Rylee, Savannah, Barrett

The term One health has become a catch-all term, however there is a fear it will lose its impact and just remain a buzzword. One Health signifies the connectedness of animal, human and environmental health. Wildlife plays a pivotal role in the dynamics of many emerging zoonoses. A better understanding of these connections should help people make more informed individual health decisions to prevent transmission of zoonotic diseases. Unfortunately, these health decisions are often underpinned by individual perception of risks associated with zoonoses. Most zoonoses are typically perceived as low risk, however they have a non-zero probability. The individual and societal consequences of a zoonosis can be devastating. More importantly, the cost of individual prevention is significantly lower than dealing with the consequences of a spillover. We have developed a framework to aid realistic risk assessment that is readily accessible and facilitates informed individual decision making. This approach promotes awareness of zoonotic disease occurrence and risks in the United States. In addition to this framework, we have also developed an interactive web application “zooKNOWrisk” to aid risk assessment before activities involving direct or indirect contact with wild or synanthropic animals.

Password: onehealthconnections123

Abstract Guidelines

The body of the abstract may be up to 400 words maximum.

The abstract should not contain any headings.

All abstracts are expected to report on work relevant to the field of ecology.

All abstracts are expected to report on new contributions (i.e., contributions that have not been previously published). A project that reviews current understanding (e.g., published research), such as meta-analyses, is considered “new work” if that review has not been previously published.

The abstract must report specific new knowledge (quantitative, qualitative, or conceptual). The results, outcomes, or knowledge may be preliminary, but they may not be vague. Abstracts without explicitly stated novel results, outcomes, or knowledge will be rejected.

Abstracts must be clear. Poorly written abstracts will be rejected.

Abstracts must be written in English and must follow standard grammar and punctuation rules. Abstracts that do not meet this guideline will be rejected.

Abstract Content

Provide enough background information for the reader to understand the motivation for the work.

Clearly articulate the goals and objectives of the work. Where appropriate, specific research questions and hypotheses should also be clearly articulated (e.g., research projects, meta-analyses, etc).

Clearly articulate the approaches or methods employed to arrive at the results, outcomes, or conclusions produced by the study. For abstracts reporting on a research project, the specific methods used should be summarized; for more conceptual, theoretical, applied, or other projects, the general approach or framework must be summarized.

Cleary summarize key outcomes or contributions from the work; these may be in the form of quantitative results (e.g., for research-focused studies) or qualitative outcomes or knowledge produced.

Conclude with one or more ecologically relevant take-home messages.