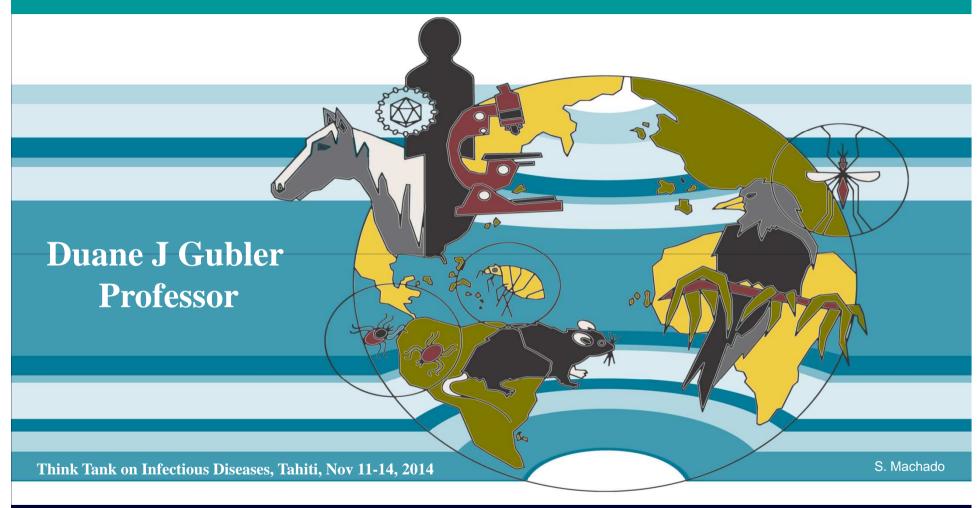
The Global Threat of Epidemic Emergent-Re-Emergent Arboviral Diseases



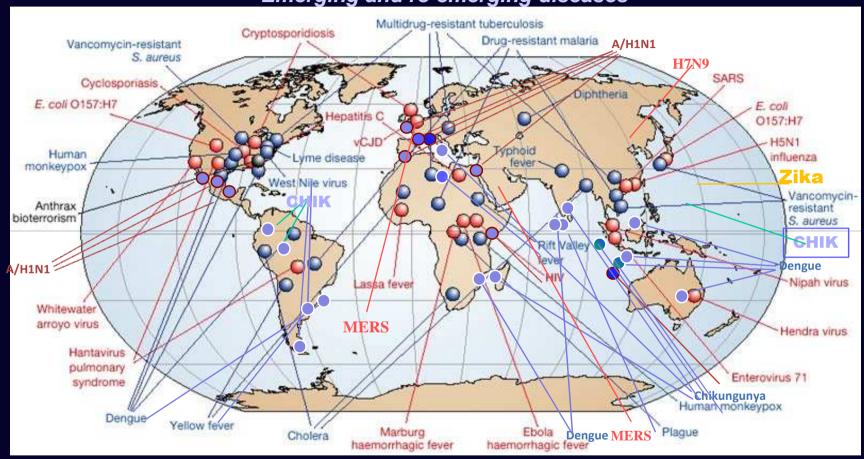
Signature Research Program in Emerging Infectious Diseases

Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School, Singapore

DUKE

The Global Threat of Infectious Diseases

Emerging and re-emerging diseases



- Emerging diseases
- Re-emerging diseases

Adapted from Morens, Folkers, Fauci 2004 Nature 430; 242-9





Global Resurgence of Epidemic Arboviral Disease







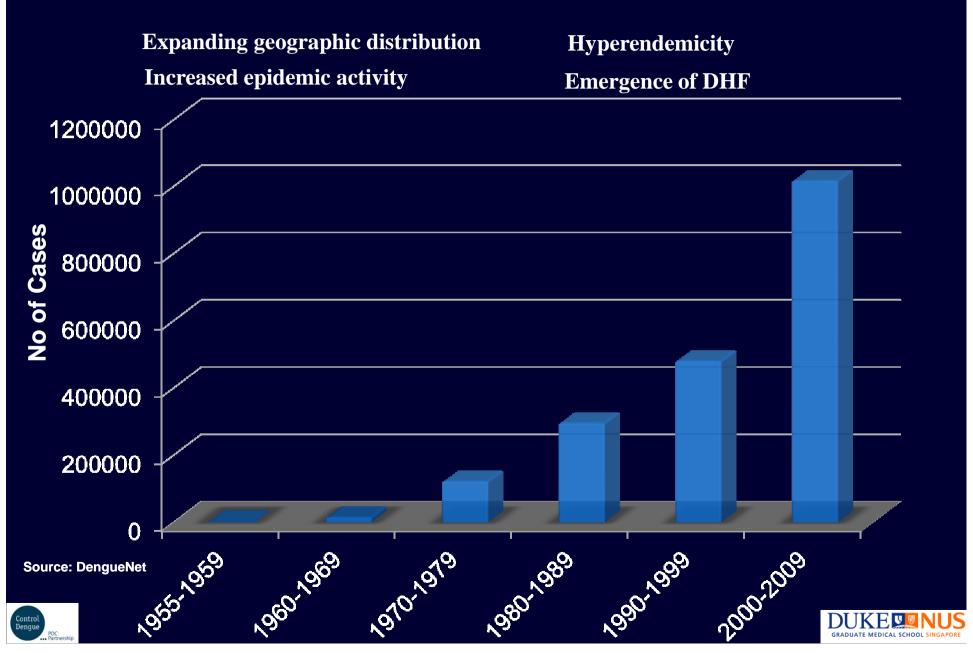
Emergent/Re-Emergent Arboviral Diseases of Humans

- Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever
- Yellow Fever
- West Nile virus
- Japanese Encephalitis
- Chikungunya
- Rift Valley Fever
- Alkhurma Virus
- Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis
- Blue Tongue
- Epidemic Polyarthritis
- Barmah Forest
- Oropouche
- California Encephalitis
- Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever
- Zika
- Severe Febrile Thrombocytopenia Syndrome





The changing epidemiology of dengue



Chikungunya Spread: 2005 - 2014

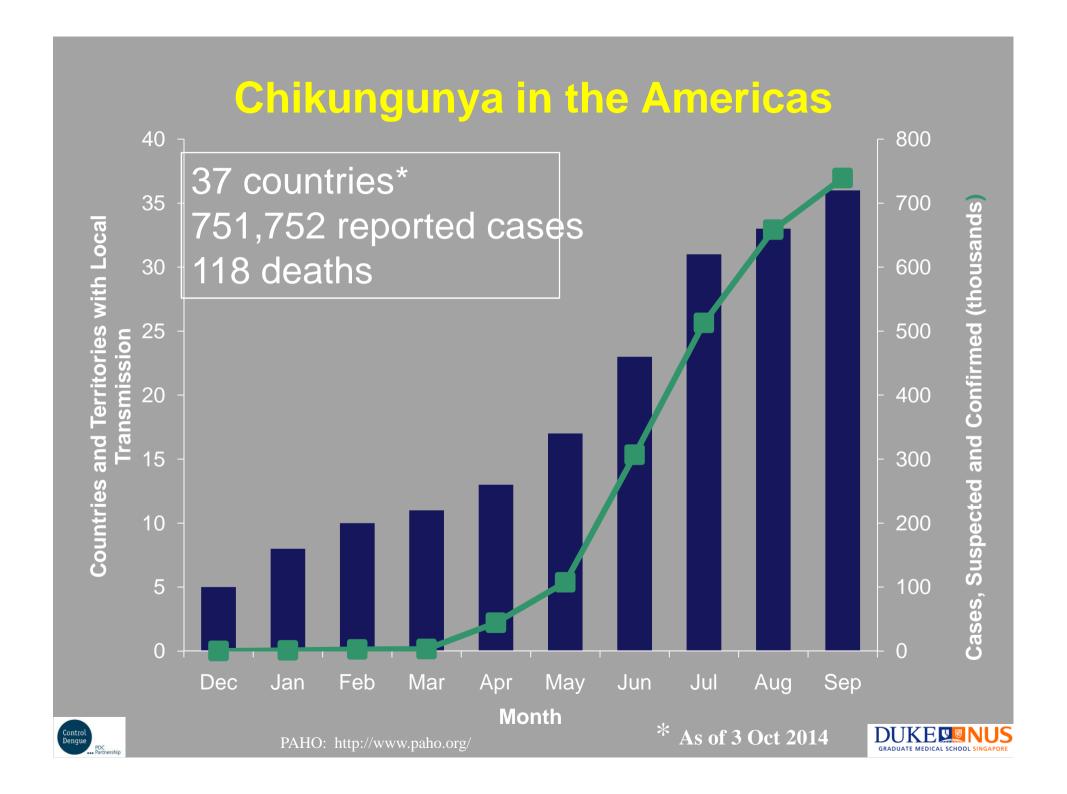


Factors contributing to CHIK spread

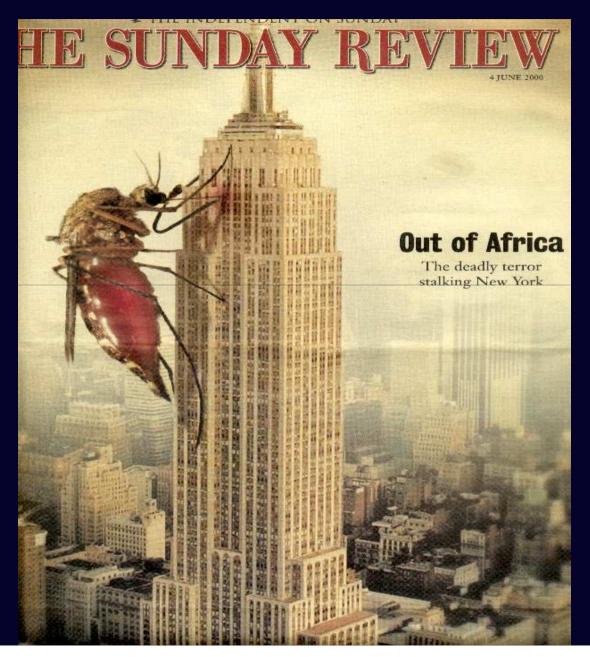
- Globalization
- Mutation in the E1 envelope glycoprotein adapting CHIKV for more efficient infection of Aedes albopictus (Schuffenecker et al., 2006; Tsetsarkin et al., 2007; Vazeille et al., 2007)
- Lack of CHIK-specific immunity in human populations







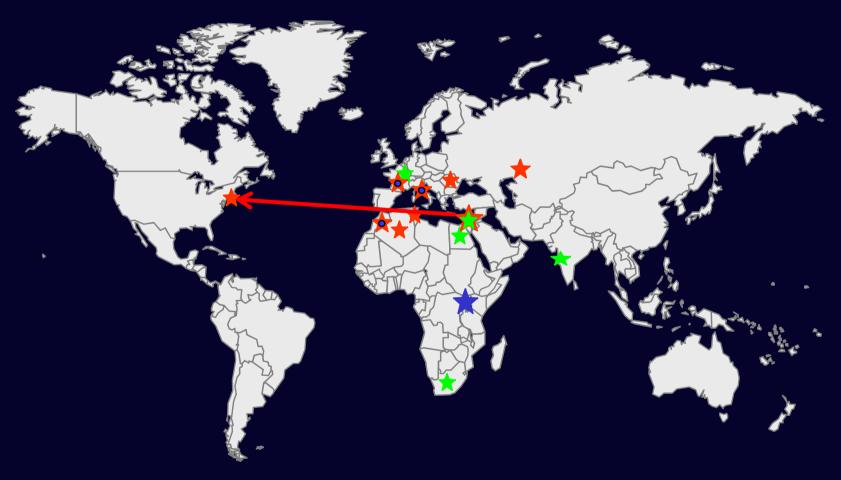
West Nile Virus in the Western Hemisphere







Epidemic/Epizootic West Nile Virus





1937



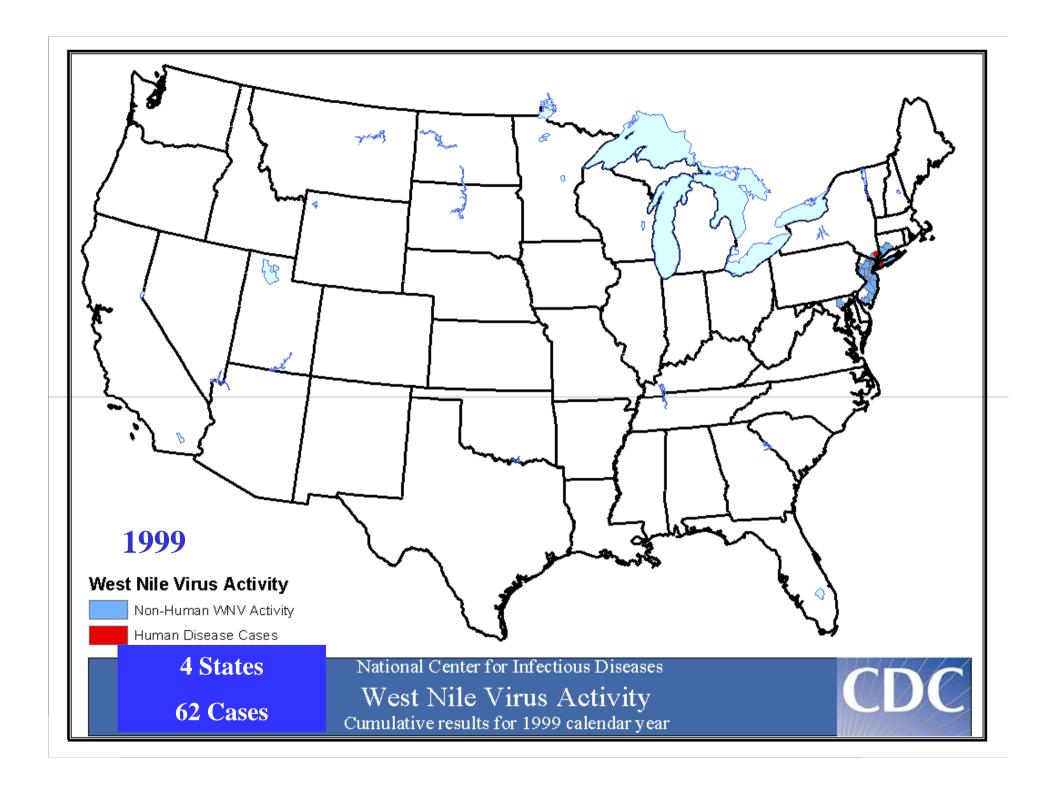
1950-75

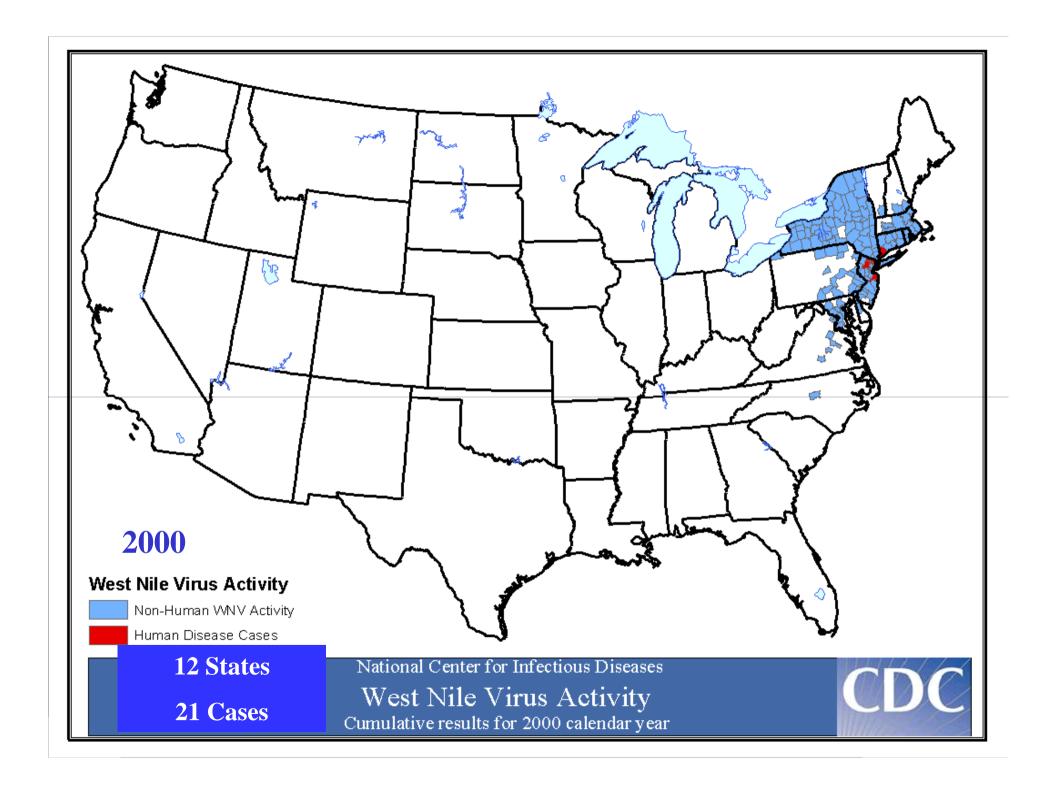


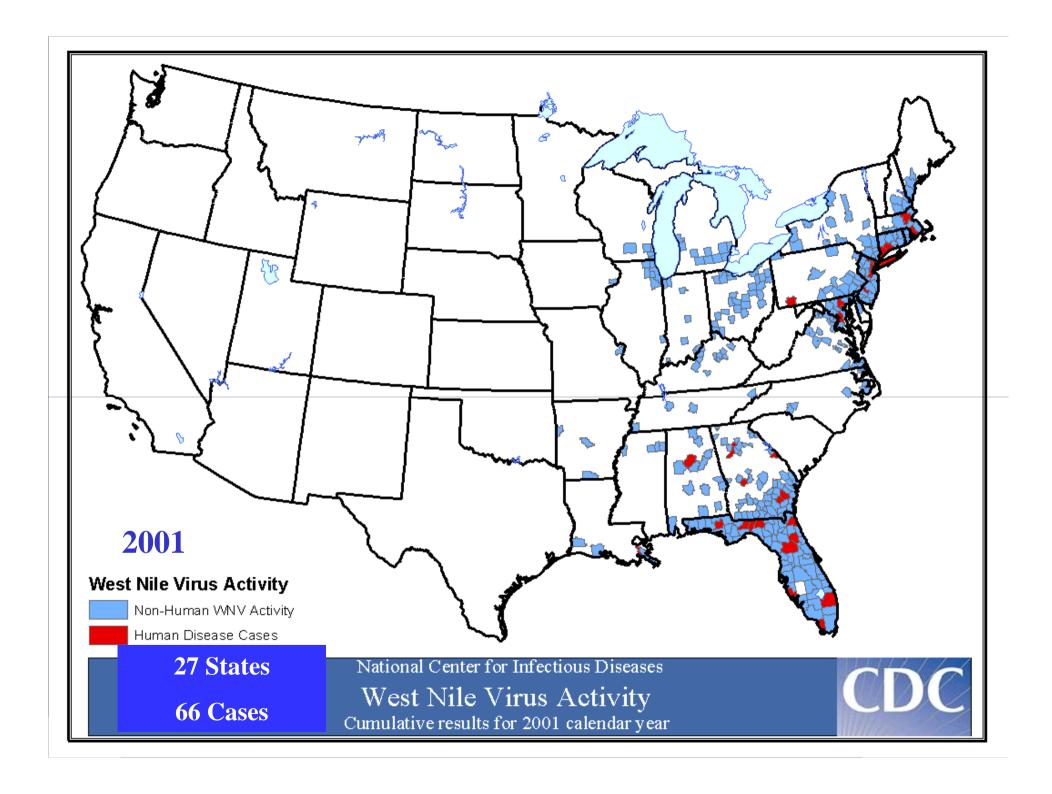
1994 - 1999

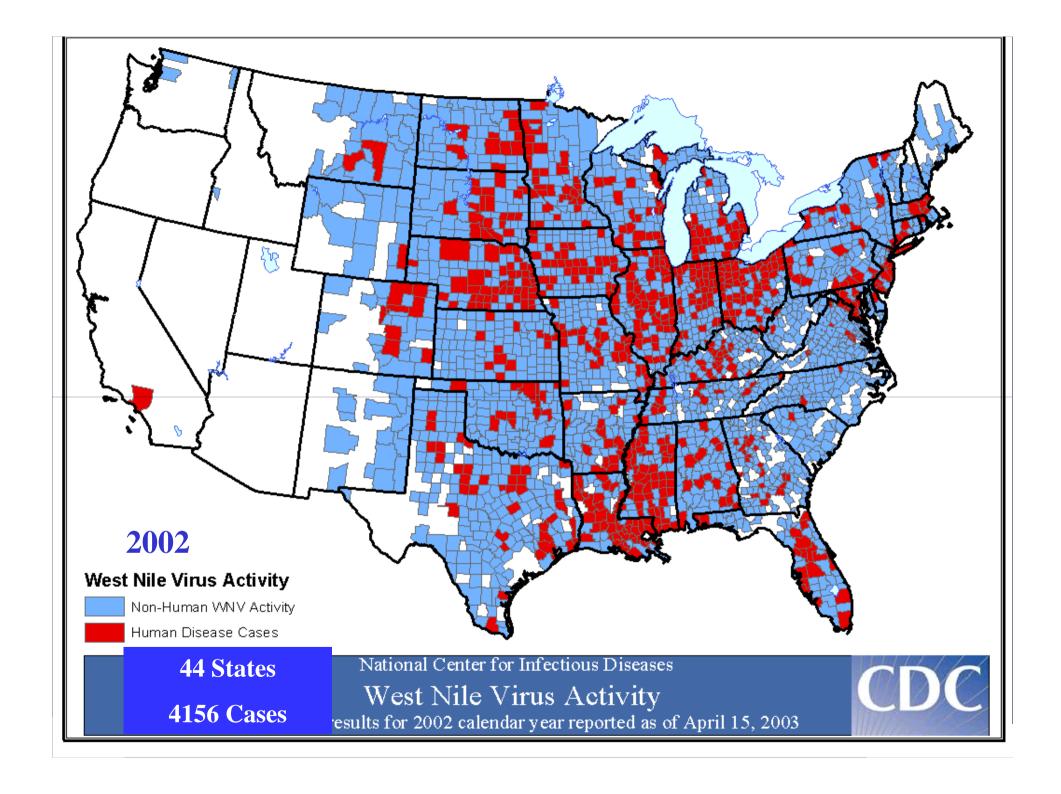


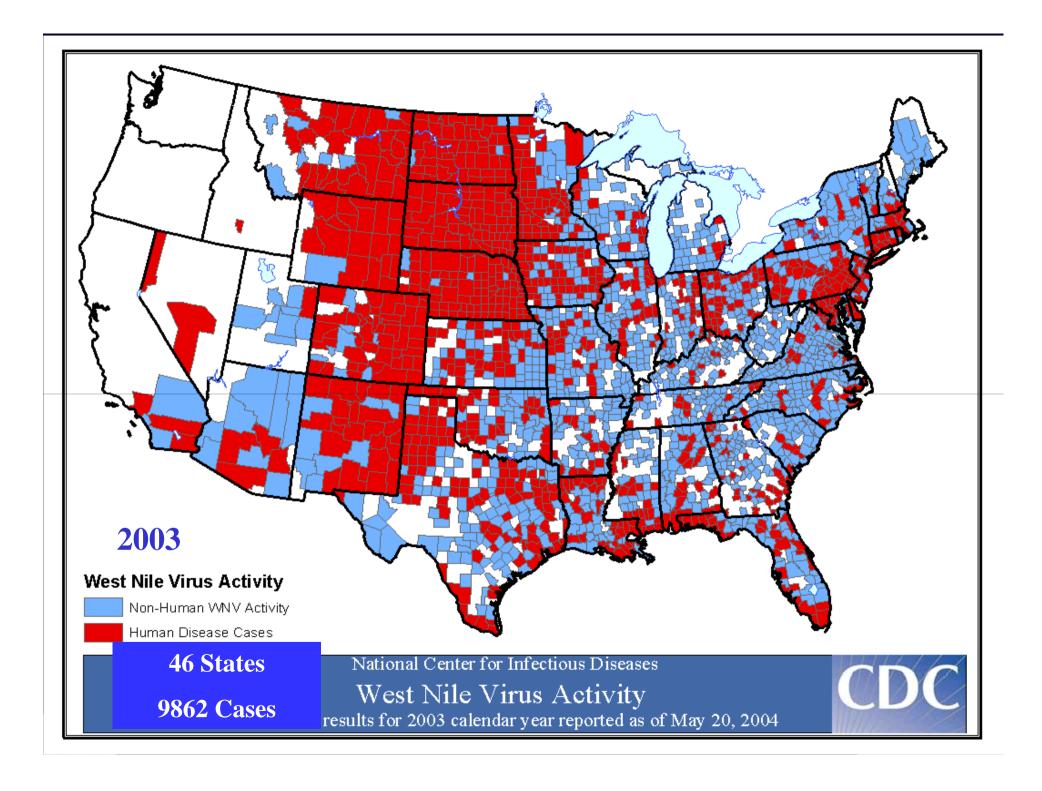


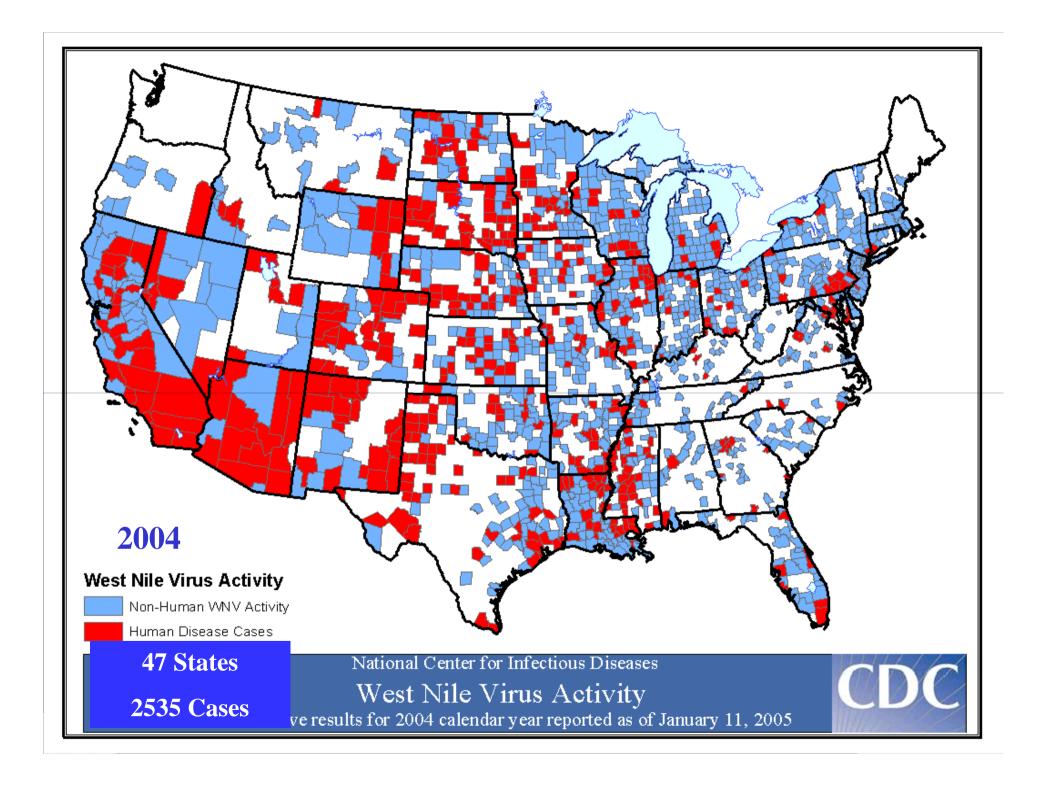




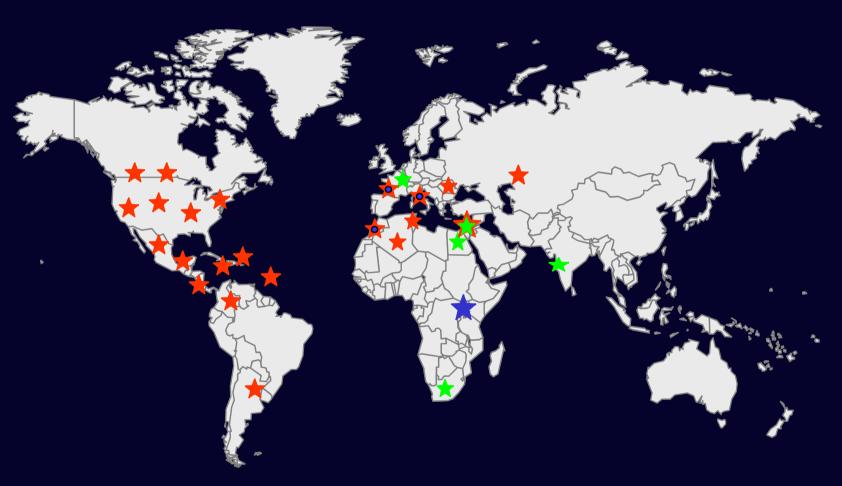








Epidemic/Epizootic West Nile Virus





1937



1950-93



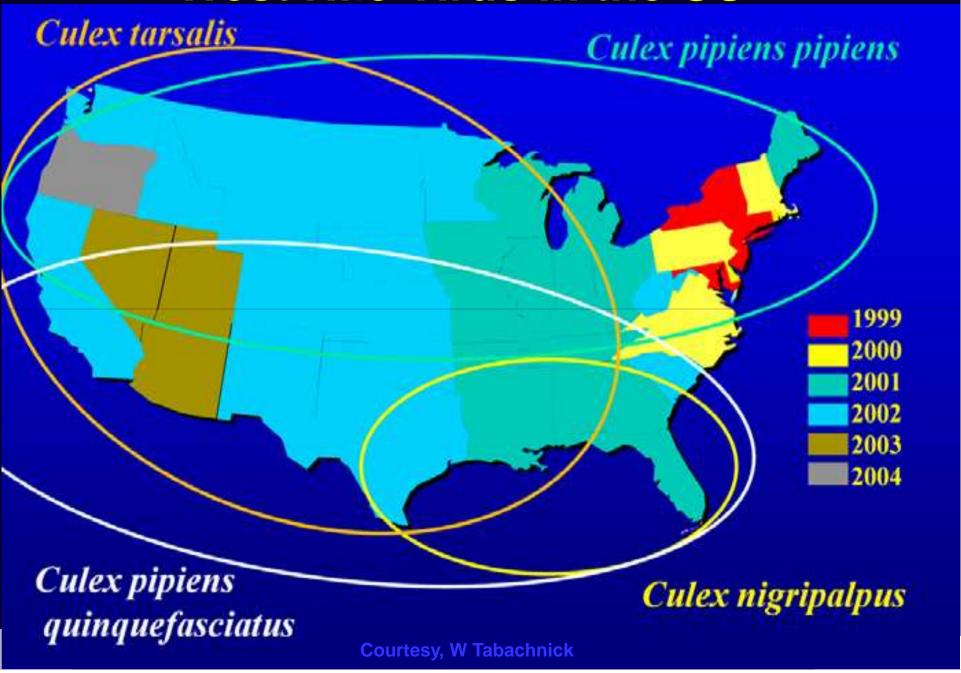
1994 - 2007

Adapted from Gubler, 2007

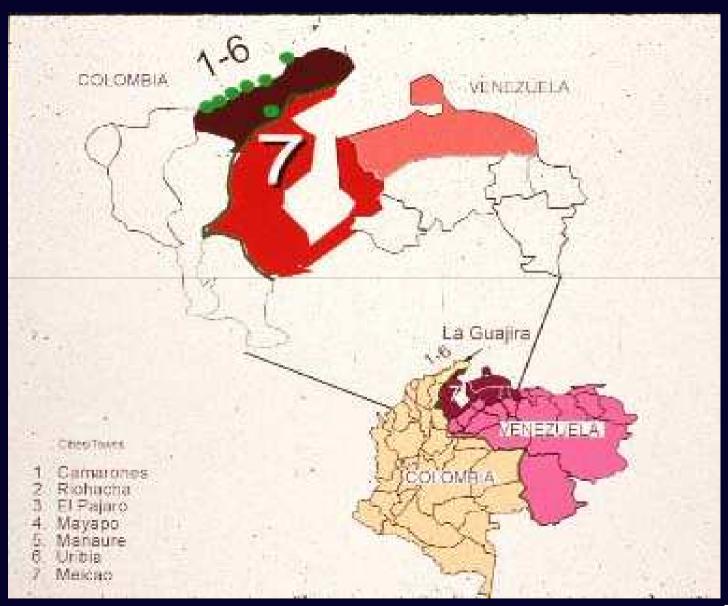




West Nile Virus in the US



Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis







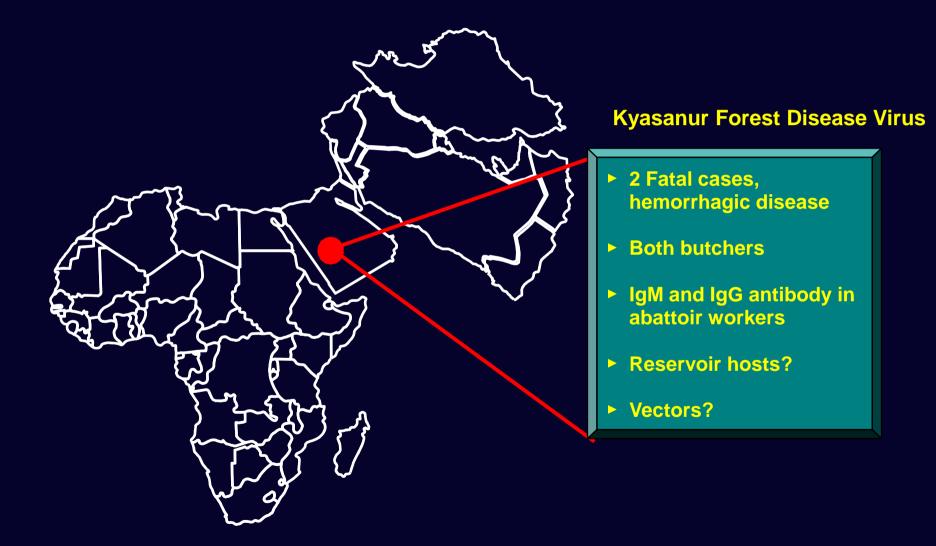
Rift Valley Fever







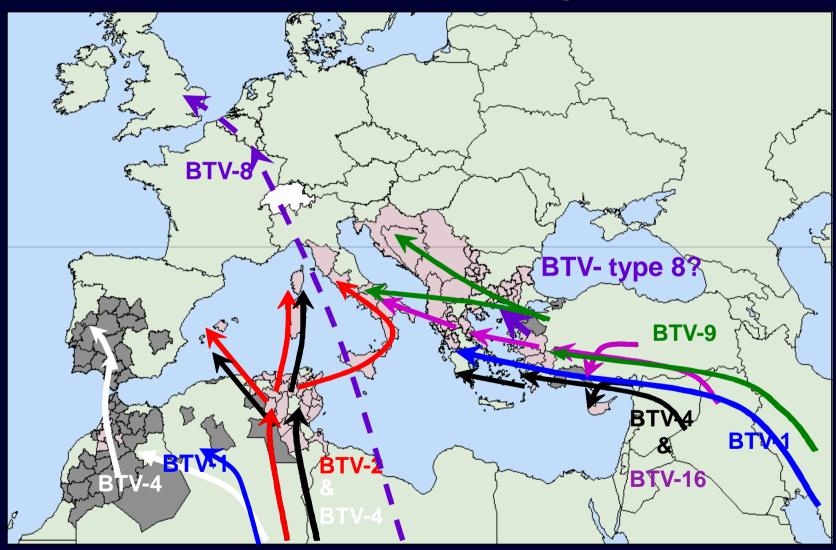
Alkhurma Virus (Kyasanur Forest Disease Virus)







Blue Tongue Virus: 10 introductions of new strains into north Africa & Europe since 1998







Introductions of BTV into Europe since 1998

Italy

Belgium

The Netherlands,

Germany

France

Luxembourg

Czech Republic

Hungary

Sweden

Switzerland

United Kingdom





Global Resurgence of Epidemic Arboviral Disease







Why Have we Seen Such a Dramatic Increase in Epidemic Arboviral Diseases?

- Complacency, Lack of Political Will
- Policy Changes
- Changes in Public Health
- Changing Life Styles/Behavior
- Microbial Adaptation
- Technology
- Intent to Harm
- Climate Change?





Why Have we Seen Such a Dramatic Increase in Epidemic Arboviral Diseases?

Major Drivers

- Demographic Changes (Pop Growth)
 - Environmental Change
 - Uncontrolled Urbanization
 - Agricultural/Land Use Practices
 - Deforestation
 - Animal Husbandry
- Modern Transportation (Globalization)
 - Increased Movement of People, Animals, Commodities and pathogens
- Lack of Public Health Infrastructure





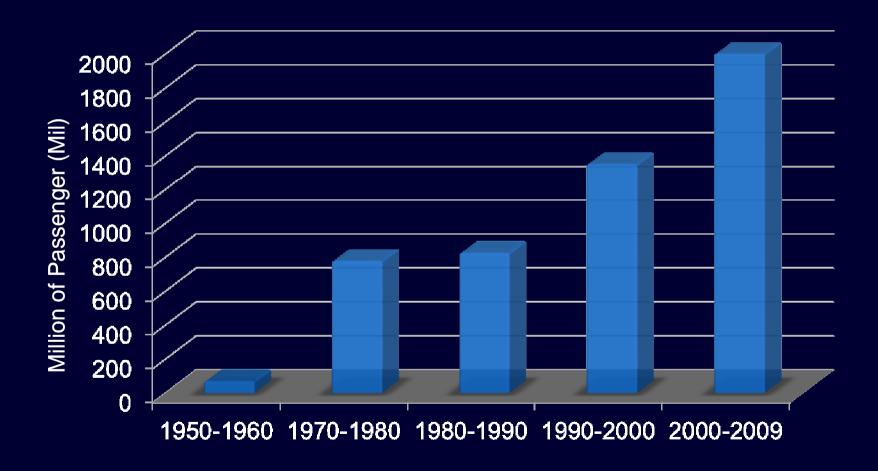
The global air network







Average annual number of global airline passengers by decade, 1950-2010







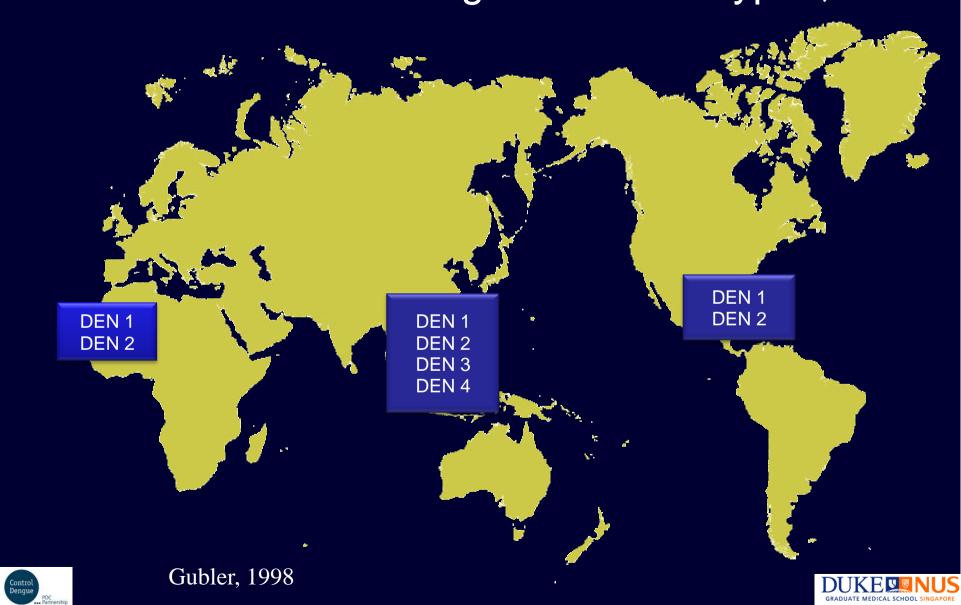
Commercial Air Traffic Over a 24 Hour Period



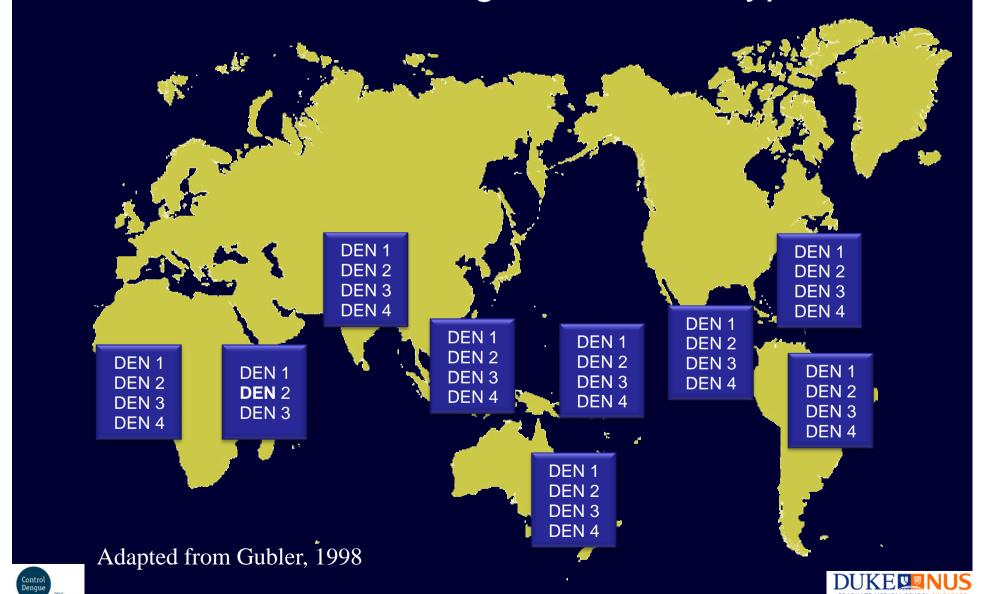


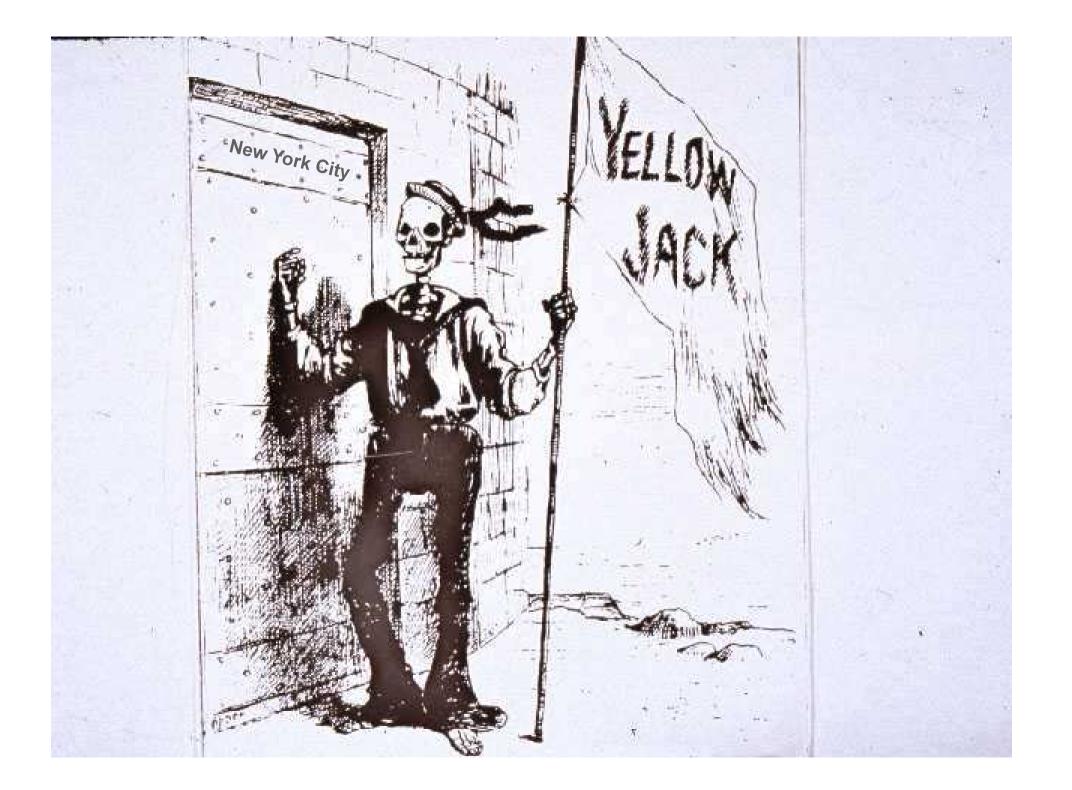


Global distribution of dengue virus serotypes, 1970

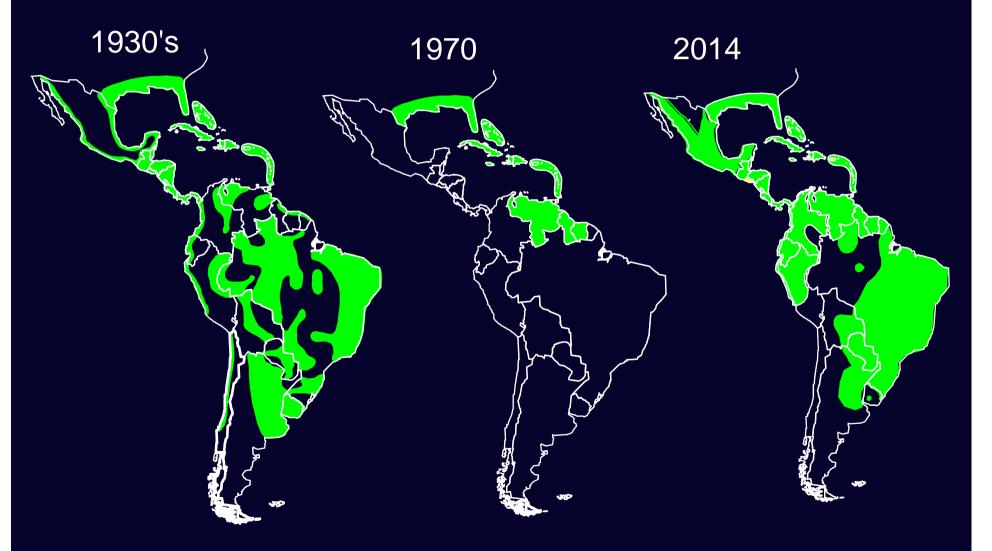


Global distribution of dengue virus serotypes, 2014





Aedes aegypti Distribution in the Americas







Potential for Urban Yellow Fever Epidemics in the Americas







POTENTIAL GLOBAL SPREAD OF URBAN YELLOW FEVER



Global Threat of Epidemic Infectious Diseases

- Disease and Trade-interwoven History
 - 14th century, Europe discovers exotic goods from Asia
- Global Trade Flourishes
 - 18th, 19, 20th centuries
- New Millennium
 - Integrated global economic system with a transnational flow of knowledge, capital, products, people, animals, and pathogens
 - Rapid spread of epidemic infectious disease from point of origin





The Global Threat of Arboviral Diseases

Global Trends, 2012-20025

- Most of global economic growth in Asian countries
 - Increased trade
 - Increased movement of people, animals and commodities from Asia to rest of world
- Most of global population growth in cities of Asia
 - Rural to urban circular migration
- Globalization
- Increased movement of pathogens
- Threat to public health and economic security



