Hazard Resilience Index (HRI) Diseases

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Diseases

Please refer to the *Hazard Resilience Index Instructions (HRI)* document for more information on using this document.

Diseases – Animals

Air and Water Transmitted

Hazard Resilience Rating				e High Resilience		Low Resilience		Need More Info	No Applio	
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable			FAC	TORS			This factor is important to my community
				Community-based exercises involving air and water transmitted diseases to animals have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).						

		Farmers and community members immediately quarantine any sick animals (livestock or dogs/pets) in order to prevent the spread of disease.	
		Farmers and community members monitor and test water quality for livestock and domesticated animals on a regular basis.	
		Community officials test water sources near properties with large numbers of livestock or domesticated animals to prevent drinking water contamination from, for example, <i>E. coli</i> .	
		Most farmers and community members have vaccinated/immunized their livestock herds and domesticated animals as appropriate.	
		The local veterinarian is linked to the Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence and the Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network (including Health Canada, Environment Canada, Centre for Disease Control, World Health Organization etc.).	
		There is a warning system in place to notify the community of air and water transmitted diseases to animals and how to protect against them.	
		The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.	

Human Transmitted

На		Resi ating	lienc	e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic	
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
				Community-based exercises involving human-to-animal transmitted diseases exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	
				Farmers consider the risk of feeding livestock any food with supplements containing meat or bone or meal.	
				Farmers and community members immediately quarantine any sick animals in order to prevent the spread of disease.	
				Hand washing stations and sanitizers are available throughout the community and farms.	
				Most farmers have joined the Canadian On-Farm Food Safety Program that is based on the internationally accepted food safety control system called Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point.	
				Most farmers and community members have vaccinated/immunized their livestock herds and domesticated animals as appropriate.	
				Most farmers wash hands and surfaces thoroughly and regularly, especially after handling animals or around the sick.	
				Most farmers wear protective gear when handling animals (agricultural and wild animals).	
				The local veterinarian is linked to the Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence and the Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network (including Health Canada, Environment Canada, Centre for Disease	

		Control, World Health Organization etc.).	
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents, farmers and businesses of human to animal transmitted diseases and how to protect against them.	
		The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.	
		Most farmers, animal breeders and dog sled team owners require visitors to wear special boots and overalls to avoid spreading diseases to livestock.	

Animal Transmitted

Hazard ResilienceHighLowNeed MoreNotRatingResilienceResilienceInfoApplicable								
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community			
				Community-based exercises involving animal to animal transmitted diseases have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).				
				Farmers and community members immediately quarantine any sick animals in order to prevent the spread of disease.				
				Farmers and community members quarantine new animals prior to introducing them to the rest of the herd/pack for at least two weeks.				
				Hand washing stations and sanitizers are available throughout the community and farms.				
				Most farmers have joined the Canadian On-Farm Food Safety Program that is based on the internationally accepted food safety control system called Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point.				
				Most farmers and community members have vaccinated/immunized their livestock herds and domesticated animals as appropriate.				
				Most farmers wash hands and surfaces thoroughly and regularly especially after handling animals or around the sick.				
				Most farmers and community members wear protective gear when handling animals (agricultural and wild animals).				
				Most household pets have received a rabies vaccination.				
				The community regulates the number of small and/or backyard poultry farms in close proximity to large commercial poultry farms.				
				The local veterinarian in linked to the Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence and the Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network.				
				There is a warning system in place to notify community residents, farmers and businesses of animal to animal transmitted diseases and how to protect against them.				
				The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.				

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Owners of domesticated animals contain them to a property so that they do not pose a threat to the community through packs; efforts to provide proper care to stray animals are being made (e.g., spay and neuter efforts to replace dog culls).

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Diseases – Human

Air and Water Transmitted

Hazard Resilience Rating				e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic				
Yes	Ves Not Applicable Not Applicable							
			Community-based exercises involving air and water transmitted human diseases and epidemics have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).					
			Hand washing stations and sanitizers are available throughout the community and farms.					
				Most caregivers in seniors' homes and day care providers know to wash their hands and surfaces thoroughly and regularly, especially after being around sick persons.				
				Most caregivers taking care of elderly family and children in their home know to wash their hands and surfaces thoroughly and regularly, especially after being around sick persons.				
				Most residents have been vaccinated/immunized; particularly the vulnerable groups like children, the elderly, and sick.				
				The community regularly tests water systems (including community taps and wells) for adequate chlorination levels and for a bacterial and microorganism count.				
				There is a public health warning system in place to notify community residents and businesses of air and water transmitted human diseases and how to protect against them.				
				The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.				
				There is a public health warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of air and water transmitted human diseases and epidemics.				

Animal Transmitted

Hazard Resilience RatingHigh ResilienceLow ResilienceNeed More InfoNot Applicable								
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community			
				Community-based exercises involving animal to human transmitted diseases have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).				
				Hand washing stations and sanitizers are available throughout the community and farms.				
				Most farmers and community members have vaccinated/immunized their livestock herds and domesticated animals as appropriate.				
				Most residents ensure that there are no standing pools of water on their property for mosquitoes to breed.				
				The community has mosquito control measures in place.				
				The community has disease awareness campaigns and control measures in place for risks associated with wild animals that hunters and gatherers may encounter (e.g., ticks and Lyme disease).				
				The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.				
				The local veterinarian is linked to the Canadian Network for Public Health Intelligence and the Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network.				
				There is a public health warning system in place to notify community residents, farmers and businesses of animal to human transmitted diseases and how to protect against them.				

Human Transmitted

Hazard Resilience Rating				e High Resilience [Low Resilience		Need More Info		No Applic	•	
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable		FAC	TORS				is imp to	factor ortant my nunity
				Community-based exercises involving human to human transmitted diseases have taken place in the community-at-large and the <i>Public Health Agency Pandemic Influenza Exercise for the Health and Emergency Social Services Sectors</i> has been reviewed and or used (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).					C		
				Hand washing stations and sanitizers are available throughout the community and farms.				C			
				Health Care Practitioners access the weekly Canada Communicable Disease Report and advise residents accordingly.			C				

		Most caregivers in seniors' homes and day care providers know to wash their hands and surfaces thoroughly and regularly especially after being around sick persons.	
		Most caregivers taking care of elderly family and children in their home know to wash their hands and surfaces thoroughly and regularly, especially after being around sick persons.	
		Most residents have been vaccinated/immunized; particularly the vulnerable groups like children, the elderly, and sick.	
		The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.	
		There is a public health warning system in place to notify community residents and businesses of human to human transmitted diseases and how to protect against them.	
		There is a public health warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of human to human transmitted diseases.	

Food Transmitted

На	zard R	Resi ating		e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic		
Yes	No Applicable Not Applicable Lactors					
				Community-based exercises involving food transmitted diseases to humans have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).		
				Farmers eat/sell only on-farm slaughter of livestock if the animal is healthy and in good condition; eggs are only eaten/sold from healthy poultry.		
				Public Health Inspectors regularly inspect local restaurants and community kitchens.		
				Most hunters know to dress their kills and only eat meat from animals that appear to be healthy and in good condition.		
				Most residents drink only pasteurized milk and buy meat from operators that are federally inspected.		
				The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.		
				Public Health Inspectors regularly inspect farms and farm workers to ensure good hygienic practices.		
				There is a public health warning system in place to notify community residents, farmers and businesses of food transmitted diseases to humans and how to protect against them.		
				There is a public health warning system in place to notify community residents, visitors and businesses of at risk shellfish and seafood (e.g., sold to restaurants or available in grocery/seafood stores) that poses a threat to humans and how to protect against them.		
				There is a public health warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of food transmitted diseases to humans.		

Diseases – Plants

Human Controlled

Hazard ResilienceHigh ResilienceLow ResilienceNeed More InfoNot Applicable						
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community	
				Community-based exercises involving plant diseases have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).		
				Farmers, gardeners and operators of garden and tree nurseries carefully monitor imported plants to ensure that they do not spread new and/or exotic diseases to existing plants.		
				Farmers, gardeners and operators of garden and tree nurseries have a quarantine plan in place to deal with diseased plants.		
				Farmers, gardeners and gatherers have considered using film technology to coat the surface of crops, or other traditional pest/disease practices in order to them from pests and diseases where applicable.		
				Farmers, gardeners and operators of garden and tree nurseries have diagnostic and surveillance programs in place to catch infections at the early stages.		
				Most farmers use a diverse range of agricultural crops.		
				Most farmers use environmentally-sensitive pesticides and fungicides to treat plants that are preapproved by the band council and/or other appropriate health authorities.		
				There is a warning system in place to notify community residents, farmers and businesses of plant diseases and how to protect against them.		
				The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.		
				Where community and private gardens are encouraged as a local food supply, appropriate training on pests and diseases is part of promotional material.		

General

Hazard Resilience Rating				e High Resilience	Low Resilience		Need More Info		Not Applica	
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS					This factor is important to my community	
				Community-based exercises involving plant diseases have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).						

		Farmers, gardeners and operators of garden and tree nurseries have a quarantine plan in place to deal with diseased plants.	
		Farmers, gardeners and operators of garden and tree nurseries have considered using film technology to coat the surface of crops, or other traditional pest/disease practices in order to protect them from pests and diseases where applicable.	
		Farmers, gardeners and operators of garden and tree nurseries have diagnostic and surveillance programs in place to catch infections at the early stages.	
		Most farmers use a diverse range of agricultural crops.	
		Most farmers use environmentally-sensitive pesticides and fungicides to treat plants.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents, farmers and businesses of plant diseases and how to protect against them.	
		The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.	
		Where community and private gardens are encouraged as a local food supply, appropriate training on pests and diseases is part of promotional material.	

Pest infestations

Hazard Resilience Rating				e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic		
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS		
				Community-based exercises involving pest infestations have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).		
				Farmers, gardeners and operators of garden and tree nurseries have a quarantine plan in place to deal with infested plants.		
				Farmers, gardeners and operators of garden and tree nurseries have considered using film technology to coat the surface of crops protecting them from pests and diseases where applicable.		
				Farmers, gardeners and operators of garden and tree nurseries have diagnostic and surveillance programs in place to catch infestations at the early stages.		
				Ministry of Forests officials regularly survey surrounding forests to determine if there are any pest infestations and offer recommendations on appropriate actions to prevent major negative impacts.		
				Most farmers use a diverse range of agricultural crops.		
				Most farmers use environmentally-sensitive pesticides and fungicides to treat plants.		
				The community has a means to consult Traditional Knowledge holders about disease prevention strategies.		

There is a warning system in place to notify community residents, farmers and businesses of plant infestations and how to protect against them.

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