

La santé humaine et animale dans le contexte de la polycrise planétaire

Dr. Rafael Ruiz de Castañeda, PhD

Unité Santé humaine, animale et environnementale

Institut de Santé Globale et Service de Médecine Tropicale et Humanitaire

Département de Santé et Médecine Communautaires

Faculté de Médecine

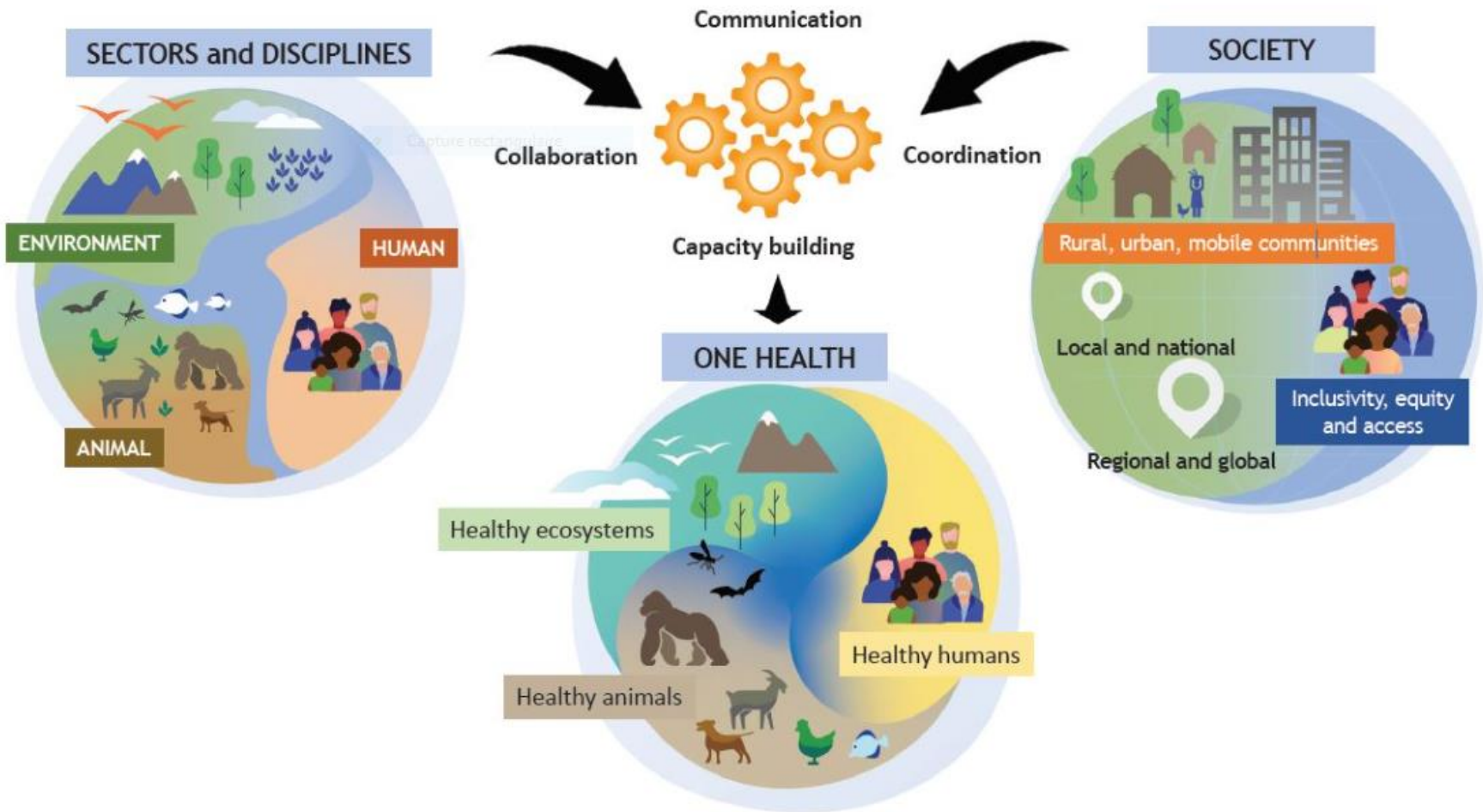
Genève, jeudi 11 février 2026



Source: Photo – CIFOR



**UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE**



Triple crise planétaire

Changement climatique

Perte de biodiversité

Pollution

Changement climatique

THE LANCET

October, 2021

www.thelancet.com

The 2021 report of the *Lancet* Countdown on
health and climate change



“Leaders of the world have an unprecedented opportunity to deliver a future of improved health, reduced inequity, and economic and environmental sustainability. However, this will only be possible if the world acts together to ensure that no person is left behind.”



A Review by *The Lancet*

“Le changement climatique est la plus grande menace pour la santé mondiale au XXIe siècle”

Source: [The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change](#)



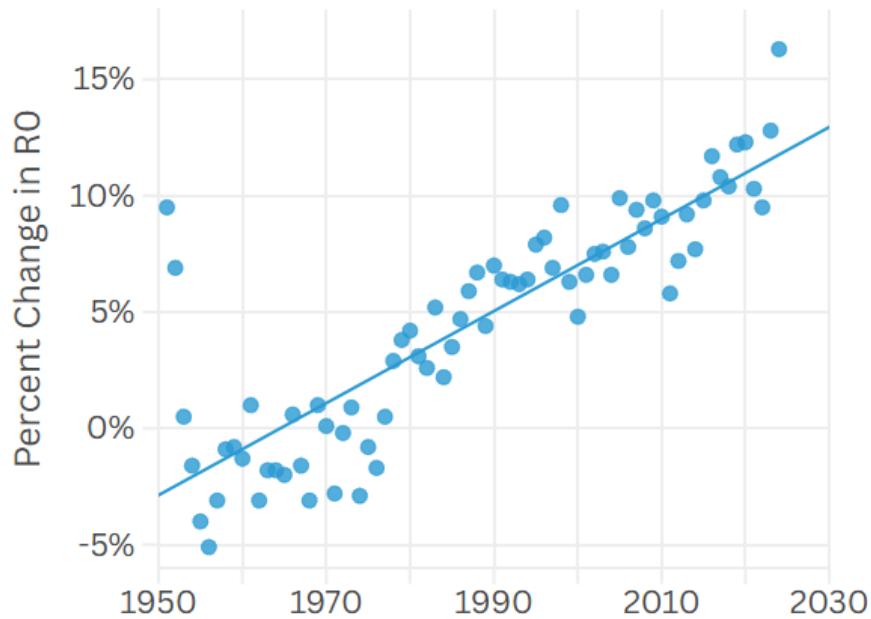
Climate Suitability for the Transmission of Dengue

Percent change in the basic reproduction number (R_0) of dengue transmission by *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes, compared to 1951-1960 average

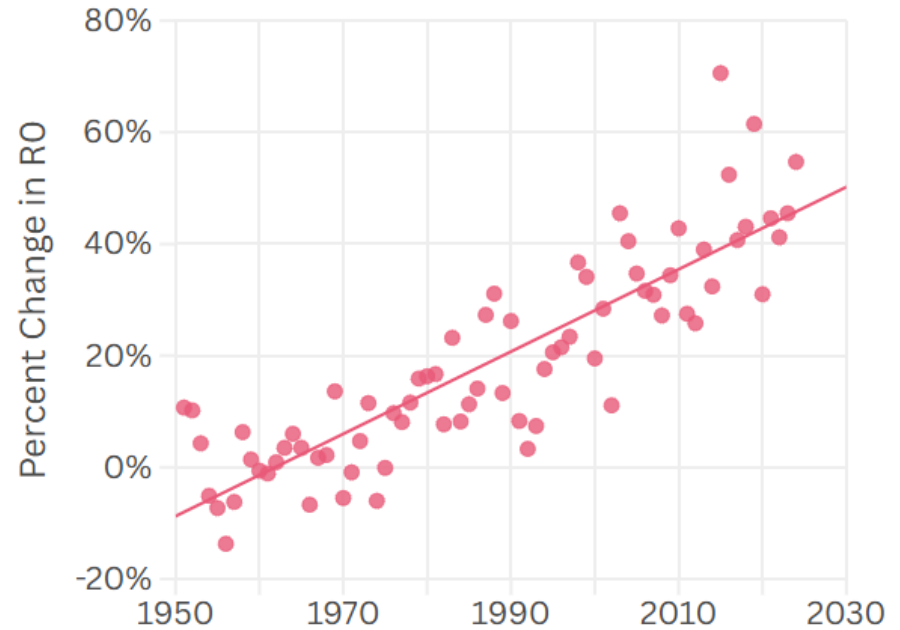
R_0 is an indication of a pathogen's contagiousness and transmissibility

● *Aedes aegypti* ● *Aedes albopictus*

Aedes aegypti



Aedes albopictus





Please reference the 2025 Report of the Lancet Countdown if using this data • For a full description of the indicator, see the 2025 report of the Lancet Countdown at lancetcountdown.org



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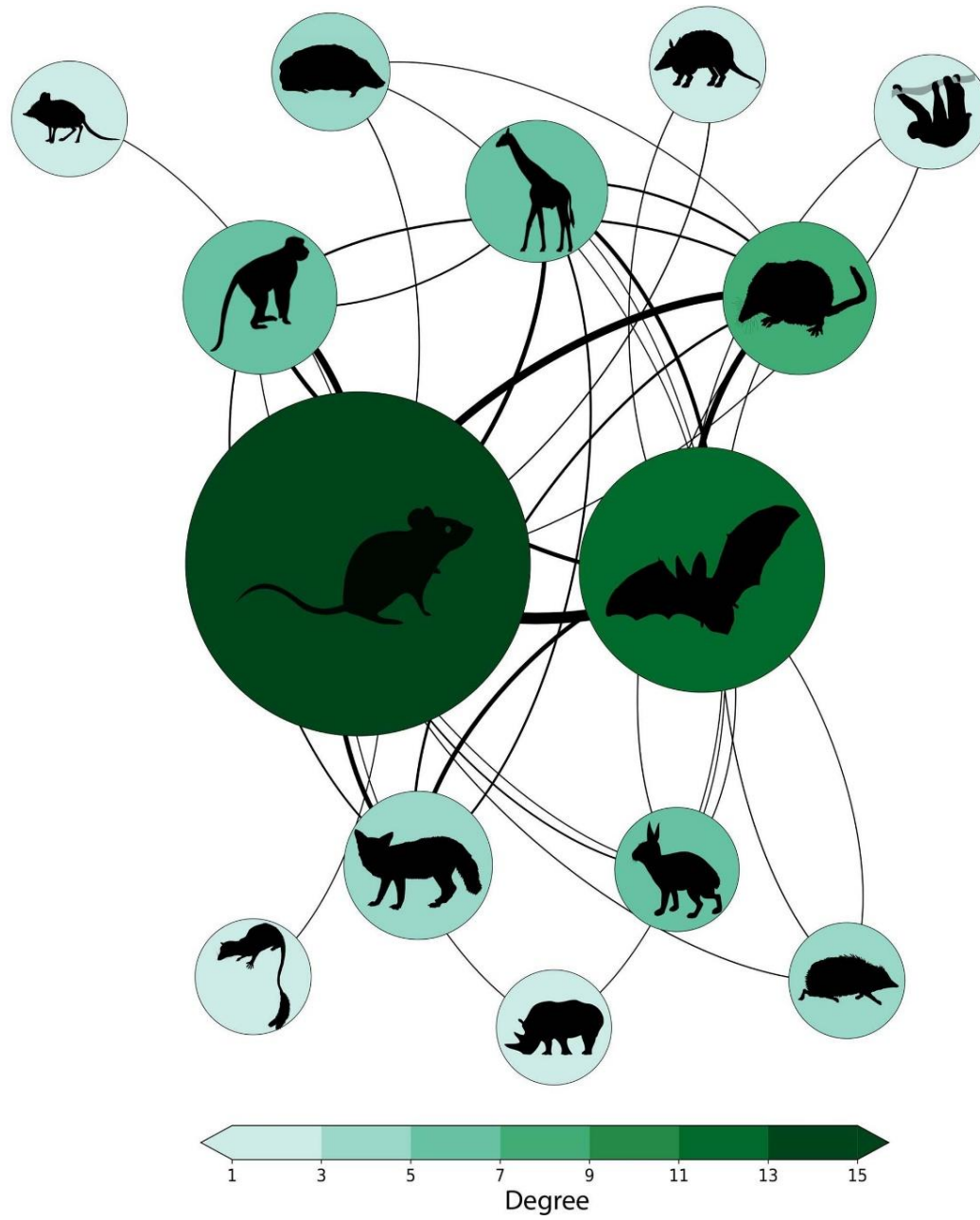
Article | [Published: 28 April 2022](#)

Climate change increases cross-species viral transmission risk

[Colin J. Carlson](#) , [Gregory F. Albery](#) , [Cory Merow](#), [Christopher H. Trisos](#), [Casey M. Zipfel](#), [Evan A. Eskew](#), [Kevin J. Olival](#), [Noam Ross](#) & [Shweta Bansal](#)

Nature **607**, 555–562 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

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Source: [Carlson et al. 2022, Nature](#)

Fig. 1: Climate change will drive novel viral sharing among mammal species.

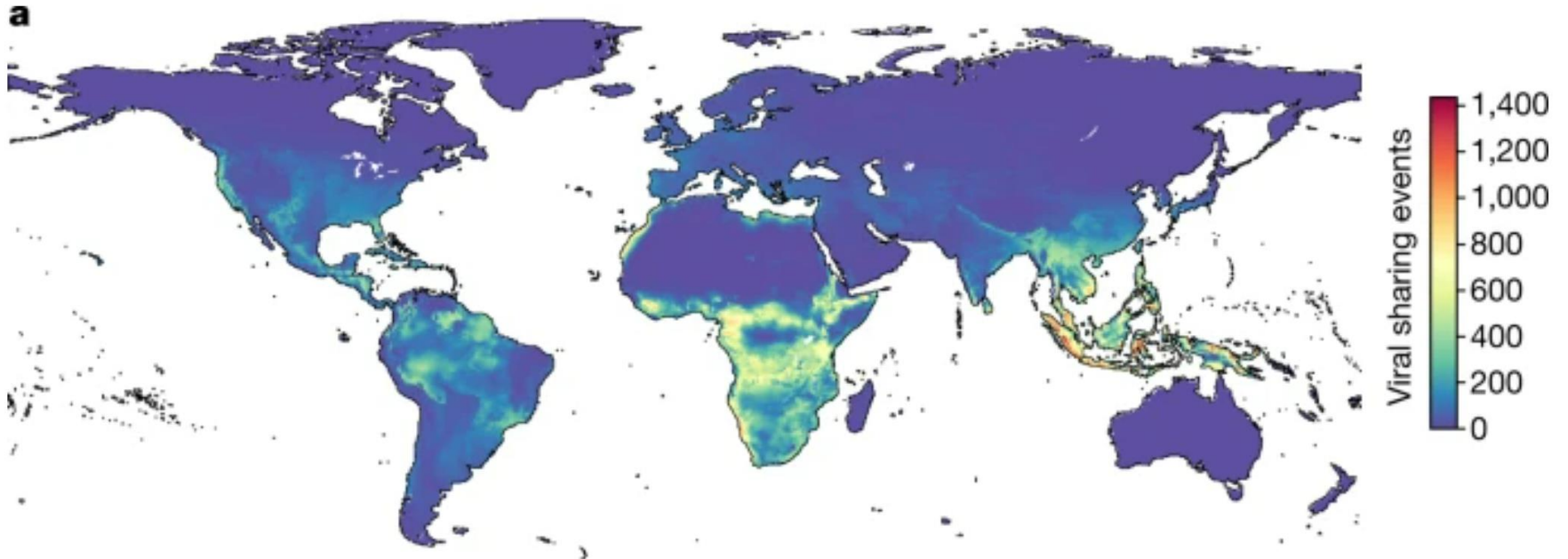
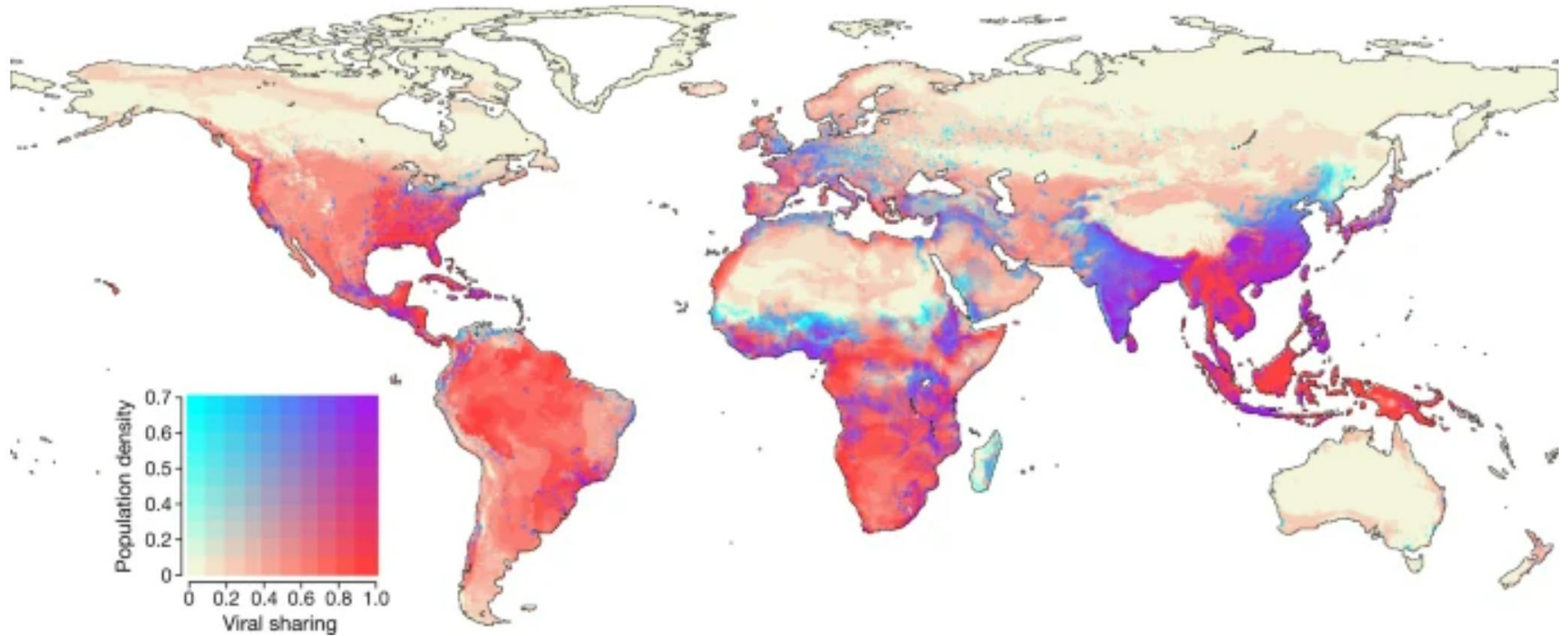


Fig. 4: Novel viral sharing events coincide with human population centres.






Source: Gnaneswar MCBT

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Climate change-related distributional range shifts of venomous snakes: a predictive modelling study of effects on public health and biodiversity

[Prof Pablo Ariel Martinez, PhD](#) ^{a,b}  · [Irene Barbosa da Fonseca Teixeira, MSc](#)^a · [Tuany Siqueira-Silva](#)^a ·

[Franciely Fernanda Barbosa da Silva, BSc](#)^a · [Luiz Antônio Gonzaga Lima](#)^a · [Jonatas Chaves-Silveira](#)^a ·

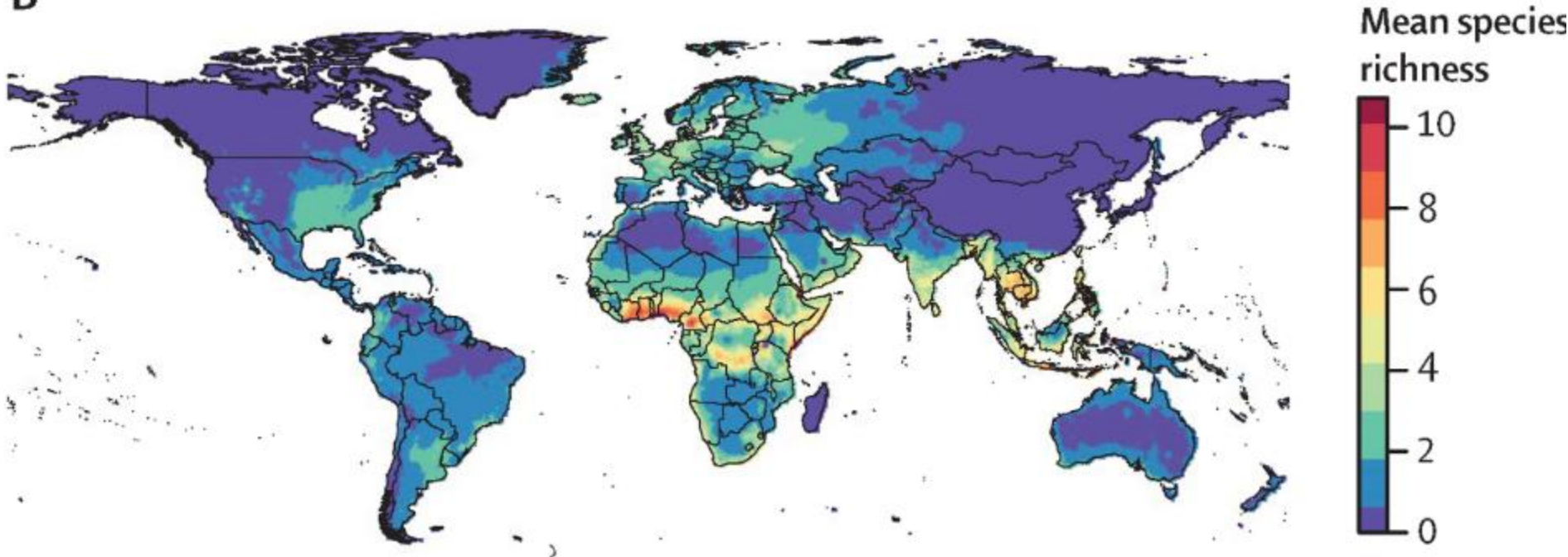
[Prof Miguel Ángel Olalla-Tárraga, PhD](#)^b · [Prof José María Gutiérrez, PhD](#)^c · [Talita Ferreira Amado, PhD](#) ^{d,e}  [Show less](#)

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2070

B



Category 1 snake species

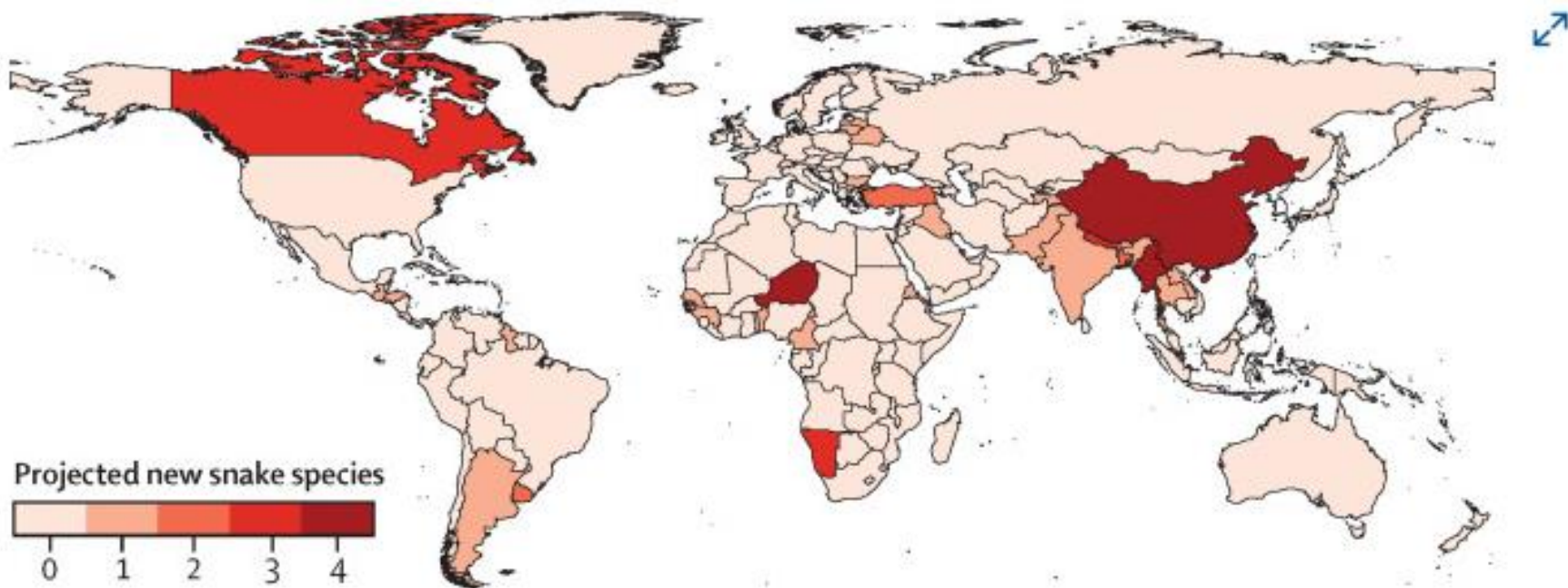




Figure 4 Potential number of new snake species in each country, 2070

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Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 20 November 2025

Climate change triggering shifts in venomous snakes hotspots and snakebite risk in India

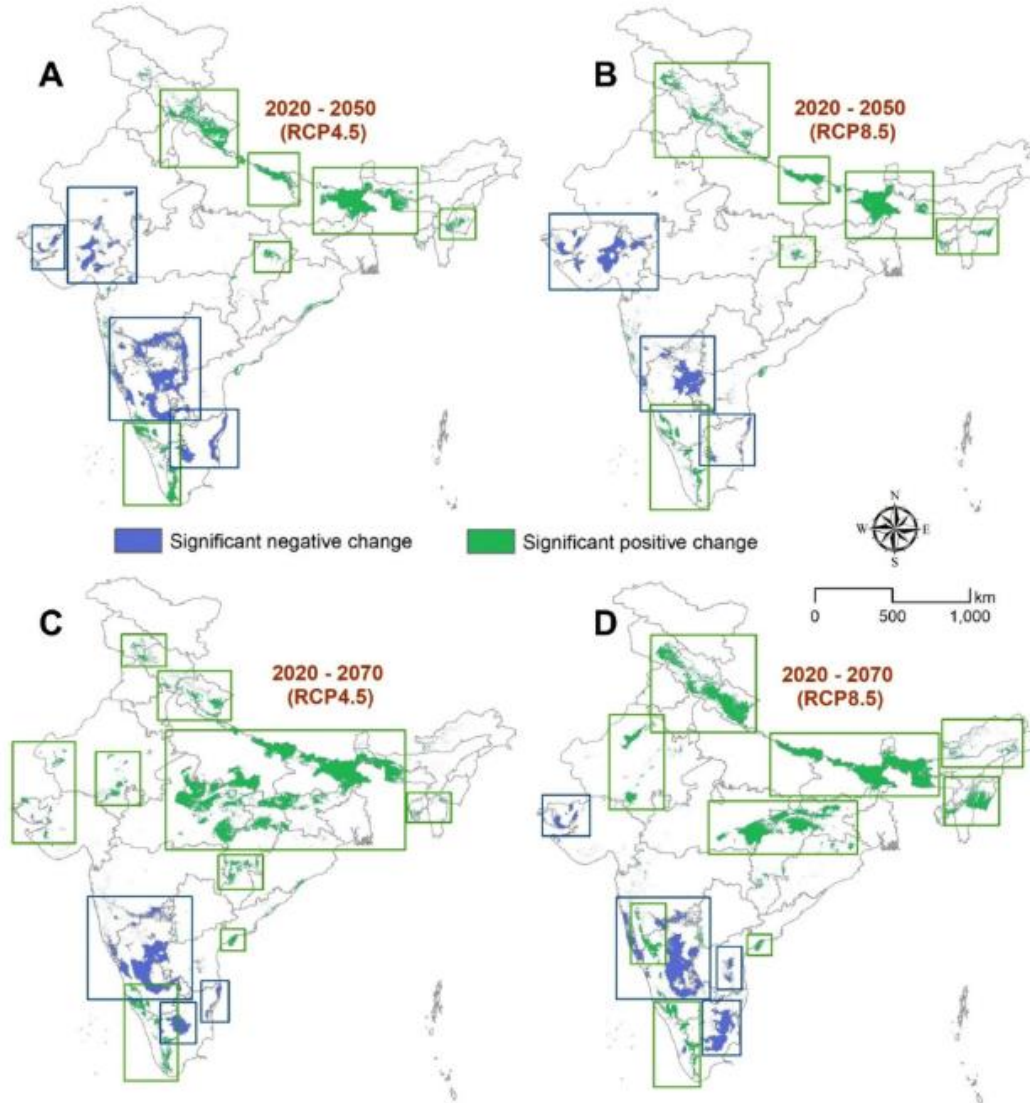
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Scientific Reports **15**, Article number: 40983 (2025) | [Cite this article](#)

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Fig. 3

From: [Climate change triggering shifts in venomous snakes hotspots and snakebite risk in India](#)



Projected changes in the potential distribution of big four venomous snake species (*Bungarus caeruleus*, *Naja naja*, *Echis carinatus*, *Daboia russelii*) across India under four climate change scenarios: (A) RCP 4.5 2050, (B) RCP 8.5 2050, (C) RCP 4.5 2070, and (D) RCP 8.5 2070. RCP 4.5 represents a moderate stabilization scenario and RCP 8.5 represents a high-emission worst-case scenario. Green indicates expansion (colonization), and blue shading indicates contraction (extinction). The map was generated using ArcMap version 10.8 (www.support.esri.com).

Perte de biodiversité

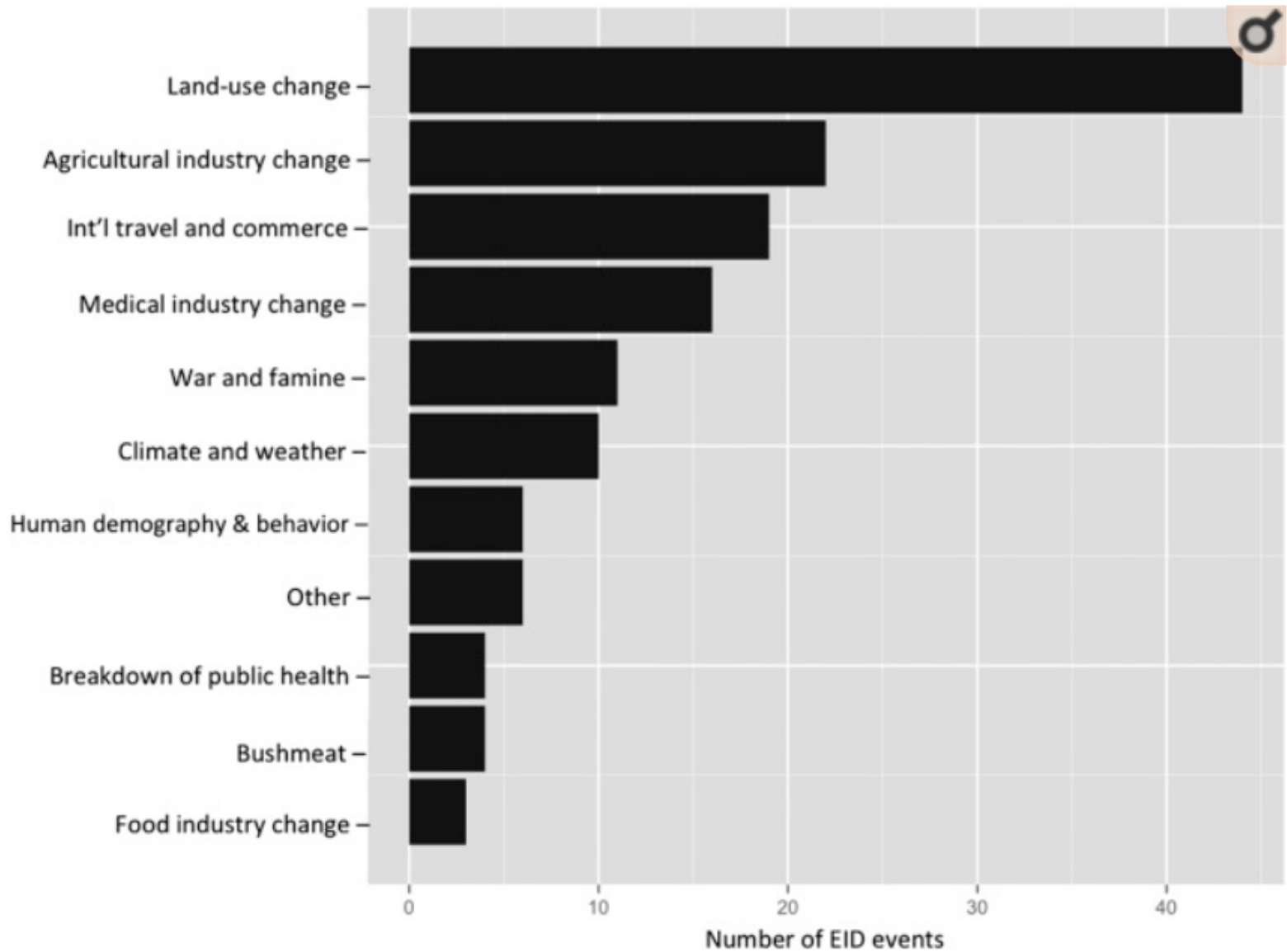
(déforestation et changement
d'affectation des terres)



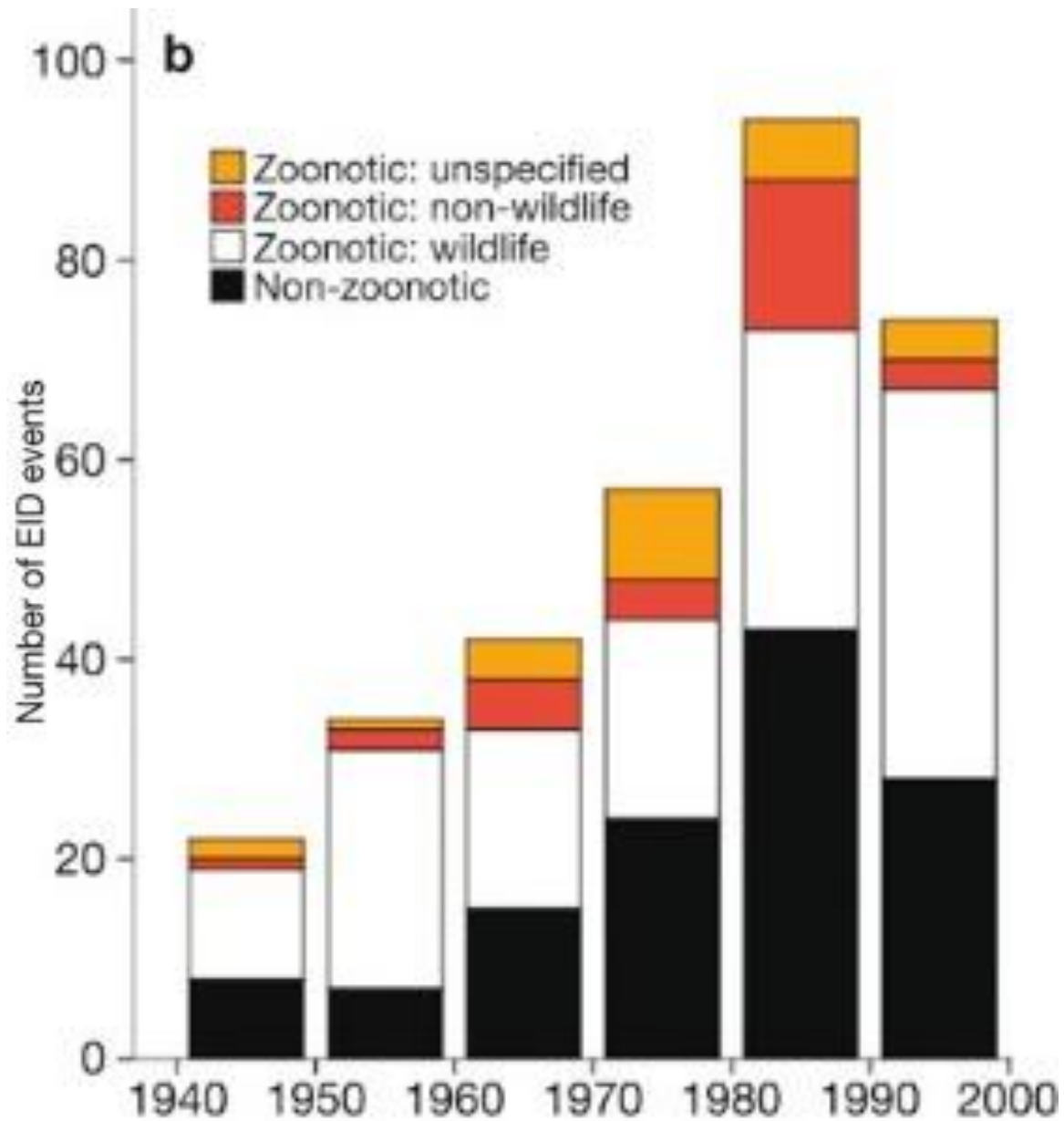




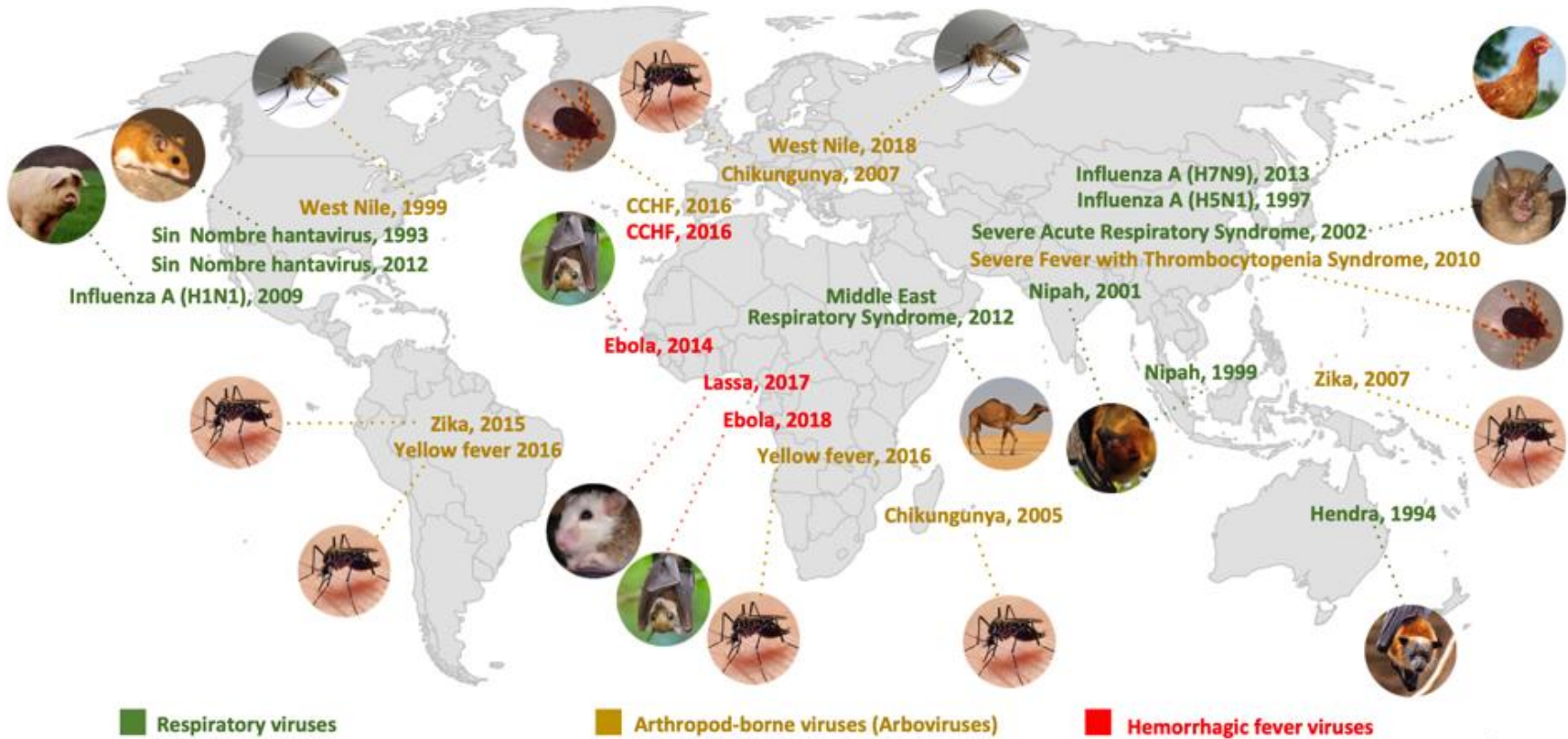




Source: [Loh et al. \(2015\)](#)



Source: Jones et al. (2009)





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Pays

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Urgences sanitaires

Données

À propos

Page d'accueil / Centre des médias / Principaux repères / Détail / Zoonoses



Zoonoses

29 juillet 2020

Principaux faits

- Une zoonose est une maladie ou une infection naturellement transmissible des animaux vertébrés à l'homme.
- Il existe plus de 200 types connus de zoonoses.
- Les zoonoses représentent un pourcentage important des maladies nouvelles et existantes chez l'homme.
- Certaines zoonoses, comme la rage, sont totalement évitables par la vaccination ou par d'autres méthodes.

Une zoonose est une maladie infectieuse qui est passée de l'animal à l'homme. Les agents pathogènes zoonotiques peuvent être d'origine bactérienne, virale ou parasitaire, ou peuvent impliquer des agents non conventionnels et se propager à l'homme par contact direct ou par les aliments, l'eau ou l'environnement. Ils représentent un problème majeur de santé publique dans le monde entier en raison de notre relation étroite avec les animaux dans différents contextes (agriculture, animaux domestique et environnement naturel). Les zoonoses peuvent également perturber la production et le commerce des produits d'origine animale pour

English

العربية

中文

Русский

Español

Principaux repères



Échinococcose

23 mars 2020



Trématodoses d'origine alimentaire

17 mai 2021



Rage

5 juin 2024

Une **zoonose** est une maladie ou une infection naturellement transmissible des animaux vertébrés à l'homme.



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Pathogen spillover driven by rapid changes in bat ecology

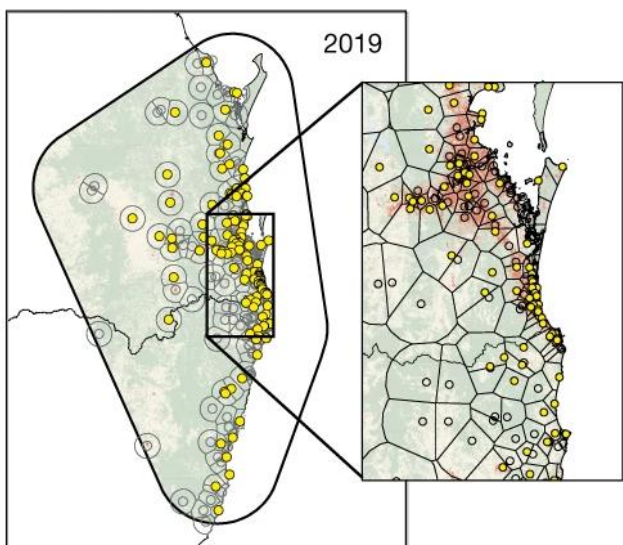
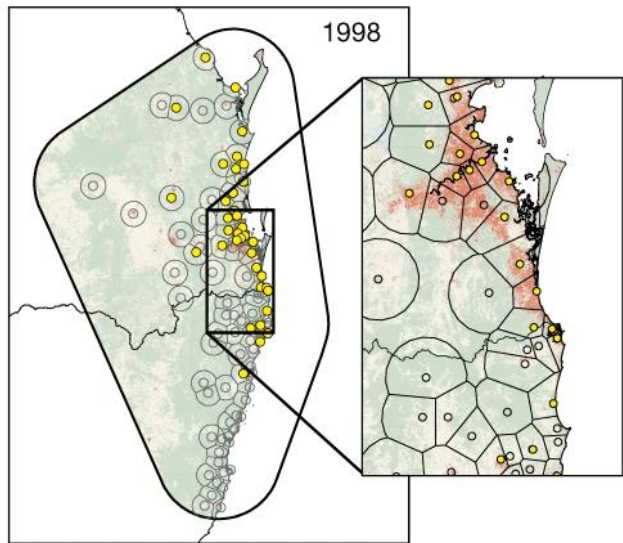
[Peggy Eby](#), [Alison J. Peel](#), [Andrew Hoegh](#), [Wyatt Madden](#), [John R. Giles](#), [Peter J. Hudson](#) & [Raina K.](#)

[Plowright](#) 

Nature **613**, 340–344 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

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a



- Active roost
- Roost occupied in winter
- ◌ Foraging area boundary
- Agriculture
- Forest
- Built

Disease Outbreak News

Nipah virus infection - India

30 January 2026

Situation at a glance

On 26 January 2026, the National IHR Focal Point for India notified WHO of two laboratory-confirmed cases of Nipah virus (NIV) infection in West Bengal State. Both are healthcare workers at the same private hospital in Barasat (North 24 Parganas district). NIV infection was confirmed at the National Institute of Virology in Pune on 13 January. One case remains on mechanical ventilation as of 21 January, the other case experienced severe neurological illness but has since improved. Authorities have identified and tested over 190 contacts, who all tested negative for NIV with support from a mobile BSL-3 laboratory deployed by the National Institute of Virology, Pune. No further cases have been detected to date. This event represents the third NIV infection outbreak reported in West Bengal (previous outbreaks reported in Siliguri in 2001 and Nadia in 2007). Enhanced surveillance and infection prevention and control (IPC) measures are in place while investigations into the source of exposure are ongoing. NIV infection is a serious but rare zoonotic disease transmitted to humans through infected animals (such as bats), or food contaminated with saliva, urine, and excreta of infected animals. It can also be transmitted directly from person to person through close contact with an infected person. There are currently no licensed medicines or vaccines for NIV infection, however early supportive care can improve survival. WHO assesses the risk posed by Nipah to be moderate at the sub-national level, and low at the national, the regional and global levels.

Description of the situation

BBC

Nipah virus outbreak in India triggers Asia airport screenings

8 days ago

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Kelly Ng

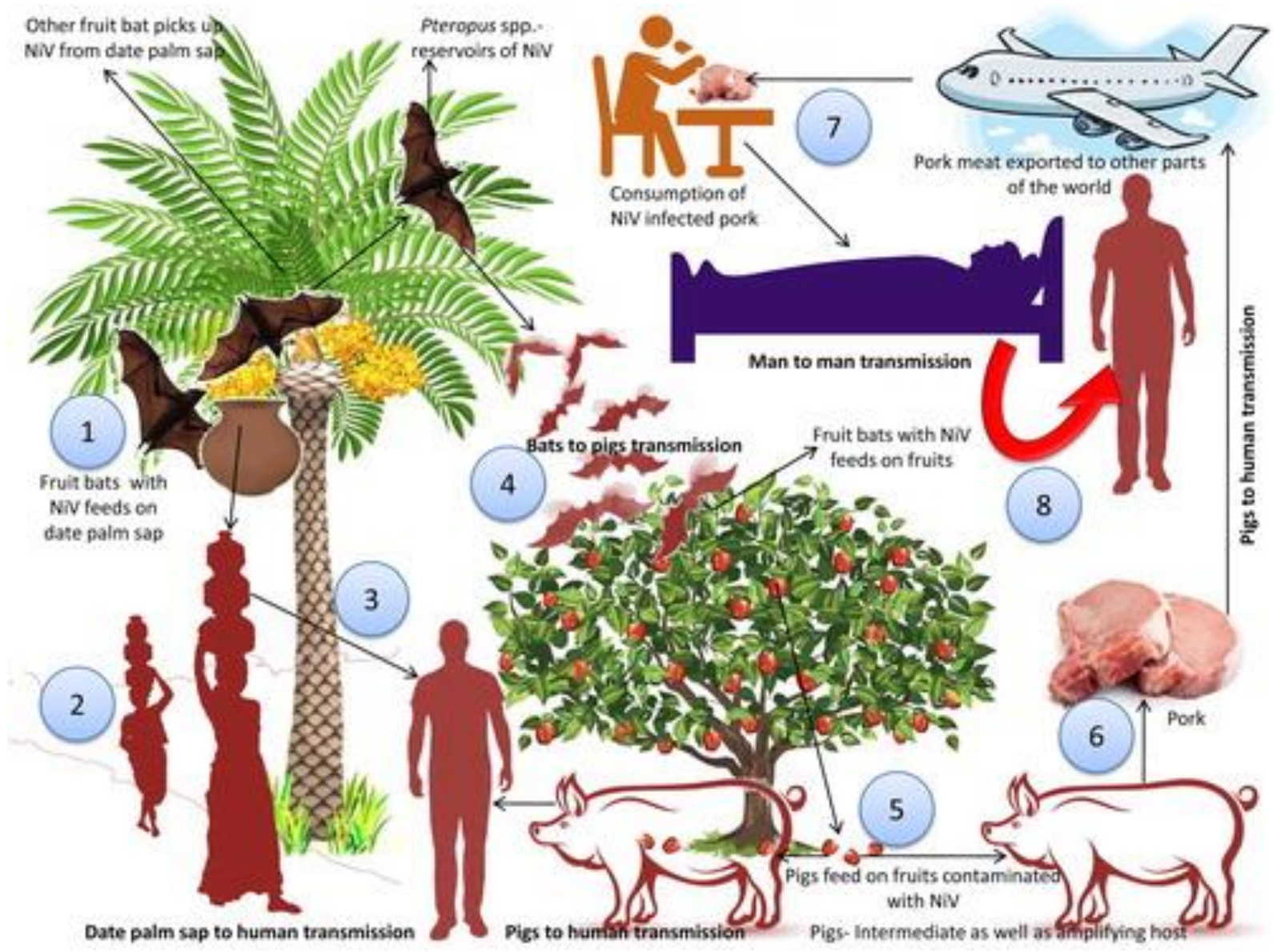


The Nipah virus can spread from animals to humans.

An outbreak of the deadly Nipah virus in India's West Bengal state has sparked concern in parts of Asia, with some tightening screening measures at airports.

Thailand has started screening passengers at three airports that receive flights from West Bengal. Nepal has also begun screening arrivals at Kathmandu airport and other land border points with India.

Two cases have been confirmed in West Bengal since December, reportedly in healthcare workers. Some 196 people who were in contact with them have been traced







The scale of illegal meat importation from Africa to Europe via Paris

Anne-Lise Chaber^{1,2}, Sophie Allebone-Webb^{1,3}, Yves Lignereux⁴, Andrew A. Cunningham¹, & J. Marcus Rowcliffe¹

¹ Institute of Zoology, Zoological Society of London, Regents Park, London, UK

² Royal Veterinary College, Royal College Street, London, UK

³ Wildlife Conservation Society Cambodia, P.O. Box 1620, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

⁴ École Nationale Vétérinaire and Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Toulouse, France

Keywords

Bushmeat; CITES; customs; illegal imports; wildlife trade.

Correspondence

Anne-Lise Chaber, Animal Collection Management Department, Al Ain Wildlife Park Resort, P.O. Box 1204, Al Ain, UAE.
Tel: +971-561-25-05-96; fax: +971-78-06-350.
E-mail: alchaber@hotmail.com

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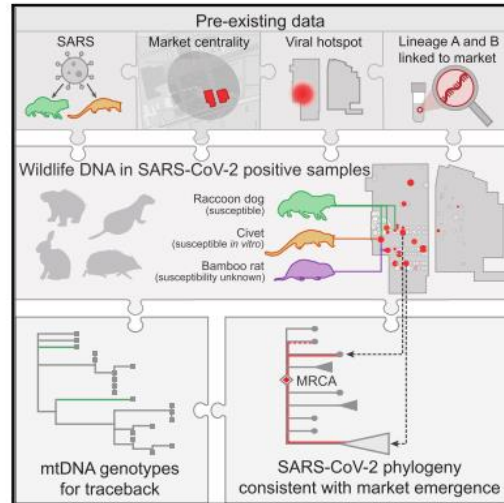
Justin Brashares

Abstract

Concerns have been raised about the illegal import of bushmeat from Africa into Europe, particularly regarding the health risks posed to people and livestock. The role of international trade in driving unsustainable hunting in source countries is unknown, but generally assumed to be limited. Here, we present the first systematic study of the scale and nature of this international trade. We estimate that around five tonnes of bushmeat per week is smuggled in personal baggage through Paris Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport. Bushmeat is not only imported for personal consumption but is part of a lucrative organized trade, with high prices indicating luxury status. A wide range of species is carried, many of which are CITES-listed. Based on these findings, we suggest ways in which customs, airlines, and airport authorities could reduce imports, focussing on raising awareness of regulations, and improving surveillance and deterrence, particularly where CITES-listed species are concerned.

Genetic tracing of market wildlife and viruses at the epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic

Graphical abstract



Authors

Alexander Crits-Christoph,
Joshua I. Levy, Jonathan E. Pekar, ...,
Kristian G. Andersen, Michael Worobey,
Florence Débarre

Correspondence

andersen@scripps.edu (K.G.A.),
worobey@arizona.edu (M.W.),
florence.debarre@sorbonne-universite.fr
(F.D.)

In brief

DNA of mammalian wildlife species susceptible to SARS-CoV-2 was detected along with SARS-CoV-2 and other viruses in environmental samples from animal stalls located at the market epicenter of the emergence of COVID-19.

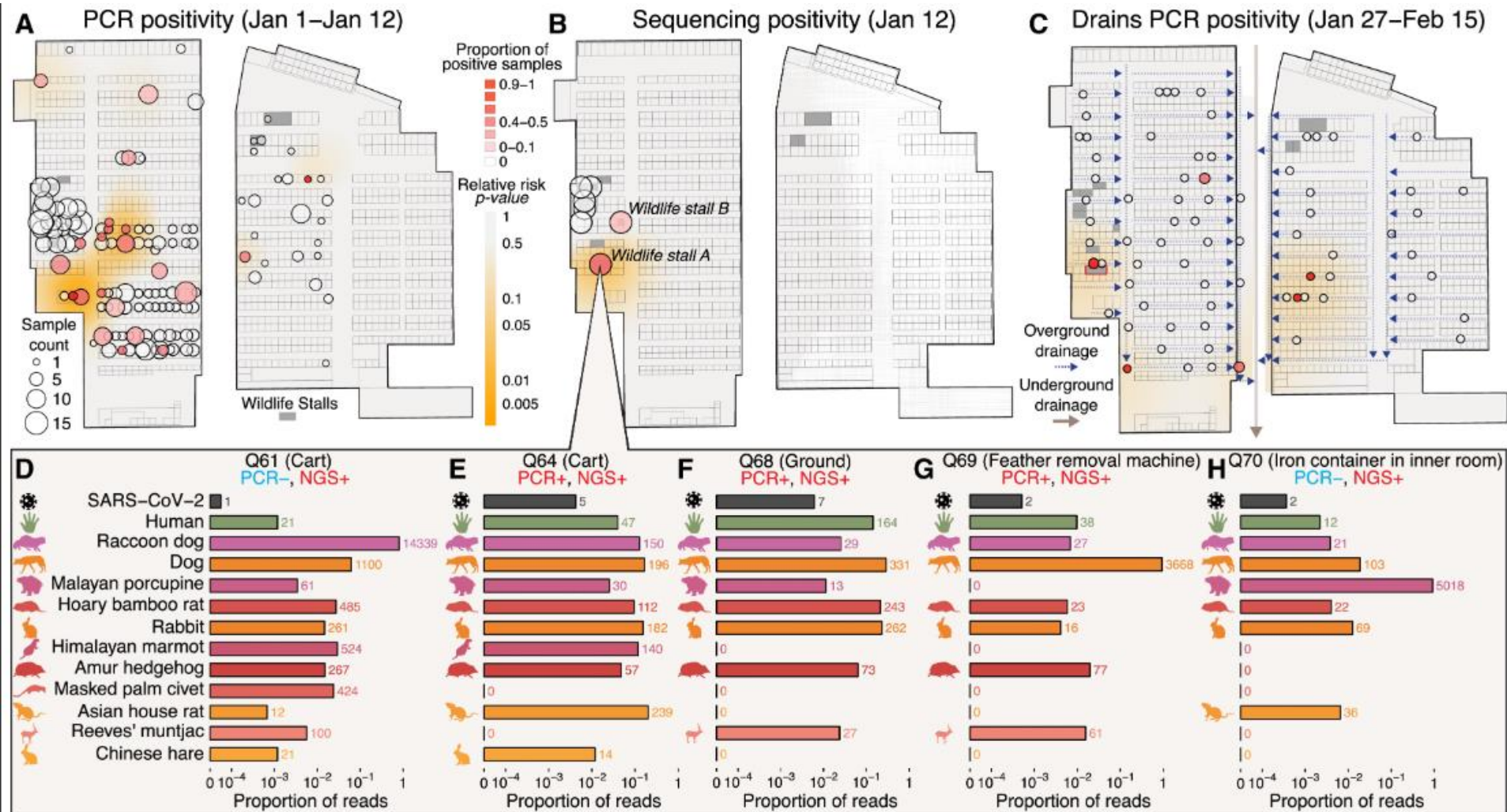
Highlights

- Common ancestor of SARS-CoV-2 linked to Huanan market matches the global common ancestor
- Wildlife mitochondrial DNA identified in samples from stalls positive for SARS-CoV-2
- DNA from raccoon dogs, civets, and other wildlife species detected in market samples
- Genotypes of potential hosts were reconstructed for retracing animal geographic origins



Crits-Christoph et al., 2024, *Cell* 187, 5468–5482
September 19, 2024 © 2024 Elsevier Inc. All rights are reserved, including those for text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2024.08.010>







L'OFSP	Vivre en bonne santé	Maladies	Médecine & recherche	Assurances	Stratégie & politique	Professions de la santé	Lois & autorisations	Chiffres & statistiques	
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← Maladies infectieuses : flambées, épidémies, pandémies

Flambées et épidémies actuelles

Virus respiratoires

Grippe aviaire (H5N1) - Situation en Suisse

Maladies transmises par les tiques – Situation en Suisse



Maladies transmises par les tiques – Situation en Suisse

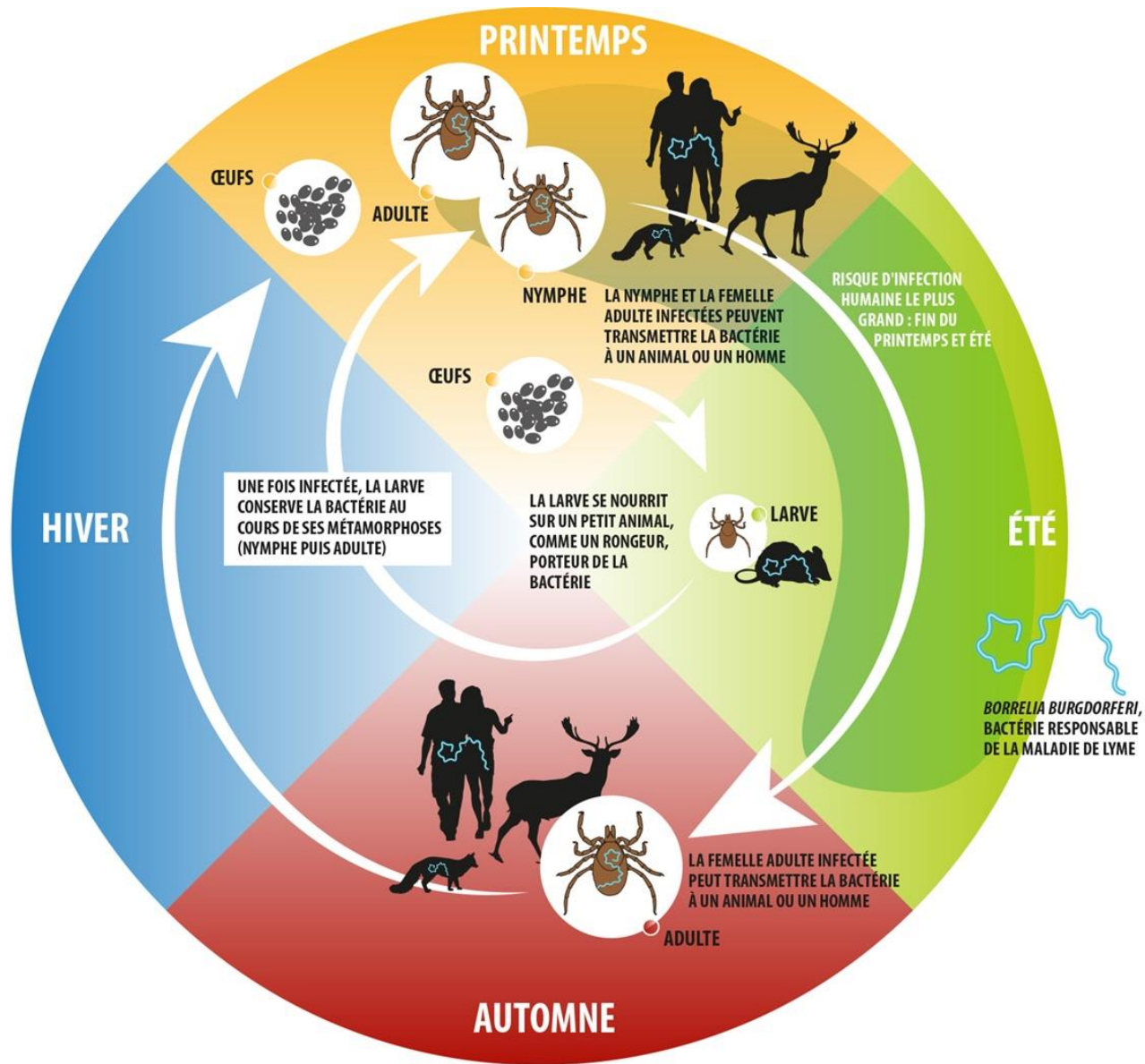
Les maladies transmises par les tiques apparaissent par pics saisonniers en Suisse. Leur mode de propagation, les mesures de prévention et le traitement sont des données importantes pour les éviter. Le présent rapport de situation permet de sensibiliser la population et le corps médical à cette thématique.

- ✓ Sensibilisation au moyen de rapports
- ✓ Nombre de cas de méningo-encéphalites verno-estivales (FSME)
- ✓ Nombre de cas de borréliose
- ✓ Nombre de cas de tularémie
- ✓ Nombre de piqûres tiques
- ✓ Evaluation de la situation épidémiologique
- ✓ Appel à la prévention

Sensibilisation au moyen de rapports

Contact

Office fédéral de la santé publique OFSP
Division Maladies transmissibles
Schwarzenburgstrasse 157
3003 Berne
Suisse
Tél. +41 58 463 87 06
 E-mail
 Imprimer contact



 | REVIEW | EPIDEMIOLOGY



The costs and benefits of primary prevention of zoonotic pandemics

[AARON S. BERNSTEIN](#) , [AMY W. ANDO](#) , [TED LOCH-TEMZELIDES](#) , [MARIANA M. VALE](#) , [BINBIN V. LI](#) , [HONGYING LI](#) , [JONAH BUSCH](#) ,

[COLIN A. CHAPMAN](#) , [MARGARET KINNAIRD](#) , [...], AND [ANDREW P. DOBSON](#)  [+10 authors](#) [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

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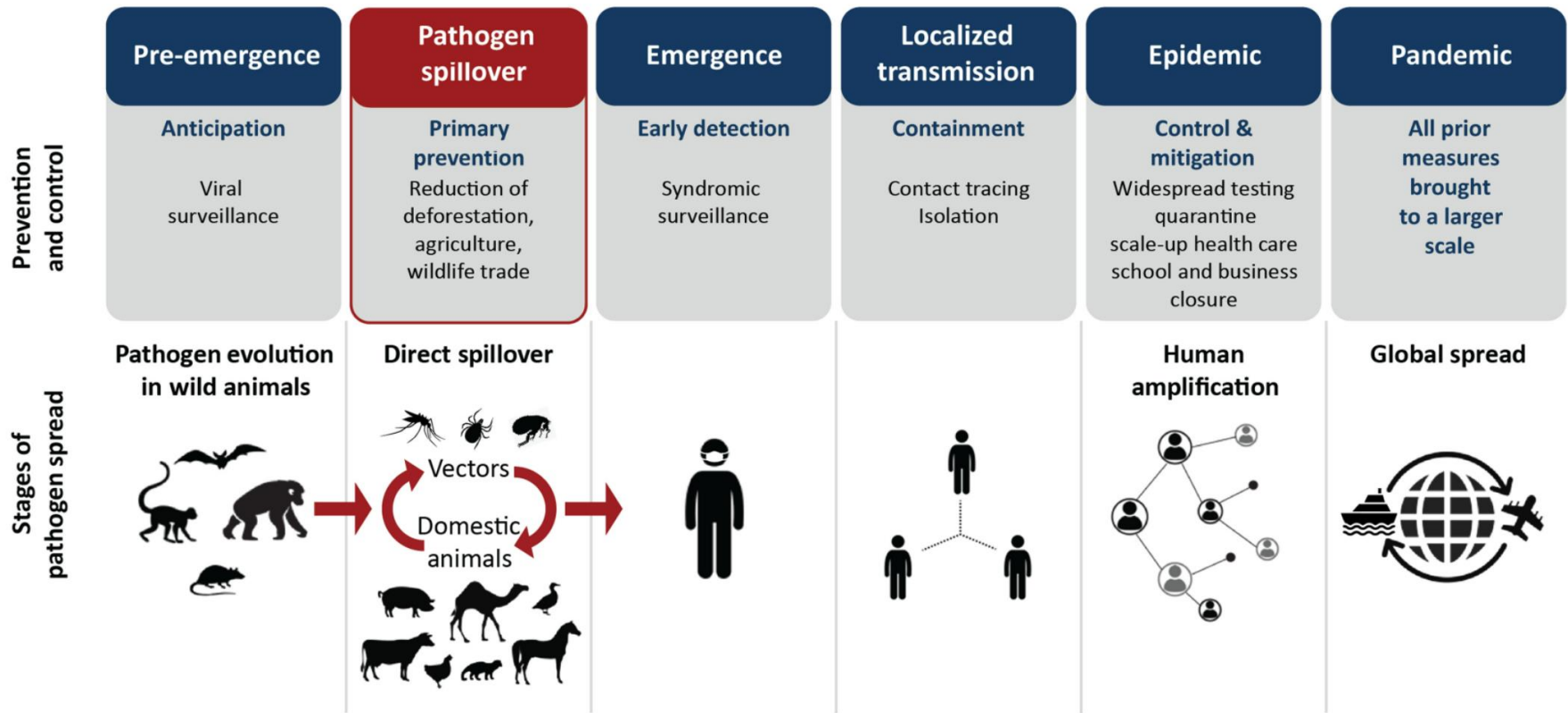


FIG. 2. Phases of pathogen emergence, from local to global. The World Health Organization identifies five phases to which we have added a sixth: pathogen spillover (in red).

NEWS

SIX WAYS CONSERVING AND SUSTAINABLY USING NATURE COULD PREVENT FUTURE PANDEMICS





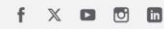
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FOR NATURE FOR US

Nature is being devastated and we are all suffering because of it.

COVID-19 is not an isolated event, it will happen again unless our world leaders take clear steps to immediately fix our relationship with nature. As people in power continue to exploit our planet in unsustainable ways, we will pay the price in the loss of lives, jobs and economic stability. **Science clearly shows** that we need to act urgently to better protect and conserve nature, both as a safety net for affected communities and as one of our strongest allies against future zoonotic outbreaks.

The good news is that we know the solutions and they are far cheaper than the cost of inaction. It only requires the political will to act.

Join us in calling our leaders to listen to the scientific community, and health and environmental experts around the world. We need them to take immediate action to ensure they set nature on the path to recovery and protect us from future pandemics.

