

# PANORAMA

Cuaderno temático



## Impacto Global de las Enfermedades Animales (GBADs)



# PERSPECTIVAS



# DOSIER



# EN EL MUNDO

[\[Despliegue del programa GBADs\]](#)

Autores: J. Rushton, B. Huntington, W. Gilbert, M. Herrero, P.R. Torgerson, A.P.M. Shaw, M. Bruce, T.L. Marsh, D.L. Pendell, T.M. Bernardo, D. Stacey, D. Grace, K. Watkins, M. Bondad-Reantaso, B. Devleeschauwer, D.M. Pigott, M. Stone & S. Mesenhowski.

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El equipo del [programa sobre «El impacto global de las enfermedades animales» \(GBADs\)](#) está dedicado al mejor entendimiento de nuestros sistemas ganaderos y de sus impactos positivos o negativos en la sociedad y el medioambiente local, nacional y mundial. Hay una necesidad urgente de desarrollar sistemas de inteligencia capaces de mejorar la toma de decisiones de las personas involucradas en la gestión ganadera con el fin de limitar las consecuencias medioambientales y los riesgos de salud pública vinculados con la producción ganadera y el consumo, ayudando a su vez a que la población mundial tenga acceso a proteína y micronutrientes de alta calidad producidos de manera humana.

[ [Descargue el artículo desde el sitio web de \*The Lancet\*](#) ]

## RECURSOS

## ▶ RECURSOS EXTERNOS

## Roll-out of the Global Burden of Animal Diseases programme

## PALABRAS CLAVE

#El impacto global de las enfermedades animales (GBADs), #impacto ambiental, #impacto económico, #salud pública, #sanidad animal.

Comment

Roll-out of the Global Burden of Animal Diseases programme

With continuing population growth and rising demand for food, livestock and aquaculture are integral to improving food and nutrition security, health, and livelihoods? These positive contributions are being undermined, however, by the negative effects of livestock production and consumption on society and the environment – eg production of greenhouse gases, environmental degradation, emergence of zoonotic diseases, and antimicrobial resistance? Furthermore, excessive consumption of some livestock products is linked to a range of non-communicable diseases?

There is little evidence available for addressing these concerns through improving livestock production and animal health systems, and no systematic approach to understanding global livestock populations and the resources invested in animals by societies globally. Knowledge of the major zoonoses, on livestock productivity and the issues to address them are insufficient, and there is a need for better assessments of the impact of livestock on food security, disease risks, and climate change. In 2012, the Global Burden of Animal Diseases (GBADs) programme was launched to address these critical issues?

Since that time, we have made progress in developing a comprehensive framework for characterising livestock populations and assessing the value invested in livestock, as well as a system to capture lost lives in production and societal expenditures on animal health issues (Figure). The GBADs programme recognises that many animal health problems are related to production and nutrition issues that need to be resolved in a socioeconomic context.

An important organisational development has been the integration of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) within the leadership of the GBADs programme. This role acts upon OIE's 2010 mandate to improve understanding of the economic impacts of animal diseases and gain an important institutional platform to the GBADs programme. Through existing OIE partnerships, GBADs will strengthen links with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), and the International Livestock Research Institute. GBADs will focus initially on making global estimates of animal disease burdens; over time, this will be strengthened with in-depth country, disease, and sector-level studies. The GBADs programme also has strong engagement with research groups in Australia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Ireland, and the UK and is developing national case studies in these locations. The team has engaged with multinational companies involved in pharmaceuticals, livestock production, and data management in livestock systems.

The GBADs programme has themes that will describe where, how, by whom, and why animals are kept in populations and production systems. The themes will generate and integrate information on the losses contained in livestock populations and estimate the level of investment in animals and the infrastructure used to manage them (levels of production will be compared with a state with no disease and perfect health and monitor to estimate an Animal Health Loss Budget (AHL)). Adapting methodology from the Global Burden of Disease Study<sup>1</sup> the AHL will then be attributed to specific causes through animal health morbidity and mortality. The AHL will account for loss and expenditure at farm level, and will calculate the impacts of lost animal health on the wider economy and trade and on human health. To support the latter, we will collaborate closely with the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation and WHO. The GBADs programme's themes will be supported by engagement with governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organisations. Additionally, education programmes will be established that provide a global knowledge framework to assess the effects of animal disease and health problems in livestock. In this way, GBADs will provide information to public and private sector decision-makers, adding value to their management of animal health and welfare.

Climate change and zoonotic disease are two of the major threats facing humanity, diseases with which



www.woah.org. Animal Health 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1099747312000004>

**La OIE** es una organización internacional creada en 1924. Sus 182 Miembros le han dado el mandato de mejorar la sanidad y el bienestar animal. Opera con el apoyo permanente de 329 centros de pericia científica y 13 oficinas regionales presentes en todos los continentes.



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*Proteger a los animales, preservar nuestro futuro*

12, rue de Prony - 75017 París, Francia  
Tel.: +33 (0)1 44 15 18 88 - Fax: +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87 - [oie@oie.int](mailto:oie@oie.int)