



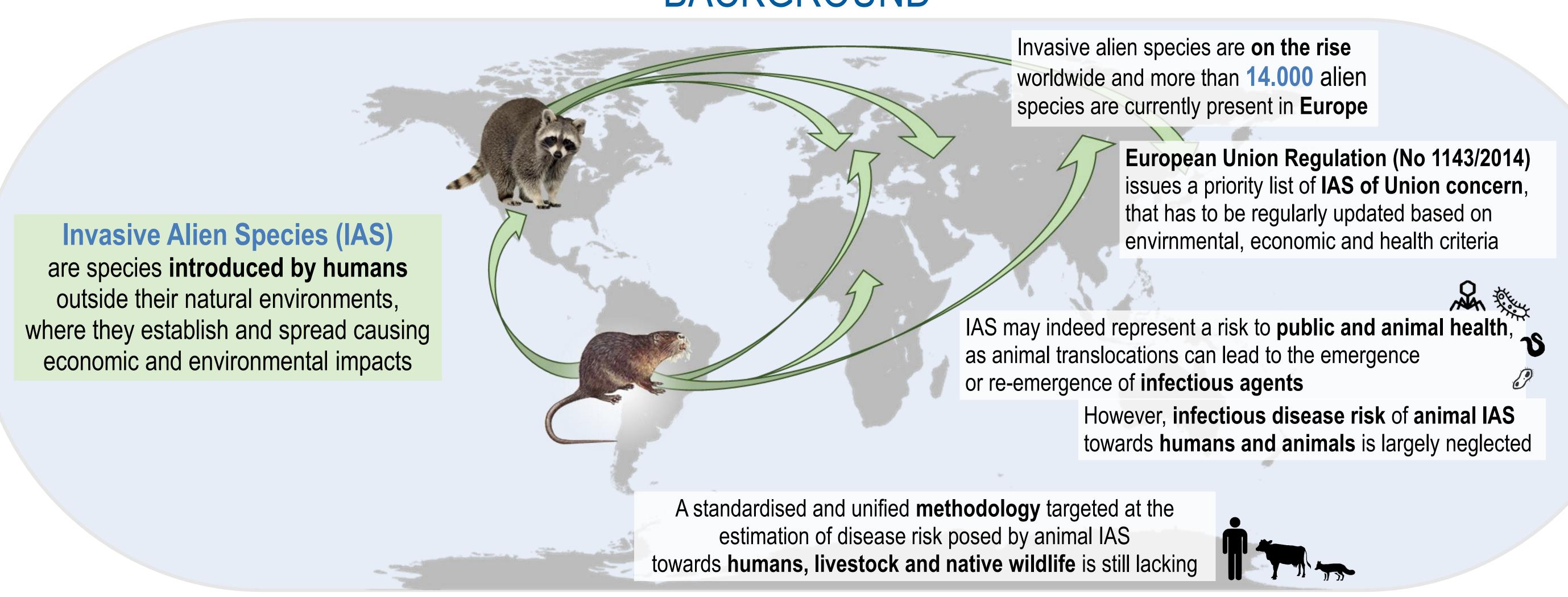


DEVELOPMENT OF A QUALITATIVE EXPERT-BASED TOOL TO ASSESS INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES DISEASE RISK

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BACKGROUND



AIMS

- Development of a **tool** to assess **infectious disease risk** of mammal IAS towards humans, livestock and local wildlife, usable by a multidisciplinary working group of experts
- To allow local administrators to prioritise prevention and management actions on IAS based on health risks

MATERIAL and METHODS

Identification of risk pathways and risk factors, in collaboration with experts in wildlife epidemiology



example

- Risk pathways: chain of steps that may lead to target infection (humans, livestock or local wildlife)
 - Local host species considered as communities: wild host community (WHC) and domestic host community (DHC)
 - Two main pathways: vector-borne diseases and non vector-borne diseases
- Factors influencing pathway steps related to the IAS, the local communities of hosts and vectors, the target and the geographic area under assessment



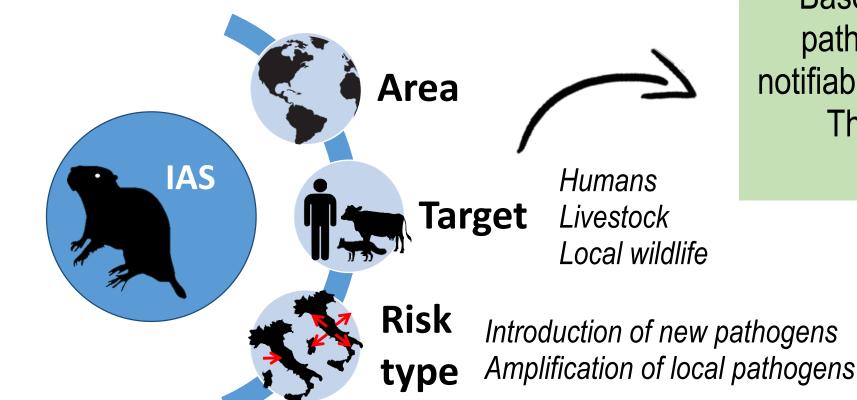
Development of the risk assessment model

 Model based on two qualitative matrixes: a matrix of conditional probabilities for dependent steps and a matrix for independent events where an increase of risk is possible



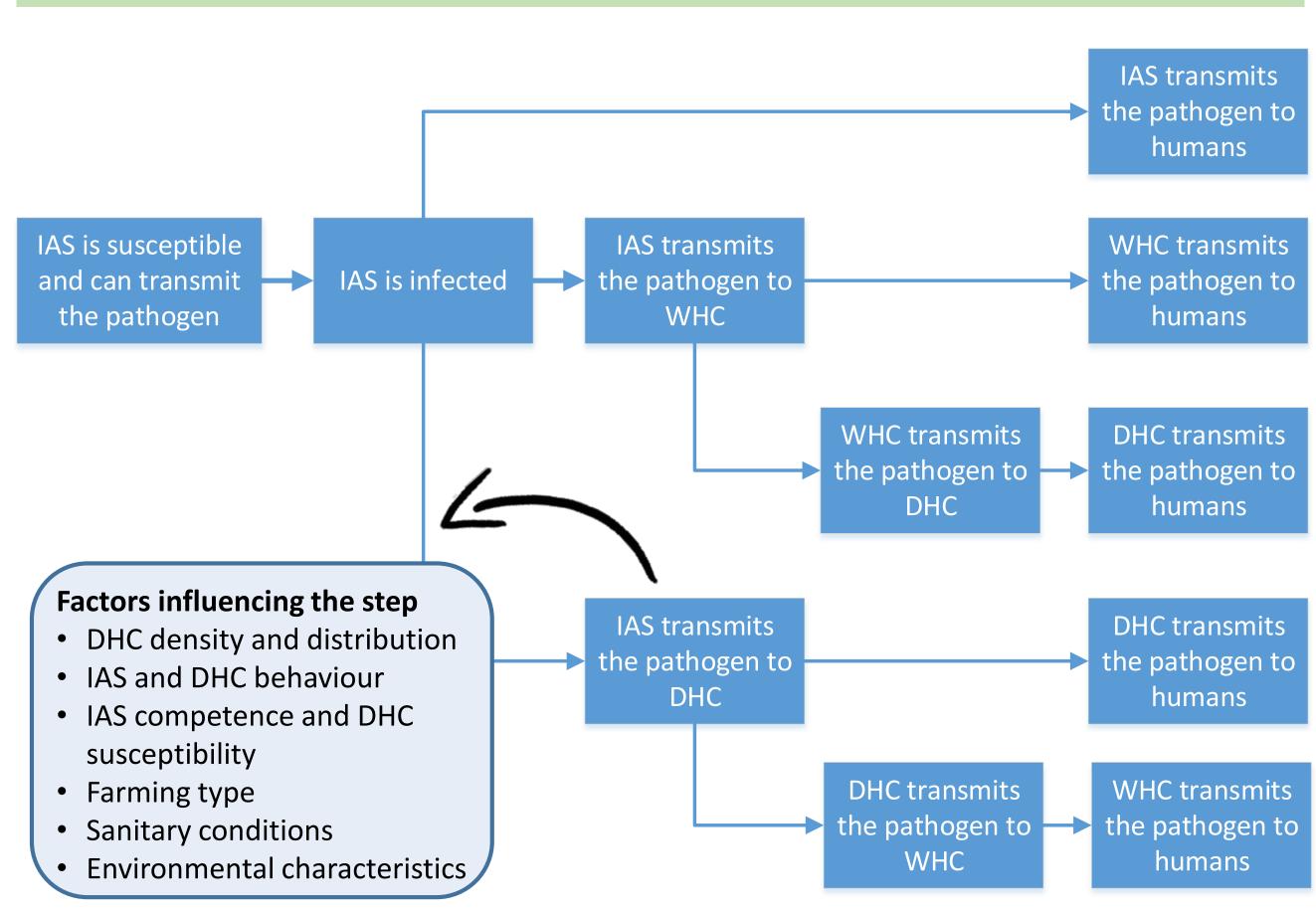
Questionnaire development

- Questions covering pathways steps with explicit reference to the factors that have to be considered when answering
- Answers in qualitative classes (high, medium, low, negligible) with uncertainty level (high, medium, low)
- Based on the risk assessment aim, experts can choose:



Based on the **Target** selected, different pathogens listed in international lists of notifiable diseases are shown to respondents. They have to answer the questions for each pathogen

Pathway leading to human infection for a non vector-borne pathogen



PRELIMINARY RESULTS

GRAY SQUIRREL Sciurus carolinensis and RACCOON Procyon lotor

