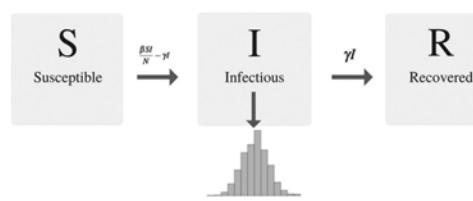


One Health surveillance for emerging infectious diseases



Pranav Pandit
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EpiCenter for Disease Dynamics,
One Health Institute, School of Veterinary Medicine,
University of California Davis



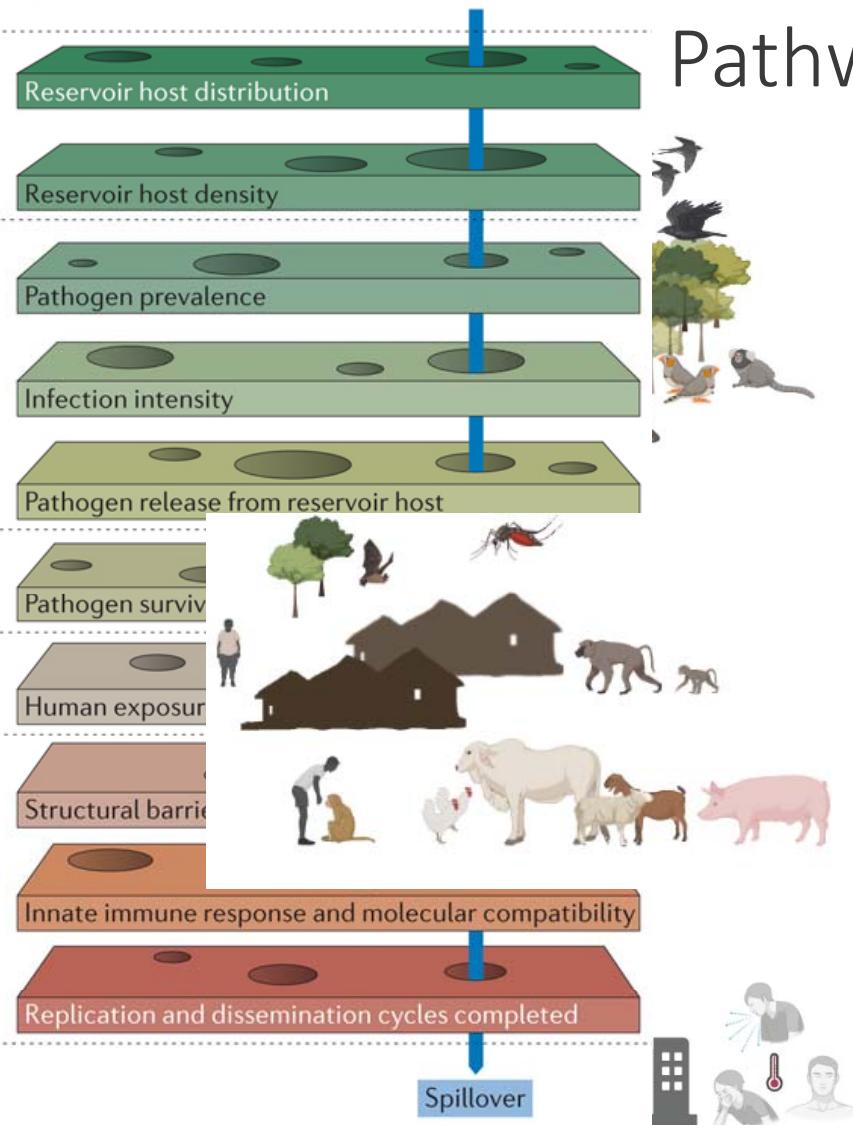
Animal ecology, population biology, biogeography, behavioural ecology, landscape ecology, agricultural sciences

Disease ecology, animal epidemiology, infectious disease dynamics, immunology, microbiology, veterinary medicine

Microbiology, disease ecology, vector ecology, epidemiology, spatial ecology, infectious disease dynamics

Human epidemiology, medical anthropology, vector ecology, social sciences, behavioural ecology, infectious disease dynamics

Microbiology, innate and adaptive immunology, cell biology of pathogen-host interactions, pathology, genetics, evolutionary biology



Pathways to emergence

Evolutionary trajectory

Stage 1: Wildlife reservoirs only

Stage 2: Primary Spillover

Stage 3: Short outbreaks

Stage 4: Prolonged outbreaks

Stage 5: Sustained human to human transmission

Where to look for Flaviviruses in Wildlife?



MENU ▾

nature
COMMUNICATIONS

Article | OPEN | Published: 21 December 2018

Predicting wildlife reservoirs and global vulnerability to zoonotic Flaviviruses

Pranav S. Pandit, Megan M. Doyle, Katrina M. Smart, Cristin C. W. Young, Gaylen W. Drape & Christine K. Johnson

Nature Communications 9, Article number: 5425 (2018) | Download Citation

 **UCDAVIS**
VETERINARY MEDICINE
EpiCenter for Disease Dynamics



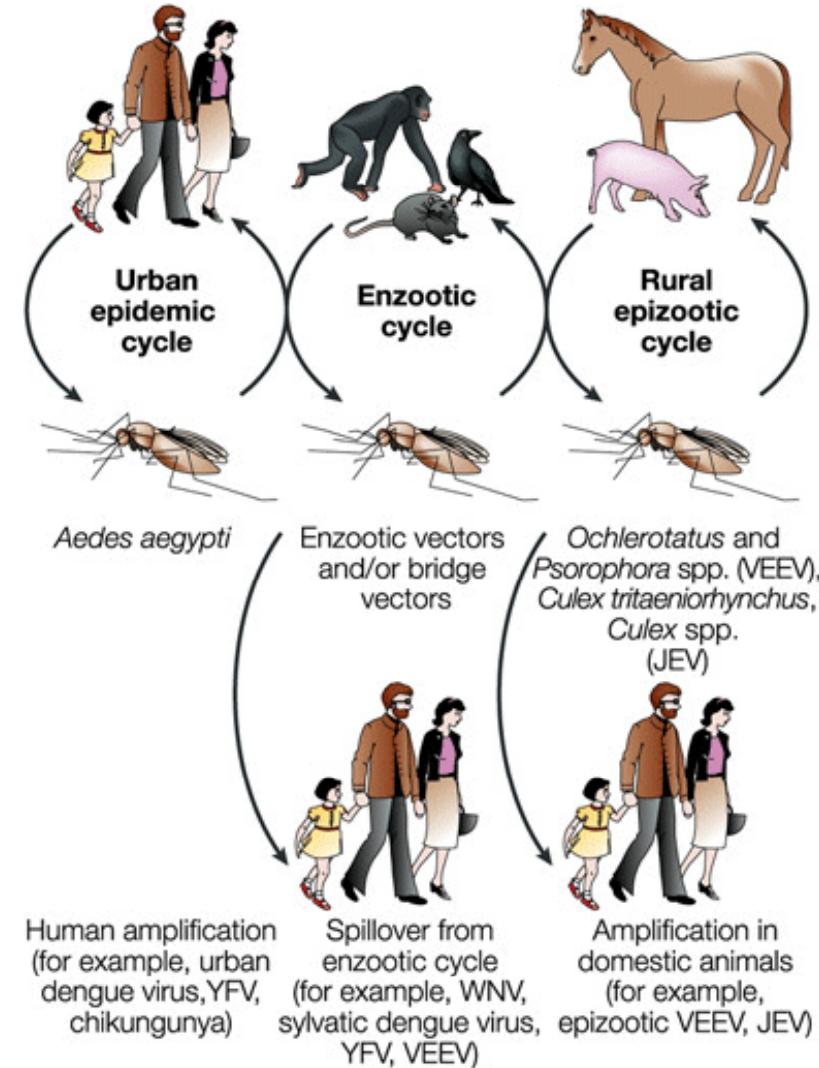
Global distribution of *Flaviviruses*

- Mostly vector borne
 - Mosquitoes and Ticks
- Endemic in regions of the World : JEV, DENV
- Emerging in new regions: Zika, WNV
- Threat to vulnerable populations
 - New World Primates: Yellow fever
 - Yellow-billed Magpie: West Nile virus

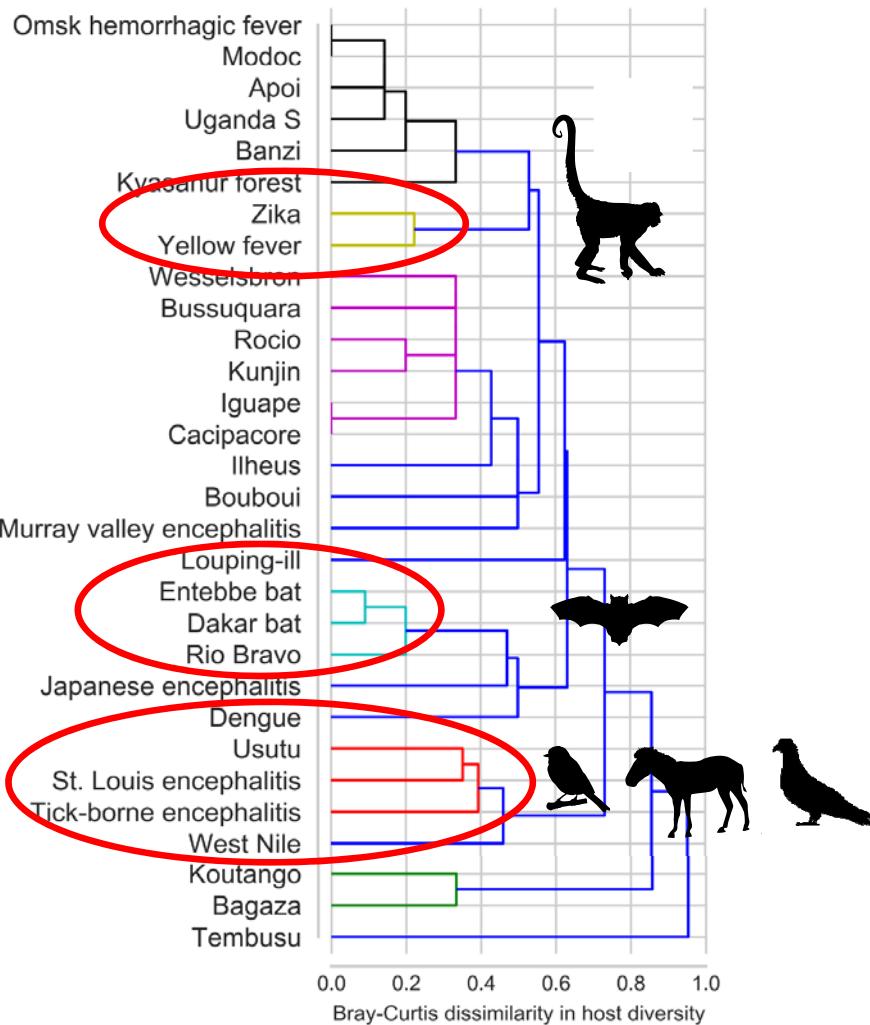


Why we need to know wildlife hosts of Flaviviruses?

- Wildlife hosts promote viral evolution
- Potential zoonotic sources of **recurring epidemics**
- Difficult to detect positive species
 - Logistics of sampling species from remote habitats
 - Short shedding periods
- Can we **predict unknown hosts** by looking at known hosts?



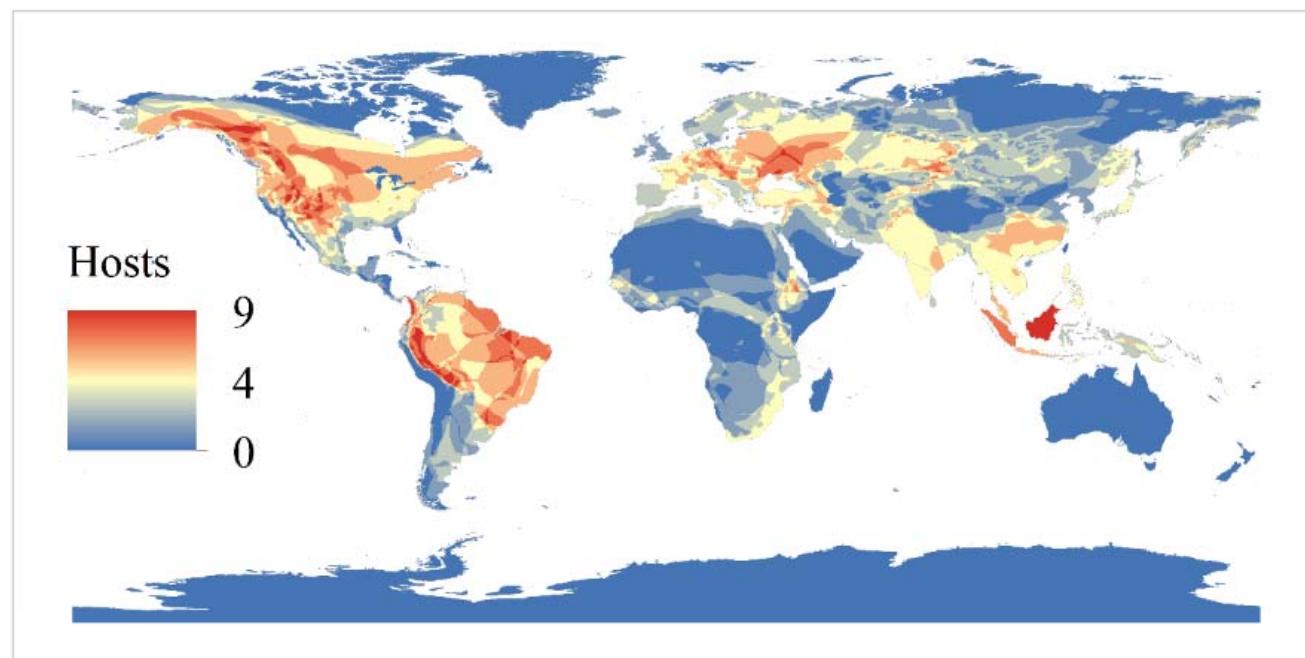
Wildlife 140 mammal species (Out of 5536)
Hosts 277 avian species (Out of 10424)



Mosquitoes	Number of viruses	Ticks	Number of viruses
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	7	<i>Dermacentor marginatus</i>	3
<i>Culex pipiens</i>	6	<i>Dermacentor silvarum</i>	3
<i>Culex annulirostris</i>	6	<i>Hyalomma marginatum</i>	3
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	5	<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	2
<i>Culex tritaeniorhynchus</i>	5	<i>Rhipicephalus muhsamae</i>	2
<i>Culex perfuscus</i>	5	<i>Ornithodoros capensis</i>	2
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	5	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	2
<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	5	<i>Haemaphysalis longicornis</i>	2
<i>Aedes africanus</i>	5	<i>Haemaphysalis concinna</i>	2
		<i>Haemagogus lucifer</i>	2

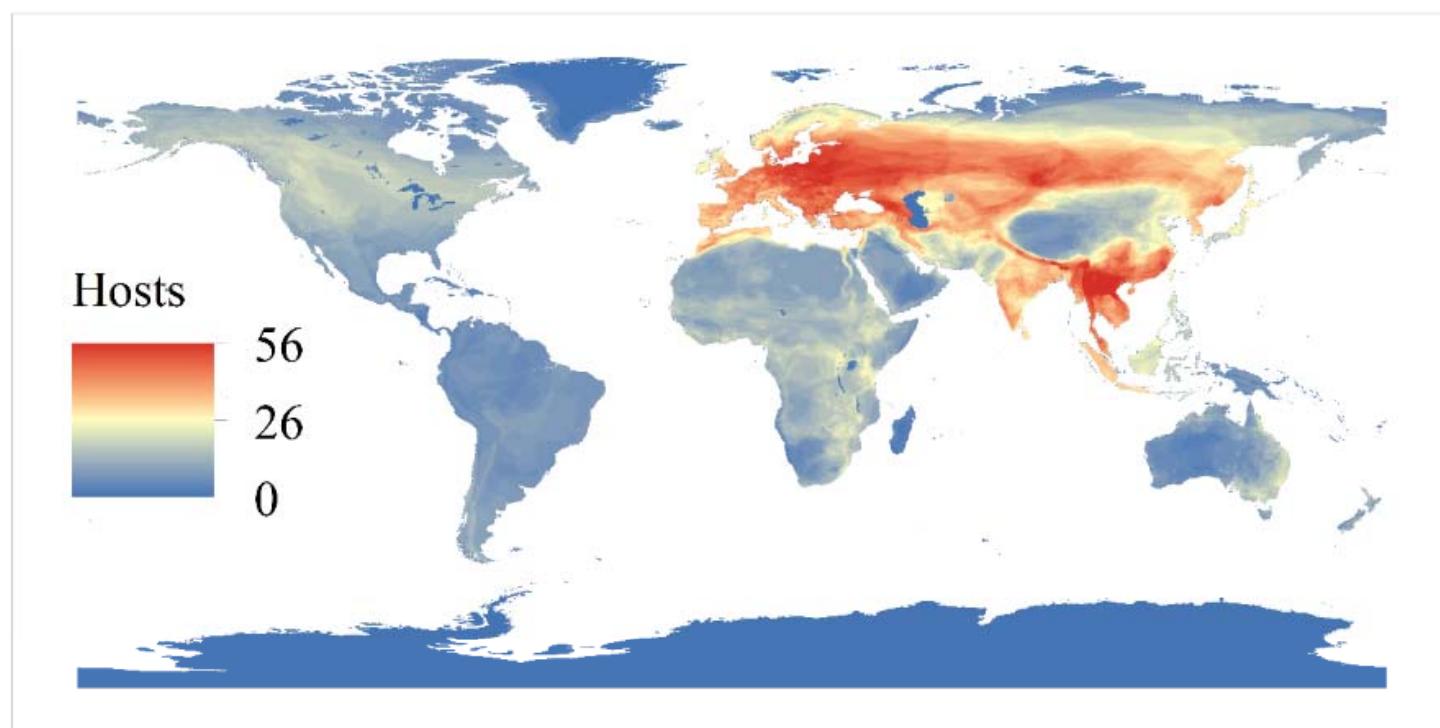
Distribution of Predicted Hosts

Yellow fever virus and Zika virus



Distribution of Predicted Hosts

Japanese encephalitis virus



Targeted surveillance of wildlife

Viruses	Number of predicted hosts	Known hosts
Yellow fever, Zika	112	14
West Nile, St. louis, Usutu	708	254
Dengue	173	23
Japanese encephalitis	408	20



Wildlife surveillance for early detection of wildlife health events



Unusual wildlife events that increase pathogen release from wildlife hosts



PROCEEDINGS B

royalsocietypublishing.org/journal/rspb

Research



Cite this article: Kelly TR et al. 2021 Early detection of wildlife morbidity and mortality through an event-based surveillance system. *Proc. R. Soc. B* **288**: 20210974. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2021.0974>

Early detection of wildlife morbidity and mortality through an event-based surveillance system

Terra R. Kelly^{1,†}, Pranav S. Pandit^{2,†}, Nicole Carion³, Devin F. Dombrowski⁴, Krysta H. Rogers³, Stella C. McMillin³, Deana L. Clifford³, Anthony Riberi⁵, Michael H. Ziccardi¹, Erica L. Donnelly-Greenan⁶ and Christine K. Johnson²

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⁵V3T, Lafayette, CA, USA

⁶Moss Landing Marine Laboratories/BeachCOMBERS Program, San Jose State University, CA, USA

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Y E T I



Wildlife rehabilitation centers as wildlife health indicators

- Rehabilitation Centers assimilate large amounts of data
- Uniquely poised to advance knowledge of threats to wildlife health and populations
- Intelligent surveillance system is essential to:
 - Assimilate and process large amounts of data
 - Identify spatio-temporal trends in wildlife admissions
 - Provide real-time information on wildlife health events





Wildlife Morbidity and Mortality Event Alert System (WMMEAS)

- Runs parallel to the Wildlife Rehabilitation Database (WRMD)
- California wide : 30 participating centers participate **data real-time**



Wildlife Morbidity and Mortality Event Alert System (WMMEAS)

Dashboard Targets Projects

WMMEAS team 🔍

Targets

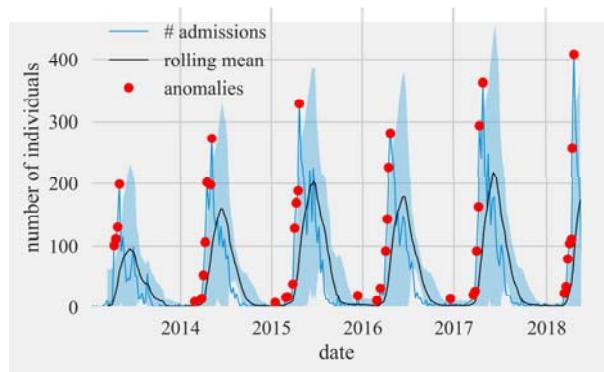
Your Targets

Targets are specific searches that you create to identify potential events.

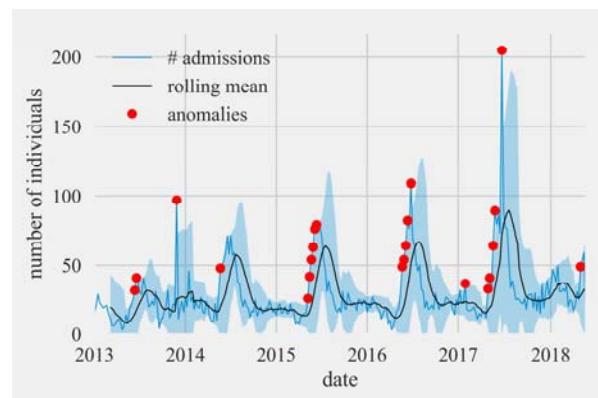
Songbirds with Ocular signs	Ocular signs in Songbirds can represent regionally emerging pathogens in birds. Example Mycoplasmosis in Finches etc.	Published on Sep 16, 2021	Threshold 17	>
Songbirds with neurological diseases	Songbirds with neurological diseases for testing purposes	Published on Aug 21, 2021	Threshold 16	>
Songbirds	Only songbirds without any clinical classification	Published on Nov 4, 2021	Threshold 1	>
Raptors with neurological disease		Published on Aug 21, 2021	Threshold 11	>
Raptors		Published on Aug 21, 2021	Threshold 1	>
Racoons	racoons trial search without any specific clinical classification	Published on Aug 21, 2021	Threshold 2	>
Racoons with neurologic disease	Racoons with neurologic disease	Published on Aug 21, 2021	Threshold 8	>
Snakes with Dermatologic Disease		Published on Aug 21, 2021		

<https://www.wmmeas.health/>

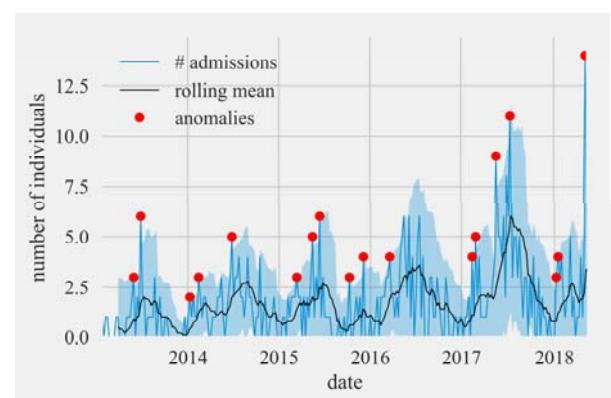
Mallard: all cases



Accipitridae: all cases



Striped Skunk: Neurological cases

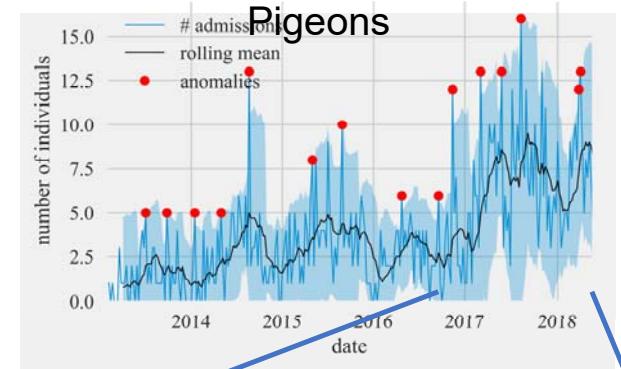


Outbreak investigation Neurological cases in Rock Pigeon



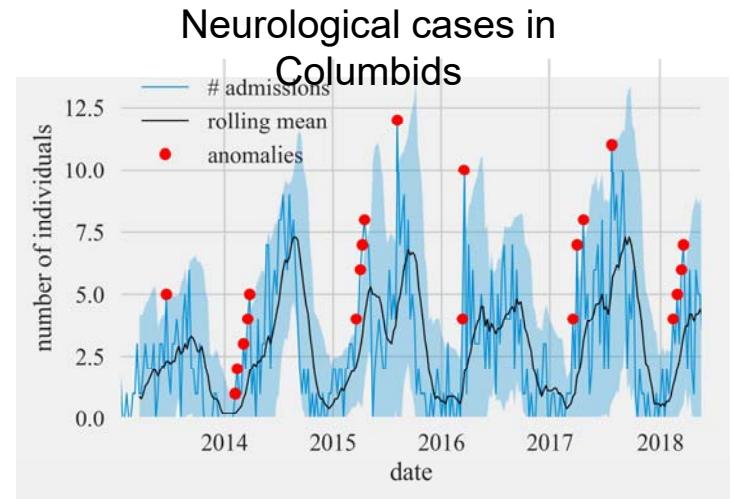
- Monthly, biweekly, and weekly alerts
 - Neurological cases in *Columba livia*

Neurological cases in Rock Pigeons



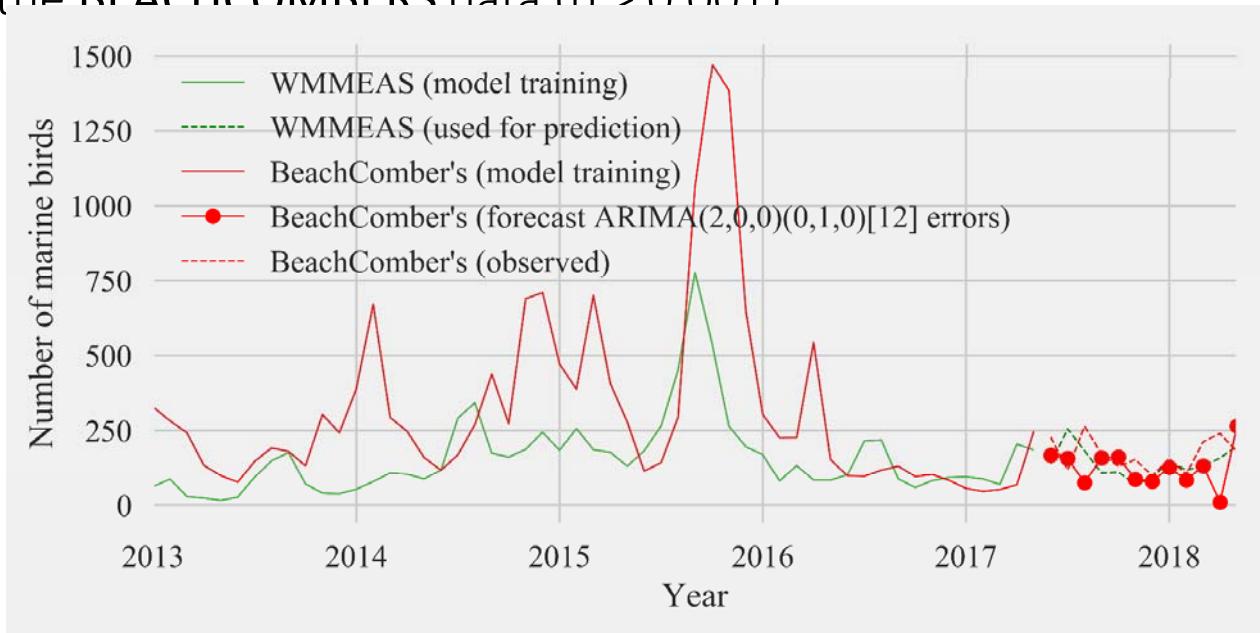
Pigeon Paramyxovirus Type 1 (PPMV-1) outbreak in Columbids

- PPMV-1 Outbreak in 2017 in Columbids
- Detected in various Doves and Pigeons
- Pathogen of concern, can spillover to native wildlife



Early indication of health events

- Comparison with **strandings observed in independent surveillance system.**
- SARIMAX model
- WMMEAS (lag of first order) is significantly associated with the marine birds stranding observed in the **BEACHCOMBERS** data ($p < 0.001$)



Wildlife rehabilitation centers as wildlife health indicators

- Rehabilitation Centers assimilate large amounts of data
- Uniquely poised to advance knowledge of threats to wildlife health and populations
- **Intelligent surveillance system is essential to:**
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Zoonotic transmission risk of novel viruses

Evolutionary trajectory of
novel viruses

In Review | nature portfolio

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ARTICLE

Predicting the potential for zoonotic transmission and host associations for novel viruses

Pranav Pandit, Simon Anthony, Tracey Goldstein, Kevin Olival, Megan Doyle, Nicole Gardner, Brian Bird, Woutrina Smith, David Wolking, Kristen Gilardi, Corina Monagin, Terra Kelly, Marcela Uhart, Jonathan Epstein, Catherine Machalaba, Melinda Rostal, Patrick Dawson, Emily Hagan, Ava Sullivan, Hongying Li, Aleksei Chmura, Alice Latilne, Christian Lange, Tammie O'Rourke, Sarah Olson, Lucy Keatts, A. Patricia Mendoza, Alberto Perez, Catt Dejuste de Paula, Dawn Zimmerman, Marc Vallittuto, Matthew LeBreton, David McIver, Ariful Islam, Veasna Duong, Moctar Mouiche, Zheng-Li Shi, Prime Mulembakani, Charles Kumakamba, Mohamed Ali, Nigatu Kebede, Ubal Tamoufe, Samuel Bel-Nono, Alpha Camara, Joko Pamungkas, Julien Kalpy Coulibaly, Ehab Abu-Basha, Joseph Kamau, Souphanh Silithammavong, James Desmond, Tom Hughes, Enkhtuvshin Shilegdamba, Ohnmar Aung, Dibesh Karmacharya, Julius Nziza,



BADGES



PEER REVIEW TIMELINE

CURRENT STATUS: **UNDER REVIEW**

Version 1

Posted 25 Jan, 2022

METRICS

Comments: 0

PDF Downloads: 18

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USAID | PREDICT

Risk-based Surveillance of Wildlife

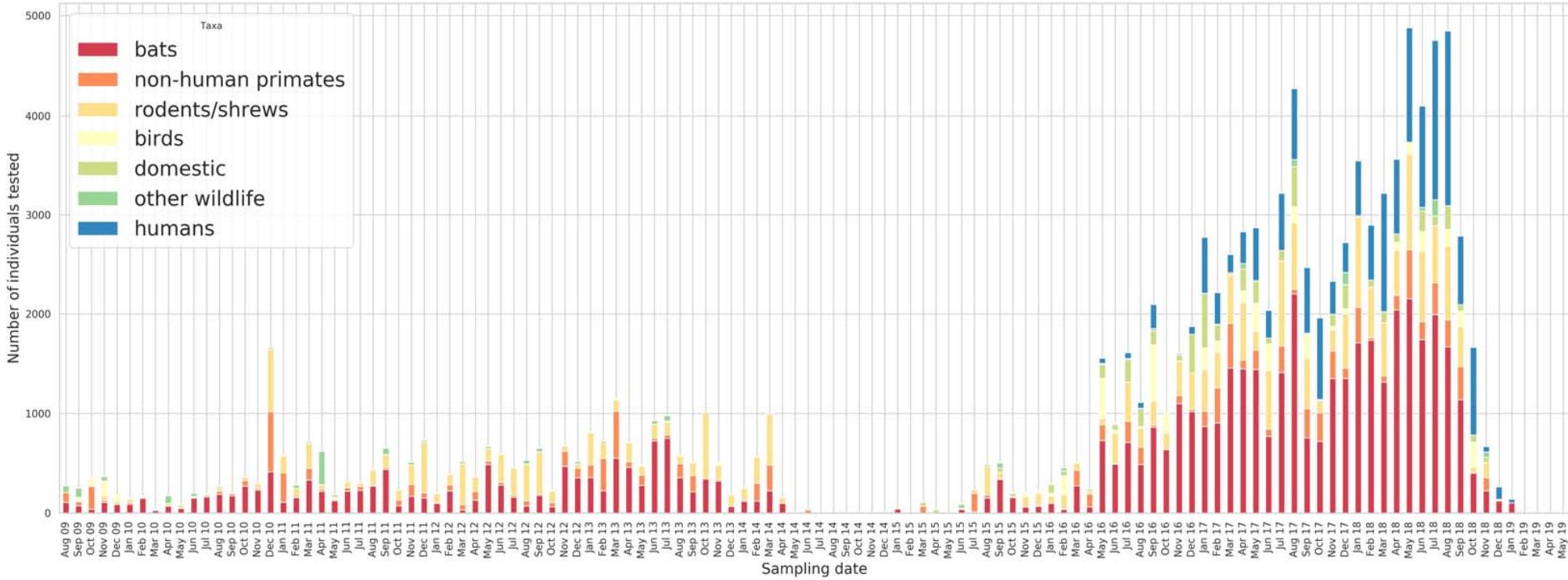
- Influenza viruses
- Coronaviruses
- Paramyxoviruses
- Filoviruses
- Flaviviruses



STRENGTHENED laboratory systems and zoonotic disease detection capabilities in over 60 labs around the world.

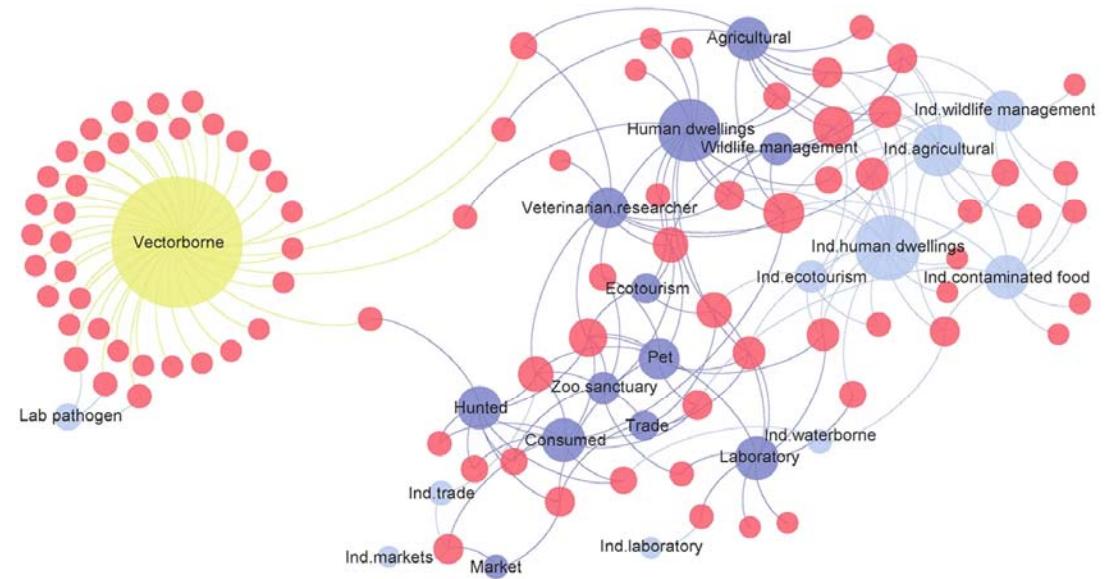


DETECTED over 1,100 unique viruses, including zoonotic diseases of public health concern such as Bombali ebolavirus, Zaire ebolavirus, Marburg virus, and MERS- and SARS-like coronaviruses.



Network Based Approach for understanding zoonotic risk

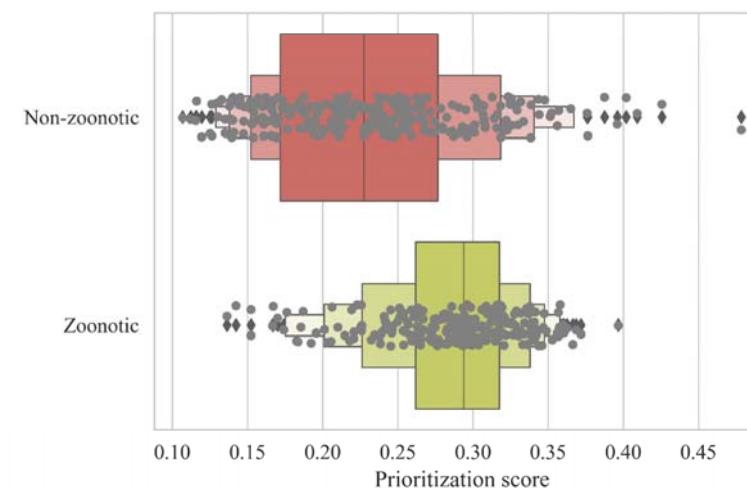
- For data driven quantification of zoonotic risk and to prioritize viruses for further in-vivo characterization
 - Grange et al (2021) presented an opinion-based ranking of novel viruses.
- Host-virus networks behave similar to social networks and missing links can help understand zoonotic potential of viruses.



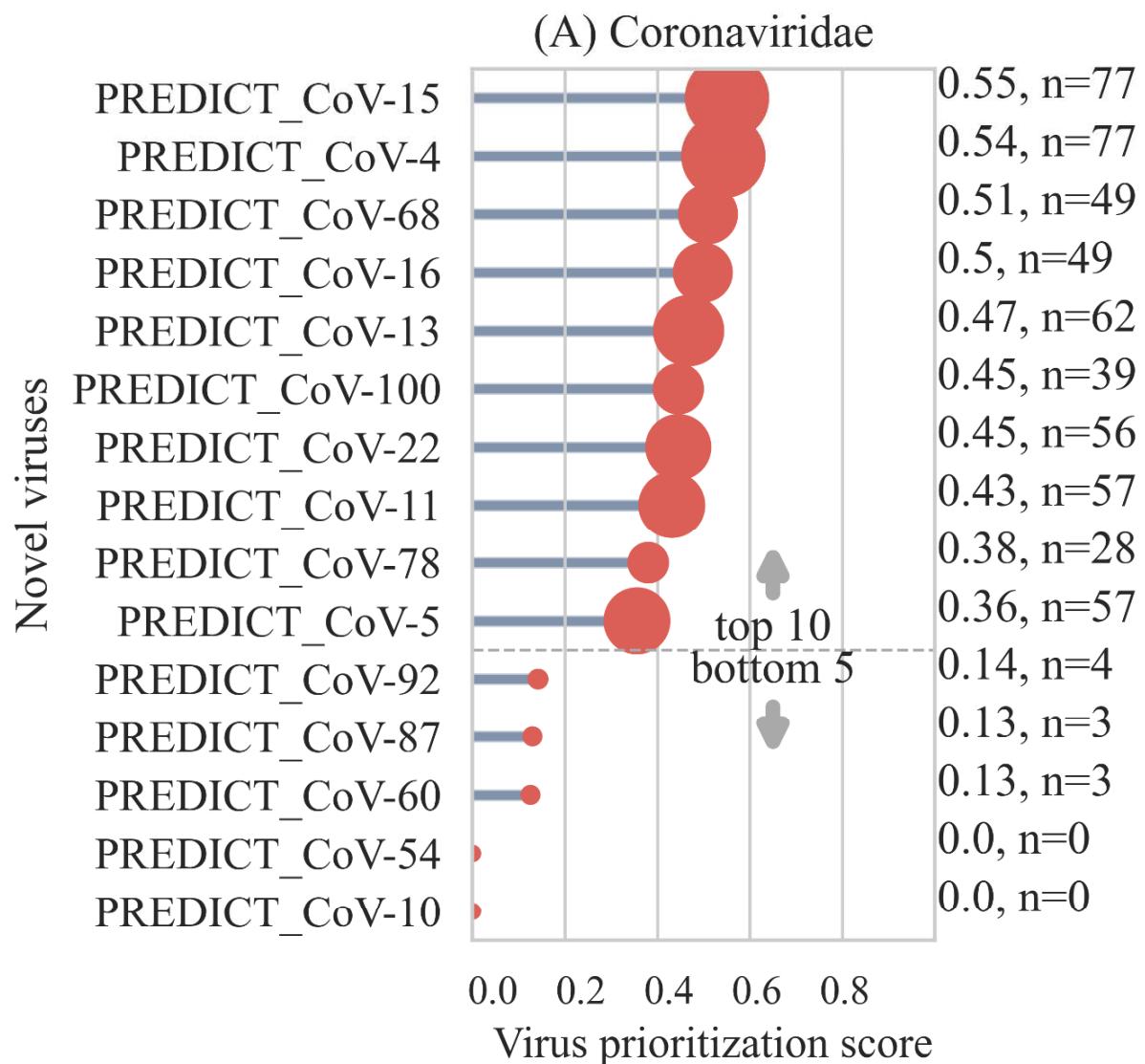
Quantifying zoonotic risk

Developed prioritization score:

- Number of predicted human links (support) and
- Average probability of links formed due to sharing human as host



Prioritization scores for known zoonotic and non-zoonotic viruses.



Key ecological insights in ecology of novel viruses

- Novel viruses are more host specific than previously recognized viruses
 - Longer tails of $G_{predicted}$ compared to G_C
 - Lower centrality measures for novel viruses compared to recognized viruses
- Novel coronaviruses predicted to infect a greater number of species novel viruses from other families.
 - Significantly higher predicted network centralities
- Prioritization score:
 - Data driven metric to quantify zoonotic risk for novel viruses.
 - Requires the data on hosts and virus families

Key animal-human interfaces for zoonotic transmission



Understanding human exposure



Key Animal-Human Interfaces



IUCN criteria to evaluate threatened status

population size reduction

population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where causes of the reduction are: A1 clearly reversible AND understood AND have ceased; A2 may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible; A3 suspected to be met in the future; A4 the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the causes of reduction may not have OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

A1–A2 and A4 owing to direct observation (a)

A1–A4 owing to an index of abundance appropriate to taxon (b)

A1–A4 owing to a decline in the area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or habitat quality (c)

A1–A4 owing to exploitation (d)

A1–A4 owing to effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors, or parasites (e)

geographical range

B1. limited extent of occurrence

B2. limited area of occupancy

small population size and decline

C1. continuing decline

C2. limited mature individuals or extreme fluctuation in mature individuals

very small or restricted population

D1. limited number of mature individuals

D2. with restricted area of occupancy and plausible future threat for vulnerable species

number of zoonotic viruses by taxon





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