

European workshop #3 for PREZODE
December 16, 2021



Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence

WELCOME

Please:

- note that the session will be recorded

- write your full name in the zoom

- During the workshop if you want to talk, write « questions » or « comments » in the tchatbox



<https://prezode.org/>



**Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence**

Presentation of the PREZODE initiative

Jean François SOUSSANA (INRAE)

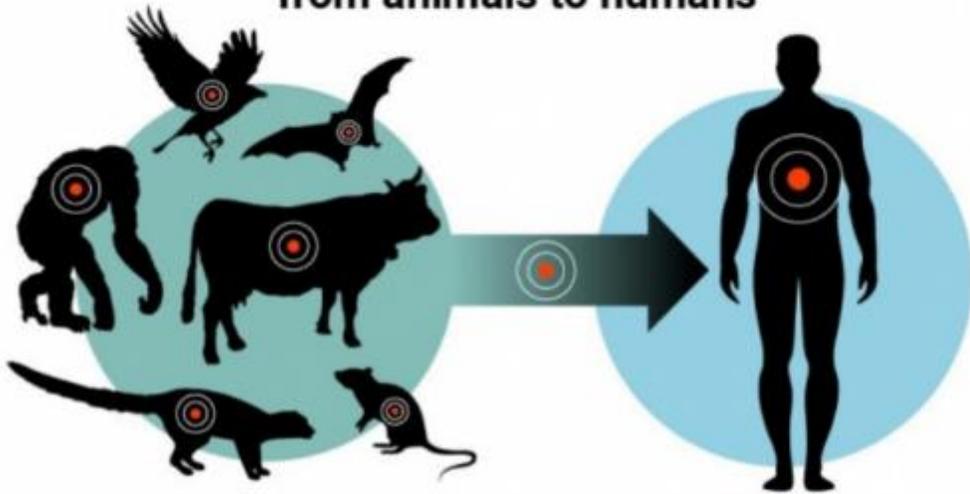


Context

The importance of zoonoses

What are zoonoses and how prevalent are they?

Zoonoses are diseases transmitted from animals to humans



They comprise:

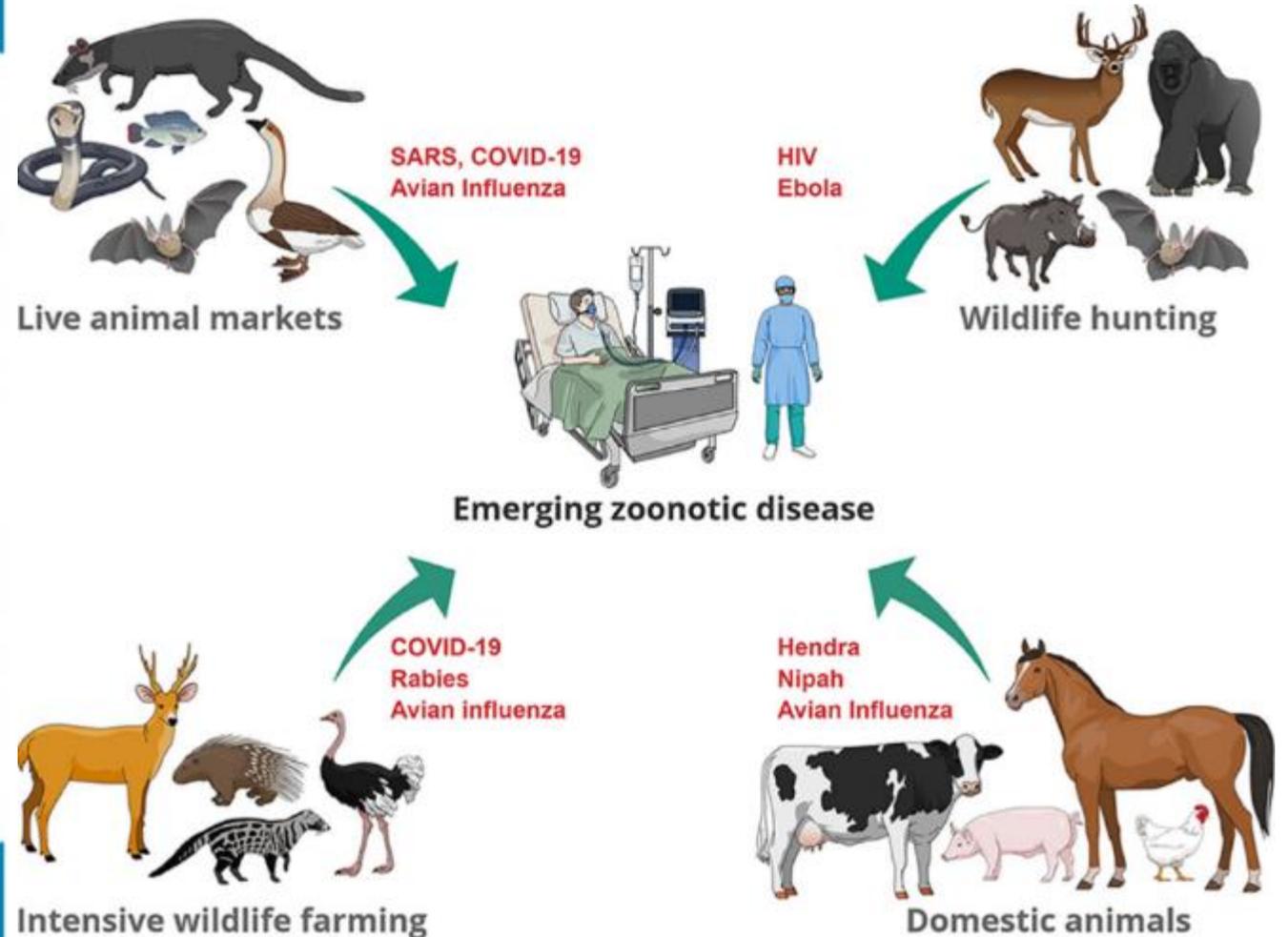
60%
of all infectious diseases in humans

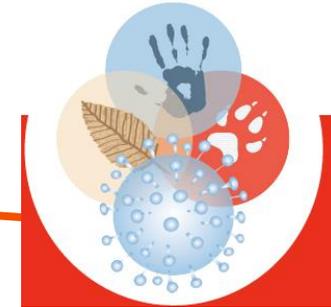
75%
of all emerging infectious diseases

Source: UNEP Frontiers 2016 Report

#COVID19

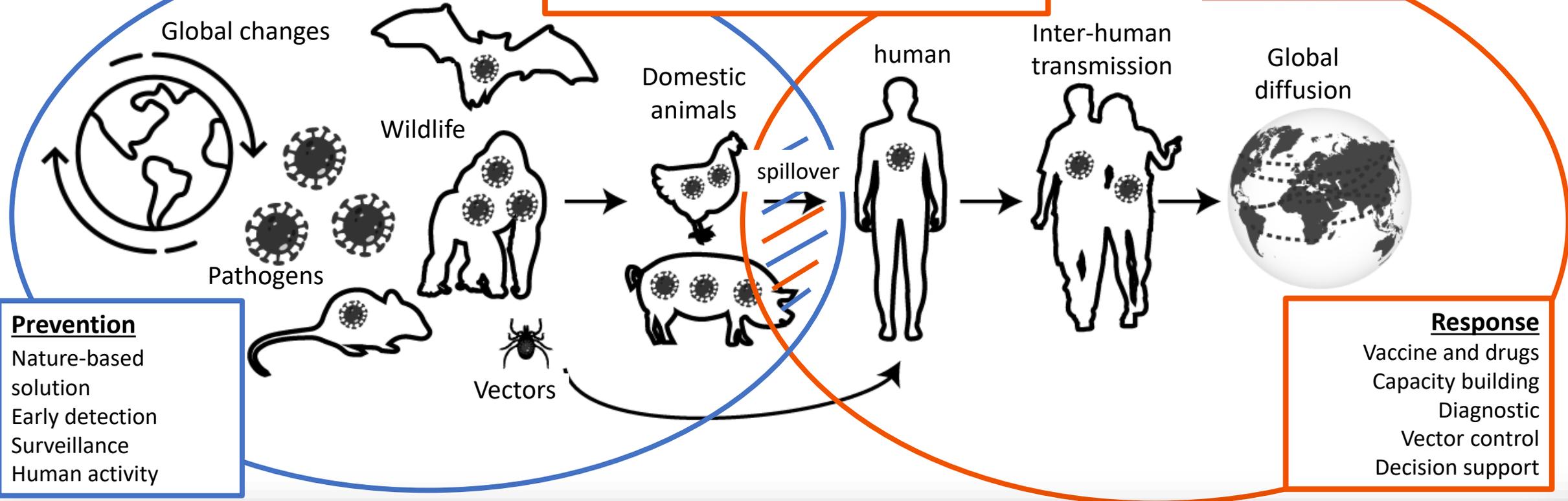
UN environment programme





Preparedness

Pathogen detection Dispersion modelling	Immune responses Molecular pathogen adaptation to human
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Prevention

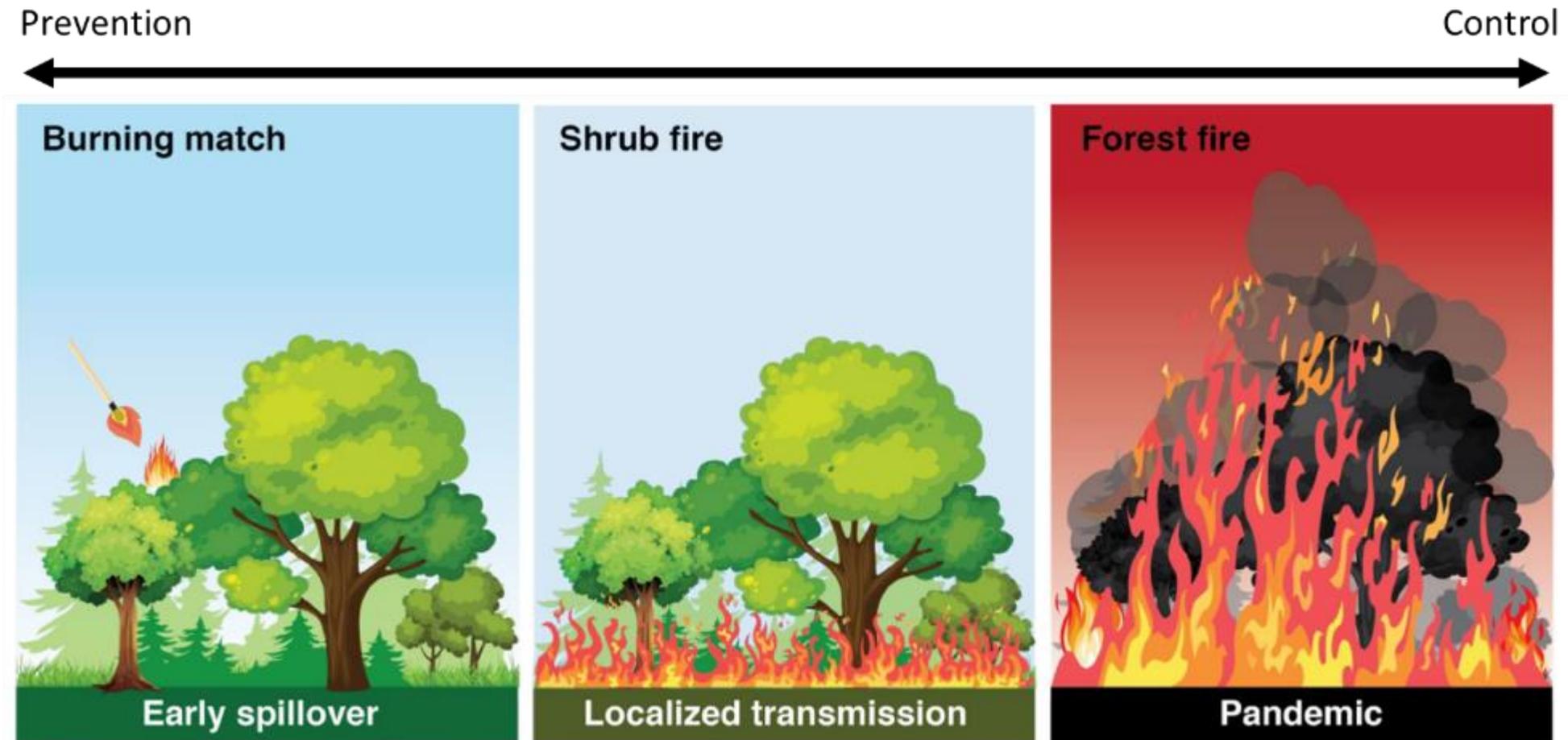
- Nature-based solution
- Early detection
- Surveillance
- Human activity

Response

- Vaccine and drugs
- Capacity building
- Diagnostic
- Vector control
- Decision support

Context

The need for a change in paradigm: **PREVENTION** and **BOTTOM-UP** approaches

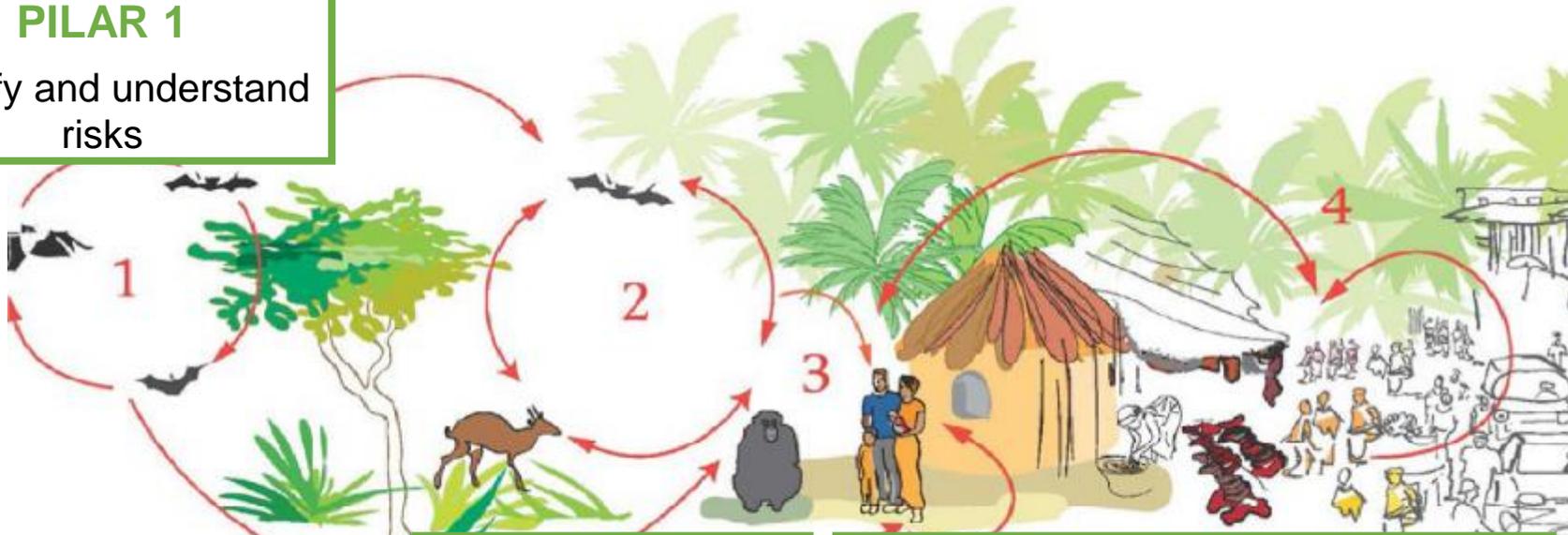




An international initiative

VISION AND OBJECTIVES

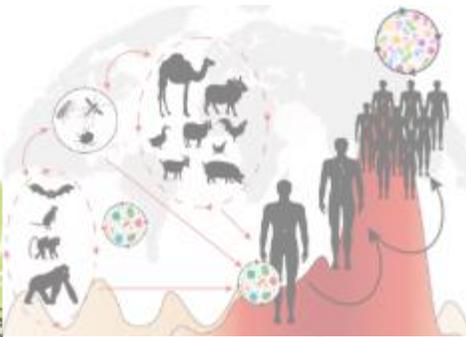
PILAR 1
Identify and understand risks



PILAR 2
Risk reduction

PILAR 3
Early detection and rapid response;
Socio-economic constraints

PILAR 4
Scaling up emerging risks surveillance systems



@Chirara, Cirad

PILAR 5 Engaging and empowering local and national stakeholders;
strengthening One Health networks

**IDENTIFY AND UNDERSTAND RISKS to
CO-DEVELOP SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE THEM**



**STRENGTHENING EARLY WARNING
SYSTEMS, OPERATIONAL
FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL**

Objectives

The international initiative PREZODE aims to constitute:

- A framework for implementing and coordinating research projects, surveillance networks and operational projects to maximize their impact.
- A platform for sharing knowledge from past, current and future projects and for capitalizing on activities in different regions of the world
- A resource center available to decision-makers to enable public policies to be put in place for reducing the risks of zoonotic infectious diseases emergence.

PREZODE: a common framework to foster collaboration and impact



- The PREZODE initiative has been officially launched at the **One Planet Summit** by the President of France Emmanuel Macron.
- PREZODE has already received the support of international organizations (WHO, FAO, OIE, UNEP, World Bank), as well as the European Commission through the voice of its President, Ursula von der Leyen
- In France, dedicated funding for research (30 millions €) plus development aid (30 millions € per year) from 2022

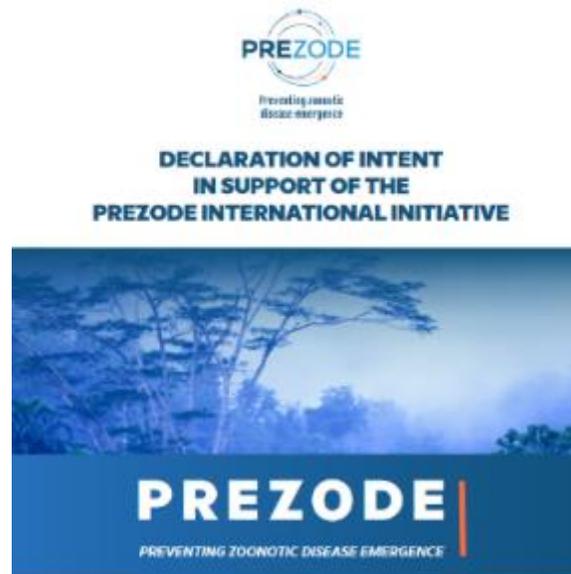


PREZODE: a common framework to foster collaboration and impact

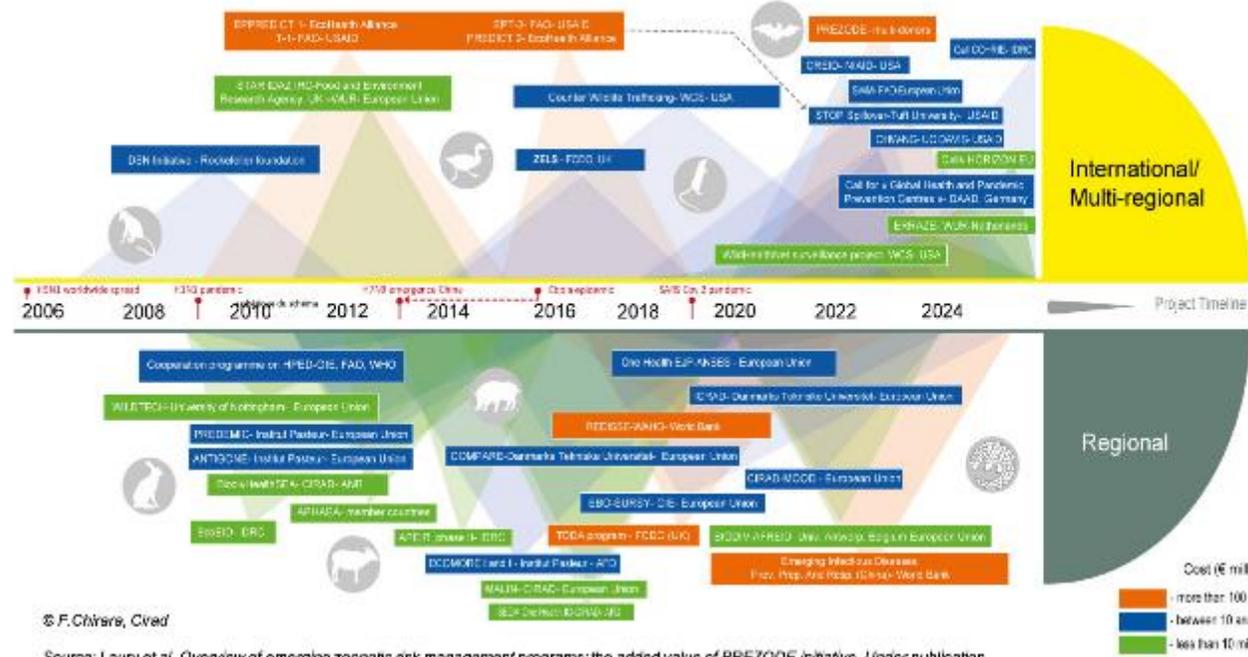


- So far, 6 countries and more than 80 institutions have signed the declaration of intent in support of the PREZODE initiative

- Signing partners are not asked for any financial commitment and will be involved in the international governance of PREZODE



PREZODE: a common framework to foster collaboration and impact



Ensuring an optimal

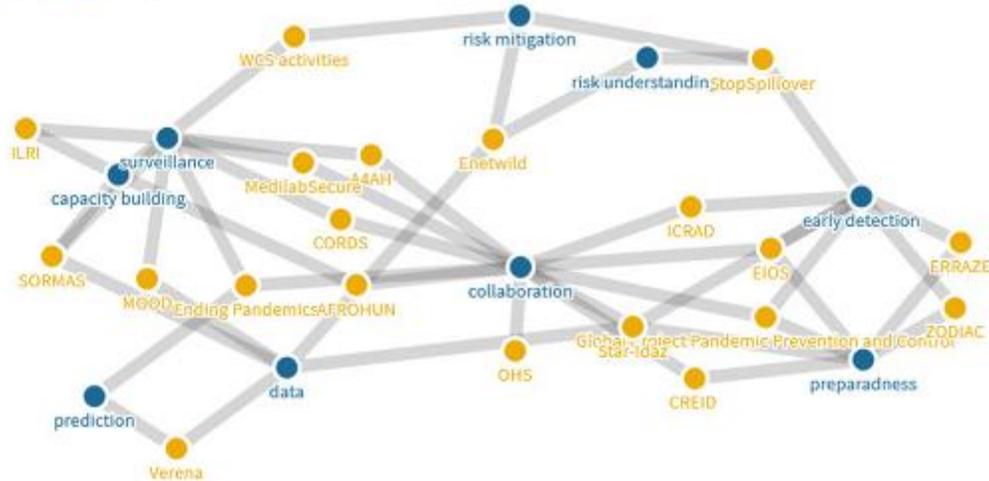
- Connection
- Communication
- Collaboration

With and between other programmes

© F. Chivers, Cred

Source: Laury et al. Overview of emerging zoonotic risk management programs: the added value of PREZODE initiatives. Under publication

group ● topic ● initiative





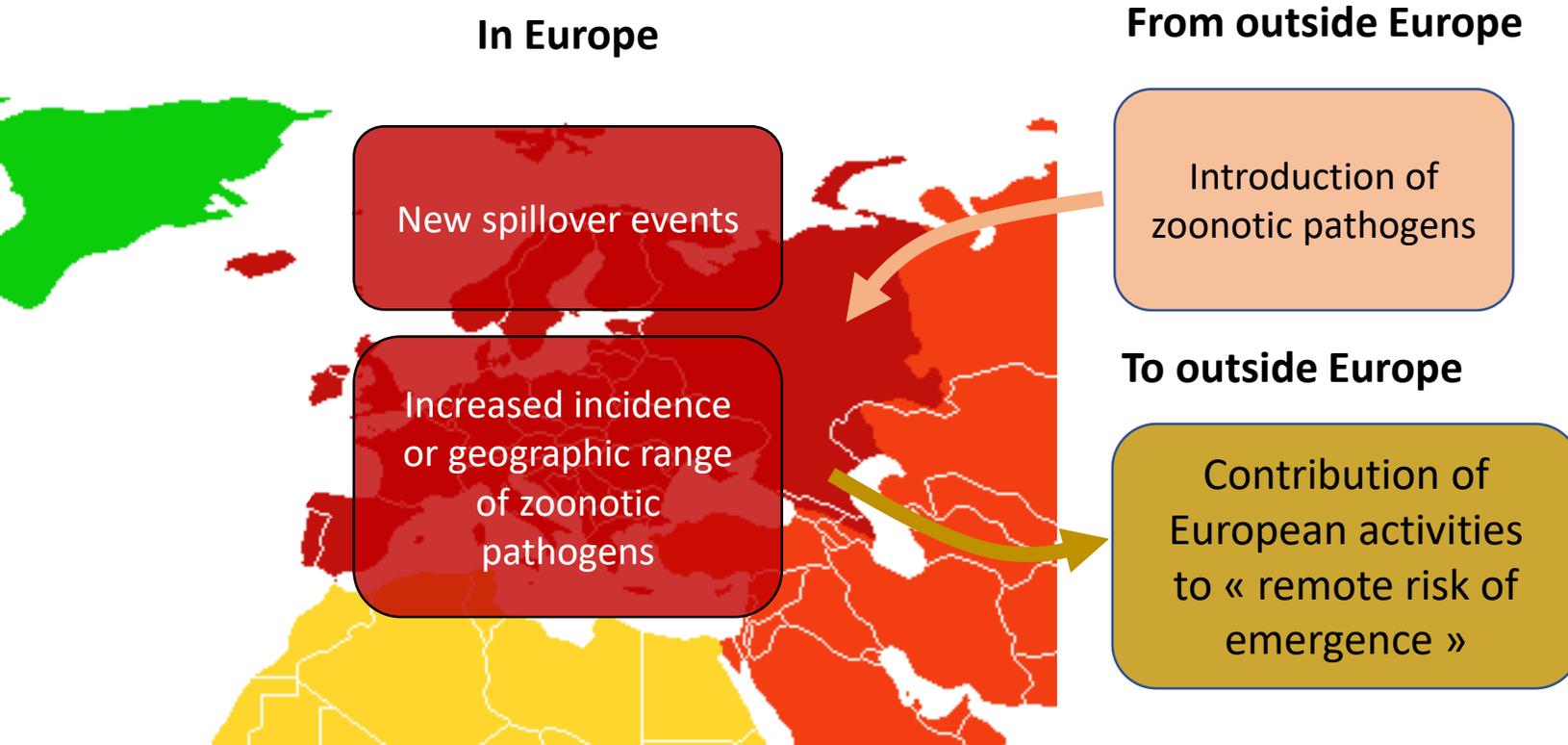
**Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence**

Emergence of zoonotic diseases Exemples in Europe

Gwenaël Vourc'h (INRAE) and Gilles Salvat (ANSES)

Emerging zoonotic diseases of interest in Europe

- **PREZODE** – prevention of zoonoses emergence
- Special interest on zoonoses with pandemic potential (widespread drivers, interhuman transmission potential, ...)

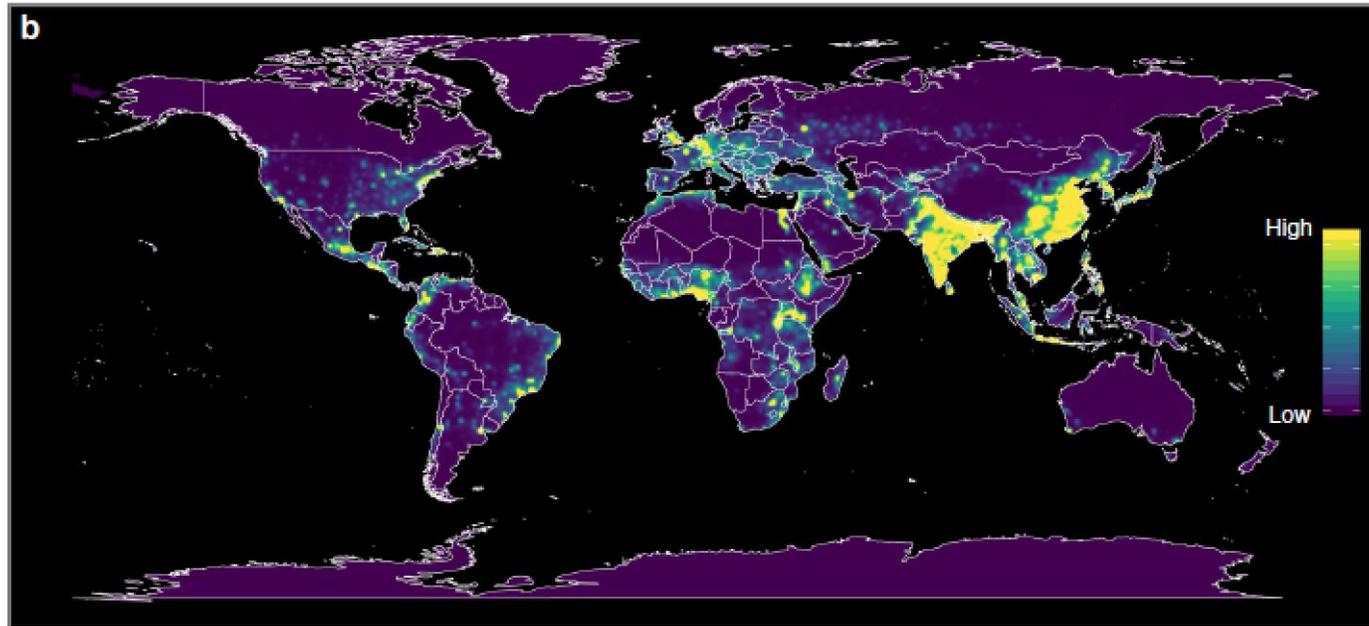


→ **CASE STUDIES**

- Spillover events
- Avian influenza HP
- West-Nile
- CCHF

→ **Scientific and societal challenges to evaluate contribution**

Spillover events in Europe



Allen et al 2017 Nature communication
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-017-00923-8>

Heat maps of predicted relative risk distribution of zoonotic (from wildlife) emerging infectious disease events

- Emergence events : « the **original** case or cluster of cases representing an infectious disease emerging in human populations **for the first time** »
- From **wildlife origin**
- 1970-2008
- 147 events altogether
- 24 events for Europe
- ca. ½ of the events are caused by food-borne bacteria or parasites
- 4 virus

New spillover events

Introduction of zoonotic pathogens

Influenza emergence and zoonotic potential in Europe



Wild migratory birds present in Europe (end of summer and falls) and coming from Asia highly contaminated for 5 years by H5Nx (mainly H5N8) Clade 2.3.4.4b of the A/Goose/Guangdong/1996-Like H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses



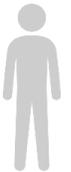
Autumn 2021 : Many outbreaks in Europe with a HP H5N1 both in wildlife and domestic birds.

2021: No event of transmission to human in EU at the time this year ...



Summer 2021 : 15% of the investigated wildbirds on lake Ubsu-Nur in Russia/Mongolia border contaminated by HP H5Nx

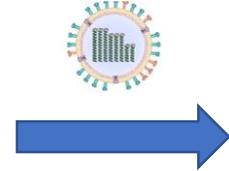
But weak signal from Russia 2020: employees of a big poultry farm (800 000 birds) highly exposed to contaminated birds during stamping out showed antibodies and weak symptoms against H5N8.



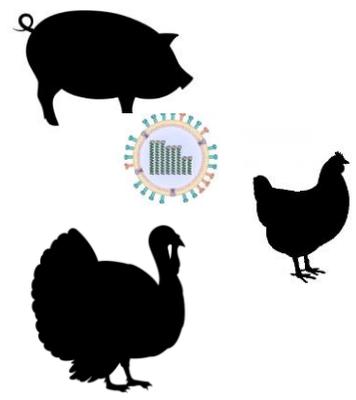
New spillover events

Introduction of zoonotic pathogens

Influenza emergence and zoonotic potential in Europe



Direct transmission from birds to human is possible but not directly pandemic (no human to human transmission : avian viruses bind to SA α 2,3Gal receptors while human viruses bond to SA α 2,6Gal receptors)



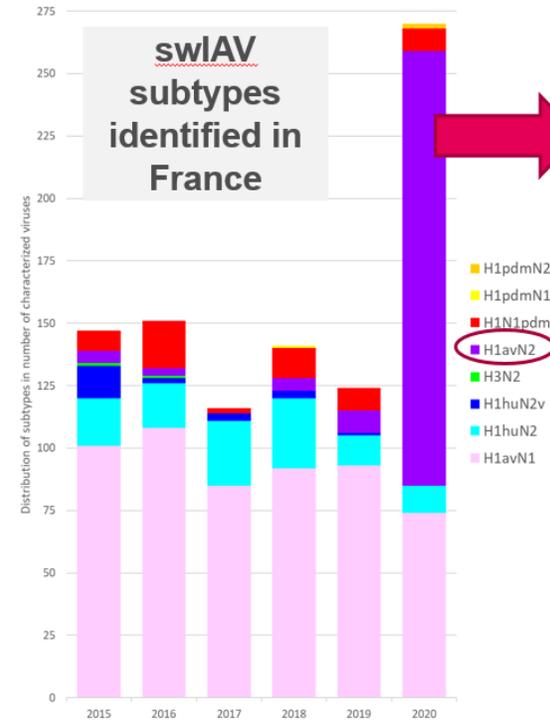
But swine (and turkeys) could harbor both kind of receptors and being infected either by avian, swine or human viruses : possible reassortments, possible spillover to come.

Case description

- **03/09/21**: notification by the NRC (Institut Pasteur, Paris) of a confirmed human case of infection by an influenza virus A(H1N2)v of swine origin
- **Male, 60-69 y.o., comorbidities** (chronic lung disease)
- **Direct exposure to swine** (fattening farm) within the week before symptoms
- 14/08/21 : influenza-like illness (fever, shiver, cough)
- 18/08-25/08 : hospitalisation (including ICU)
- Completely recovered



Epidemiology of A(H1N2)v, clade 1C.2.4, in France (Anses)



H1 _{av} N2 genotype	HA (clade)	NA	PB2	PB1	PA	NP	M	NS
#A	1C.2.1	Scotland/94	Eurasian avian-like = EA					
#B	1C.2.1	Scotland/94	Eurasian avian-like = EA					
#C	1C.2.1	Scotland/94	Eurasian avian-like = EA					
#D	1C.2.1	Scotland/94	Eurasian avian-like = EA					
#E	1C.2.4	Gent/84	Eurasian avian-like = EA					
#F	1C.2.?	Gent/84	Eurasian avian-like = EA					

- Eurasian avian-like = EA
- DK-EA lineage
- pdm
- Scotland/94
- Gent/84
- Seasonal-like H3N2 (2003)

Genotype H1_{av}N2 #E (DK-EA2020 genogroup)

- First detection in February 2020 in Brittany
- Epidemic wave
- Rapid spread within the pig population in Western part of France
- Most prevalent swIAV subtype identified in 2020-2021 in France
- Also responsible for infections in turkeys breeder flocks

Anses – Chastagner et al., in prep; Hervé et al., BE, 2021

Human case of influenza A(H1N2)v of swine origin in France 2021

Epidemiological investigations



Human investigations :

8 co-exposed persons identified

None reported symptoms

Serum samples in 7/8, **serological assay ongoing at the NRC**

No increased influenza A detections in Brittany since August 2021

Syndromic surveillance of acute respiratory illness shows no signs of increasing trend in the area

Animal investigations (Anses) :

13/09 : visit to the farm by a team of epidemiologists and vets ; sampling of 30 pigs (1 month post-exposure)

No flu symptoms among the animals detected this summer, a few losses

Nasal swabs : all RT-PCR negative for swine influenza (including A(H1N2)v)

Serum samples : **detection of antibodies against swine influenza HA of clade 1C.2.4**

Risk analysis and response

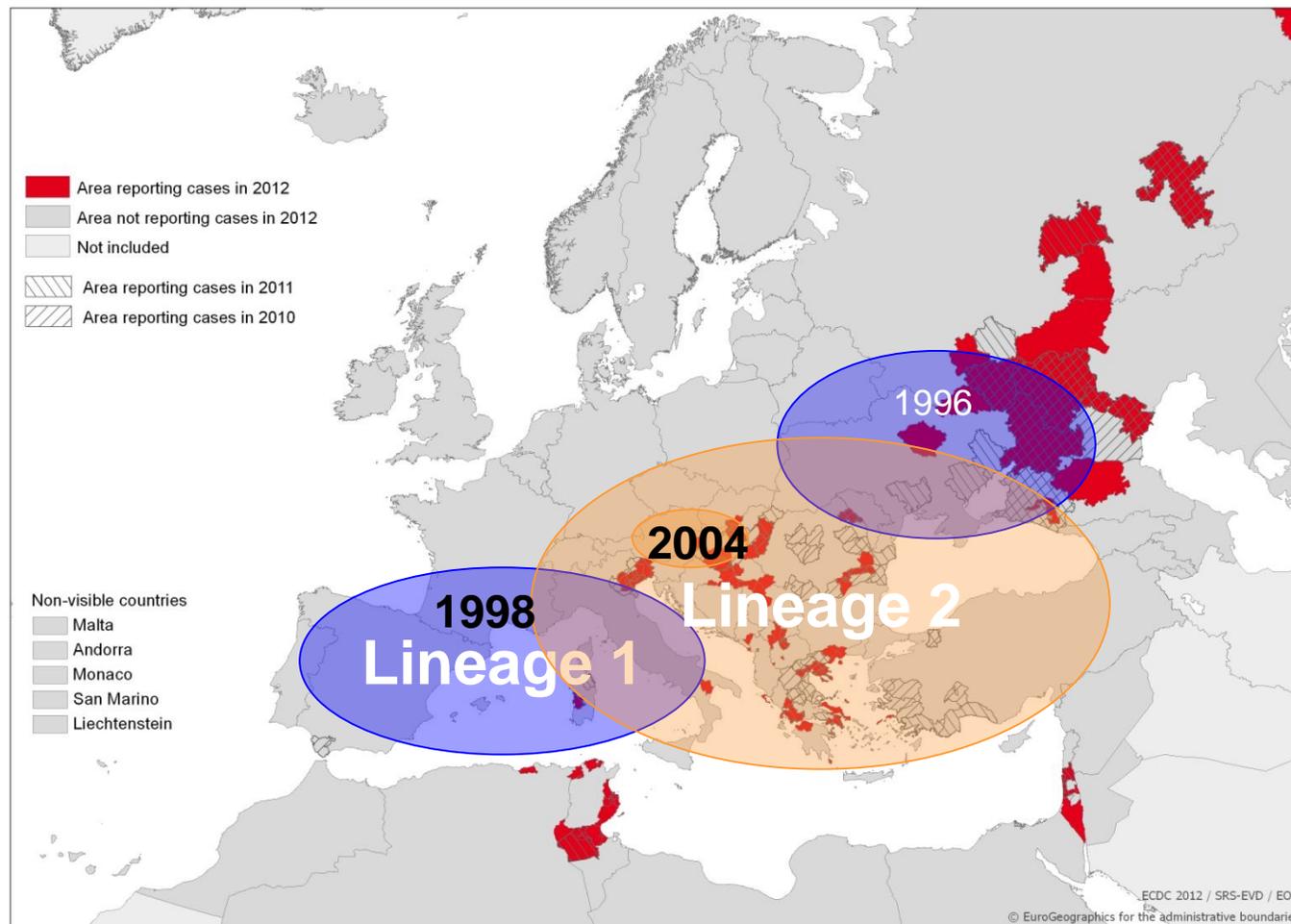


- Direct exposure to pigs is the most probable source of infection in this case, even though human-to-human transmission can not be excluded at this stage
- No secondary transmission event from this case detected so far, serological analysis ongoing
- A(H1N2)v, clade 1C.2.4, has recently emerged and very rapidly spread through Western France ; data lacks on its adaptation to human
- 10/09/21 : information about this situation released by the health authorities to all healthcare professionals in Brittany
- **National guidelines in case of suspicion of swine flu** : systematic testing for influenza in case of acute respiratory illness + SARS-CoV-2 negative + exposure to swine
- Information of pig farmers / other professionals exposed to pigs



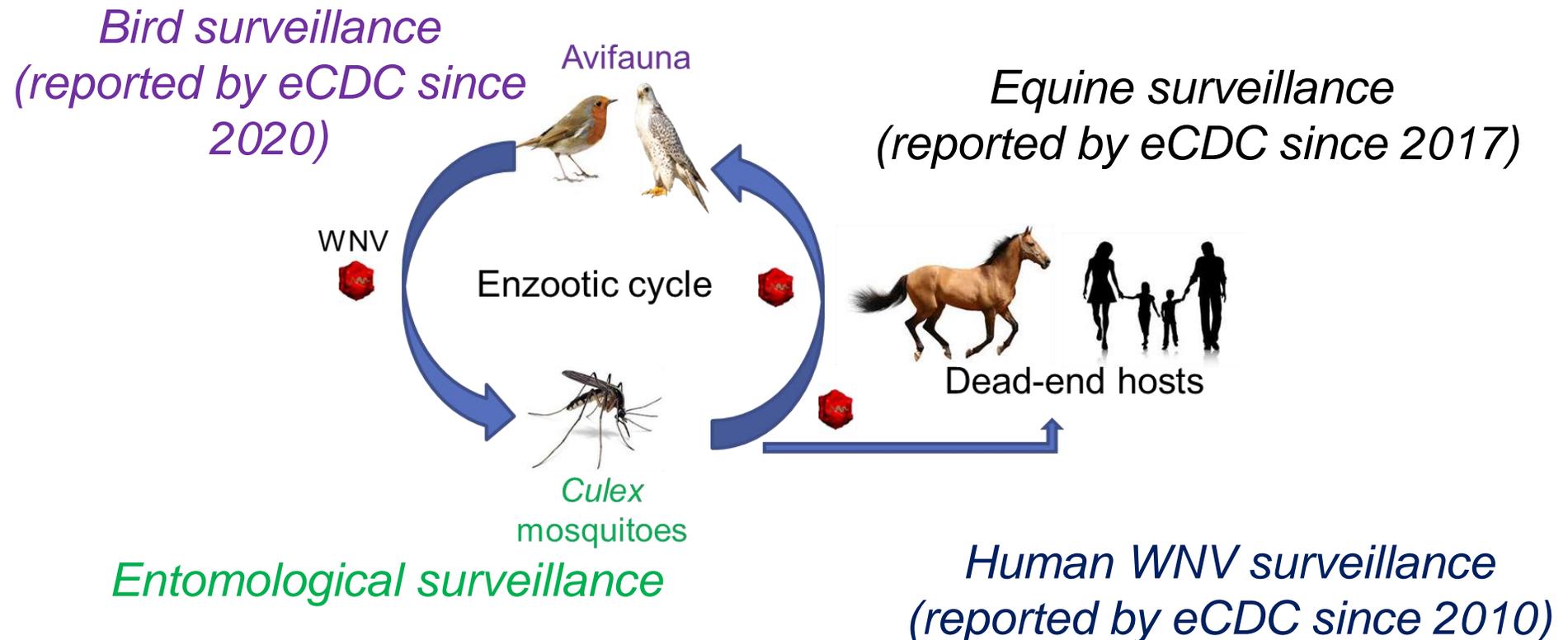
Increased incidence
or geographic range
of zoonotic
pathogens

West Nile, an emerging virus in Europe



"One health" approach for WNV surveillance in EU

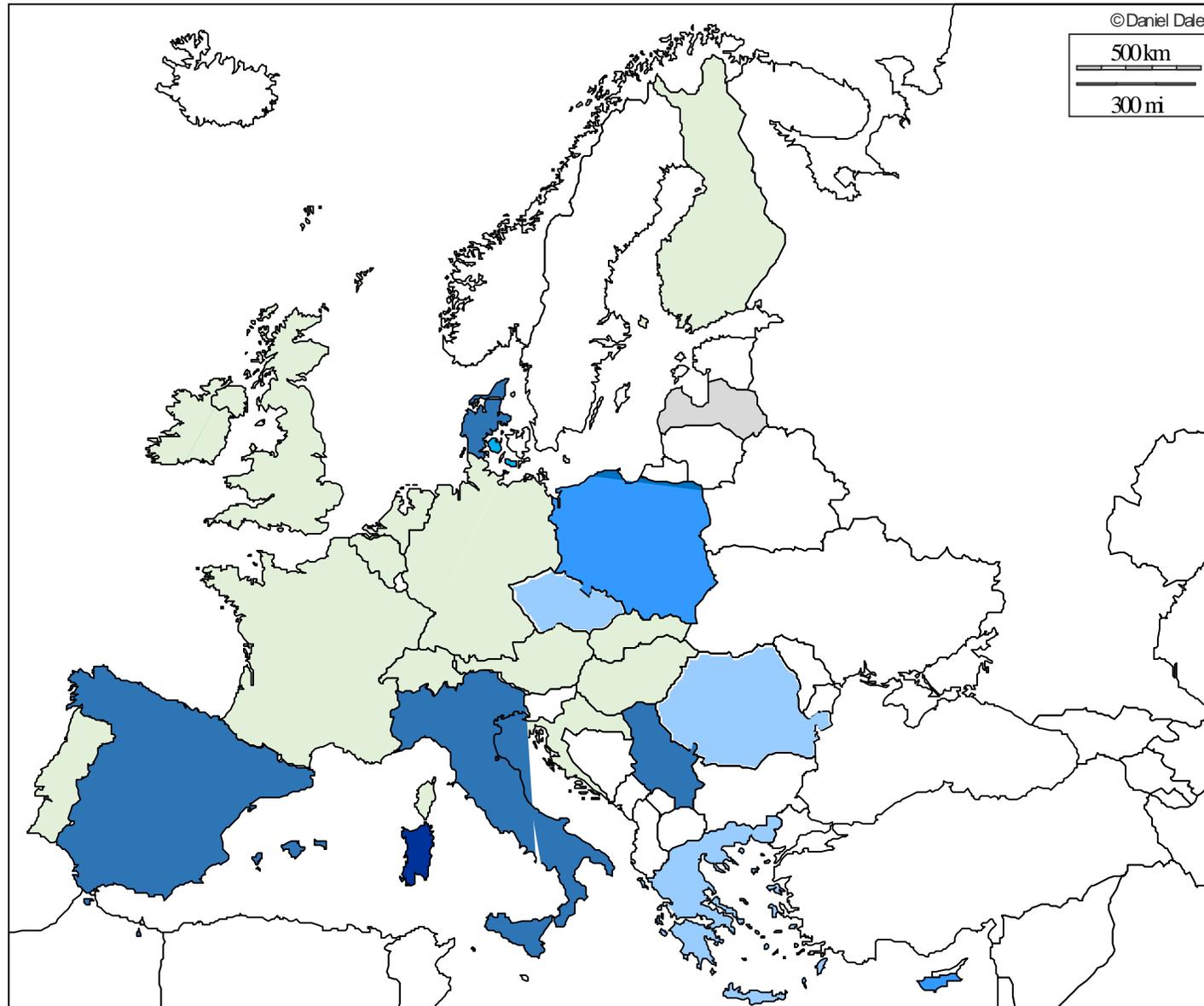
West Nile virus (WNV) infection is **notifiable** in **humans** and **equids** in the European Union



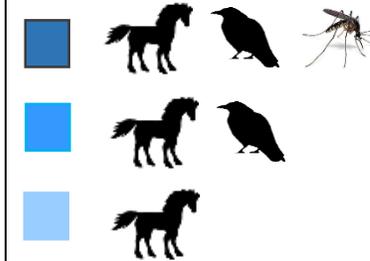
Surveillance system implemented in the EU



anses



Active surveillance



Passive surveillance



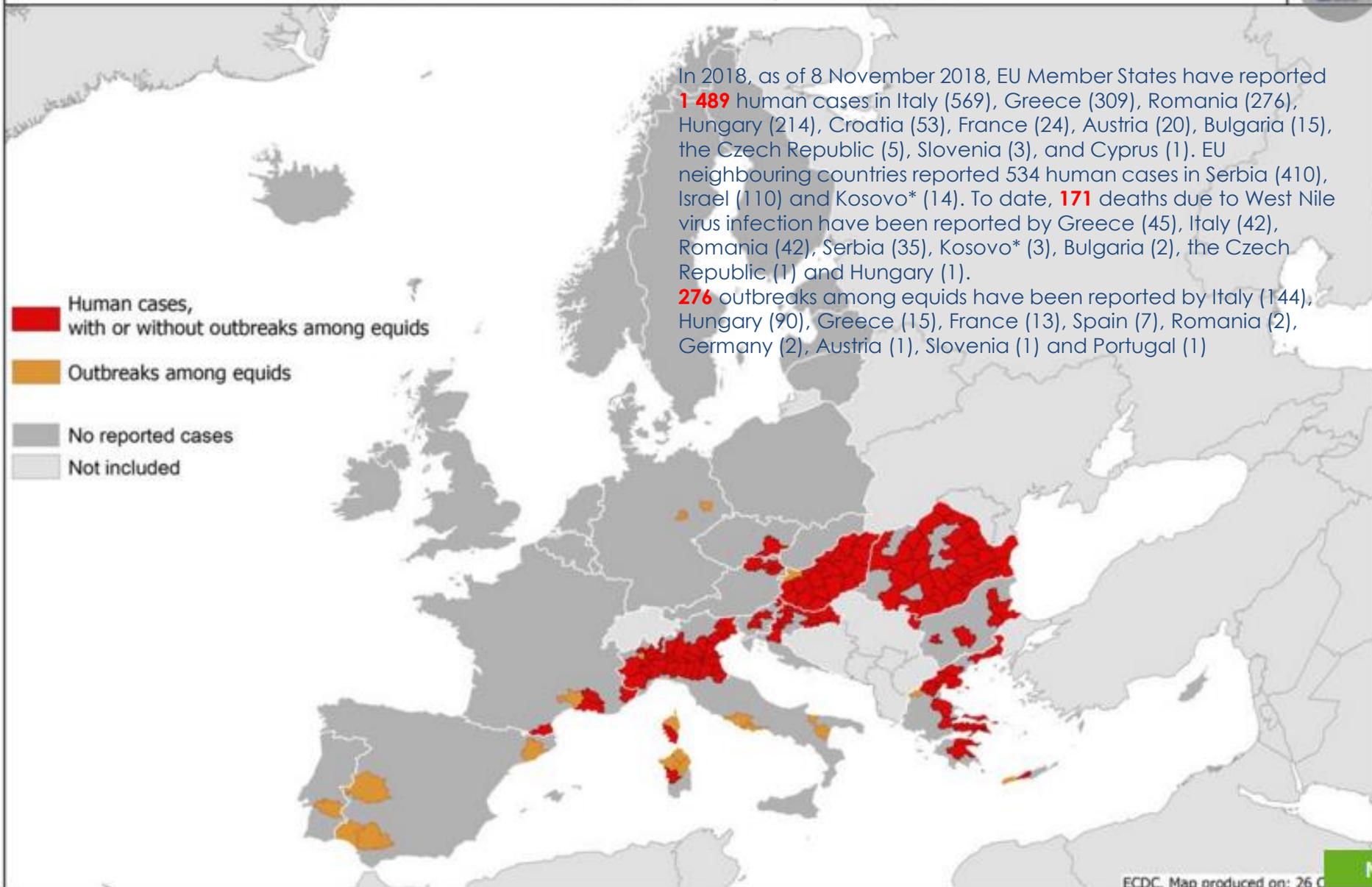
No surveillance



G Gonzalez, 2021

Distribution of West Nile virus infections among humans and outbreaks among equids in the EU

Transmission season 2018; latest data update 25 Oct 2018



WN introductions :
Long distances
Random
Difficult to predict



Increased incidence or geographic range of zoonotic pathogens

Introduction of zoonotic pathogens

Emergence risk of Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF)



Hyalomma marginatum tick

Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever cases EU/EEA, 2013–present

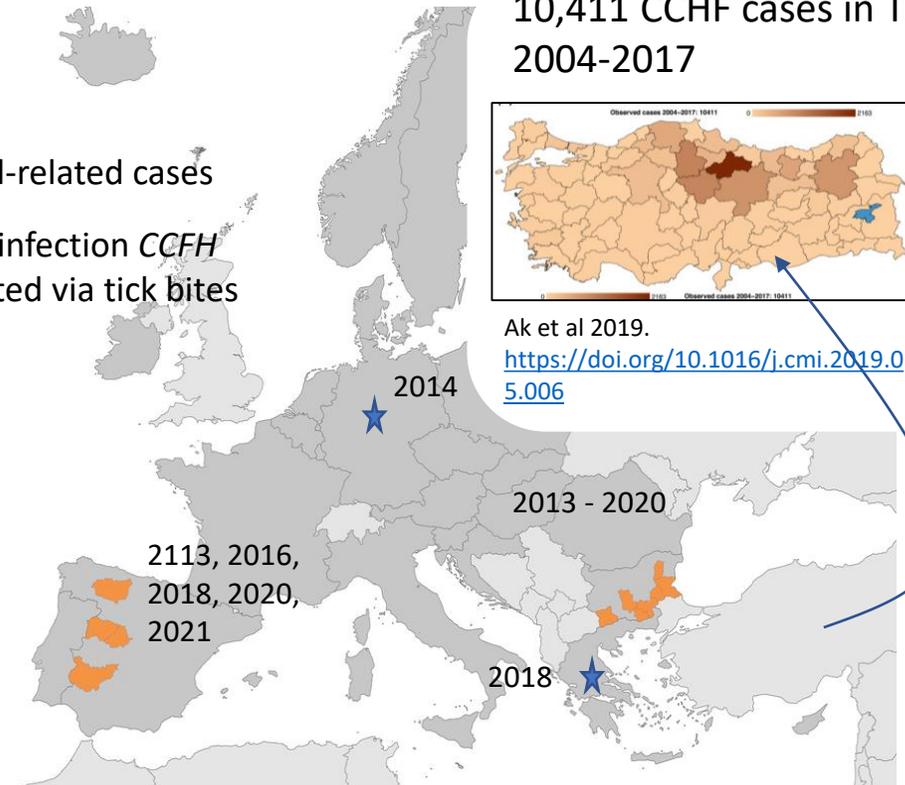
10,411 CCHF cases in Turkey 2004-2017



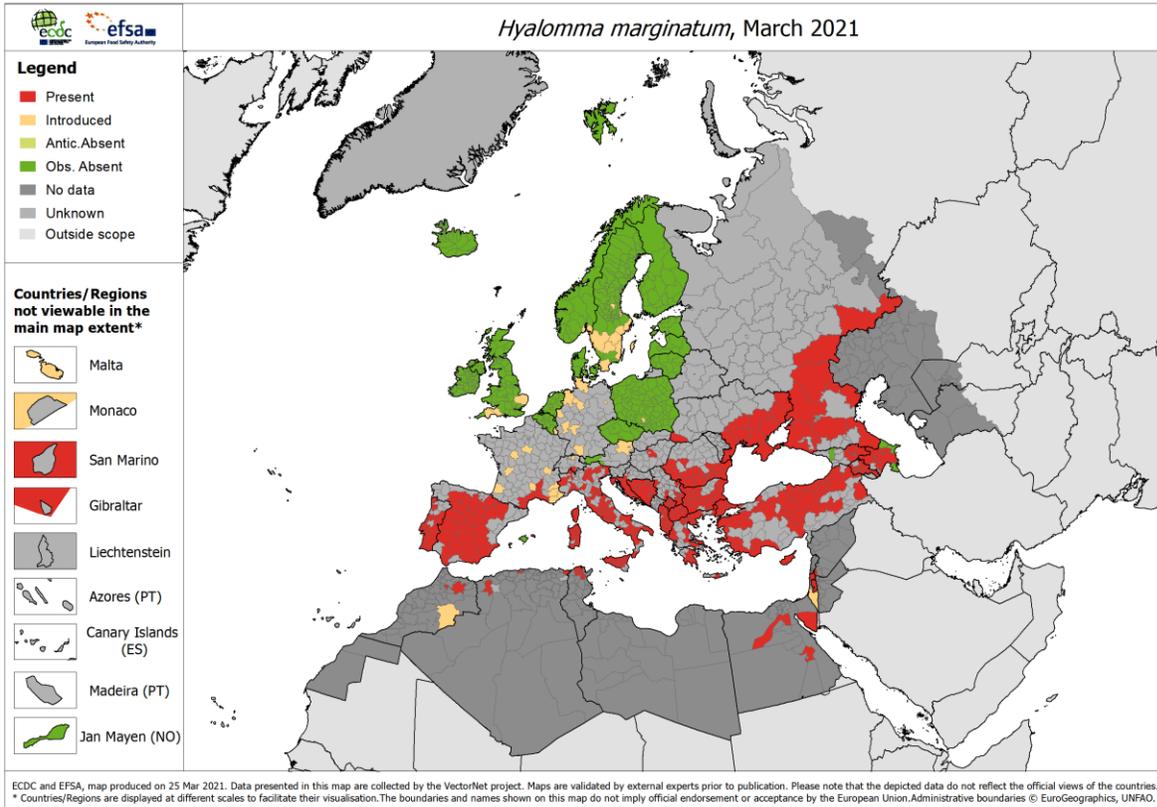
Ak et al 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmi.2019.05.006>

★ CCHF travel-related cases
 ■ Regions of infection CCHF cases infected via tick bites

Legend
 Countries not visible in the main map extent
 ■ Luxembourg
 ■ Malta
 ■ Liechtenstein



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union. Map produced on: 14 Jun 2021



Conclusions

Major risks within Europe

- Influenza virus → evolution of livestock farming, poultry/swine interface
- Vector-borne diseases → evolution with climate change and land-use

Contribution of European activities to risk outside Europe

- To be assessed

→ Challenges for surveillance system and prevention



**Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence**

The need to build impact pathway

Mireille MATT (INRAE)

Mission "Prevent zoonotic disease emergence"

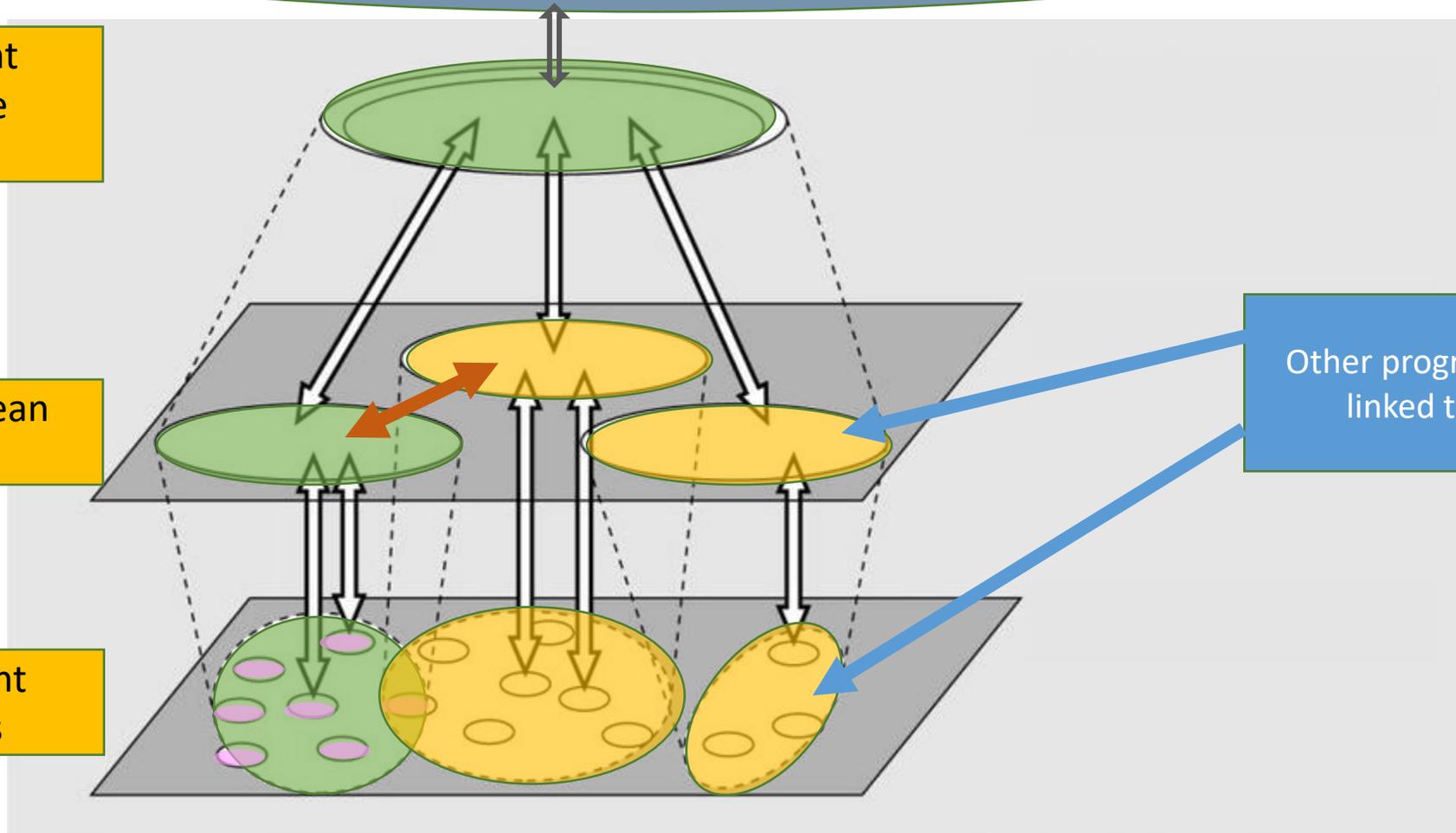
Grand Challenge : Good Health, wellbeing, sustainability

MISSION: Prevent zoonotic disease emergence

PROGRAM: European Initiative

PROJECT: Different funded projects

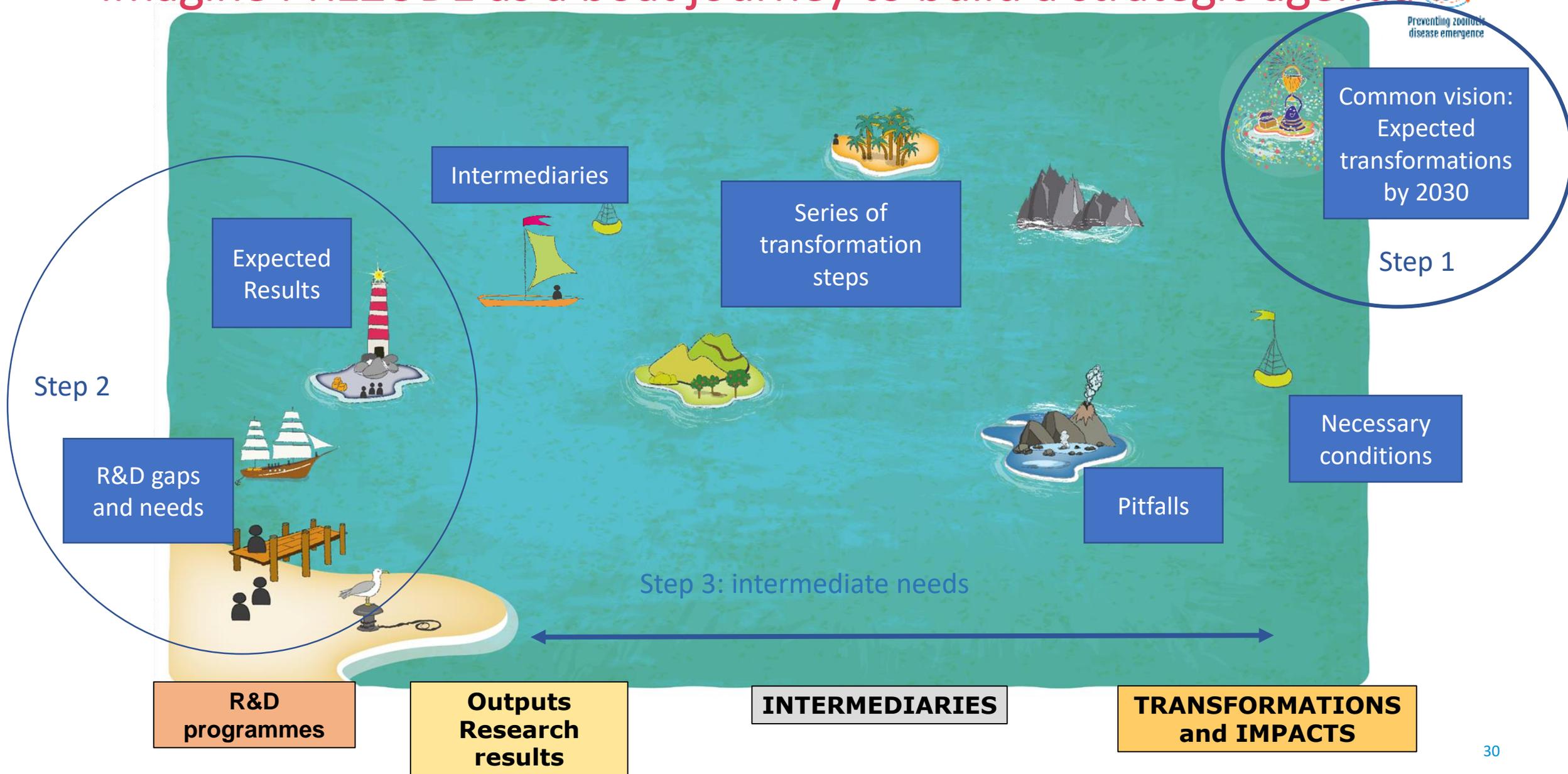
Other programs and projects linked to the mission



European Initiative = scientific excellence and expected societal impacts

- Scientific research as exploration: we have tools to guide and navigate towards excellence
- Can the same be said for navigating towards desirable societal impacts?

Imagine PREZODE as a boat journey to build a strategic agenda



Break out groups

Research gaps
Research needs

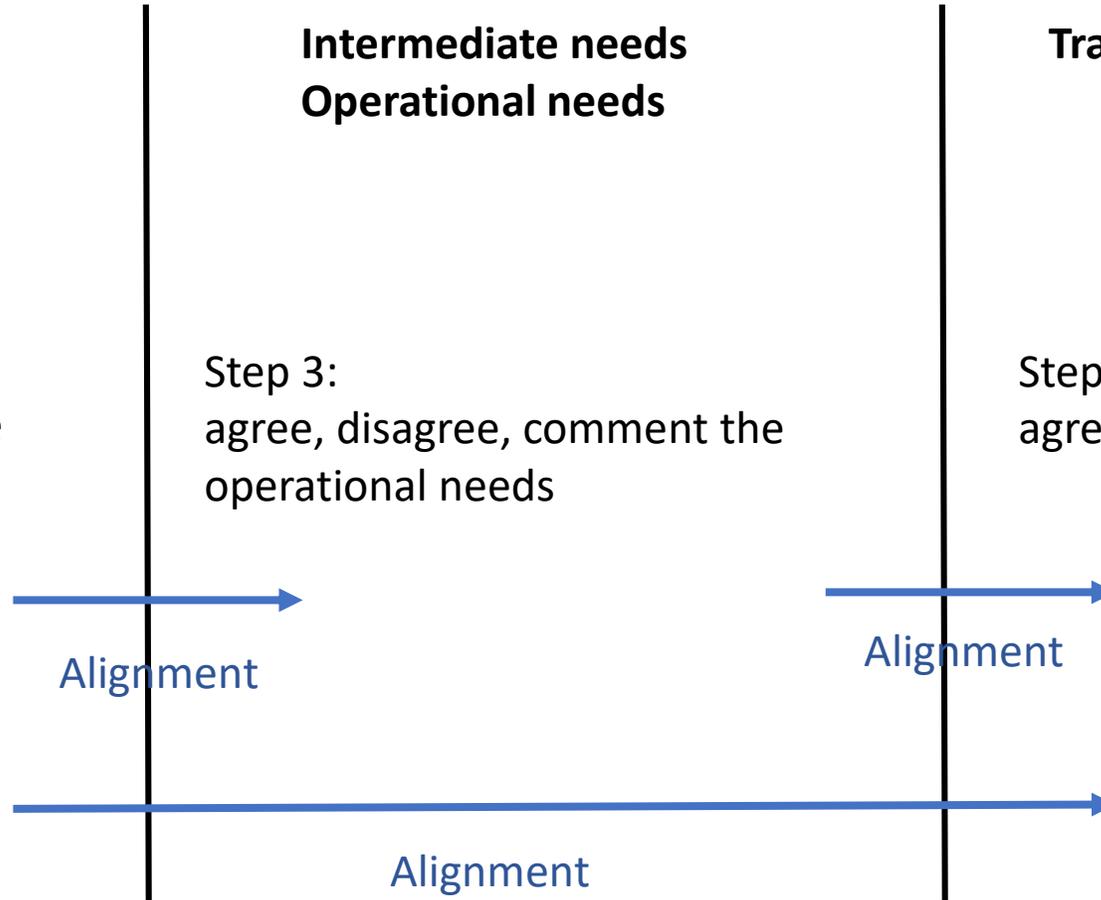
Intermediate needs
Operational needs

Tragetis in Europe

Step 2:
agree, disagree, comment the
research needs

Step 3:
agree, disagree, comment the
operational needs

Step 1:
agree, disagree, comment the targets



Elements to build a strategic European research agenda and an operational roadmap



**Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence**

**Synthesis from WS#1 and WS2 :
from science to targeted transformations through impact pathway**

Elisa BOHIN (INRAE) and Gwenaël VOURC'H (INRAE)

Workshop #1 – July 2021

- With mainly scientists
- 125 participants, 19 European countries
- 3 break-out groups
 - ✓ Risk of zoonoses emergence
 - ✓ Mitigation of emergence
 - ✓ Surveillance

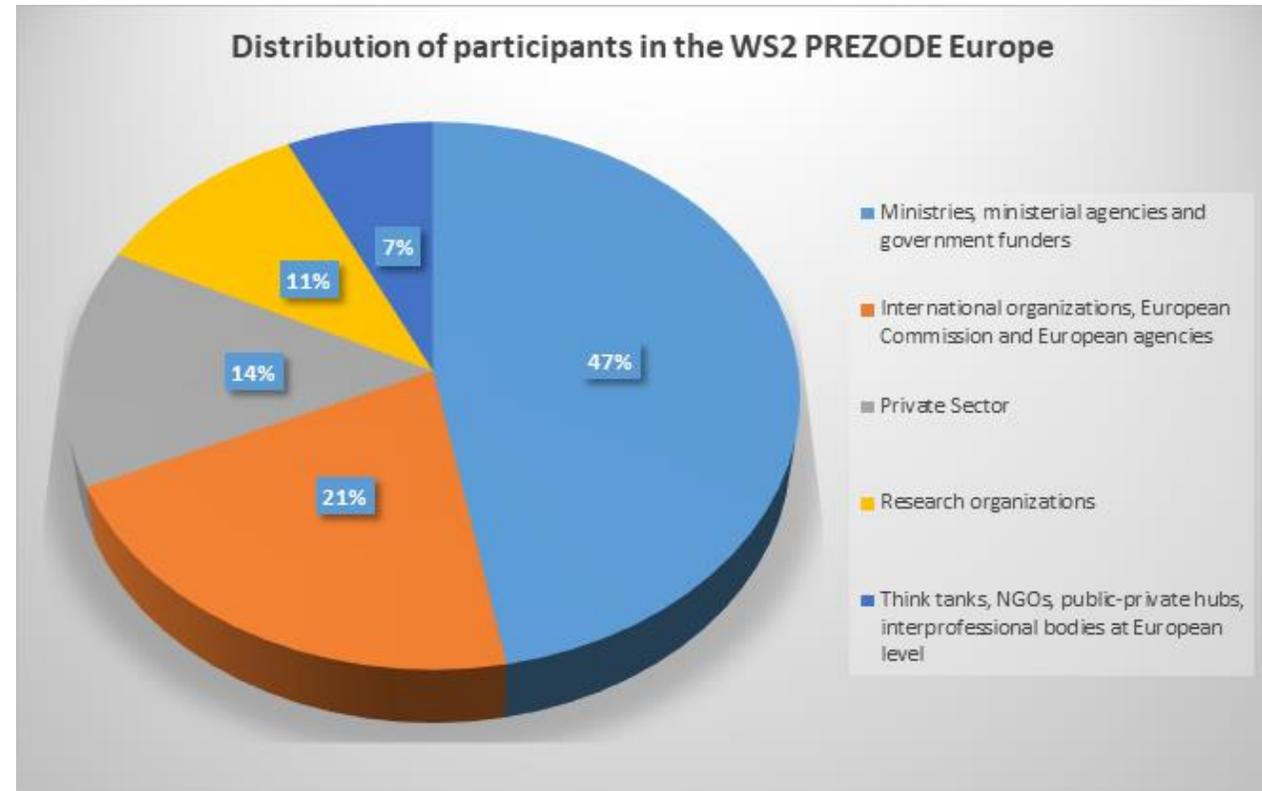


Ca 4 pages synthesis per break-out group

- Main stake take research
- Research gap
- Contribution of science to change in the society

Workshop #2 – October 2021

- With mainly stakeholders
- 94 participants, 12 European countries
- 3 break-out groups
 - ✓ Agriculture, livestock, animal health
 - ✓ Biodiversity, wildlife, land use
 - ✓ Human health and food safety
- 3 break-out groups
 - ✓ Risk of zoonoses emergence
 - ✓ Mitigation of emergence
 - ✓ Surveillance



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Ca 4 pages synthesis per break-out group

- Main stake take research
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Within European specificities

Workshop #2 – October 2021

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 - ✓ Mitigation of emergence
 - ✓ Surveillance



600 notes on Klaxoon board !

- Expected/needed research results
- Transformations needed
- Vision in 2030



Impact pathway

Targets

Sustainable livestock farming with low risk of zoonoses

- Zoonotic risk reduction from livestock
- Agroecology
- Food safety & security
- Sustainable land management
- Fair income for farmers
- Increase animal welfare

Efficient detection and surveillance network for zoonoses

- Accessible data
- Data protection
- Interoperability of network
- Speed of sharing
- Efficient early warning

Integrated public policies - One Health

- Co-design of public policy
- Empowerment of local communities
- Capacity building of smallholder
- Economic sustainability
- International cooperation

Wildlife with high biodiversity and low risk of zoonoses emergence

- Zoonotic risk reduction from wildlife
- Biodiversity conservation
- Sustainable wildlife management
- Animal welfare

Reduction of the remote impact of Europe on zoonotic risk

- No impact of European consumption and production
- Sustainable diet
- Economic sustainability
- Sustainable European tourism

Impact Pathway

Research needs

- **General knowledge** on multi-host pathogens, microbiota, systemic approaches, risk perception, prioritization of threats
- Evolution of the risk in the context of **different types of farming**
- Consequences of changes in **wildlife communities and vectors** due to main drivers
- Impact of **conservation strategy** on zoonotic risk
- Role of legal and illegal **trade**

Intermediate / transformation needs

- *Public policies and subsidies regarding the evolution of livestock farming and animal health regulation*
- *Biodiversity management*
- *Value of biodiversity*
- *Rules on wildlife trade*

Targets

Sustainable livestock farming with low risk of zoonoses

Controversial issues
Animal welfare - outdoor breeding
// Biosecurity

Wildlife with high biodiversity and low risk of zoonoses emergence

Controversial issues
Separated approach // Holistic approach

Impact Pathway

Research needs

- Integrate of **FAIR data** in research
- Develop **new tools** for diagnostic & early detection
- Develop **integrated strategy** to improve surveillance (relevant sampling, identified high priorities, involvement of actors, account of social, economical, societal impacts)
- Increase **representation** of risk and **predictive** performance of models

Intermediate / transformation needs

- *Data policies*
- *Harmonization and availability of tools*
- *Technological development*
- *One Health surveillance*
- *Actor engagement*
- *Value of surveillance*
- *Coordinated international surveillance strategy*

Targets

Efficient detection and surveillance network for zoonoses

Controversial issues
High tech, efficient tools // low prices
Strengthen current network // develop new



Impact Pathway

Research needs

- Investigate how to put **efficient One Health framework**
- Increase our understanding of the **interface between sciences and policy**
- Increase our understanding of benefit **from international cooperation** on zoonotic prevention
- Investigate **how to measure remote impact**

Intermediate / transformation needs

- *Regional strategies*
- *Actor engagement*
- *Shared responsibilities*
- *Training*
- *Communication*
- *International cooperation and protocols*
- *Links with other agendas*

Targets

Integrated public policies - One Health

Controversial issues
Science-based public policies //
democracy based public policies

Reduction of the remote impact of Europe on zoonotic risk



PREZODE Europe Workshop #3



Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence

Break-out groups

SESSION 1 - 3 break-out groups 9:45 – 10:10

ROOM 1 – Livestock – biodiversity – from risk to solutions

Simone Sommer (Univ Ulm, Germany)

Amélie Desvars-Larrive (Vet Med Univ Vienna, Austria)

Assisted by Gwenaël Vourc'h (INRAE, PREZODE)

→ Klaxoon board: <https://app.klaxoon.com/join/H6RFDVM>

ROOM 2 – Surveillance system

Thibaud Porphyre (VetAgro Sup, France)

Assisted by Murielle Trouillet (INRAE, PREZODE)

→ Klaxoon board: <https://app.klaxoon.com/join/JBBH62S>

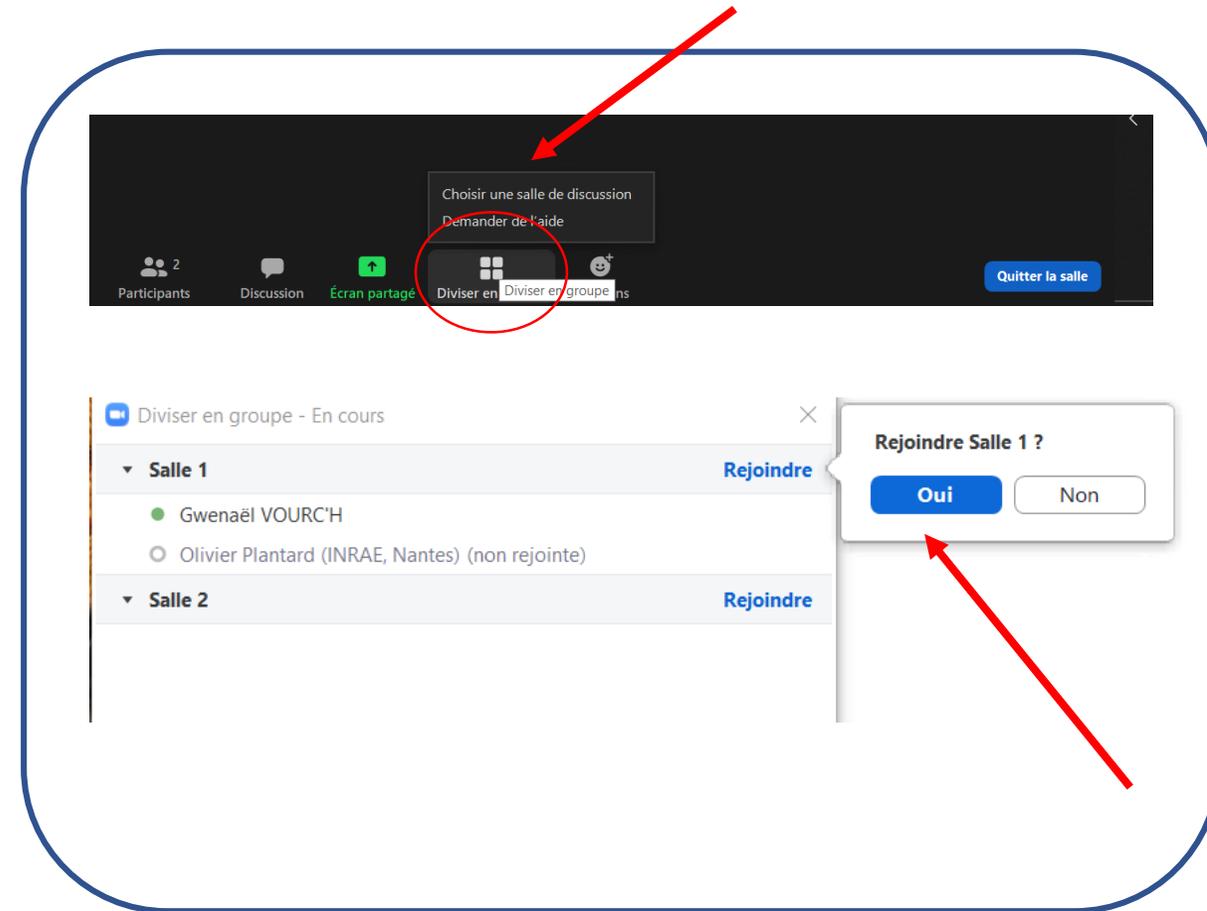
ROOM 3 - Integrated Public Policies on One Health – remote impact of European activities

Pikka Jokelainen (Statens Serum Inst, Denmark)

Assisted by Elisa Bohin (INRAE, PREZODE)

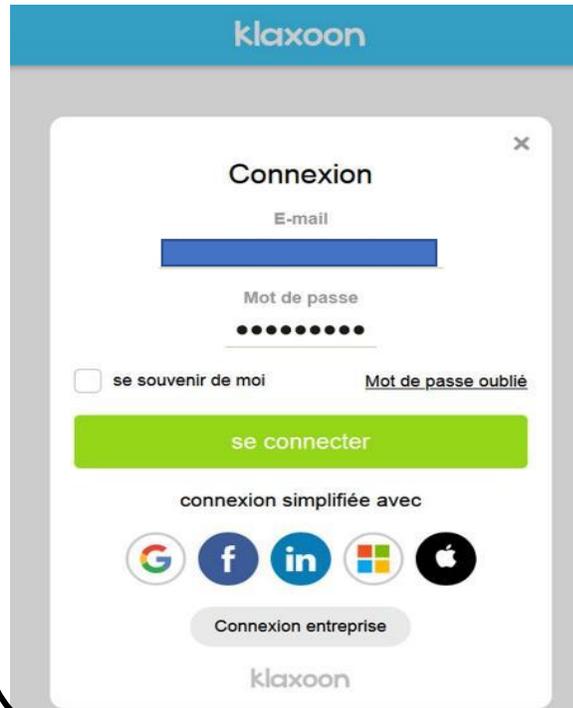
→ Klaxoon board: <https://app.klaxoon.com/join/RSVVM DG>

How to join a room?

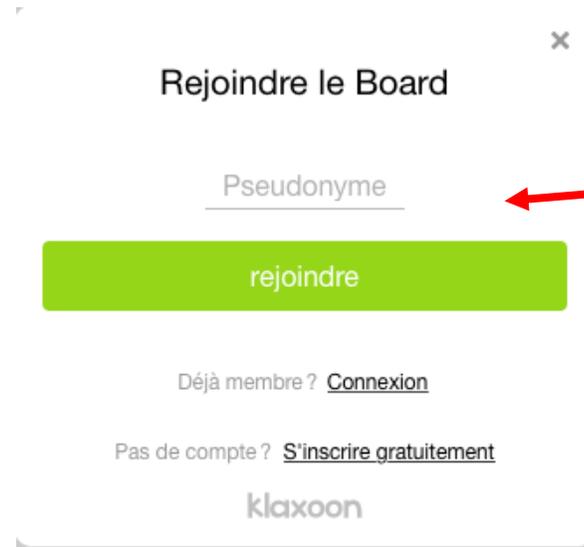


3 Klaxoons

You should not need to log in to Klaxoon → you can close this box



You have to enter a pseudo to start



Put in « nickname »
your first and last name

app.klaxoon.com/animate/board/5BZTCGK

board

Preventing zoonotic disease emergence

PREZODE EU Pillar 1

inspiration

1h15 altogether

me suivre

30%

me suivre

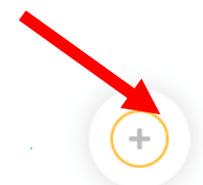
me suivre

Note where you are on the board

Put the zoom between 30 – 50 %

To move around

Click to create a post it



Send the post-it

It will appear on the board in the center of the screen



PREZODE Europe Workshop #3



Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence





**Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence**

Reports from break-out groups



Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence

Conclusion

Next steps

Jean François SOUSSANA (INRAE)

WHERE ARE WE? WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS

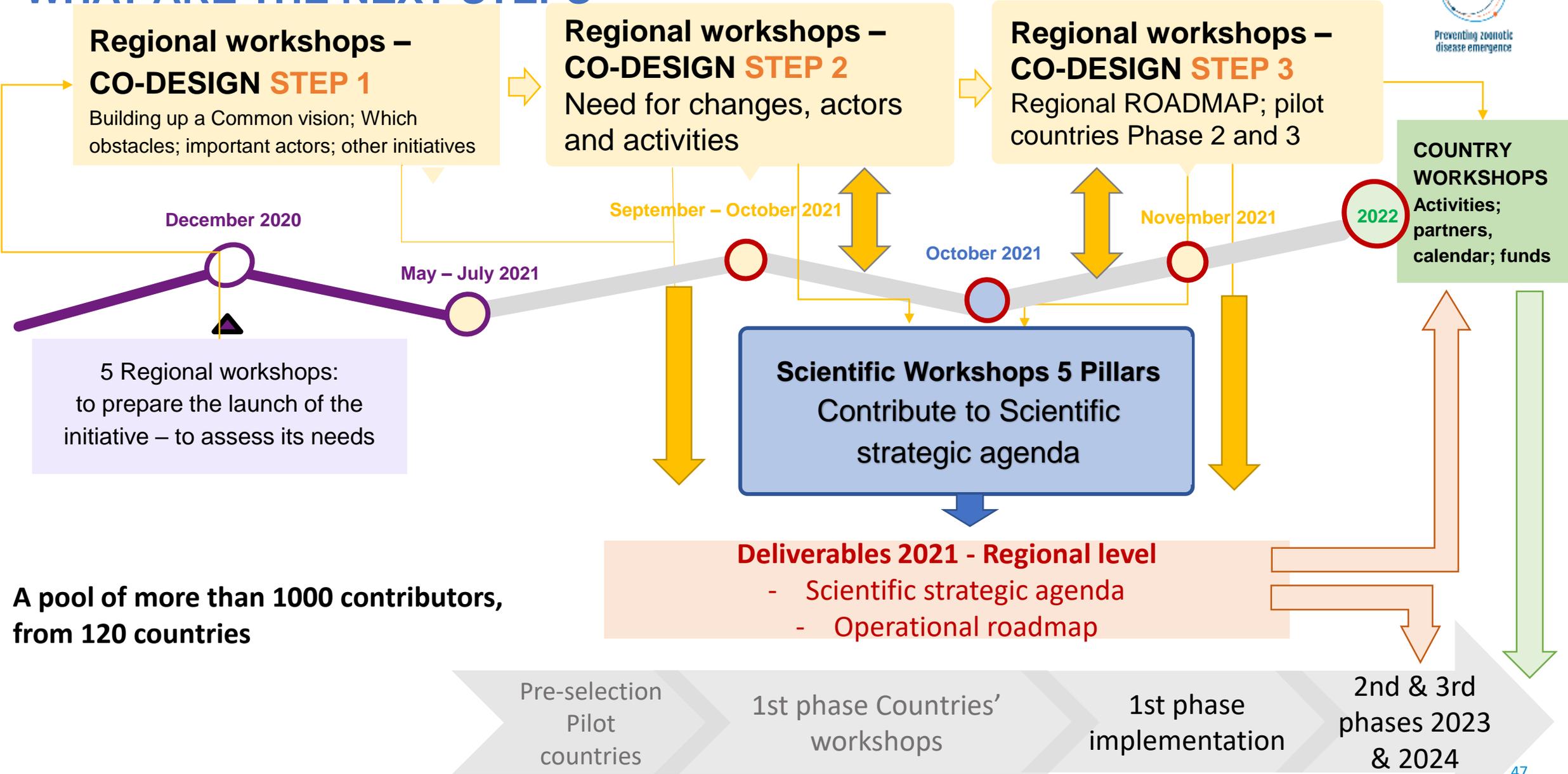
- Framing the initiative
 - Launching the first national research program in France
 - Co-developing the initiative with all the relevant stakeholders
 - Regional and national co-design workshops
 - Scientific events
- Strategic agenda

CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED

- Alignment across existing and planned initiatives
- International organisations
- Foundations
- Countries
- Science and development partners



WHERE ARE WE? WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS



5 Regional workshops: to prepare the launch of the initiative – to assess its needs

A pool of more than 1000 contributors, from 120 countries

PREZODE: a common framework to foster collaboration and impact

- By building collaborations with other partners
- By securing the required level of funding
- By building joint programmes...

- In 2022:
 - Setting up an international governance for the initiative
 - Proposing a strategic research agenda and an operational workplan
 - Launching the first operational programs



Preventing zoonotic
disease emergence

PREZODE Europe Workshop #3

Many thanks for your participation !