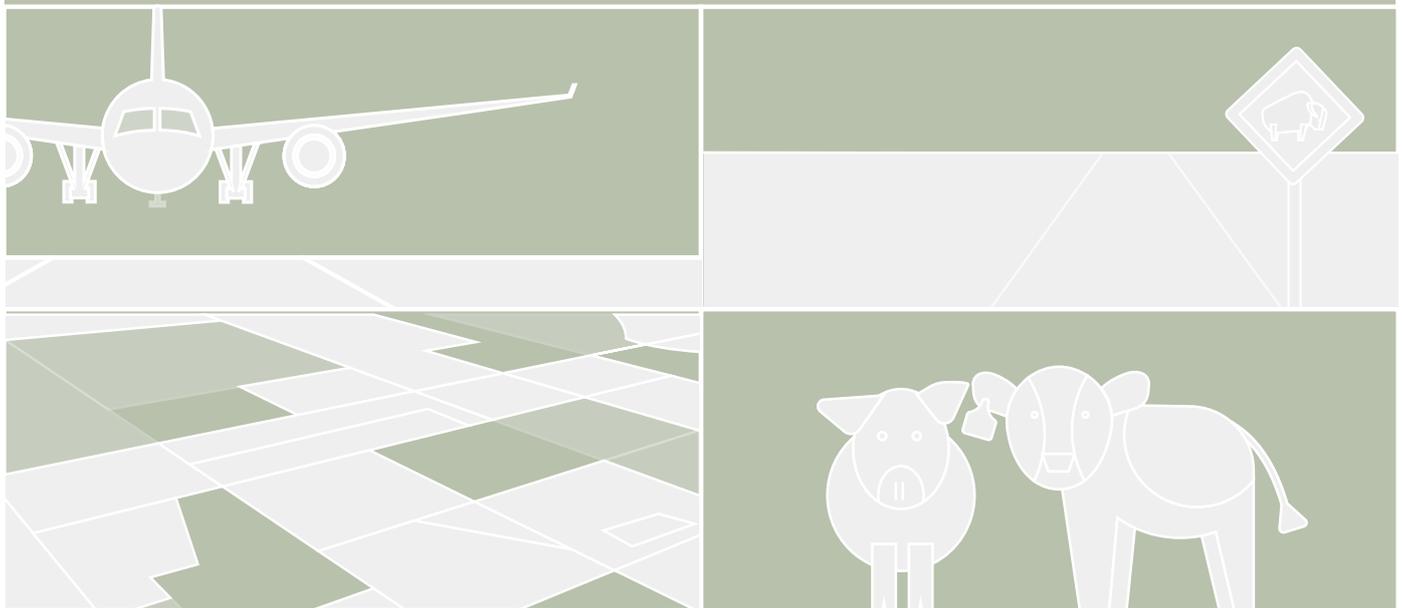


Embedded in socio-ecological systems, drivers of zoonoses include ecosystem and environmental disruptions, land-use changes, agricultural and livestock systems, wildlife use and exploitation, urbanization, global mobility and trade, antimicrobial resistance, and climate change.

Ecosystem disruption, through habitat loss, climate change, or other anthropogenic activities, increases the risk of zoonoses. ^{76 77}



Stay informed about zoonoses to strengthen identification, prevention, management, and response in health practice.

Zoonoses

Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (ZIDs)

Diseases that spread between animals and humans, with causal agents being pathogenic microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, or parasites.

Explore the materials 

