Acta Scientific Veterinary Sciences (ISSN: 2582-3183)

Volume 3 Issue 10 October 2021

Opinion

Zoonosis/Zoonoses- Control, Preventions, Eradications*

Chetan Narula*

Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, India

***Corresponding Author:** Chetan Narula, Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, India.

Received: August 27, 2021

Published: September 09, 2021

Introduction

In recent years, zoonotic diseases (Animal to Human) attracted attentions through worldwide. As lifestyle of human population has been dynamic, changing agricultural practices, exposure to animals and their trade have increased the possibility transmission and threat to human population. So it become necessary for us to have better understanding of animal diseases in term of their Epidemiology, Transmission, Control, Eradication and Prevention. Even Scientist has estimated that more than 6 out of every 10 infectious disease in people are spread from animals.

Zoonosis are the "diseases and infections which are naturally transmitted between vertebrae animals and man" (WHO). Word zoonosis was coined by German Physician Rudolf Virchow**.** Reverse Zoonosis **"**diseases of human which occasionally transferred to animals and transferred back to human" (Tuberculosis). Sylvatic Zoonosis **"**diseases transferred to humans from wild animals" (Kyasanur forest disease).

The underlying concept of prevention control and eradication of zoonotic diseases is "breaking the transmission chain at its weakest point" that is specifically controlling the reservoirs (Animals, Arthropods), interrupting the route of transmission and mass immunizations of susceptible hosts (Animals, Human beings).

Control

Restrict the animal movements (Control the spread of FMD) with proper monitoring and reporting to minimize the spread of infections. It is always favourable to isolate the animals on first appearance of sign of disease.

Second most proven method is to reduce the number of susceptible hosts by means of immune-prophylaxis (To increase the numbers of immune hosts), chemoprophylaxis (To prevent development of clinical infections; deoxycycline for leptospirosis), genetic manipulations, hygienic animal husbandry practices (To control emergence of streptococcus, colibacillosis).

Prevention

Complete inhibiting the introduction of disease producing organism in high risk group of animals. They must be protected from zoonotic diseases and it can be achieved through Immunization, regular testing, Quarantine and Vaccination, Test and Slaughter Technique and last Treatment of sick animal.

Eradication

- Increasing the herd immunity
- Disinfections
- Identification and Isolation of sick animals
- Deworming and animal birth control programme.