

Renewed veterinary education is needed to improve the surveillance and control of OIE-listed diseases, diseases of wildlife and rare events

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Emerging infectious diseases (EID) have taken a growing importance these last years, some of them being zoonoses. Because of scarce means in developing countries, many EID have a tropical origin. With the increasing intensity of international travels and good exchanges, these EID may reach any part of the world. They represent unprecedented public health, economic, and information challenges. A stronger solidarity between Northern and Southern countries is needed to reinforce the capacity of veterinary services, improve research and teaching, and implement disease control programmes. Recent disease emergences, such as bluetongue in Europe, have highlighted the need to re-assess teaching methods and tools for the control of OIE-listed diseases, diseases of wildlife, and rare events. Earlier diagnosis, new concepts in infectiology, better skills in entomology, epidemiology and risk analysis must be covered. Moreover, teaching engineering and dissemination must be improved. This paper reviews new prospects for veterinary basic and continuing education.

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Keywords

Biosecurity – Diseases of wildlife – Early warning clinical detection – Economy – Epidemiology – Infectiology – OIE listed diseases – Rare events – Risk analysis – Veterinary education.

