

# Workshop : Health problems at the human-animal interface

List the names of your group members, your country of origin and then write your answers

## ⇄ Kakuma (INZONE)

### 1. Definition of zoonosis

Zoonosis is any disease or infection that is naturally transmissible from vertebrate animals to human. Modes of transmission of pathogens

Direct contact

Through food, water, environment and vector.

### 2. Examples of zoonosis diseases

Trypanosomiasis

Rabies

Brucellosis

Rift valley fever

Cysticercosis

Influenza

Leishmaniasis

Schistosomiasis

Yellow fever

Dengue

Bovine tuberculosis

### 3. Health issues at animal-human interface

here in the camp there is large population of people from different diversities of which when they interact here at the camp, of which in high rate of contact of respiratory disease such as tuberculosis and also eating of raw food and whole milk.

**Foodborne illnesses:** In Kakuma refugee camp, foodborne is the main illness that is affecting the population. Most of the animals are sick and when people eat the meat they also affected.

**Scorpion bites:** Kakuma refugee camp, is a semi-arid place where scorpions are commonly and living together with people as this is their dwell environment of which it results many stinging of people whenever they come across the animal species. Which causes a lot of health issues and sometimes death.

**Emerging infectious disease in Kakuma camp:** changes in human behavior, land use climate and wildlife is the major issue in Kakuma camp. The host community are largely interacting with animals and this is the main source of infection in human-animal infection at Kakuma camp as host community are also associating with the population at Kakuma camp this made it easy for larger population to get affected.

### 4. Importance of one health approach at animal-human interface

One health approach recognizes this interconnectedness and emphasizes collaboration between human and environment health experts

By integrating knowledge from multiple disciplines, we can better understand the ecology of zoonotic disease and assess risk

Countries must maintain effectively alert and response system , share outbreak information transparently ,

## Group 1 members

1. Kuna Maki
2. Ezekiel luka
3. Nania Ayub
4. Abuniran Ismail
5. Martha Osman
6. Kamushabe Jude

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Group activities 1

cooperate globally  
One health promote collaboration diversity field to  
safeguard public health  
Prevent pandemic  
Address environmental concern  
It recognizes that the environment are interconnect

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## ⇒ Diffa Study Center (InZone)

Group 1 Members

1- Ali Tcheri

2- Yagana A. Umar

3- Hamsatu Abubakar Hamme

4- Hamisu Muhammad

### 1. Definition of Zoonosis;

A zoonosis is an infectious disease that has jumped from a non-human animal to humans. Zoonotic pathogens may be bacterial, viral or parasitic, or may involve unconventional agents and can spread to humans through direct contact or through food, water or the environment.

### 2- Examples of zoonosis diseases;

- Rabies
- Brucellosis
- Dengue
- Influenza
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Yellow fever
- Leishmaniasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Rift Valley fever
- Trypanosomiasis
- Cysticercosis

### 3- Health Issues At Animal-Human Interface

In our camp, the people living there are of large density (Highly populated). Most of them, although, came from the same state but the region differs which make them to look so diversified. The idea that brings about getting interacted with the vertebrate animal which are mostly domestic and pets. In the case of Sayam camp, we are living in a deserted area which has little or non rainfall year-round. It is also an area where most of the reptiles or animal living there are nocturnal because of the hot. The animals encountered there at night are mostly scorpion and cobra that can easily live in the sand dunes of the sahara. So these types of animals were mostly encountered with humans during the night time. However, In the case of pets animals, Rabies has been the topic of discussion when we are talking about Human-Animal Interface. The dogs are the most commonest domestic animal that lives very closer to humans neither in the rural nor urban area. So the case of contacting rabies in anywhere seems to be very significant issue.

### The Importance of One-Health Approach;

The idea of One Health approach, has been the most crucial motive towards the global health

system in general. Most importantly, the less-privileged countries that are economically handicapped, stressed and delapidated. This approach also helps to wake up the local, national; international, governmental and non-governmental organisations.

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⇒ **Diffa in zone study centre Niger Republic**

Group Two Members

1. Hafsah Abubakar
2. Mele Ajama
3. Lukman Musa
4. Umar Muhammad
5. Zubairu Sani

Responses on the group activity of group two 2

**1. Meaning of the term Zoonosis**

Zoonosis: is an infectious disease that has jumped from non-human animal to humans, zoonotic pathogen may be bacterial, viral or parasitic or may involve unconventional agents and can spread to humans through direct contact or through food, water or environment: Modes of transmission of zoonotic pathogens zoonotic pathogens get access to the host individual through close contact with the animal generally via inhalation, ingestion or other mechanisms, resulting from the contamination of mucous membrane, damaged skin, or in some cases intact skin, simply these pathogens are transmitted via food, water, fomites or insect vector:

2. Examples of zoonotic diseases or zoonosis are listed below:

1. dengue
2. Anthrax
3. schistosomiasis
4. Rabies
5. Brucellosis
6. Trypanosomiasis
7. echinococcosis
8. Leishmaniasis
9. Cysticercosis
10. Bovine tuberculosis etc

**3. Health issues at human animal interface in sayam refugee camp**

Despite the nature of our camp in the face of human animals interactions the following are the diseases encountered with respect to human animals interface are snake bite, scorpion bite, rabies whereas all the aforementioned zoonosis where rare not that much happening but had experienced over time. In case of snake bite a lot of challenges faced and recorded will be shared during live video interactions.

#### 4. Importance of One health

approach at human animal interface.

The innovation and implementation of ONE HEALTH approach offers a greatest avenue for the understanding and the provision of sustainable human, animal and eco health including food safety and better health in the interaction of the non human, human and environment, it also offers a solution through early detection, preparedness and responses to various emerging infectious diseases including zoonosis at their endemic level before it escalates to pandemic through addressing full spectrum of disease control from disease prevention, to detection, preparedness response and management and to improve and promote health and sustainability and also addressing health challenges like antimicrobial resistance.

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#### ⇒ Diffa Study Center (INZONE)

Group three members

1. Hashimu Mohammed
2. Goni Mustapha
3. Ali Sha'aibu
4. Tijjani Mohammed
5. Bello Sani

#### 1. Definition of Zoonosis

Zoonosis is defined as any disease or infection that is naturally transmissible from vertebrate or invertebrate animals to human. Zoonosis pathogens includes: bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites and unconventional source. The modes of transmission of pathogens are as follows: through direct contact or through food, water, vector and environment.

#### 2. Examples of zoonosis diseases

- Rabies
- Brucellosis
- Influenza
- Dengue
- Yellow fever
- Trypanosomiasis
- Cysticercosis
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Leishmaniasis
- Schistosomiasis

3. Health issues at human animal interface. In Sayam camp there are large of density. Most of them are came from different region, but the same country. A part of human animal interactions here in sayam camp there are potential of respiratory diseases such as tuberculosis, and other diseases e.g hypertension.

4. Importance of one health approach at animal-human interface  
one Health approach is an unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems are interdependent, this approach is presenting some of the most common challenges, and provides information on how prevent from endemic ,pandemic diseases which often involve the environment or animal. recognizes the alert and response system, share the transparent information of outbreak



⇒ **group 3**



what is zoonoses

⇒ **Diffa-Study Center InZone**

Diffa-Study Center (InZone)  
Field activity to Sayam Camp, Niger.



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Inzone kakuma refugee camp Kenya

Group 4

1. Makuei Galdor
2. Sarah juma
3. Maji Sabri
4. Yar majok
5. Micalh

**Zoonosis** - are diseases or any infection that's naturally transmissible from vertebrate animals to humans being.

**Modes of transmission for zoonotic pathogens**

**Direct contact** - coming into contact with the saliva, blood, urine, mucus, faeces or other body fluids of an infected animal.

**Indirect contact** - coming into contact with areas where animal live and roam or objects or surfaces that have been contaminated with germs.

**Vector-borne** - being bitten by a tick or an insect like a flea or mosquito.

**Foodborne** - eating or drinking something unsafe, such as raw milk, uncooked meat or eggs, raw fruits and vegetables that are contaminated with faeces from an infected animal.

**Waterborne** - drinking or coming into contact with water that has been contaminated with faeces from an infected animal.

**Examples of zoonosis**

- Rabies
- Ebola
- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- West Nile virus infection
- Lyme disease
- Ring worm
- Cat scratch disease
- Blastomycosis
- Psittacosis
- Trichinosis salmonella infection etc

**Cite and describe health issue at the human-animal interface in kakuma refugee camp**

1. **Rabies** - there's been a lot of rabies cases in the camp as I have witnessed some of them myself in the course of all these years working as community health promoter. This rabies prevalent is due to the fact that most people from host community keep livestock and dogs and they bring their cattle.

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Inzone kakuma r-WPS Office



### Diffa-Study Center

Group 2 presenter on (Snake bite)  
Discussed on the outcomes following their field activity visit to Sayam Camp Clinic

Students' findings based on the outcome of their field activity.

Group 2 presenter on the (Snake bite)

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