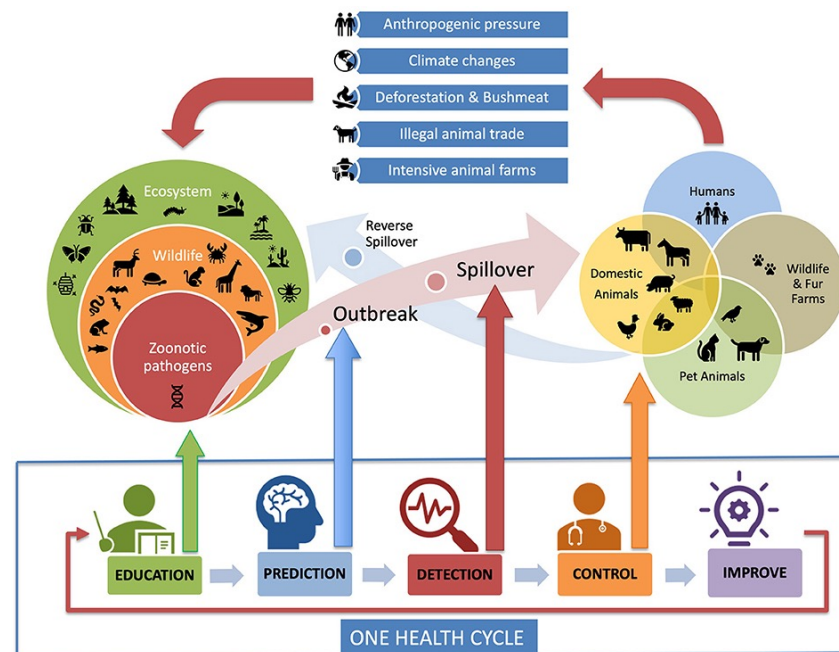




*WILDLIFE DISEASE
EDUCATION AND
PREDICTION AT THE
HUMAN-ANIMAL
INTERFACE*

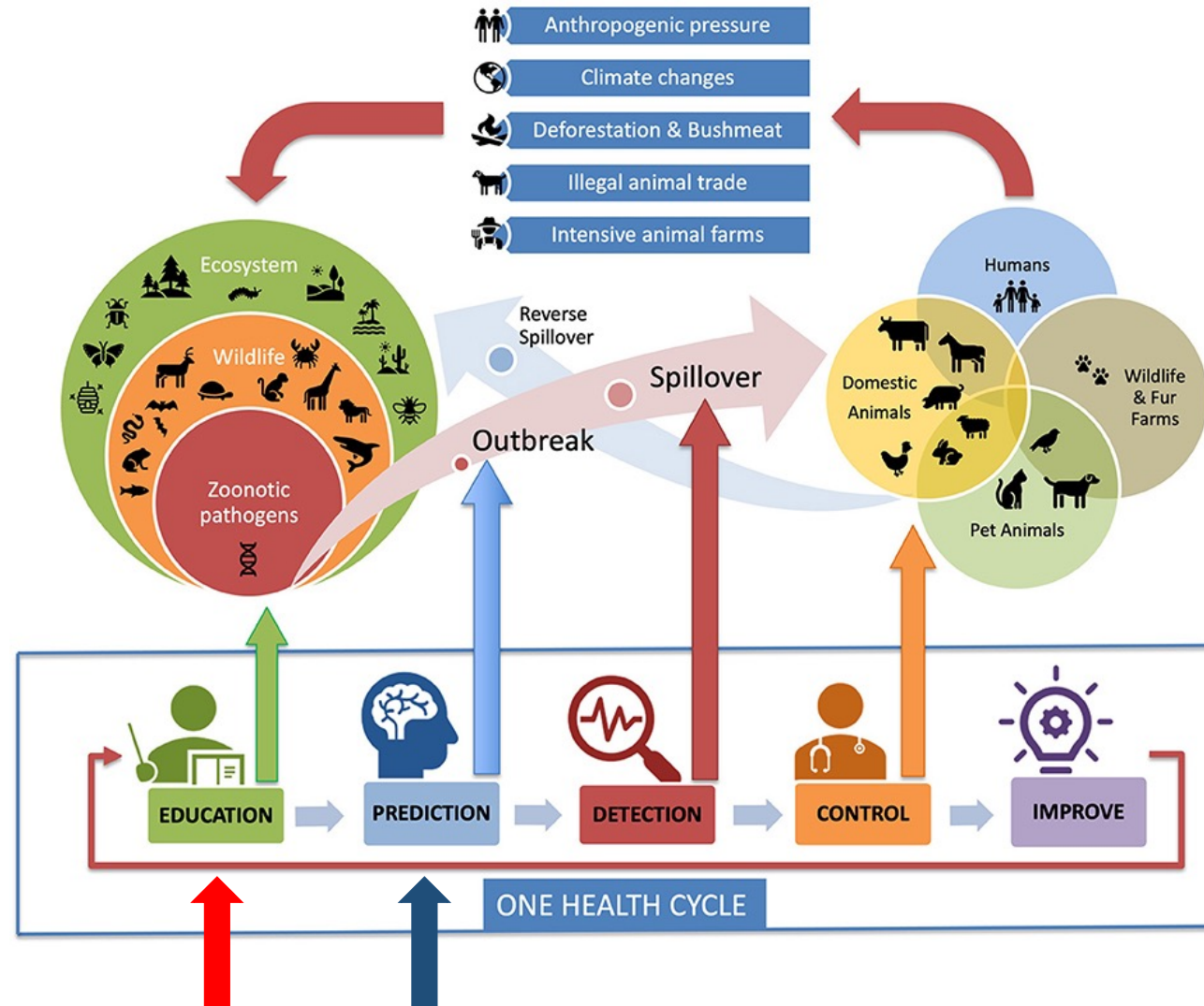


EARLY EDUCATION AND EARLY PREDICTION AT THE HUMAN-WILDLIFE DISEASES INTERFACE

Dr. Paolo Zucca, D.V.M. Ph.D. B.Sc. Psychology



Zucca, P. et al. (2021), 'What Do Adolescents Know About One-Health and Zoonotic Risks? A School-Based Survey in Italy, Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Mauritius, and Japan', *Frontiers in Public Health* 9. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.658876>



WHY WE NEED AN EARLY EDUCATION APPROACH AT THE HUMAN-WILDLIFE DISEASE INTERFACE



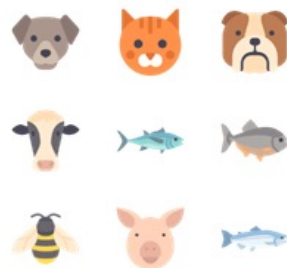
Wolf Science Center, Cumberland Game Park, Grünau, Austria



Zucca P (2020) The Zoonosecene: the new geological epoch of intensive breeding, of wildlife trade, of antibiotic resistance and of pandemic diseases, following the Anthropocene. Platinum, Sole 24OreDnVglMish EPdihtioDn.BSc Psychol DOI: [10.13140/RG.2.2.16949.50408/1](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.16949.50408/1)



>1.700
pathogens
affect
humans



60% of
existing human
infectious
diseases are
zoonoses

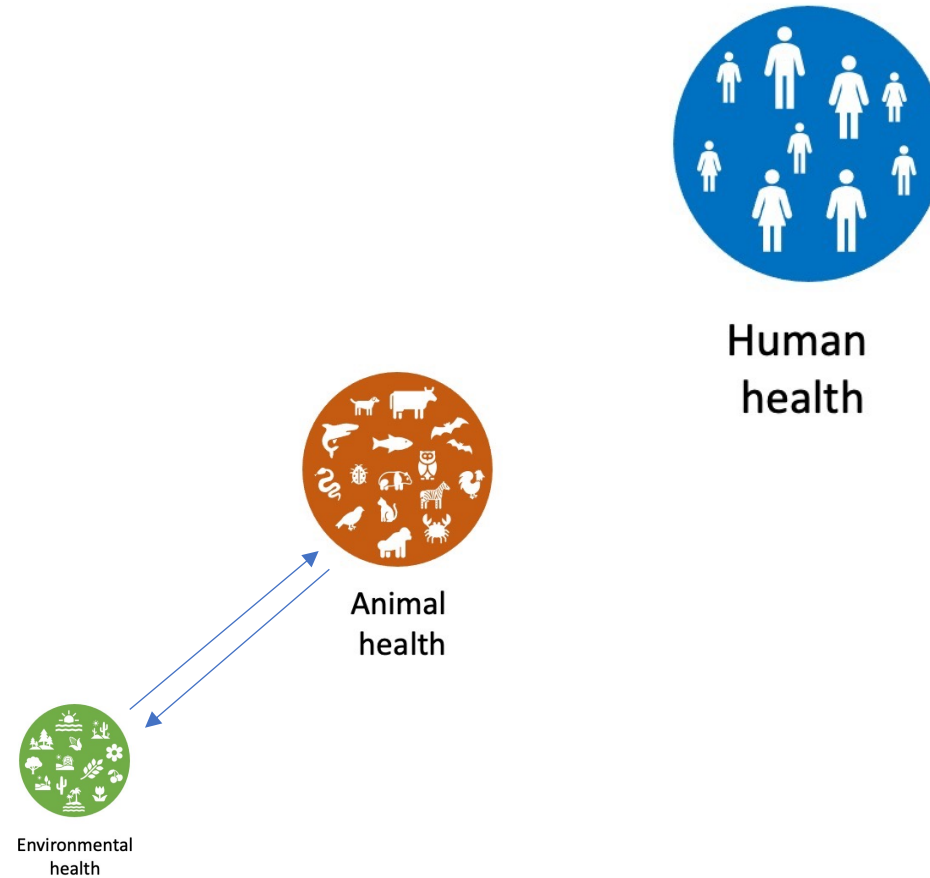


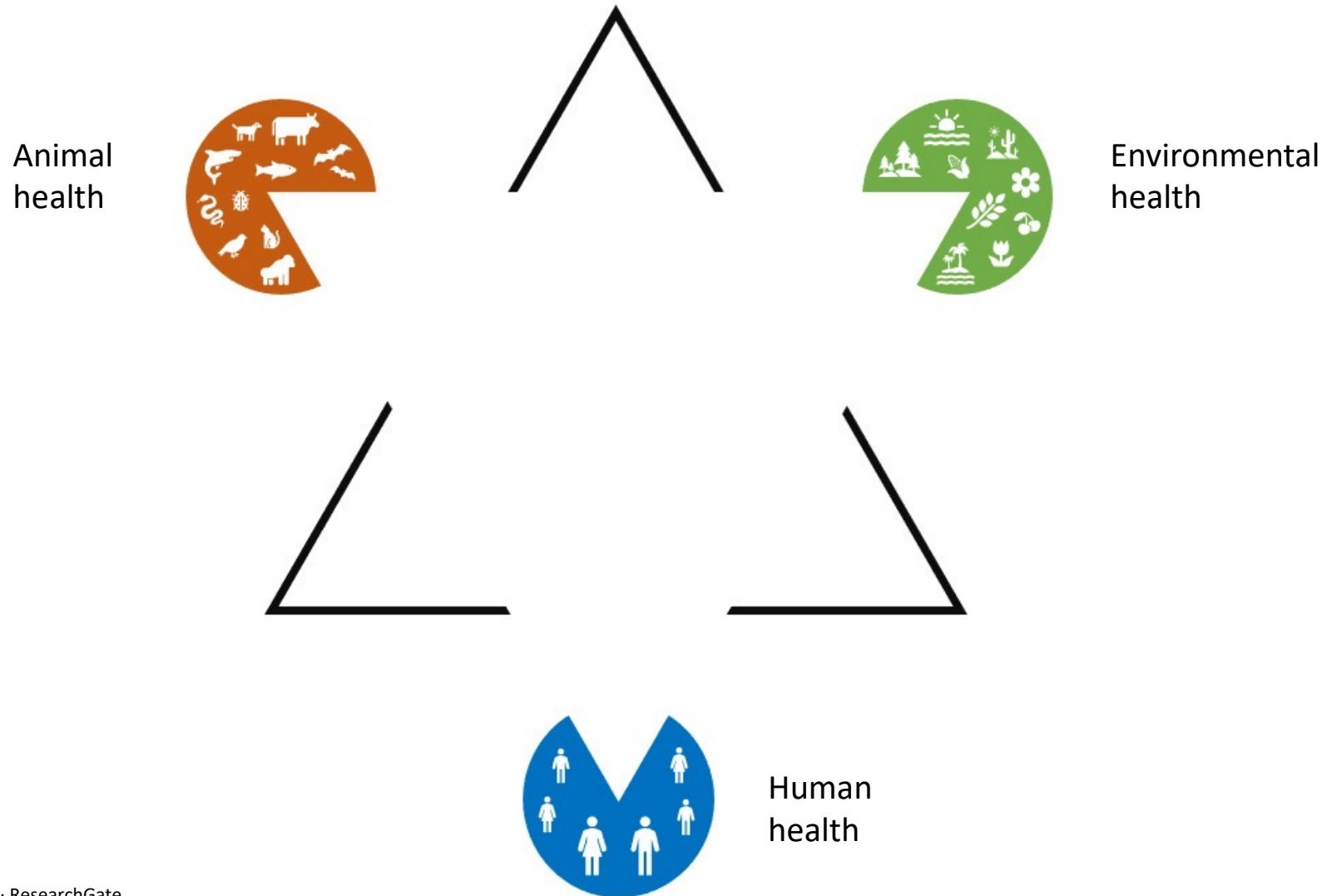
72% of
zoonoses
originate from
wildlife or exotic



THE ZONOSECENE

The new geological epoch of intensive breeding, of wildlife trade, of antibiotic resistance and of pandemic diseases, following the Anthropocene.







NATURAL RISKS, INCLUDING BIOLOGICAL RISKS AND ZOOONOTIC DISEASES, ARE ALWAYS UNDERESTIMATED.

Man considers himself the most intelligent living species but forgets that **intelligence is a secondary effect of evolution** and our evolutionary adaptations do not necessarily generate adaptive behaviours in contemporary environments → **Cognitive biases.**



Photo credit Dmitry Vasyanovich

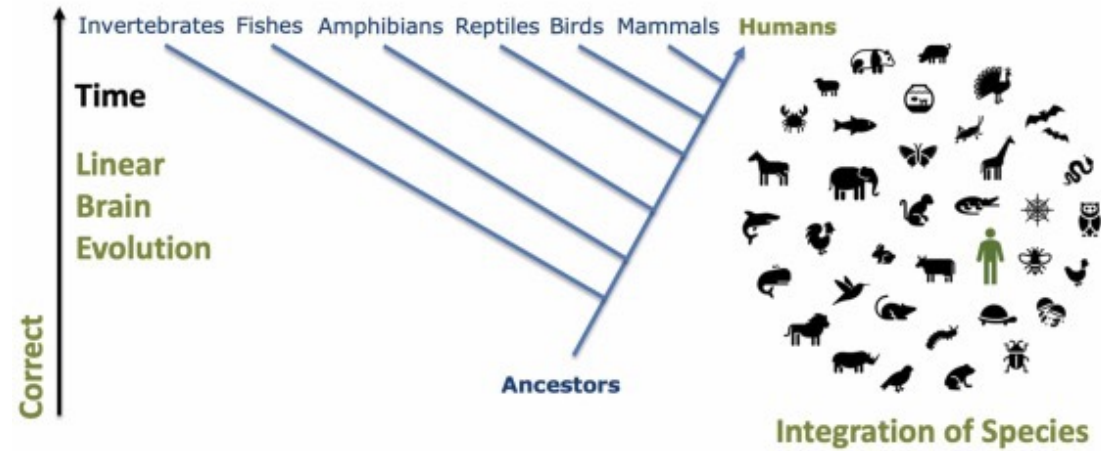
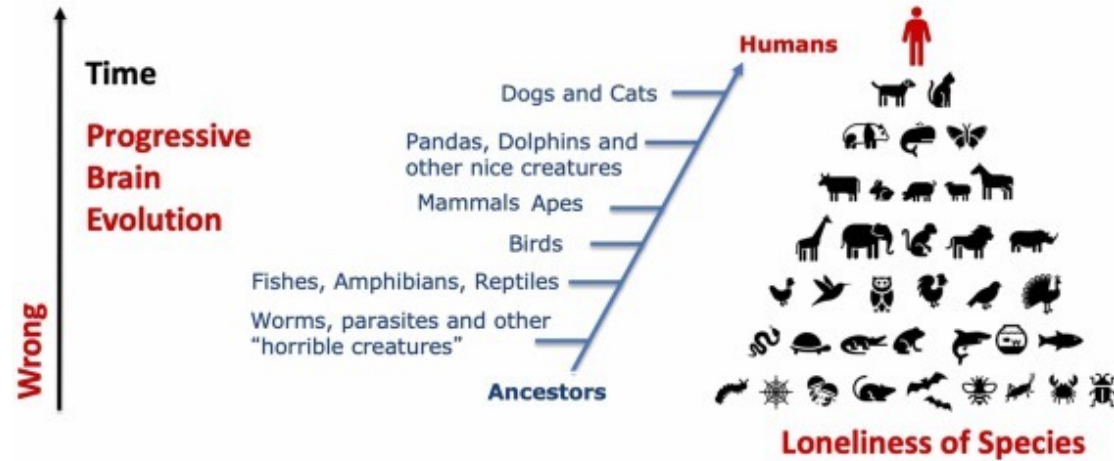


Cognitive biases are mental errors caused by the simplification of our information processing strategies.

The **spread** of these systematic errors is practically **ubiquitous** since it is a generalized **phenomenon not related to intelligence** or other specific **cognitive abilities** of the single individual.

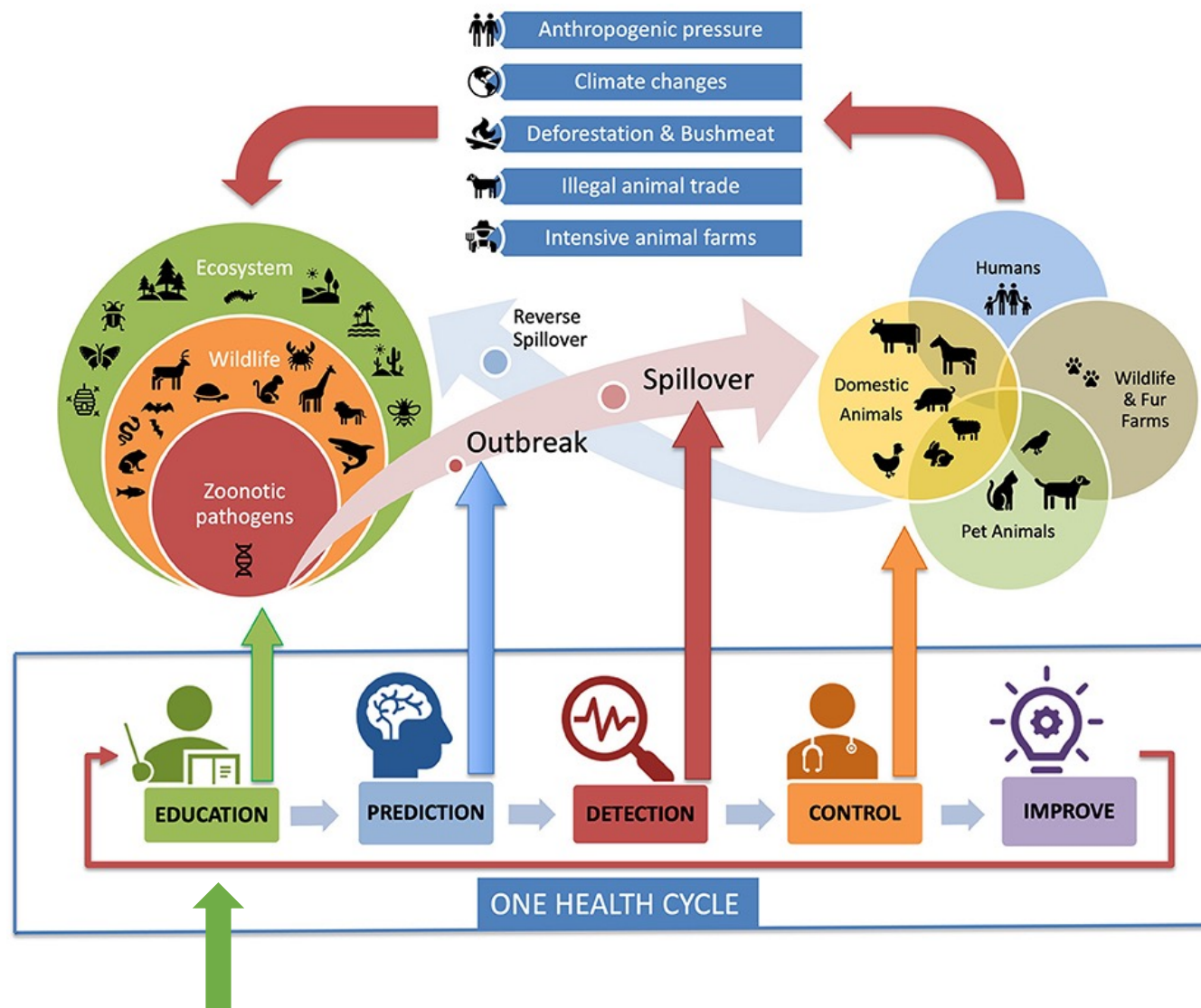
The only way to **prevent** these errors and avoid our extinction is **to know them** → **EARLY EDUCATION**.

The loneliness of species bias





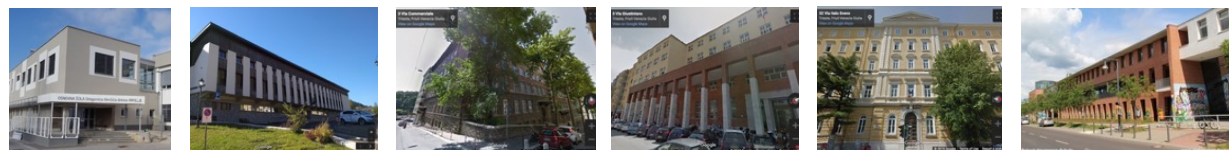
Zucca, P. et al. (2021), 'What Do Adolescents Know About One-Health and Zoonotic Risks? A School-Based Survey in Italy, Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Mauritius, and Japan', *Frontiers in Public Health* 9. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.658876>





“Without data, you're just another person with an opinion” W. Edwards Deming

Zucca, P. et al. (2021), 'What Do Adolescents Know About One-Health and Zoonotic Risks? A School-Based Survey in Italy, Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Mauritius, and Japan', *Frontiers in Public Health* 9. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.658876>



1. ITALY
2. AUSTRIA
3. SLOVENJA
4. GERMANY
5. MAURITIUS
6. JAPAN



Zoonotic risks and One Health Understanding

6 Countries - 656 Adolescents

- A. Anonymous questionnaire (countries 1-6)
- B. Theoretical lectures + practical classroom (countries 1-4)
- C. Anonymous questionnaire (countries 1-4)



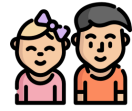
**ZOONOTIC RISK &
ONE HEALTH UNDERSTANDING**

18-42% of adolescents lack knowledge

AVERAGE VALUE FOR 6 COUNTRIES

31% WRONG RESPONSES

**Assessment of program efficacy: 2 lectures of 45 minutes
each increase correct responses up to 95-98%.**



FVG (I)



KNT (A)



BZ (I)



SLO



DE

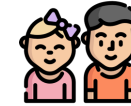


M



J

NAÏVE KNOWLEDGE correct answers before any lesson 1st questionnaire, all regions or countries, n= 656			LEARNING ↑ correct answers after two lessons, 2nd questionnaire, DE, SLO, FVG, KNT, n=338	
Q.22: “Many diseases that affect humans come from animals?”				
71.04% correct	28.96% wrong		+ 8.49% Learning	
Q.23: “Zoonoses are diseases transmitted from animals to humans?”				
67.84% correct	32.16% wrong		+ 16.98% Learning	
Q.25: “Can humans transmit diseases to animals?”				
40.09% correct	59.91% wrong		+ 16.39% Learning	
Q.26: “Is rabies a disease that is dangerous to humans?”				
76.98% correct	23.02% wrong		+ 18.07% Learning	



FVG (I)



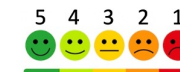
KNT (A)



SLO



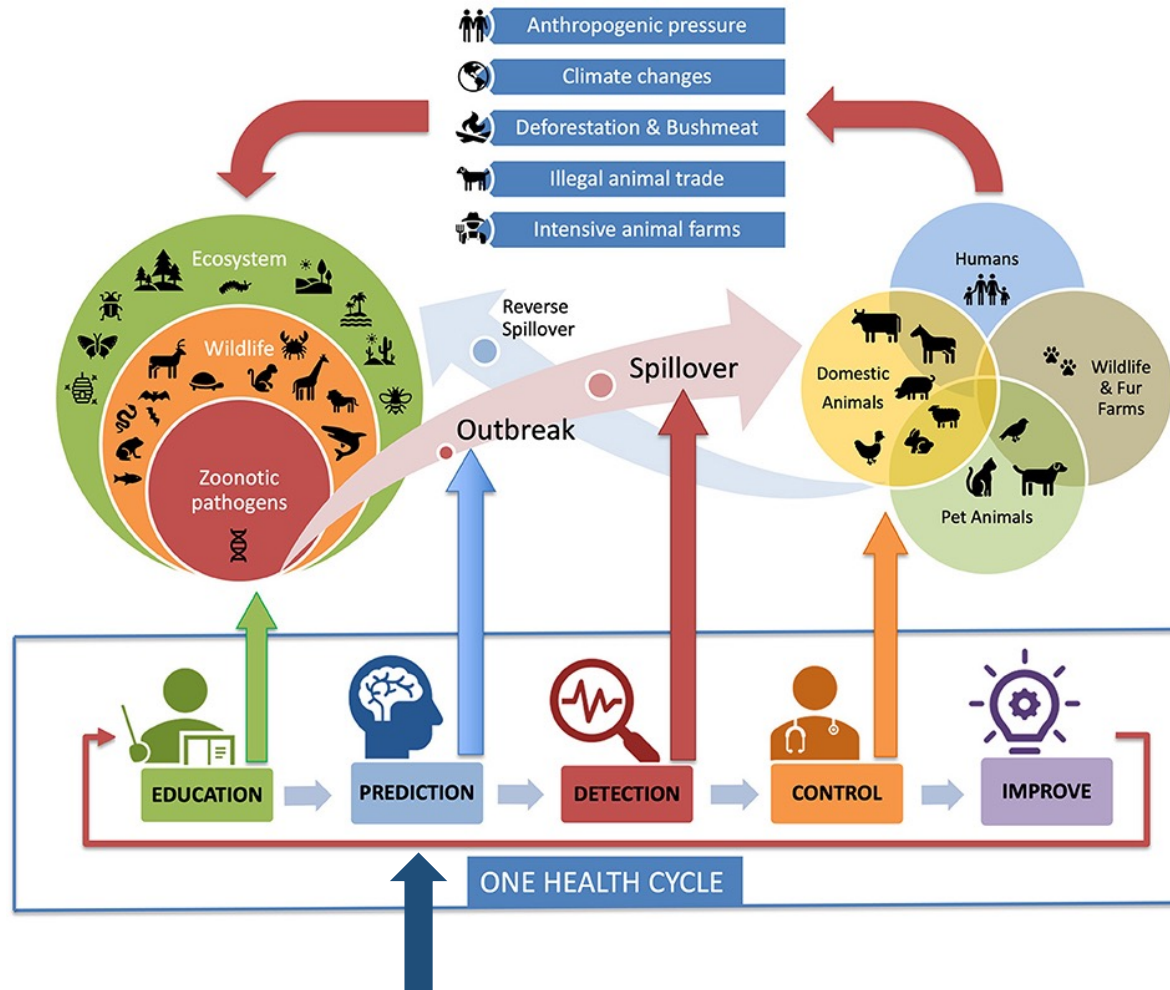
DE



False consensus bias: we believe more people agree with us than is actually the case. “Everybody thinks that!”.



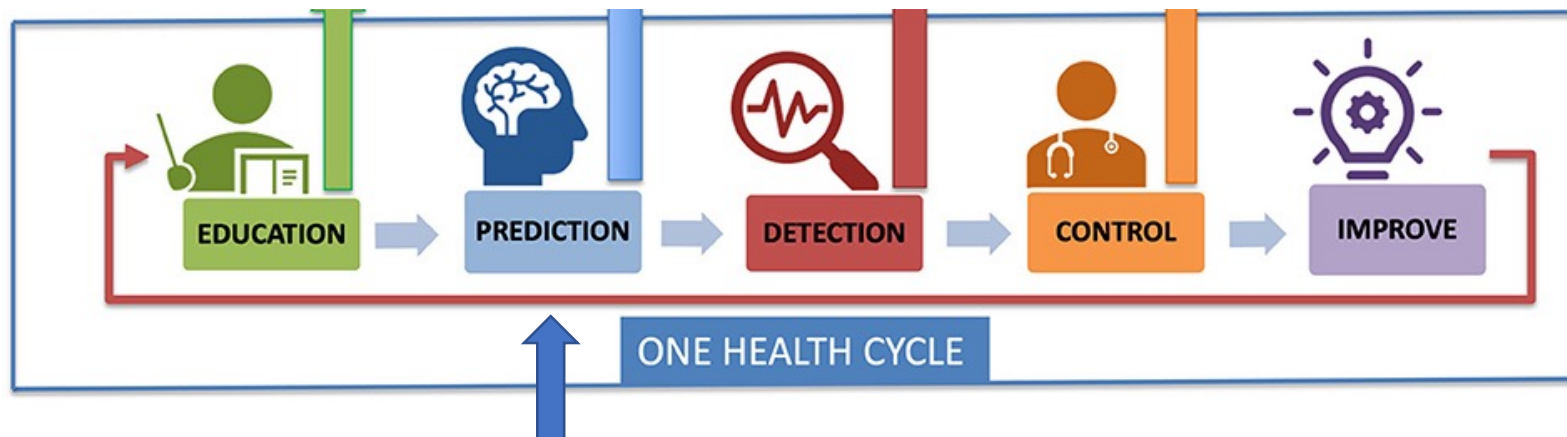
EARLY PREDICTION AT THE HUMAN-WILDLIFE DISEASE INTERFACE





With the development of **information technology** and the **Internet**, with the creation of large **databases** and with the development of advanced **machine learning, computational linguistic and artificial intelligence** technologies, we are able to go beyond disease prevention.

Medical intelligence, thanks to the work of computer scientists, statisticians, epidemiologists, veterinarians, physicians, psychologists, and other professionals with transversal skills provides **predictions** fairly accurately on the times and places of onset of possible **future outbreaks and spillovers**.





Most of the **algorithms** that are the basis of the **current disease prediction** frameworks are fed with a **data input** represented by **open source news** scanned in real time in a multilingual manner on the **Internet**. The limit of this system is not given by the scarcity of information but by its opposite. It is increasingly difficult to identify and isolate **true and useful news** from the sea of often useless, incorrect or fake news that generates an **infodemic**.

An infodemic is too much information including **false or misleading information** in digital and physical environments **during a disease outbreak**. It causes confusion and risk-taking behaviours that can harm health. It also leads to mistrust in health authorities and **undermines the public health response (WHO)**.



“Prediction is very difficult, especially it’s about the future”. Niels Bohr



Optimising a **wildlife health emergency management** also passes through:

1. **assessment of the data sources** for avoiding infodemic;
2. **monitoring, analysis and understanding of the psychological impact** that the emergency generates on the human population.

TOOLS?

Several - **Computational linguistic** techniques have been developed for analysing huge quantities of text, extracting from them a broad spectrum of **subjective and emotional information from the authors** of the texts like:

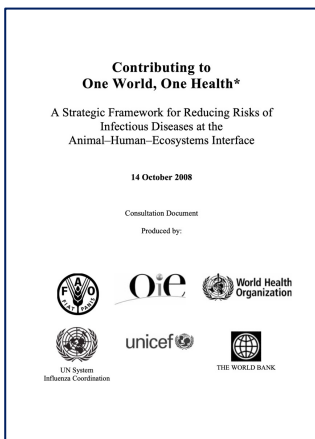
- **author's attitude towards certain topics** (his judgment or evaluation, the emotional state (i.e., the author's emotional state when writing) or the **desired emotional communication** (i.e., the emotional effect the author wants have on the reader).
- the **overall contextual polarity of a document**.





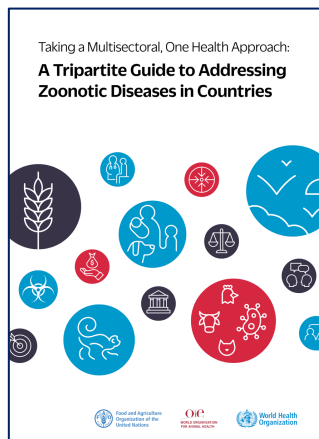
HUMAN-WILDLIFE DISEASES INTERFACE

1



2008

2



2019

3



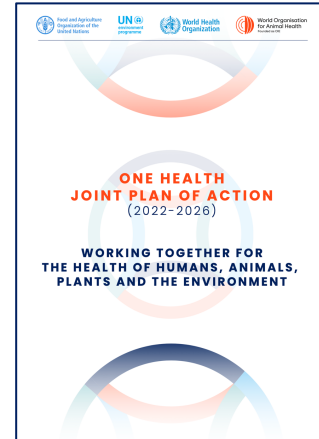
2021

4



2022

5



2022

6



2021

7



Mean values



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Health Organization



World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



STATENS VETERINÄRMEDICINSKA ANSTALT

The New York Times



In comparison to mean reference values (6, 7):

- Reports are more complex from the semantic point of view, the most complex is n. 5;
- Reports use a very analytical language;
- Report 5 is very self-referential with a high prevalence of the pronoun “I”;
- Report 4 is unbalanced from the emotional point of view with a peak of positive emotions;
- Among negative emotions, reports 3 and 5 show abnormal peaks in anxiety;
- Report 4 shows an abnormal focus on the present time with less vision on the future;
- Only report 1 focus properly on the economic aspects while 2, 3, 4, 5 focus less on money;

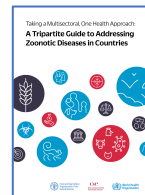
Custom dictionary:

- From report 1 to 5 the importance of the environmental aspect is growing;
- In report 1 the most cited Agency is WOAH (OIE), this ratio reverse in report 5 where WHO is the most cited;

1



2



3



4



5



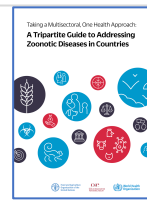
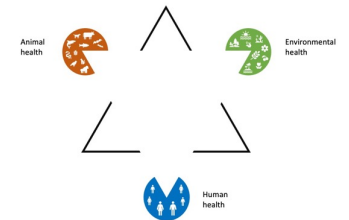
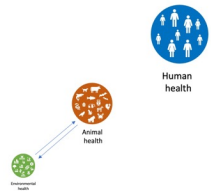
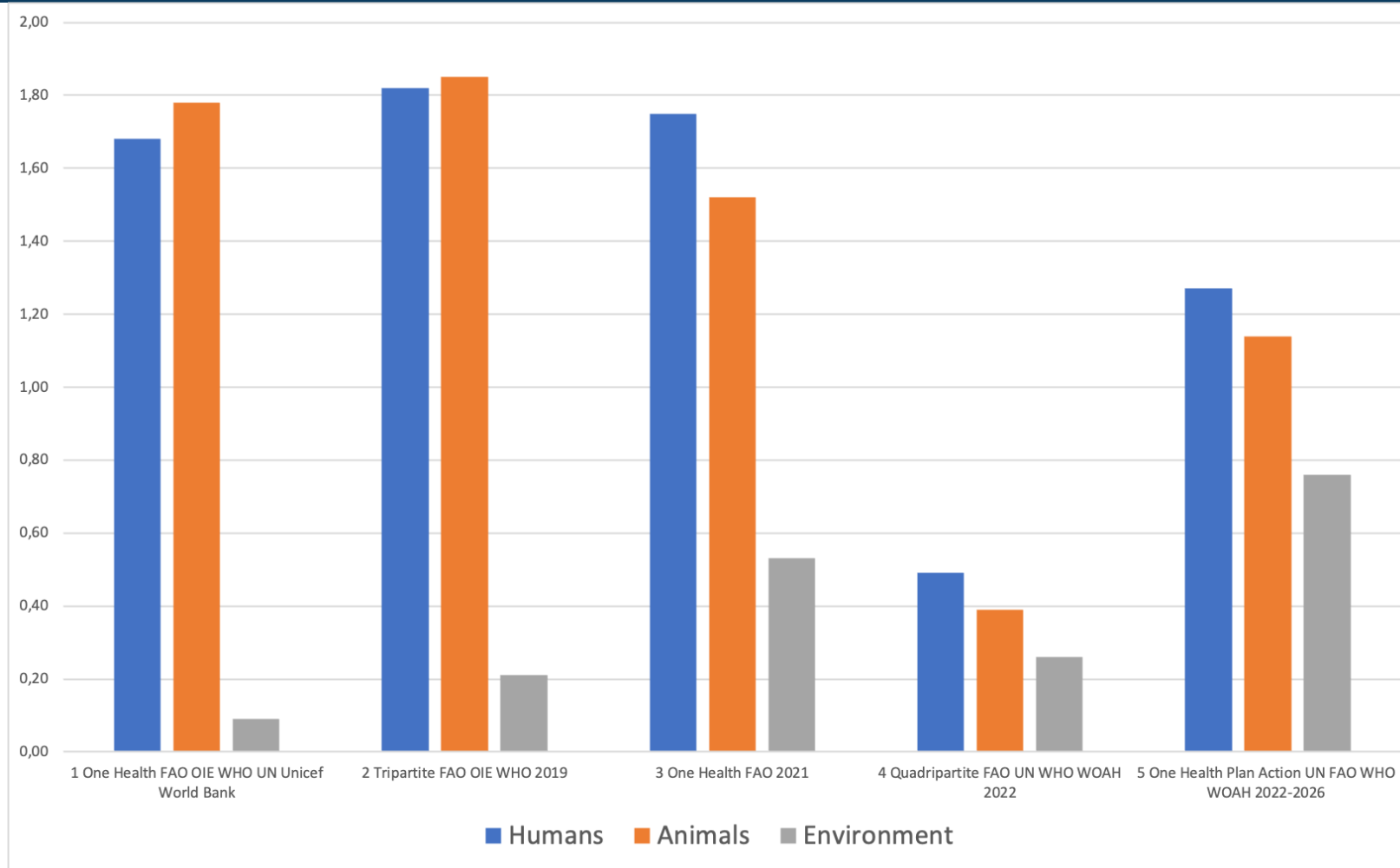
6

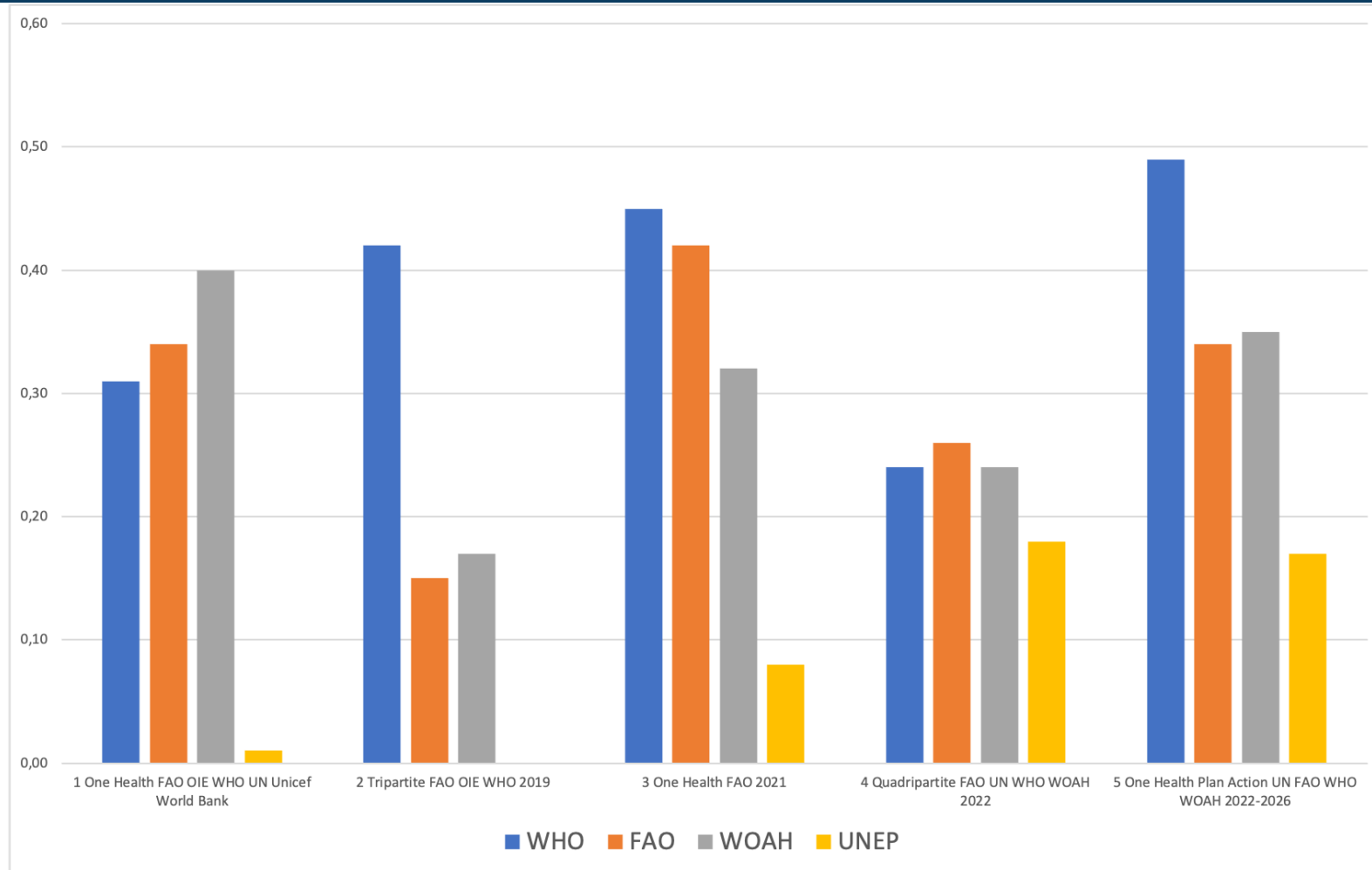


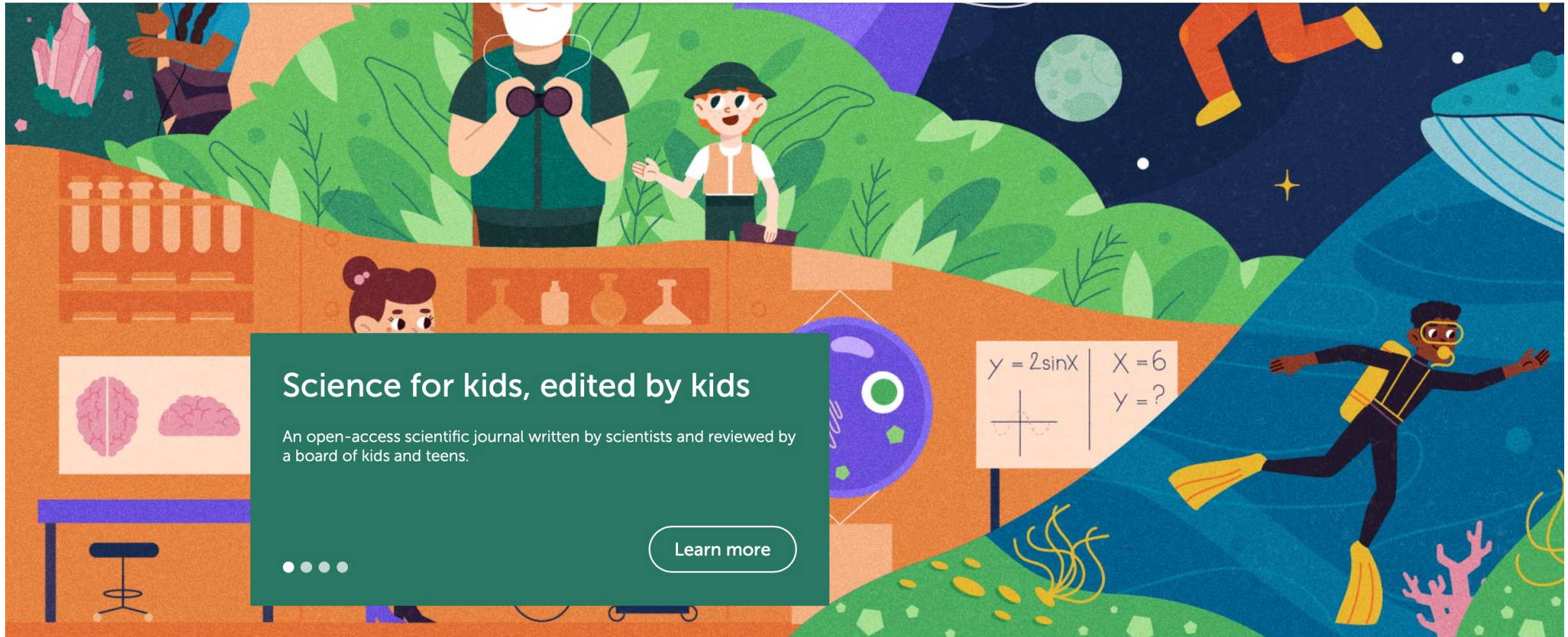
7













Zoonoses—Diseases Naturally Transmitted From Animals to Humans

Authors

Paolo Zucca, Alessandra Scagliarini, Yashwantrao Ramma, Ali S. Khan

Young Reviewers

Benjamin, Breanna, Erin



Abstract

Diseases that are naturally transmitted from animals to humans are called zoonoses or zoonotic diseases. More than 70% of all human infectious diseases came from animals, including Ebola, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV/AIDS), avian influenza and Monkeypox. The COVID-19 pandemic is also a

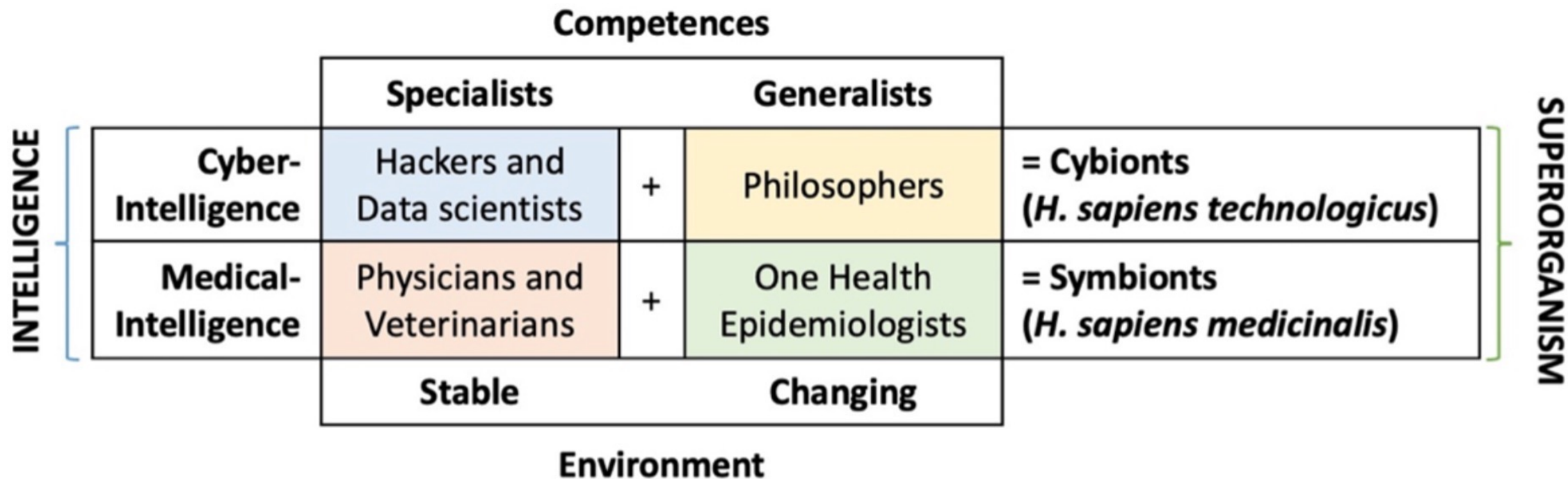
Writing for Children and Adolescents.

The teaching of health prevention with a One Health approach should be included in every school curriculum.

Teaching One Health with a Constructivist psychological approach: Less Digital, more action because “The principal goal of education in the schools should be creating men and women who are capable of doing new things, not simply repeating what other generations have done”, Jean Piaget



- Optimize and customize our **desired emotional communication** and the **overall contextual polarity of our reports;**
 - Improve our **ability to capture and analyze useful news** from the infodemic sea.



Improve the “biodiversity” and the integration of our team’s competences.



“In all men it is the mind which directs the body towards health or disease, as towards everything else”

Antiphon

(Greek philosopher of the 5th century BC.)

