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World Zoonoses Day

Source:PIB

On the eve of **World Zoonoses Day**, the **Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD)** organized an interactive session.

- It is celebrated in honour of Louis Pasteur, who administered the first successful rabies vaccine, a zoonotic disease, on 6th July 1885.
- Zoonoses are infectious diseases that can transfer between animals and humans, such as rabies, anthrax, influenza (H1N1 and H5N1), Nipah, Covid-19, brucellosis, and tuberculosis.
 - These diseases are caused by various pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi.
- Many non-zoonotic diseases affect livestock without posing a risk to human health.
 - Examples include Foot & Mouth Disease, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Lumpy Skin Disease, Classical Swine Fever, and Ranikhet Disease.
- About 60% of all diseases are zoonotic, and 70% of emerging infections originate from animals.
- Prevention and control of zoonotic diseases rely on vaccination, good hygiene, animal husbandry practices, and vector control through the <u>One Health approach</u>.
- To mitigate the risk, the DAHD has launched a nationwide campaign for Brucella vaccination of bovine calves under <u>National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)</u> and undertaken Rabies Vaccination under <u>Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases</u> (ASCAD).
- India accounts 11% and 18% of the global livestock and poultry population, respectively. Additionally, India is the largest producer of milk and the second-largest producer of eggs globally.

Read more: World Zoonosis Day

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