BIMS 110 One Health in Action Course Syllabus Spring Semester – 2020

COURSE COORDINATOR AND INSTRUCTOR:

Section 501-502 Dr. Colin Young, Course Coordinator Department of Veterinary Integrative Biosciences <u>cyoung@cvm.tamu.edu</u> 979-458-1053 Office Hours by Appointment Office Location: Veterinary & Biomedical Education Complex (VBEC), VIDI Rm 337

MEETING TIMES:

Section 501: Thursdays @ 1:30 - 2:20 Section 502: Thursdays @ 3:05 - 3:55

CLASS/LAB LOCATION: National Center for Therapeutic Manufacturing, Room 122

CREDIT HOURS: 1 Hour

<u>COURSE DESCRIPTION</u>: to explore the concept of One Health; the health of humans, animals, and ecosystems are interconnected and interdependent; the conceptual framework that encompasses human and veterinary medical sciences, agricultural sciences, food safety, public health and epidemiology, environmental health and toxicology, wildlife ecology and conservation, and many related fields of study or research.

PREREQUISITES:

Freshman or sophomore classification, or approval of instructor.

RECOMMENDED TEXTS AND MATERIALS:

All recommended texts and readings will be made available through eCampus.

COURSE GOALS:

- 1. To provide intellectual and social transition into Texas A&M University for students having a common interest in any aspect of One Health: animal health, human health, environmental health, and the linkages of the three.
- 2. To foster first year students' abilities to integrate learning across disciplines and gain an understanding of the value of a One Health framework for improving global health.
- 3. To provide students with contacts with faculty members as a resource for information on topics on One Health.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the conclusion of the semester, students will:

- 1. diagram the conceptual framework of One Health and describe its significance towards the quality of their lives
- 2. explain the concepts of One Health to a lay audience

3. illustrate how scientists, health care providers, and government regulatory agencies from different disciplines interact to produce science-driven positive changes in the health of both animals, humans, and the environment

COURSE POLICIES & INSTRUCTOR EXPECTATIONS:

- Students will be expected to attend all 14-class sessions.
- Multiple guests will be in attendance at sessions throughout the semester; students are expected to be on time! This is a courtesy to the speaker and a sign of professionalism on the part of students.
- Students are expected to avail themselves of the information and opportunities presented throughout the semester. This means ask questions if you don't understand, read or view assignments before class, and visit with the faculty if you would like further information on a topic.
- Students will be courteous and respectful of one another and our presenters. This means cell phones and mobile devices will not be used during class except as directed by the instructor or guest lecturer.
- Failure to attend a class without a university-approved excuse will result in a 5-point loss per absence.

EVALUATION/GRADING OF THE COURSE:

Grading will be based on the best scores on 10 out of 14 quizzes taken online through e-Campus and on class attendance according to a 500-point scale:

50 points per quiz – best of 10 = 500 points possible

450 - 500 points	= A
400 – 449.9 points	= B
350 – 399.9 points	= C
300 – 349.9	= D
< 300 points	= F

Quizzes will be taken online and will cover the material from the most recent class period. Students are expected to read their lecture notes as well as the provided online materials, and then take the posted quiz on eCampus. **The**

quiz must be completed by 11:59 pm of the following Wednesday, and a re-take can be attempted up to **72 hours** following the deadline. The highest score of the two will be graded. Students with a University-approved excuse will be allowed to make-up the quizzes. Students with non-approved excuses will only be allowed to make-up the quizzes in exceptional circumstances.

ATTENDANCE & LATE WORK POLICY:

Late work (quizzes) is only accepted in the case of a University-approved excuse. See Student Rule 7 for a complete definition (<u>http://student-rules.tamu.edu/rule07</u>).

Attendance will be taken weekly. An unexcused absence in the course will reduce your grade by 5 points (out of a possible 500). In the case of a University-approved absence, please notify the instructor within 48 hours of the absence.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) POLICY STATEMENT

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal anti-discrimination statute that provides comprehensive civil rights protection for persons with disabilities. Among other things, this legislation requires that all students with disabilities be guaranteed a learning environment that provides for reasonable accommodation of their disabilities. If you believe you have a disability requiring an accommodation, please contact Disability Services, currently located in

the Disability Services building at the Student Services at White Creek complex on west campus or call 979-845-1637. For additional information, visit <u>http://disability.tamu.edu</u>.

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY STATEMENT AND POLICY

"An Aggie does not lie, cheat or steal, or tolerate those who do." For additional information, please visit: <u>http://aggiehonor.tamu.edu</u>.

COURSE TOPICS, INSTRUCTORS, CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES, AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

Learning Objectives • Define the term One Health and explain the relevance to Biomed Science. • Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One H • Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Jan 23 Ancient Infectious Diseases; where did they come from and when will they return? Learning Objectives Dr. M.T. Omran Jan 29 11:59pn · Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smatuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. · Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee popular to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human erro omissions. Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as human interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. Jan 30 Comparative Medicine – The origins of One Health Dr. T. Vemulapalli Feb 5 11:59pm	Introduction and Historical Perspectives Action: A Planet in Reaction Dr. Rose Jan 22 11:59pm Learning Objectives Define the term One Health and explain the relevance to Biomedical Science. Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One Health. Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Duss Diseases; where did they come will they return? Dr. M.T. Omran Jan 29 11:59pm Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
Jan 16One Health in Action: A Planet in ReactionDr. RoseJan 22 11:59pnLearning Objectives•Define the term One Health and explain the relevance to Biomed Science.•Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One H•Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today.Jan 23Ancient Infectious Diseases; where did they come from and when will they return?Dr. M.T. OmranLearning Objectives••Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smatuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS.•Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza.•Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populat to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human error omissions.•Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as huma interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals.Jan 30Comparative Medicine – The origins of One HealthDr. T. VemulapalliFeb 5 11:59pm	Action: A Planet in Reaction Dr. Rose Jan 22 11:59pm Learning Objectives Define the term Orrelation and explain the relevance to Biomedical Science. Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One Health. Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. ous Diseases; where did they come will they return? Dr. M.T. Omran Jan 29 11:59pm Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
Learning Objectives • Define the term One Health and explain the relevance to Biomed Science. • Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One H • Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Jan 23 Ancient Infectious Diseases; where did they come from and when will they return? Learning Objectives Dr. M.T. Omran • Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smatuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. • Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. • Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee popular to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human erro omissions. • Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as humaa interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. Jan 30 Comparative Medicine – The origins of One Health Dr. T. Vemulapalli	 Learning Objectives Define the term One Health and explain the relevance to Biomedical Science. Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One Health. Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Duscuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
 Define the term One Health and explain the relevance to Biomed Science. Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One H eldentify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Jan 23 Ancient Infectious Diseases; where did they come from and when will they return? Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smatuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee popular to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human erro omissions. Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as huma interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. Jan 30 Comparative Medicine – The origins of One Health 	 Define the term One Health and explain the relevance to Biomedical Science. Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One Health. Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Dus Diseases; where did they come will they return? Dr. M.T. Omran Jan 29 11:59pm Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
 Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One H Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Jan 23 Ancient Infectious Diseases; where did they come from and when will they return? Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smattuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populat to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human error omissions. Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as human interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. Jan 30 Comparative Medicine – The origins of One Health 	 Discuss a case report and identify the aspects relevant to One Health. Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Dr. M.T. Omran Jan 29 11:59pm Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
 Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Jan 23 Ancient Infectious Diseases; where did they come from and when will they return? Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smatuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee population cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human error omissions. Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as human interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. Jan 30 Comparative Medicine – The origins of One Health 	 Identify two potential opportunities and two potential challenges to One Health today. Dr. M.T. Omran Jan 29 11:59pm Jan 29 11:59pm Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
from and when will they return? Image: Learning Objectives • Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smatuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. • Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. • Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee popular to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human erroomissions. • Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as human interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. Jan 30 Comparative Medicine – The origins of One Health Dr. T. Vemulapalli Feb 5 11:59pm	 will they return? Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
Learning Objectives • Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smatuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. • Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. • Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee population cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human error omissions. • Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as human interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. Jan 30 Comparative Medicine – The origins of One Health	 Learning Objectives Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
 Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smatuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee population to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human erroromissions. Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as human interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. Jan 30 Comparative Medicine – The origins of One Health 	 Discuss the major historical pandemics including the plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee population cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human error omissions. Discuss the future potential of major disease outbreaks as human interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. Jan 30 Comparative Medicine – The origins of One Health Dr. T. Vemulapalli Feb 5 11:59pm	 tuberculosis, yellow fever, influenza and HIV/AIDS. Describe the role of rodents in the Black Death, of cattle in tuberculosis, and of birds and swine in influenza. Describe how HIV/AIDS spread from certain chimpanzee populations to cause a global pandemic as a result of a series of human errors and omissions.
 Discuss the role of comparative medicine in the context of One H 	interact even more closely with wild and domestic animals. edicine – The origins of One Dr. T. Vemulapalli Feb 5 11:59pm Learning Objectives • Discuss the role of comparative medicine in the context of One Health. • Describe the role animal models have played in our understanding of
Environment, Health and Global Security	
 Learning Objectives Define the term Climate Change and describe the relevance to the concept of One Health List examples of climate change having impacted animal and hur health. Describe the basis of climate change and discuss confounding a contributing factors. 	
Feb 13Global One Health and AflatoxinsDr. T. PhillipsFeb 19 11:59pr	Ith and Aflatoxins Dr. T. Phillips Feb 19 11:59pm
Feb 20 Genomics and One Health Dr. D. Threadgill Feb 26 11:59pr	

		4				
Feb 27	Bioterrorism & One Health		Dr. G. Adams	Mar 4 11:59pm		
 Learning Objectives Discuss what constitutes biological & legal bioterrorism in the context of One Health. Describe the technical components of implementing & delivering bioterrorism in the context of One Health. List the individual, local, state, national & international consequences of bioterrorism in the context of One Health 						
Mar 5	Environmental Toxicology		Dr. Weihsueh	Mar 11 11:59pm		
Mar 19	Cancer in Animals and Human	ns I Objectives	Dr. W. Porter	Mar 25 11:59pm		
	•	Discuss the role of Compare Animal a	Environment in Cancer nd Human Models of Cancer F ion of Animal Models of Cance	-		
Mar 26	Antibiotic Resistance in Anim	als and Man	Dr. M. Scott	Apr 1 11:59pm		
 Learning Objectives Discuss antibiotic resistance mechanisms among food-borne pathogens and their relation with the use of antibiotics in food animals. Discuss the relevance to public health, animal well-being, and to healthy ecosystems. 						
Infectious Disease and Vaccines						
Apr 2	Zoonotic Diseases: A Shared		Dr. C. Budke	Apr 8 11:59pm		
Apr 9	 Learning Objectives Define the term "zoonotic" and describe the common means of zoonotic disease transmission. List and briefly discuss several zoonotic diseases of local importance. Illustrate how zoonotic diseases relate to the concept of One Health. Apply concepts discussed in class to specific issues and case studies. pr 9 Zika Virus Epidemic and One Health Describe the epidemiologic features of major foodborne pathogens, including geographic distribution, reservoirs, prevalence, modes of transmission, and risk factors. Characterize the burden of foodborne disease on public health Identify the integral roles played by various collaborative disciplines in 					
		striving to improve	food safety			
April 16	:	Discuss the Zoonot	Dr. S Reddy on and Ecology of Avian Influe tic Potential of Avian Influenza Pandemics of Avian Influenza.			
Apr 23	Epidemiology, Public Health I Pathogens	mpact of Foodborne	Dr. Lawhon	April 29 11:59pm		
 Learning Objectives Describe the Epidemiologic features of major foodborne pathogens, including geographic distribution, reservoirs, prevalence, modes of transmission, and risk factors. Characterize the burden of foodborne diseases in public health. 						

5		
Identify the integr striving to improve	al roles played by various collaborat e food safety.	tive disciplines in
Final Exam week		