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Neglected Zoonotic Diseases in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Message from the Guest Editors

This Special Issue focuses on neglected zoonotic diseases in Sub-Saharan Africa. Zoonosis is an infectious disease that can spread directly from an animal to a human being or indirectly through food, water, soil, ticks, mosquitoes, and other vectors. Neglected zoonotic diseases (NZDs) affect millions of livestock producers and people living in rural and peri-urban areas in Sub-Saharan Africa, and they are frequently linked to poverty. As the number of NZDs rises and their effects on society and health amplify, integrated approaches that span species boundaries and health communities must always be advanced and taken action in order to prevent and control NZDs.

The related topics are rabies, brucellosis, influenza A (h5n1 and h1n1), anthrax, bovine tuberculosis, Rift Valley fever, non-typhoidal salmonellosis, Ebola, leptospirosis, Crimean–Congo hemorrhagic fever, plague, yellow fever, alveola/cystic echinococcosis, human African trypanosomiasis, Lassa fever, Marburg virus disease, cystercercosis/taeniasis, Q fever, toxoplasmosis, campylobacteriosis, glanders, leishmaniasis, West Nile disease, and food-borne trematodes, et al.



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