

VECCHIE E NUOVE MALATTIE INFETTIVE UNA VERA EMERGENZA?

Nicola Petrosillo MD, FESCMID

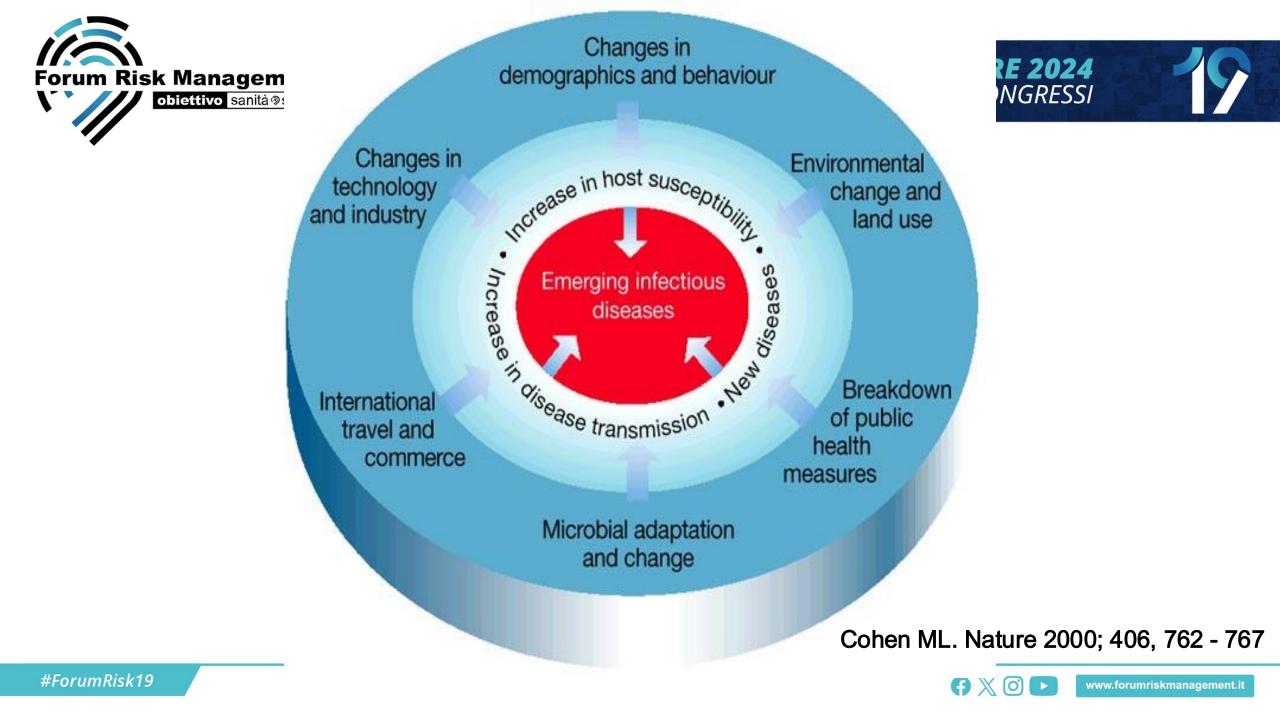
Malattie Infettive, Policlinico Universitario Campus Bio-Medico, Roma

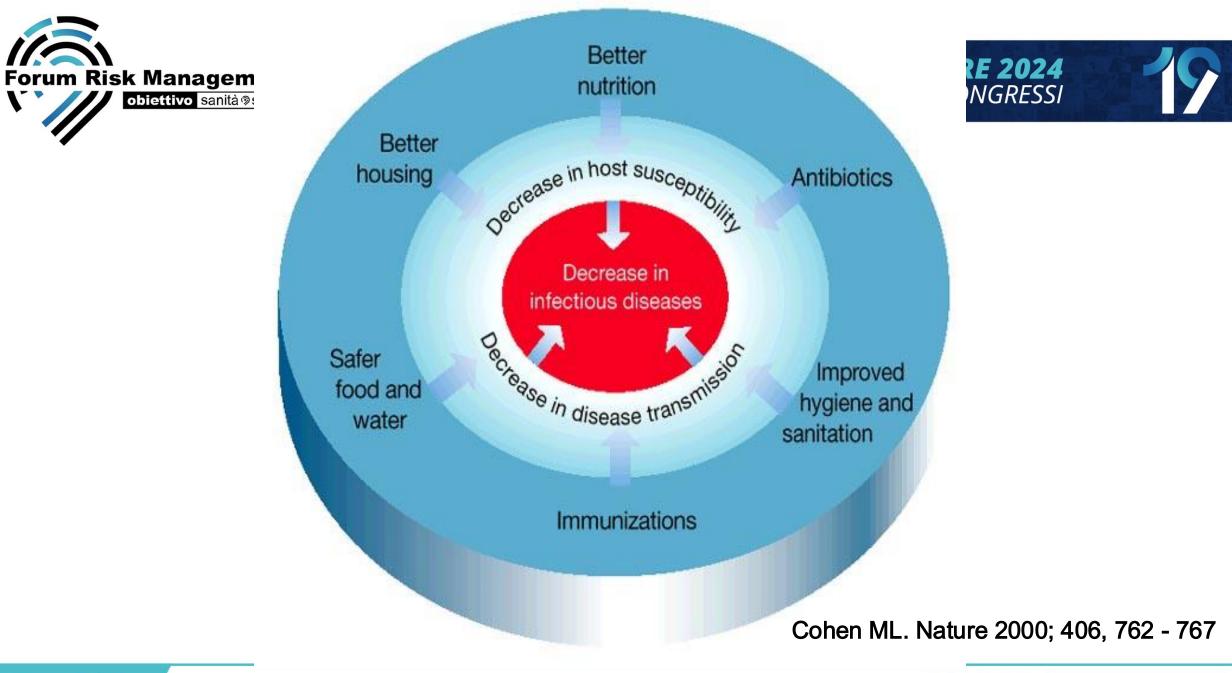




26-29 NOVEMBRE 2024

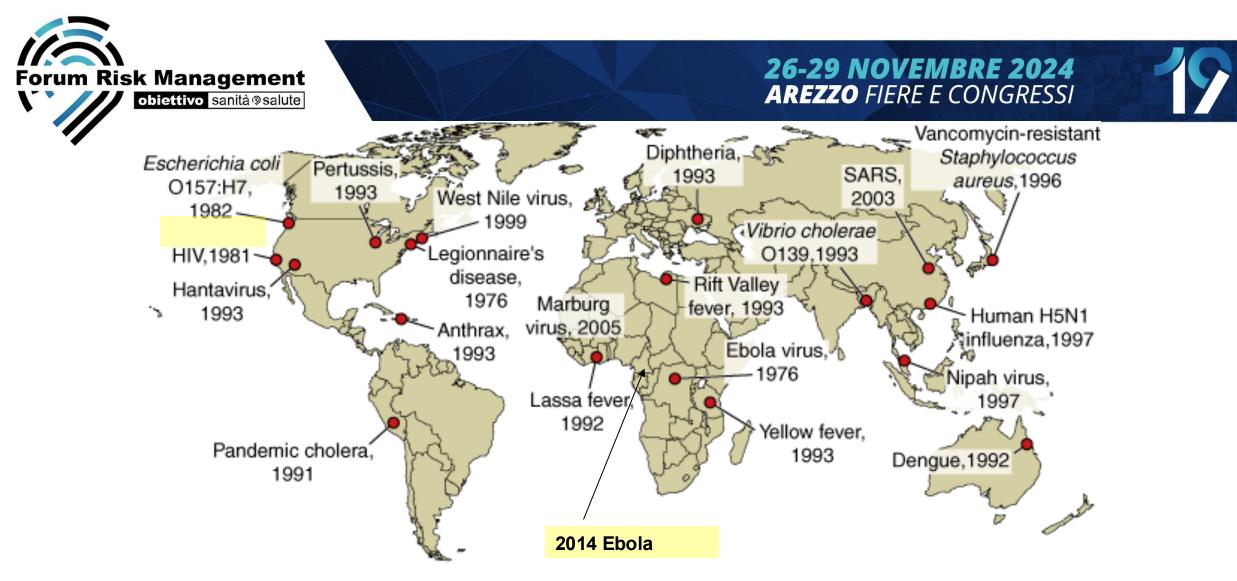
AREZZO FIERE E CONGRESSI





#ForumRisk19





Source: Fauci AS, Kasper DL, Braunwald E, Hauser SL, Longo DL, Jameson JL, Loscalzo J: *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, 17th Edition: http://www.accessmedicine.com

Copyright @ The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.



What is EID?

Forum Risk Management

26-29 NOVEMBRE 2024 AREZZO FIERE E CONGRESSI

Events caused by

•newly evolved strains of pathogens (for example, multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis and chloroquine-resistant malaria),

•pathogens that have recently entered human populations for the first time [for example,HIV-1, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) coronavirus], and

 pathogens that have probably been present in humans historically, but which have recently increased in incidence (for example, Lyme disease).

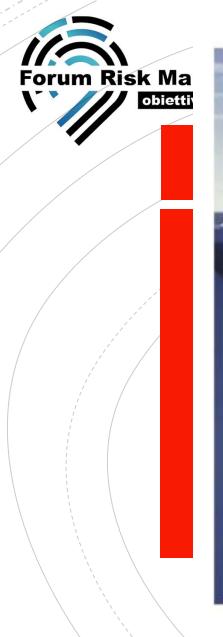
The emergence of these pathogens and their subsequent spread have caused an extremely significant impact on global health and economies.

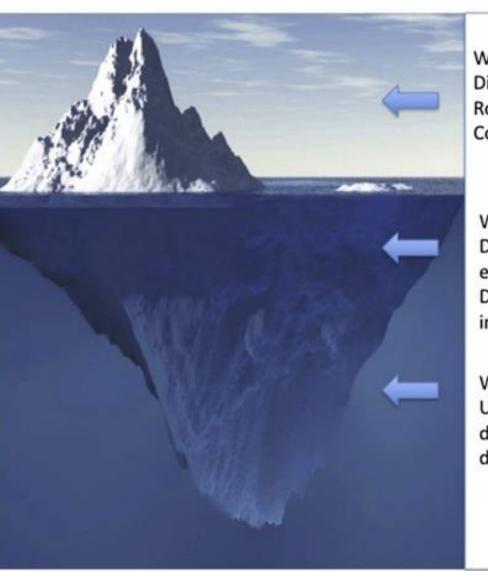
Jones KE et al. Nature 2008;451:990-3.



Transmission RE 2024 Stage Forum Risk Mana to humans DNGRESSI obiettivo Stage 5: exclusive Only from human agent humans Stage 4: From animals long outbreak or (many cycles) humans From animals Stage 3: limited or (few cycles) outbreak humans Stage 2: primary Only from animals infection Stage 1: None agent only in animals Rabies Ebola Dengue HIV-1 M

Fig. 1. Illustration of five stages through which pathogens of animals evolve to cause diseases confined to humans. From Wolfe et al. [13].





WHAT YOU KNOW: THERANOSTICS Diagnosis of treatable etiologies Routine Commercial applications

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW: Differential diagnosis of known etiologies Diagnostics less common, may not inform treatment

WHAT YOU MAY NEVER KNOW: Unknown pathogens, emerging diseases, novel platforms for discovery

Fig. 2. Diagnostic pyramid.





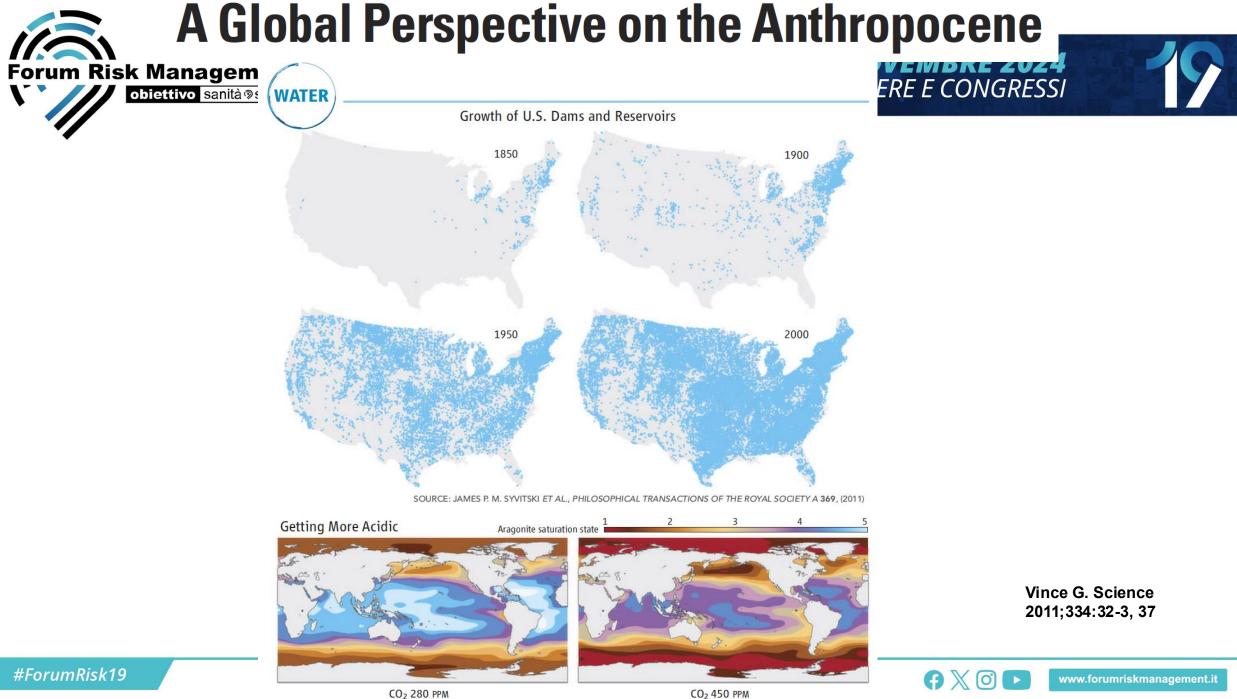
26-29 NOVEMBRE 2024 AREZZO FIERE E CONGRESSI

Main causes of EID spread

- **Crowding (SARS, MERS-CoV, HCAI, etc.)**
- Mobility (tourism, migration and refugees) (HIV, TB, HBV, Leishmaniasis, MDR organisms, etc...)
- **Centralized, industrial production of food (BSE, HUS,** *Cyclospora cayetanensis, etc...)*
- Age and immuno-incompetence (HCAI, etc...)
- War (Polio, Cholera, etc...)
- Change in vector distribution and vector susceptibility (Zika, Dengue, Chikungunya, West Nile, etc...)

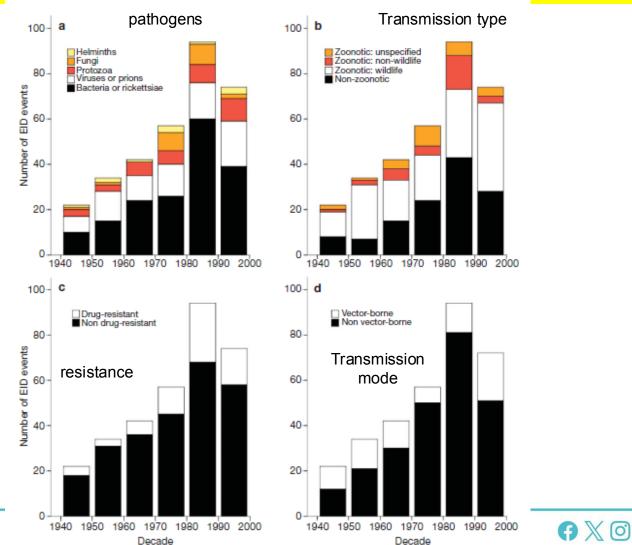
#ForumRisk19





CO2 450 PPM SOURCE: O. HOEGH-GULDBERG ET AL., SCIENCE 318, 5857 (14 DECEMBER 2007) Solution Risk Man Solution Collective Co





#ForumRisk19

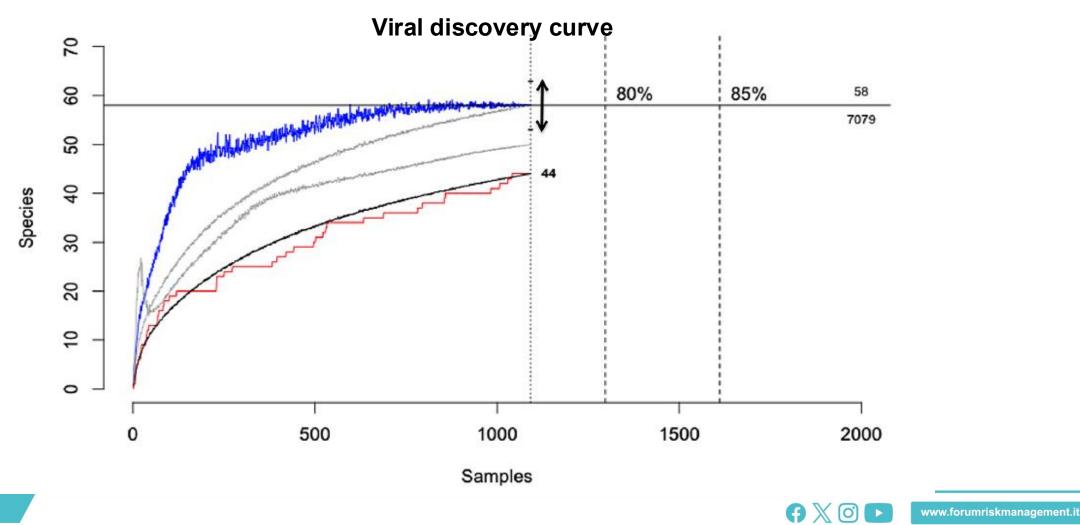
www.forumriskmanagement.it

Jones KE et al. Nature

2008;451:990-3.

Most emerging diseases originate from animals and thus are zoonoses, and it has been estimated that there are up to 320,000 unknown virus in zoonotic reservoirs.



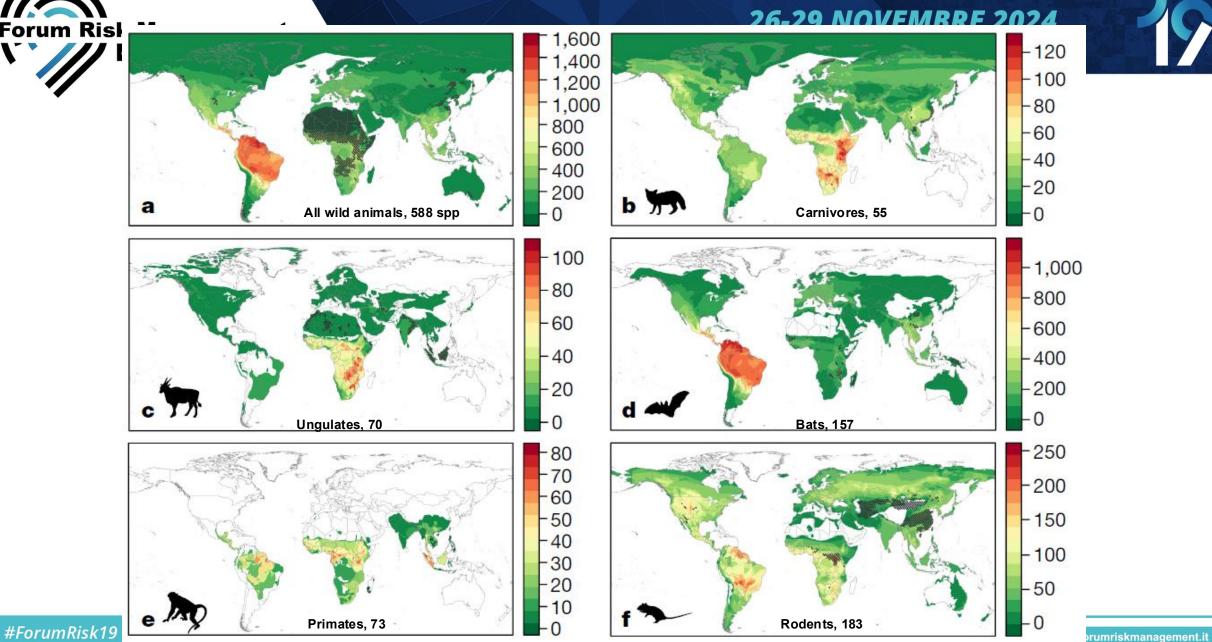


Anthony SJ et al. MBio 2013;4:e00598-13

#ForumRisk19



Global distribution of the predicted number of «missing zoonoses» by order.



Olival KJ et al. Nature 2017;546:646-650



Domesticating the Planet

Consider that 90% of total mammalian biomass is made up of humans and domesticated animals ...

> ... up from 0.1% 10,000 years ago.

The sources and mode of transmission of EID

Today 90% of the earths biomass is in the human-domestic animal sphere compared to 0.1 % in the neolitic age.

Currently there is a further evolution, the transformation of a microorganism from showing only animal to animal transmission gradually evolving to being only human to human transmission.

It is the "viral chatter" that means repeated short introductions into humans, initially without the ability to sustain human to human transmission.

HIV made at least ten entries into humans before sustained human-to-human transmission was established.

Wolfe ND. Nature 2007;447:279-83. Vince G. Science 2011;334:32-3, 37

ESSI



VACLAV SMIL, THE EARTH'S BIOSPHERE: EVOLUTION, DYNAMICS, AND CHANGE. MIT PRESS (2002)