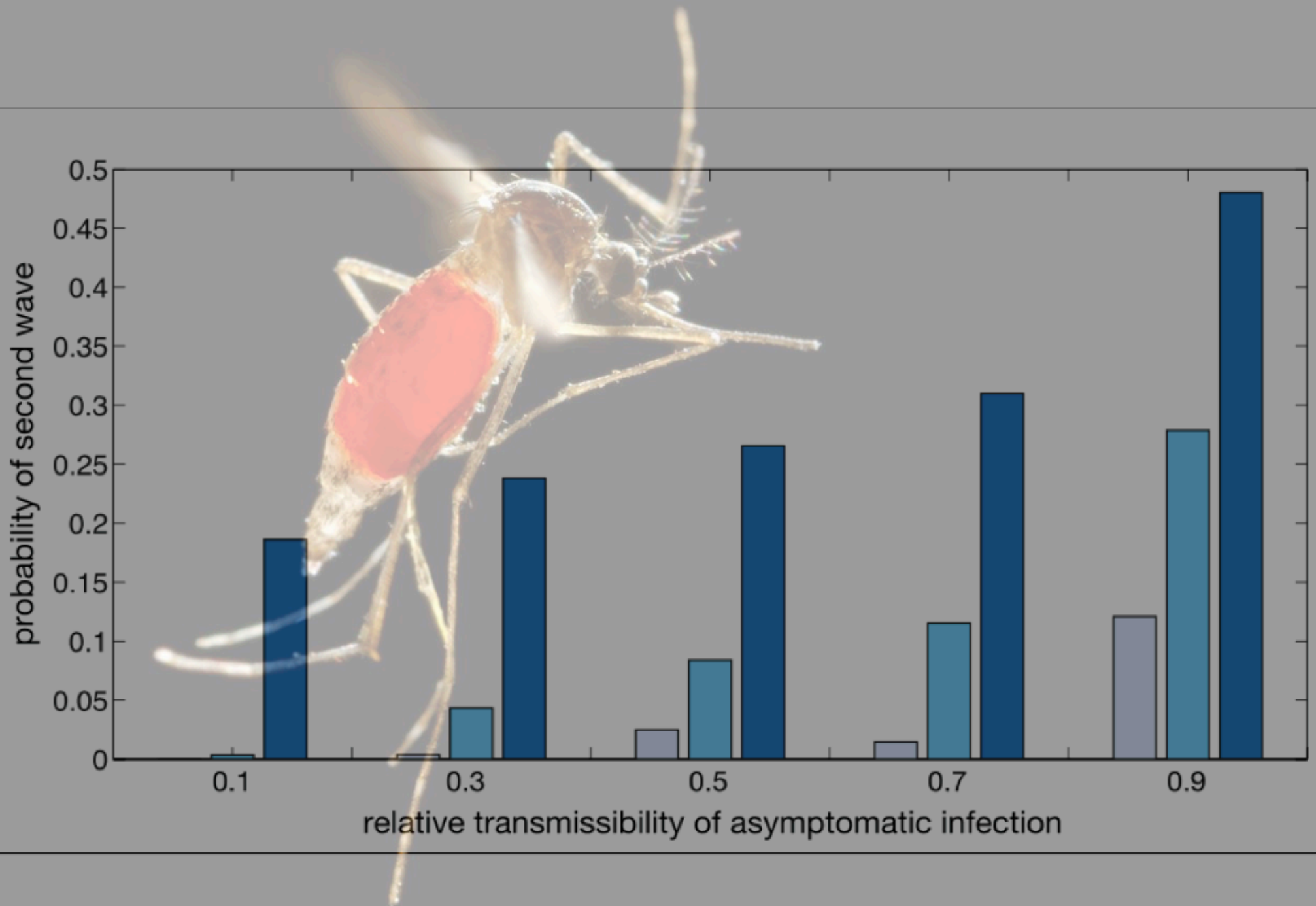
Ebola (2013)

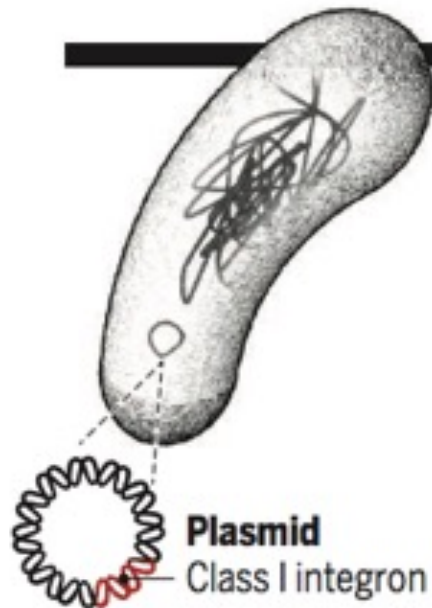
A close-up photograph of a person wearing a white protective suit and large, clear safety goggles. The person's face is partially visible through the goggles. The background is blurred, showing a red logo and some text, possibly a sign or poster.

“The Ebola epidemic has shown how connected we are as a global community; we are only as safe as the most fragile states.”

Zika (2015)







Global change for microbes

The clinical class 1 integron illustrates how human activities affect the abundance and distribution of genes and microorganisms. Driven by antibiotic selection, it has colonized different bacteria, vertebrate hosts, and continents. Its spectacular rise in abundance has been driven by antibiotic selection. Large numbers of integron copies are now being shed back into the environment, driving the spread of antibiotic resistance. See supplementary materials for data sources.

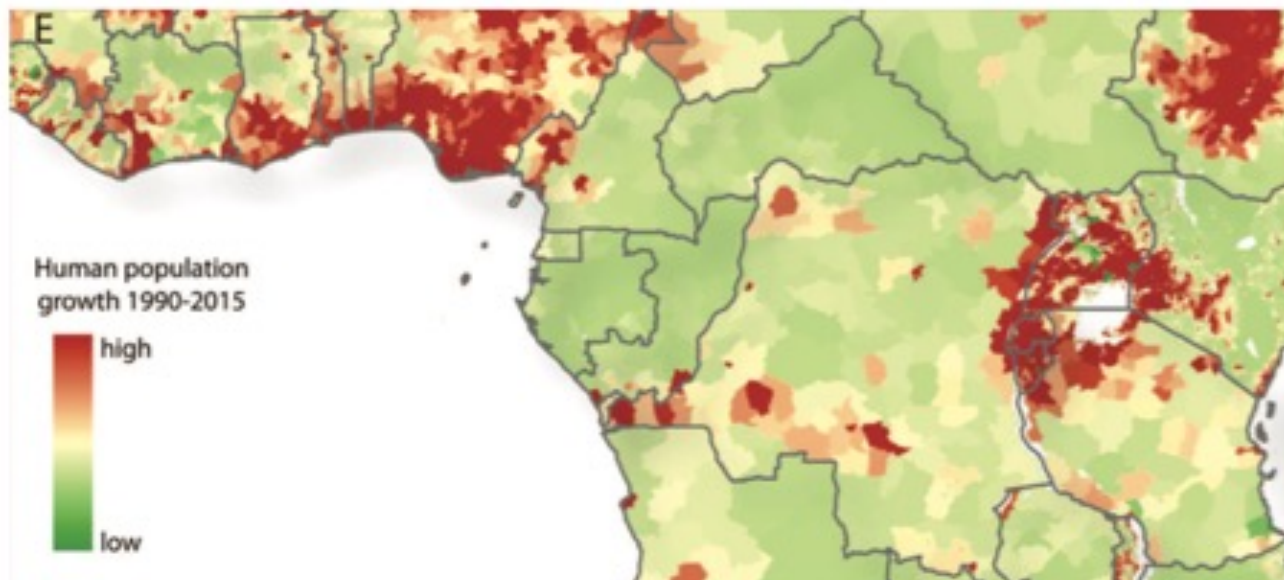
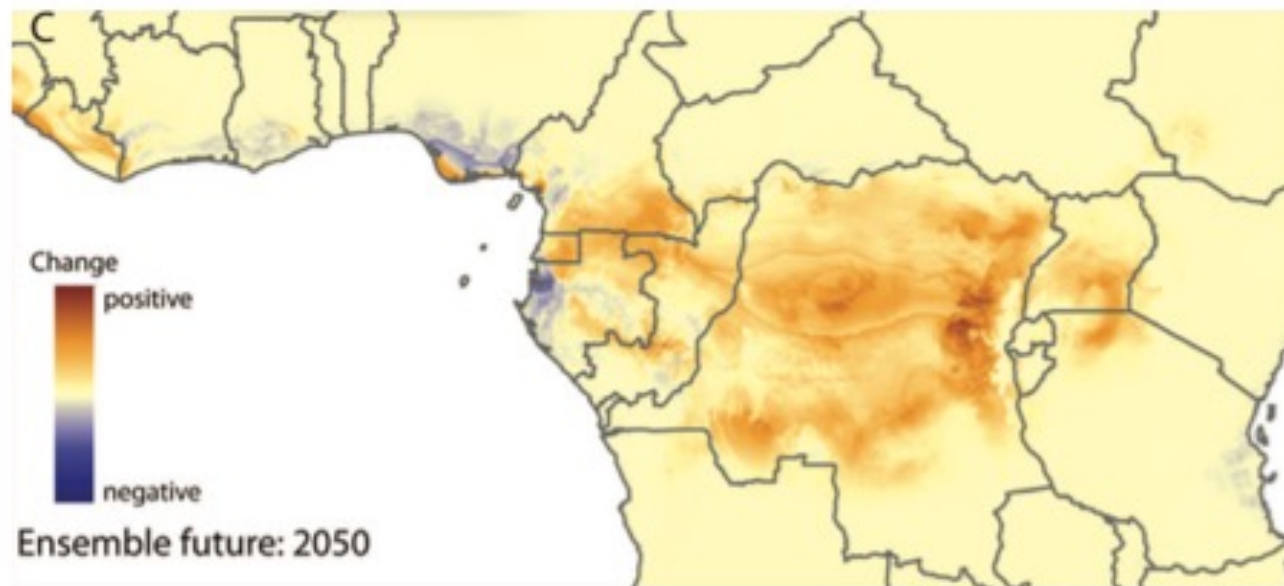
	COPIES PER GRAM FECES	GRAMS OF FECES PER DAY	SIZE OF POPULATION	TOTAL COPIES RELEASED PER DAY
Antibiotic selection	$10^8 - 10^{11}$	570	1×10^9	$10^{19} - 10^{23}$
	$10^8 - 10^{10}$	20	1×10^{10}	$10^{19} - 10^{21}$
	$10^6 - 10^7$	3000	1.4×10^9	$10^{19} - 10^{20}$
	$10^6 - 10^7$	160	7.6×10^9	$10^{18} - 10^{19}$

Waste streams,
global transport

Major increase in human monkeypox incidence 30 years after smallpox vaccination campaigns cease in the Democratic Republic of Congo



PNAS 2010;107:16262



- Recent epidemics showed how densely connected we are as a global community; we are only as safe as the most fragile states
- Air travel, population growth, encroachment on previously sparsely populated areas in Africa and Asia, climate change, civil unrest and conflict amplify the risk of outbreaks and epidemics

- Be prepared for the unexpected
Make infectious control practices work
- Strengthen existent public health surveillance systems and infrastructure
- Support low-income countries to implement 2005 International Health regulations
- Adapt the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework to other pathogens

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2017

Manchester Central
18th - 20th September

@IPS_Infection
#IP2017

Manchester

ips Infection Prevention Society

10th
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Influencing

IPS has responded to the EPIC3 consultation. To read the response click above icon.



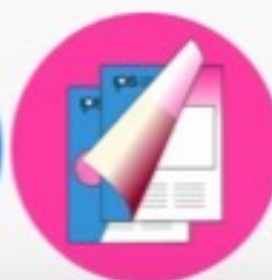
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