Dutch One Health Approach

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Animal husbandry in the Netherlands

- 3.9 million cattle
- 900,000 veal calves
- 12 million pigs
- 500,000 horses
- 1.5 million sheep and goats
- 100 million poultry
Animal health

Prevention is better than cure

Healthy animals are the standard

Veterinary expertise is indispensable

Public health

Trade

Food safety

Animal welfare

healthy animals
Role for Ministry of Economic Affairs

• Prevention of introduction of infectious diseases

• Prevention of spread of infectious diseases to other countries

• Rapid detection of introductions of infectious diseases

• Prevention of dissemination of notifiable infectious diseases in NL: disease control
Examples of zoonotic diseases in the Netherlands

• Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
• Avian Influenza (2003)
• Rabiës (2012)
• Q-fever (2007)
A continuous effort of medical and veterinary professionals is required to control endemic zoonotic diseases and at the same time rapidly detect and deal with emerging zoonoses

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We need a systematic One Health approach: assessing risks of (emerging) zoonotic diseases and sharing knowledge between veterinary and medical professionals
Monitoring & Surveillance of Animal health

- Research partners
- Integrated human-veterinary risk analysis structure
- International network
Signaling Forum
Zoonotic Diseases

- signal and assess zoonotic diseases in humans and animals
- monthly meeting
- scales up in case of urgent signals

National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)
Community Health Services (GGD)
Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA)
Wageningen Bioveterinary Research (WBVR)
Animal Health Service (GD)
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of University of Utrecht (FD)
Dutch Wildlife Health Centre (DWHC)
Dutch One Health Approach

Integrated human-veterinary risk analysis structure, including Signaling Forum Zoonotic Diseases

This structure for the control of zoonoses is based on the existing Dutch structure for the control of infectious diseases.

Source:
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
Ministry of Economic Affairs
(update 2014, by RIVM)
Tularemia

The first human Tularemia case since 1953 occurred in the Netherlands.

Signal discussed in Signalling Forum Zoonotic Diseases.

Infected hares have been found in the following years.
Tularemia

The Signalling Forum Zoonotic Diseases made a Tularemia Risk Assessment, including recommendations.

Projectgroup Tularemia did the follow up of the recommendations, including communication to human health departments.
Tularemia

Because of adequate sharing of signals the human case led to:

- Risk assessment
- Recommendations
- Communication
- Surveillance and control
A One Health Approach

An integrated human-veterinary risk analysis structure leads to:

- Early warning of zoonotic diseases
- Exchanging best practices
- Combine research information
- A systematic approach
- Trust and better communication