PMAC | PRINCE MAHIDOL AWARD CONFERENCE 2018

PARALLEL SESSION 2.4

CHANGING DYNAMICS: EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN AN ERA OF EXPANDING GLOBAL HUMAN POPULATION GROWTH AND MOVEMENT

| BACKGROUND

The global human population is projected to peak at over 11 billion this century. Accelerated human population growth and corresponding changes in demography, along with associated food and companion animal population increases, are altering disease dynamics and will continue to drive emerging infections and transmission over the course of the next century. This session will explore the connections among infectious disease emergence, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and changing human and animal population dynamics. We will explore the state-of-the-art in emerging disease and AMR detection and forecasting and answer the question, “How can we minimize emerging disease and AMR risks linked to changing demography.”

| OBJECTIVES

This session aims to explore and address the impacts of growing human and animal populations and unplanned mega-cities and peri-urban settlements on disease emergence, amplification, and global distribution. Accordingly, presenters will also tackle the risks associated with surging global trade and travel and illustrate how forecasting can inform risk mitigation.
Specific Objectives:

- Explore projected demographic trends over the 21st century and their impact on expected zoonotic disease emergence and AMR
- Enhance understanding of how trends in demography will differ regionally; how differences in agricultural productivity and marketing practices will impact emerging disease risk, including spread of AMR; and how purchasing power and animal protein demand will have global supply chain impacts and associated emerging disease risk
- Highlight practical, evidence-driven approaches to defining, forecasting, and mitigating human demographic-driven emerging disease risk

Moderator

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Jonna Mazet, DVM, MPVM, PhD, is a Professor of Epidemiology and Disease Ecology and Executive Director of the One Health Institute in the UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, where she focuses on global health problem solving, especially for emerging infectious disease and conservation challenges. Dr. Mazet is active in international One Health research programs, most notably in relation to disease transmission among wildlife, domestic animals, and people and the ecological drivers of disease emergence. Currently, she is the Global Director of a $175 million viral emergence early warning project, named PREDICT, that has been developed with the US Agency for International Development's (USAID) Emerging Pandemic Threats Program. She was elected to the US National Academy of Medicine in 2013 in recognition of her successful and innovative approach to emerging environmental and global health threats and serves on the National Academies' Forum on Microbial Threats, as well as chairs the Academies' One Health Work Group.