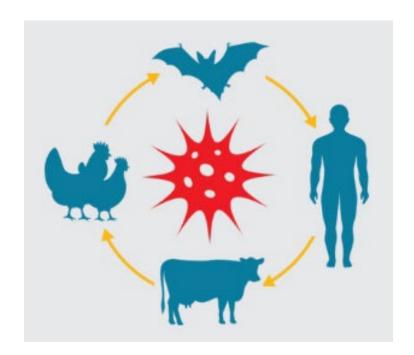
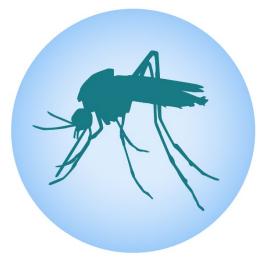
# Zoonotic Risks and their Management

Dr Kirsten Williamson
Public Health Physician
Hunter New England Population Health





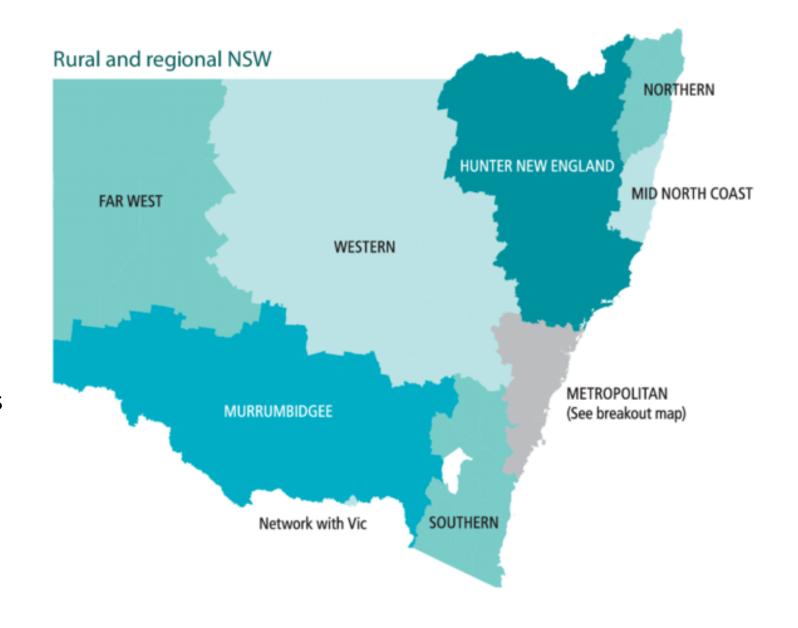


# What is the Public Health Unit?

Protecting & improving the health of people & communities

Detecting, preventing & controlling diseases, outbreaks & threats to human health

Notifiable conditions & environmental health issues under public health legislation & regulations



# What are Zoonoses?

Infectious diseases transmitted from animals to humans

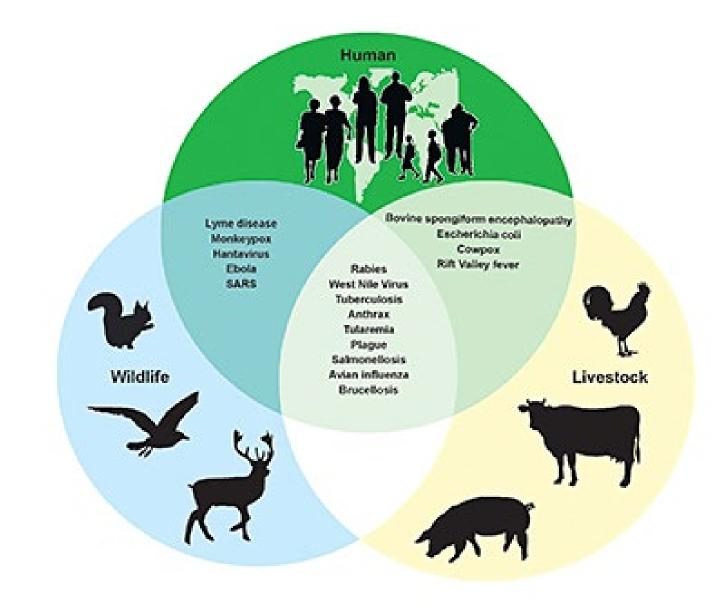
75% of new human diseases

Disrupt production and trade

Often Biosecurity issue

Difficult to eradicate

Needs 'One Health' approach



### Hendra virus

First identified in Hendra, 1994

88 confirmed, 20 probable equine cases to date

7 human cases, 4 of which were fatal

All cases had high level exposure to infected horse secretions or tissues

Vaccine available for horses

Monoclonal antibody as PEP for humans with high level exposure

# Deadly equine virus in farmer's body: experts



# ALL race meetings in south-east Queensland have been cancelled until at least next. Thursday and horse owners ordered not to move their animals as authorities try to track down the mystery disease which has killed 11 thorough-breds at two Brisbane stables. At least \$3 million would have been bet on the 16 meetings cancelled by Racing Minister Bob Gibbs yesterday. Mr Gibbs ordered the tough quarantine restrictions in a bid to limit the spread of what is believed to be a highly-infectious virus. The sudden deaths of 10 racehorses at trainer Vic Rail's inner Brisbane stable at Hendra and one at neighbouring trainer John Fitzgerald's stable sent south-east Queensland's racing community into panic

### Hendra virus transmission

### SPECIES-TO-SPECIES TRANSMISSION



# Hendra virus

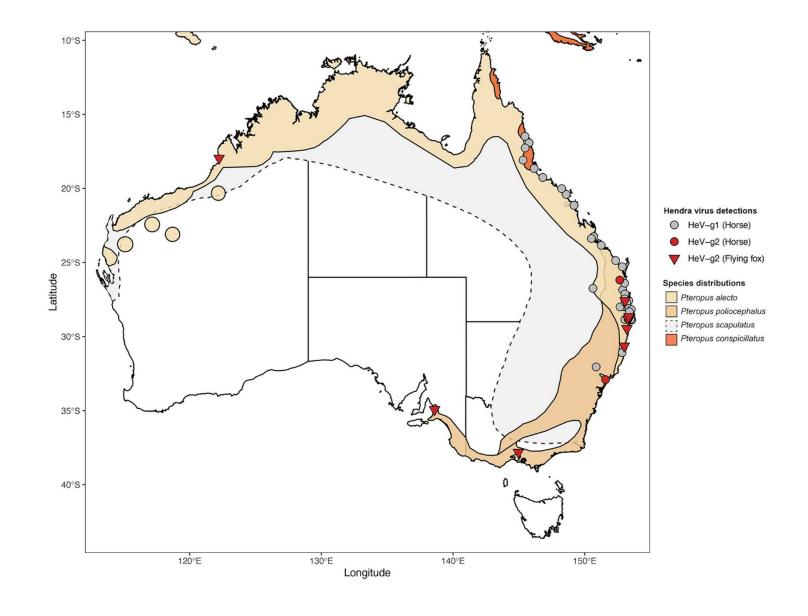
### TAKE HOME POINTS

Avoid contact with ill horses

Contact LLS or Emergency Animal Disease Hotline

Managed under Biosecurity Act by DPI, LLS & Health

Restrict access & full PPE



## Q Fever

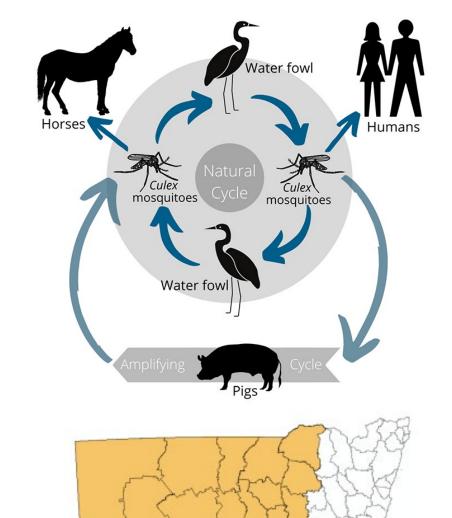
Flu-like illness from *Coxiella burnetii*Hepatitis, pneumonia, chronic infection
Cattle, sheep, goats plus others
Infection by inhalation of infectious
particles or direct contact on broken skin

### TAKE HOME POINTS

Vaccine recommended for high risk occupations or exposures

Hand hygiene, P2 mask, gloves, clothing





# Japanese Encephalitis

Arbovirus endemic to Asia and Torres Strait
Emerged in southern Australia in Feb 2022
Transmitted by freshwater *Culex* mosquitoes
Most human infection asymptomatic or mild
1 / 250 develop encephalitis

### TAKE HOME POINTS

Prevent mosquito bites

Free vaccination for high risk occupations & LGAs

# Murray Valley Encephalitis

Arbovirus closely related to JEV
Endemic to northern Australia and PNG
Re-emergence in NSW & VIC in 2023
Transmitted by *Culex* mosquitoes
Water birds are primary hosts

Most human infection asymptomatic or

mild but 1 / 800 develop encephalitis

### **TAKE HOME POINTS**

Prevent mosquito bites

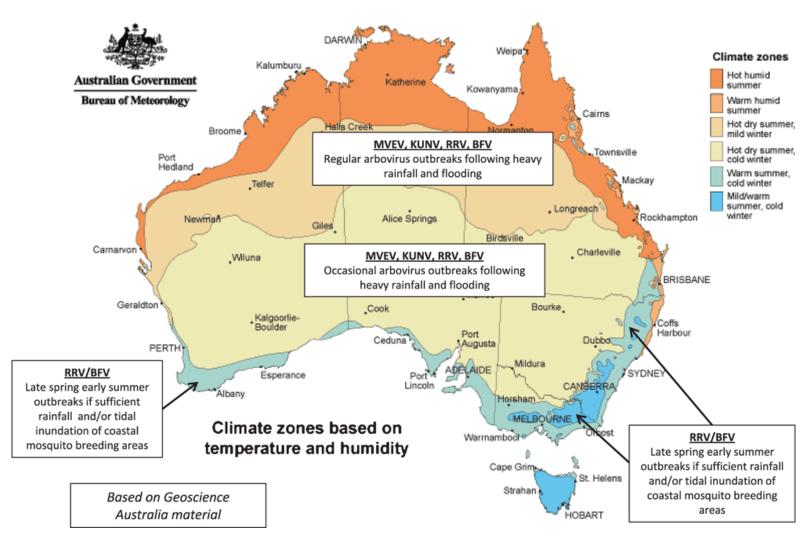
# SYMPTOMS OF MURRAY VALLEY ENCEPHALITIS

- > fever
- > drowsiness (excessive sleepiness)
- > confusion
- > headache
- > neck stiffness
- > nausea and vomiting
- > tremors
- > seizures (fits)
- > additionally in infants, irritability and floppiness.





### Other Arboviruses



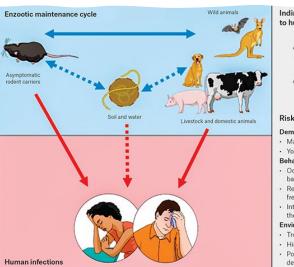
# KEEP MOZZIES AWAY Take the steps to protect

SPRAY UP · COVER UP · SCREEN UP



Smith (2018) Microbiology Australia <a href="https://doi.org/10.1071/MA18024">https://doi.org/10.1071/MA18024</a>





### Indirect vs direct transmission



Direct transmission occurs through contact with an infected animal.



Indirect transmission occurs through contact with contaminated urine, water or so

#### Risk factors

#### Demographic

Male gender

### Young adults

### Behaviour

- Occupational exposure (eg dairy/cane/ banana farmers, abattoir workers)
- Recreational exposure (eg swimming in
- International travel and ecotourism in the tropics

#### Environmental drivers

- · Tropical and subtropical climate
- High rainfall and flooding
- Poor sanitisation (eg urban slums in developing countries)

# Leptospirosis

Bacteria excreted in urine from infected animals

Mice, rats, cattle, pigs, dogs

Transmitted via contact with broken skin, mucous membrane

Causes "Flu-like" illness; Rarely renal, hepatitis, meningitis

High risk for outdoor or animal workers

### TAKE HOME POINTS

Avoid flood waters

Cover abrasions/wounds

Wear protective clothing if working outdoors or with animals

# Australian Bat Lyssavirus

Rabies-like illness

1% bats & 5-20% 'sick/injured' bats

3 cases in humans after bite or scratch

Fatal without post-exposure prophylaxis

Most exposures initiated by people

### TAKE HOME POINTS

Do not handle bats

Call local wildlife services

Go to hospital ASAP if bitten/scratched





Two bats from the Wingham-Taree area have tested positive for Australian Bat Lyssavirus

## Take Home Points

If concerned that animal is unwell, await animal health expert advice

Follow Combat Agency in Biosecurity events

PPE & Hand Hygiene

Vaccination if eligible

Prevent mosquito bites

Don't handle bats

If concerned, seek medical advice

### **KEEP MOZZIES AWAY**

### Take the steps to protect

SPRAY UP · COVER UP · SCREEN UP





### References

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www.cdc.gov/onehealth/index.html

World Health Organisation Newsroom - Zoonoses: www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/zoonoses