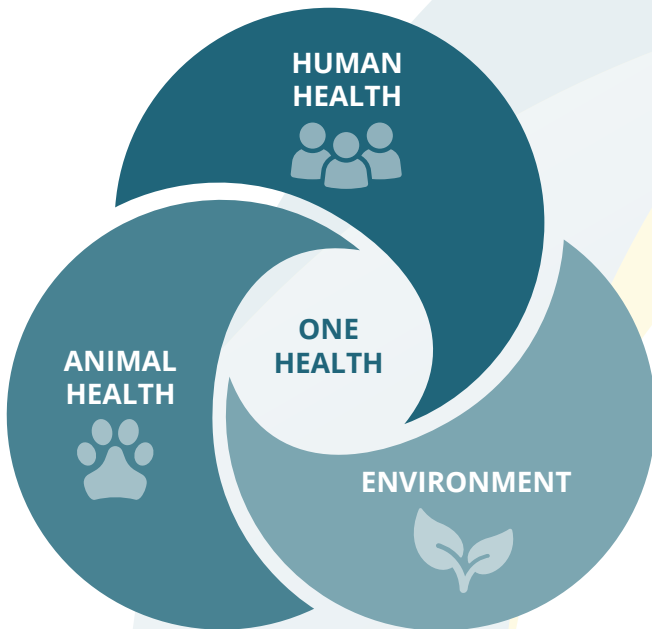


# ONE Health & Leishmaniasis

One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.



It recognizes that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and interdependent.

It is particularly important to prevent, predict, detect, and respond to global health threats.

This approach is especially vital in addressing **zoonoses**, diseases that can spread between animals and humans, like **leishmaniasis**, for example. Another challenge is combatting antiparasitic resistance: the emergence of parasites that are resistant to current parasitocidal therapies.

One Health initiatives foster cooperation among a diverse range of stakeholders, facilitating the development of holistic strategies to control diseases.

**Canine Leishmaniasis** is therefore of significant concern to public health due to their potential to infect humans, especially in regions where this disease is prevalent, which is in 98 countries worldwide.

Researchers focusing on Canine Leishmaniasis often work in tandem with epidemiologists, veterinarians, entomologists, and environmental scientists. Their collective efforts aim to comprehend the ecological aspects that influence disease transmission and to devise specific interventions.

The effective surveillance and management of diseases like Canine Leishmaniasis necessitate a collaborative effort between sectors dedicated to human and veterinary health. This collaboration encompasses:

- the early detection and treatment of infected animals,
- the creation of potent drugs and vaccines, and
- the monitoring of sandfly populations, which are the primary vectors for the disease.

By understanding the role that each of these factors plays in the spread of Canine Leishmaniasis, we can better comprehend the impact of the One Health approach on controlling this disease.

This approach not only helps in mitigating the disease in dogs but also plays a crucial role in preventing its transmission to humans, thereby protecting public health.



This project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 815622.