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Shared Threats, Shared Solutions.

One Health for Global Well-Being

*One Planet
One Health
A Brighter Future*



*Knowledge
Collaboration
Action
for a Healthier
Tomorrow*



WITH APPRECIATION



Prof. Dr. Khalid Safwat

President, Sharkia Medical Syndicate • نقيب أطباء الشرقية

The Egyptian Alliance of One Health – Sharkya (EAOHS) extends its sincere appreciation to our beloved, 'Prof. Dr. Khalid Safwat for his valued support and encouragement of initiatives that strengthen multidisciplinary collaboration and advance the One Health approach. His support reflects the importance of bringing the medical community together with veterinary, environmental, public-health, and other sectors to address shared health challenges.

With sincere thanks for supporting collaboration, education, and a healthier future for all.

Welcome to Our Editorial Board

We are pleased to introduce the EAOHS Newsletter Editorial Board, which brings together professionals from diverse backgrounds, geographic settings, disciplines, and career stages. The Board combines the experience of senior academics and professionals with the perspectives and energy of early-career colleagues, reflecting the inclusive, multidisciplinary spirit of One Health.

Editorial Board: Prof. Fatma Amer, Zagazig, Egypt • Prof. Hanaa Nofal, Zagazig, Egypt • Dr. Nourhan Helal, Zagazig, Egypt • Prof. Entesar Hamed, Assiut, Egypt • Prof. Naser Elkenani, Jeddah, KSA • Prof. Ahmed Elhejin, Jeddah, KSA • Dr. Hani Elshenawy, Al-Azhar, Egypt (early-career representative)

Together, the Board will support the newsletter in promoting scientifically sound, accessible, and practical One Health knowledge while encouraging contributions and perspectives from different generations, professions, and regions.

EDITORIAL

Nepal-Tibet Floods: A One Health Warning in a Changing Climate

When an environmental disaster crosses borders, the health response must cross sectors.

This event shows how a climate-related environmental incident can rapidly become a OH emergency. Flooding can have widespread and devastating impacts on human, animal, and environmental health. These interconnected consequences demonstrate why human, animal, and environmental health cannot be addressed separately. [1–3]



Figure 1. Severe Himalayan flooding highlights interconnected impacts on multiple sectors.

One Health must begin before disaster strikes

Preparedness should connect environmental and meteorological monitoring with public-health and veterinary surveillance, water-quality monitoring, healthcare readiness, and community early-warning systems. Effective action depends on rapid information sharing among environmental scientists, veterinarians, clinicians, microbiologists, public-health professionals, meteorologists, and disaster-management teams, including across national borders. [4,5]

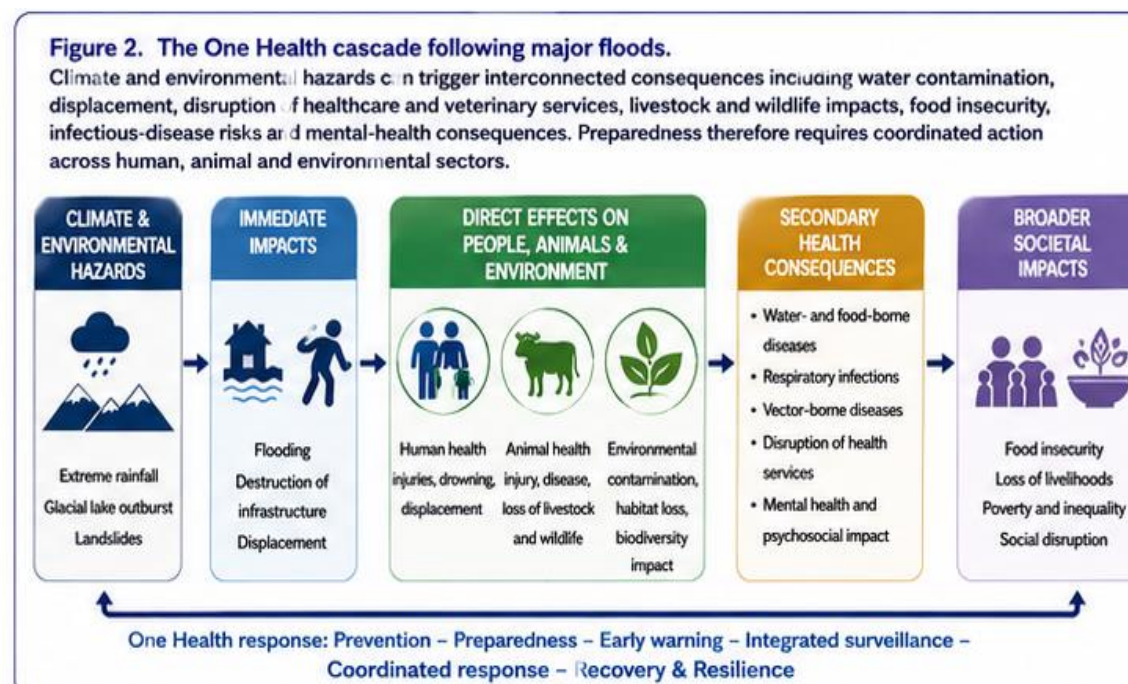


Figure 2. The One Health cascade following major floods: interconnected hazards require coordinated prevention, preparedness, surveillance, response and recovery.

Why this matters to EAOHS

For EAOHS, the floods reinforce the need to strengthen One Health education, multidisciplinary workforce capacity, integrated human-animal-environmental surveillance, climate-resilient healthcare, infection prevention and control, preparedness for emerging and zoonotic infections, and multisectoral collaboration. [4]

A lesson beyond the Himalayas

The hazards differ by region: Himalayan communities may face glacial floods and landslides, while Egypt and neighbouring countries confront extreme heat, water scarcity, changing vector ecology, and food-security pressures. Yet the principle is the same: resilient health systems require trained multidisciplinary workforces, integrated surveillance, resilient infrastructure, and strong coordination before crises occur. [4,5]

The Nepal-Tibet floods are both a tragedy and a warning. In a changing climate, One Health must move from recognizing interconnection to building systems able to anticipate, absorb and respond to interconnected threats.

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Healthy People • Healthy Animals • Healthy Environment = One Health

**Professor Fatma Amer, Zagazig University- Egypt
President of EAOHS**



EAOHS Achievements: At a Glance

Recent activity focused on practical One Health communication, professional engagement, partnership development, and research visibility.

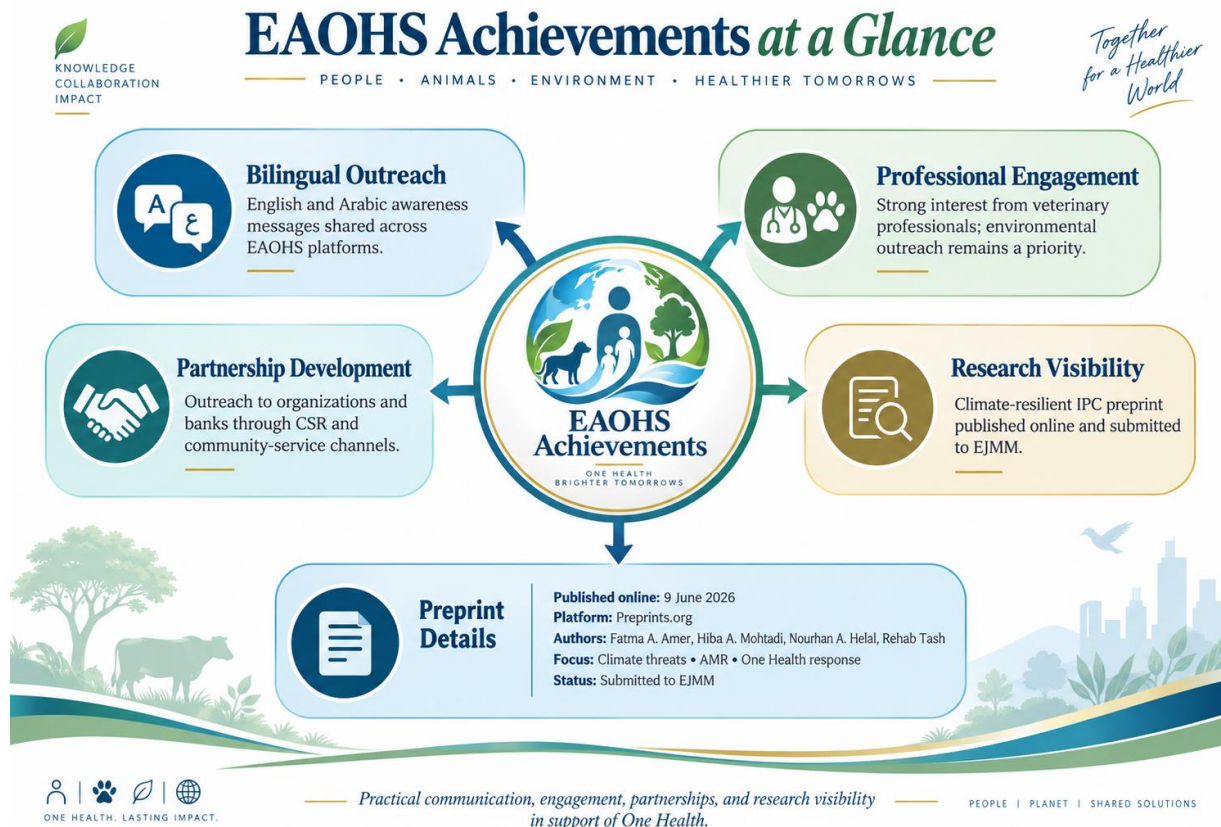


Figure 1. A concise visual summary of recent EAOHS achievements, including outreach, engagement, partnerships, research visibility, and the climate-resilient IPC preprint.

Key message: EAOHS continues to grow through practical communication, multidisciplinary engagement, and visible research outputs.

From Climate Change to the Clinic: The One Health Chain Reaction

Climate change can trigger a chain of health consequences across ecosystems, animals, food systems, and humans. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall, drought, and extreme weather alter disease-vector distribution, wildlife and livestock health, and food and water safety, increasing opportunities for infectious diseases to emerge and spread. A One Health approach can interrupt this chain through integrated environmental monitoring, veterinary surveillance, food-safety systems, and public-health preparedness, shifting action from reacting to disease toward anticipating and preventing risks before they reach the clinic.

“The patient we see in the clinic may be the final link in a chain that began in the environment.”



Figure 1. OH chain linking climate-related environmental change to risks (1–3).



Figure 2. Climate and ecosystem disruption can ultimately affect human health (1–3).

“The patient we see in the clinic may be the final link in a chain that began in the environment.”

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Prof. Dr. Hanaa Nofal
Professor of Public Health and Community Medicine



EAOHS GUEST WRITER SPOTLIGHT

Bruce Kaplan, DVM, Dipl. AVOHS (Hon.) — A Leading Voice in Advancing One Health • Co-Founder, One Health Initiative Team • Website Content Manager/Editor, One Health Initiative Website

The Fifth Transformation of Veterinary Medicine

A condensed version of “Why Global Health Security Depends on Advancing the One Health Paradigm: And on Reviving It in the United States,” published in *Impakter* on 31 August 2026.

The global health community increasingly recognizes that human health cannot be protected separately from animal health and the environment. This principle, known as **One Health**, is championed by the Quadripartite Alliance of the World Health Organization (WHO), World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as organizations such as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and European Environment Agency (EEA).

But an important question remains: **Is the veterinary workforce prepared to put One Health into practice?**

At the 2025 American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Convention, Dr. Lonnie J. King described veterinary medicine as entering its Fifth Transformation, arguing that the profession must expand beyond traditional clinical practice to address increasingly interconnected threats to animals, people, and ecosystems.

Four Transformations Led to the Fifth

Veterinary medicine has repeatedly evolved in response to society’s changing needs:

- First Transformation: Veterinary medicine emerged largely to protect horses, which were essential to military power, transportation, and commerce.
- Second Transformation: Devastating livestock epidemics, including rinderpest, drove the development of formal veterinary education and scientific institutions.
- Third Transformation: As horses were replaced by machines, veterinary medicine increasingly focused on food production, public health, disease surveillance, and agricultural trade.
- Fourth Transformation: Beginning around 1970, urbanization and the growing human-animal bond fueled the expansion of companion-animal medicine, specialization, and corporate veterinary practice.

Today, however, these traditional roles are challenged by population growth, land-use change, globalization, biodiversity loss, and climate pressures that create increasingly complex pathways for disease emergence.

The Fifth Transformation: One Health

The Fifth Transformation calls for veterinary medicine to become more deeply integrated with human health and environmental science. Emerging priorities include:

- Preventing zoonotic diseases before pathogens spill over from wildlife or livestock into people.
- Combating antimicrobial resistance through responsible antibiotic use across human and animal systems.
- Protecting ecosystems and biodiversity because environmental disruption can increase disease risks.

This broader role is consistent with the fundamental purpose of the Veterinary Oath, which commits veterinarians to animal welfare as well as the health and well-being of society. The World Veterinary Association's 2019 model oath further emphasized environmental sustainability and ecosystem protection.

The profession has already taken steps toward this integrated approach. In 2007, the AVMA and American Medical Association formally advanced One Health as an operational priority. Yet nearly two decades later, implementation remains fragmented.

Toward One Health 2.0

The next step proposed is a coordinated One Health 2.0 Initiative that brings veterinary medicine, human medicine, environmental science, academia, government, and policymakers together.

The future of planetary health is not predetermined. By transforming education, policy, clinical practice, and environmental management, veterinary medicine can fulfill its broader societal responsibility. Protecting human and animal health ultimately requires protecting the interconnected living systems on which both depend.

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<https://www.onehealthinitiative.com->
www.archive.onehealthinitiative.com- OH Umbrella
Graphic- OH Initiative Website Statistics – June 2026



Preventing Zoonoses and Antimicrobial Resistance Through a One Health Approach

Stopping infection at the human-animal interface while preserving antimicrobial effectiveness

Zoonotic disease prevention and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) control are closely connected. Humans and animals exchange microorganisms through direct contact, food, vectors, and shared environments, while antimicrobial use in either population can select for resistant organisms. A One Health approach brings these risks together by coordinating prevention across human health, veterinary medicine, agriculture, food safety, and the environment [1–3].

Prevent Infection Before Treatment Is Needed [1,2]

The most effective strategy is to stop infections before they occur. Vaccination, farm biosecurity, healthy animal husbandry, early veterinary diagnosis, safe animal handling, hand hygiene, appropriate PPE, food hygiene, and vector control can all reduce transmission between animals and people. Early communication between veterinary and public-health services is equally important because unusual disease in animals may provide an early warning of risks to humans.

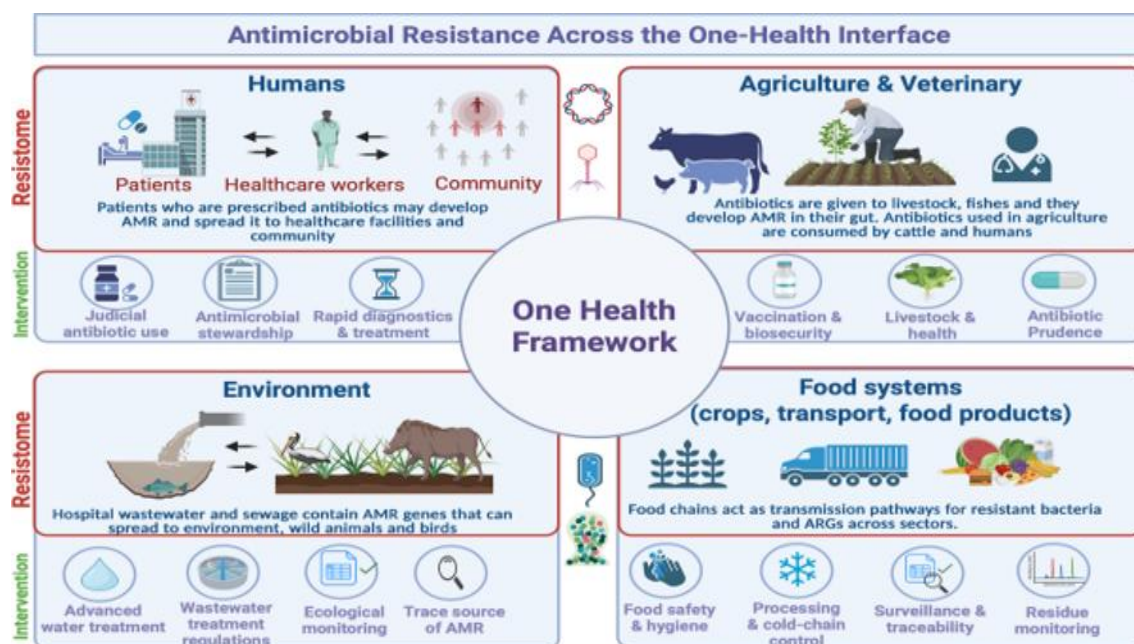


Figure 1. The One Health interface links human health, agriculture and veterinary practice, food systems and the environment, with prevention opportunities in every sector. [1]

Prevention Is Also Antimicrobial Stewardship

Preventing infection reduces the need for antimicrobials. Vaccination, IPC, biosecurity, and food-safety measures therefore contribute directly to antimicrobial stewardship by reducing antimicrobial exposure and the selection pressure that favours resistance. When antimicrobials are necessary, they should be used responsibly, supported by appropriate diagnosis and professional oversight [3,4].

Microbiology laboratories are central to this approach. Accurate organism identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing guide treatment and help detect important resistance patterns. Sharing laboratory and surveillance information across human, animal, food, and environmental sectors allows threats to be identified earlier and interventions to be coordinated more effectively [3,5].

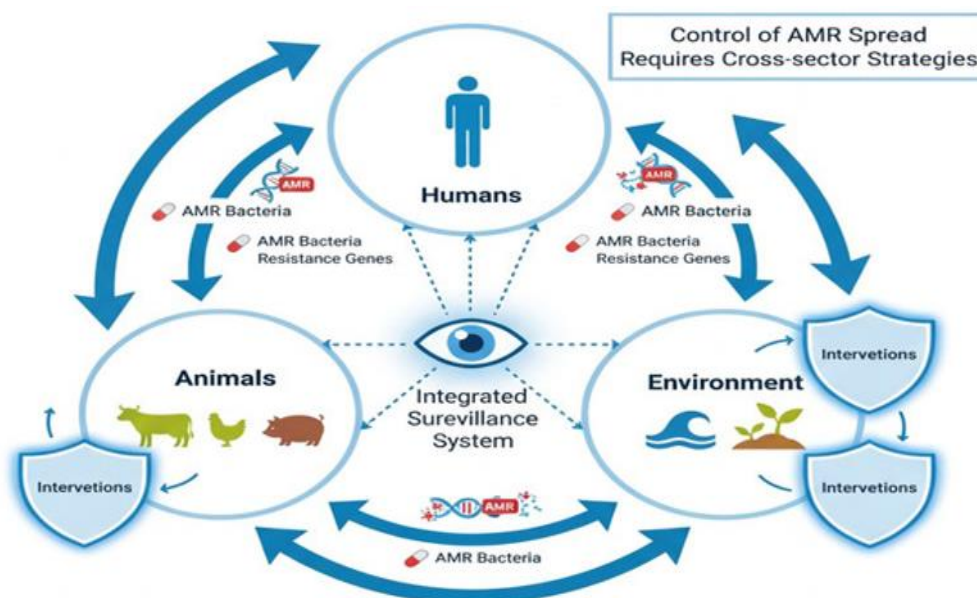


Figure 2. Integrated surveillance connects human, animal and environmental information so that interventions can be coordinated across sectors rather than applied in isolation. [1,3]

One Health in Practice

One Health does not mean that every sector performs the same task. Veterinarians prevent animal disease and unnecessary antimicrobial use; clinicians and pharmacists optimize treatment; microbiologists provide diagnostic and resistance information; food-safety professionals protect the food chain; and public-health teams coordinate surveillance and outbreak response. Their combined actions reduce both infection transmission and antimicrobial pressure [1,3,4].

The most effective AMR strategy is not only to treat resistant infections better, but to prevent the infections that create the need for treatment.

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**Prof. Entesar Hamed, Medical Microbiology, Immunology, and IPC-
Assuit, Egypt**



ART CORNER



A Pharaonic-inspired interpretation of One Health, symbolizing the timeless interdependence of people, animals, and the environment. The Nile, wildlife, vegetation, and pyramids connect Egypt's heritage with today's challenges of climate change, biodiversity, and health security, emphasizing that knowledge, collaboration, and collective action are essential for a healthier and more resilient future.

Nurses at the Heart of One Health



Sharkya Medical Syndicate
Health for People... A Stronger Community



EAOHS
Egyptian Alliance of One Health – Sharkya
People | Animals | Environment
Together for a Healthier Tomorrow



One Health
A Healthier Tomorrow



Faculty of Nursing
Zagazig University
Community Health Nursing Department

Strategic Roles of Community Health Nurses in Implementing the One Health Approach

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 **Introduction**

The One Health approach has become essential for addressing major global health challenges, including zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, and climate change. Community health nurses play a pivotal role in implementing this approach through prevention, health education, and strengthening community engagement.



 **Core Competencies of Community Health Nurses in One Health**

-  **Leadership**
-  **Effective communication**
-  **Advocacy** (defending health issues and representing the interests of individuals and communities)
-  **Risk assessment**
-  **Community engagement**
-  **Teamwork** (working within a team)

 **Community Health Nurses and One Health**

Community health nurses are uniquely positioned to implement the One Health approach because they:

- Work directly with individuals, families, and local communities.
- Focus on disease prevention and health promotion.
- Support early disease detection and health surveillance.
- Promote environmental health and safe practices.
- Collaborate with multidisciplinary teams.



Strategic Roles of Community Health Nurses

 **1. Health Promotion**
Promoting healthy lifestyles.



Community Health Nurses for One Health
People • Animals • Environment

 **2. Health Education**
Educating communities about diseases, prevention, and healthy practices.

 **3. Disease Surveillance**
Supporting early detection and monitoring of diseases.

 **4. Infection Prevention and Control**
Strengthening understanding and implementation of infection-prevention measures.

 **5. Environmental Health**
Promoting clean water, environmental hygiene, and safe waste management.

 **6. Interprofessional Collaboration**
Working with multidisciplinary teams to address interconnected health threats.

★ Key Message

Community health nurses serve as an important link between human, animal, and environmental health and play a pivotal role in integrating these domains through the implementation of the One Health approach.



Operationalizing One Health for Antimicrobial Stewardship, Infection Prevention and Control, Climate-Resilient and Pandemic Preparedness.



Webinar: Nov 23 & 24, 2026
<https://iso-soft.uk/eaohs/>

Gharam Mohamed Ibraheem-
Faculty of Nursing- Zagazig
Uninversity



One Health: A Unified Approach to Global Well-Being

The world continues to face significant challenges from emerging epidemics, whose effects are increasingly visible on the global stage. Emerging diseases arise from complex interactions among human, animal, and environmental factors. The article notes that 70% of emerging diseases originate in animals, underscoring the importance of understanding these interconnected pathways (Figure 1) [1,2].



Figure 1. Interaction among human, animal, and environmental health.

1.1. The One Health Concept

One Health is a **collaborative, multisectoral, and multidisciplinary approach** operating from local to global levels to achieve optimal health outcomes by recognizing the close connections among people, animals, plants, and their shared environment [1,2].

Zoonotic diseases—including rabies, salmonellosis, West Nile virus infection, and Rift Valley fever—demonstrate how pathogens can move between animals and humans. Effective prevention therefore requires collaboration among clinicians, veterinarians, laboratory professionals, epidemiologists, environmental specialists, and other relevant sectors.

1.2. Human, Animal, and Environmental Health Are Interconnected

The One Health approach recognizes that protecting human health cannot be separated from protecting **animals and the environments they share**. Collaboration among human, animal, and environmental health professionals enables earlier identification of threats, stronger surveillance, more effective prevention, and better coordinated responses [1,2].

1.3. From One Health Concept to Action

One Health becomes most valuable when collaboration is translated into practical action. Prioritizing important zoonotic diseases can help countries direct limited resources toward strengthening laboratory capacity, surveillance, preparedness, outbreak response, and prevention.

Multisectoral prioritization also allows countries to identify diseases of greatest national concern and develop targeted interventions. For example, controlling rabies through dog vaccination can simultaneously protect animal and human health. Such coordinated approaches demonstrate how One Health can improve preparedness while making more efficient use of available resources [1,2].

1.4. The National Center for the Prevention and Control of Plant Pests and Animal Diseases (Wiqa'a Center) in Saudi Arabia

The Wiqa'a Center aligns its work with international guidance by coordinating with global organizations and applying scientific and technical methods across its projects. This initiative reflects the One Health priorities advanced by the Quadripartite—the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), and World Health Organization (WHO)—to reduce current and future health risks at the human-animal-plant-environment interface.

In response to international calls to prevent future pandemics and promote sustainable health through One Health, the Wiqu'a Center launched this project to develop a joint action plan, strengthen capacity to address health risks, and support health systems that contribute to quality of life and the Kingdom's Vision 2030.

Al-Rai Environmental Services Company, a national company working in One Health-related pest detection and management, has committed its experts, consultants, equipment, and specialized technical staff to support the project objectives according to international standards and scientific and technical practice [3].

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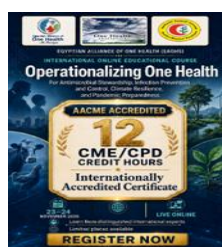
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EAOHS International Educational Course 2026

"Operationalizing One Health for Antimicrobial Stewardship, IPC, Climate Resilience, and Pandemic Preparedness"



FORMAT	LEARNING	ACCREDITATION	DATE
Live Online	6 Focused Sessions	12 CME/CPD Hours	23- 24 November 2026

This course is designed for challenges that no profession can solve alone.

Why This Course Is Different

The program is multidisciplinary by design. International and Egyptian faculty bring perspectives from clinical care, veterinary medicine, microbiology, public health, climate science, IPC, AMS, surveillance, and policy.

The learning journey is deliberately sequenced. Day 1 establishes One Health foundations and examines climate-related health risks before moving into resilient healthcare systems, green IPC, infrastructure preparedness, and practical One Health action. Day 2 turns to AMR and stewardship, then widens the lens to zoonotic threats, agricultural and veterinary antimicrobial use, environmental contamination, wastewater surveillance, integrated surveillance, and workforce capacity building.

A Truly Multidisciplinary Faculty

The agenda brings together faculty and moderators from Egypt and abroad, including contributors from Türkiye, Romania, Sri Lanka, Jordan, Libya, the United Kingdom, Canada, Saudi Arabia and Uganda.

Accredited Learning at an Accessible Cost

Participation fees have been deliberately kept to a minimum, with particular consideration for colleagues from low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). EAOHS believes that access to high-quality international education should not depend on geography or the ability to meet the substantial costs often associated with international professional development.

The current educational landscape presents a familiar dilemma. Many affordable online courses provide useful knowledge but may not include an accredited professional certificate. At the other end of the spectrum, programs offering recognized CME/CPD accreditation can be costly, especially when registration, travel, accommodation, and time away from work are considered. The EAOHS course was designed to help bridge this gap.

By combining an international multidisciplinary faculty, practical One Health content, and 12 accredited CME/CPD credit hours provided by the American Academy of Continuing Medical Education (AACME), participants can gain accredited continuing education at a fraction of the cost of attending a comparable international event in person. Keeping fees modest is particularly important for students, early-career professionals, and participants working in resource-limited settings, for whom the cost of accredited education can otherwise become a major barrier.

High educational value • International faculty • Accredited certificate • Accessible cost
A practical effort to make quality One Health education more equitable—particularly for participants from LMICs.

What Participants Will Take Away

- A practical One Health framework for translating cross-sector collaboration into action.
- Climate-resilient thinking for healthcare and public health.
- Practical antimicrobial stewardship skills and a One Health view of AMR across healthcare, agriculture, animals, and the environment.
- Integrated surveillance concepts linking human, animal, and environmental intelligence for earlier detection and response.

More Than Attendance: Accredited Learning

The course has been structured as an educational activity with defined learning objectives, a pre-test, post-test, participant evaluation and a commitment-to-change component. Successful participants will receive an electronically issued accredited certificate documenting 12 CME/CPD credit hours, provided by AACME. This combination of formal accreditation and deliberately accessible fees is central to the course philosophy: professional recognition should add value to learning without placing high-quality education beyond the reach of participants from lower-resource settings.

Registration and course information: <https://iso-soft.uk/eaohs/>

			
EDUCATION COURSE AGENDA			
23–24 November 2026 • Live Online • 12 CME/CPD Credit Hours			
DAY 1			
SESSION 1: OH FOUNDATIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE: FROM CONCEPTS TO ACTION			
TIME	LECTURE	SPEAKER	MODERATOR
09:00–09:10	Welcome	Prof. Khaled Safwat Chair, Sharkya Medical Syndicate	Prof. Atef Gouda: Egypt
09:10–09:30	Learning Objectives and Pre-Test	Prof. Fatma Amer & Hanaa Nofal	
09:30–10:00	Operational Frameworks for OH: From Theory to Action	Prof. Fatma Amer • Egypt	
10:00–10:30	Climate Change and Climate-Sensitive Infectious Diseases	Prof. Minu Durusu • Türkiye	
10:30–11:00	Climate-Related Environmental & Humanitarian Health Challenges	Ast. Prof. Nourhan Helal • Egypt	
11:00–11:30	Successful OH Models: Thailand, Denmark, Rwanda and Vietnam	Prof. Nisreen Badawy • Egypt	
11:30–12:00	☕ Break		
SESSION 2: BUILDING CLIMATE-RESILIENT HEALTH SYSTEMS: INFRASTRUCTURE, IPC, & PREPAREDNESS			
TIME	LECTURE	SPEAKER	MODERATOR
12:00–12:30	Climate Change Impacts on Healthcare Systems, IPC and HAIs	Prof. Mostafa Abdelnaser • Egypt	Prof. Enas Deif, Egypt
12:30–13:00	Building Healthcare Workers Resilience to the Impact of Climate Change	Prof. Heba Ali • Egypt & KSA	
13:00–13:30	Climate-Smart Healthcare Systems and Green IPC Technologies	Prof. Monkez Yousef • Egypt	
13:30–14:00	Infrastructure Risk Mapping for Climate-Resilient Facilities	Prof. Rehab Tash • Egypt	
14:00–14:30	☕ Break		
SESSION 3: ONE HEALTH IN ACTION			
TIME	LECTURE	SPEAKER	MODERATOR
14:30–15:00	Role of Nurses in AMS OH Implementation	Prof. Fatma Mohamed • Egypt	Cons. Kushani Jayatilake, Sri Lanka
15:00–15:30	Disaster Preparedness and Climate-Integrated HAI Surveillance	Prof. Mihaela Lupse • Romania	
15:30–16:00	One Health Concept, Evolution and Global Relevance	Prof. L. Kaha • OHI, USA	
DAY 2			
SESSION 4: AMR AND AMS THROUGH A OH LENS			
TIME	LECTURE	SPEAKER	MODERATOR
09:00–09:30	Global Burden and Drivers of AMR Across Sectors	Prof. Alaa Abouelfetouh • Egypt	Profs. Manal Baddour • Egypt Bashir Jarrar • Jordan
09:30–10:00	Human Antibiotic Misuse and Overprescribing	Prof. Abdelaziz Zorgani • Libya	
10:00–10:30	Core Antimicrobial Stewardship Interventions	Prof. Hala Badawy • TBRI, Egypt	
10:30–11:00	IV-to-Oral Optimization and Practical AMS Strategies	Asc. Prof. Fazle Chawdary • Bangladesh / UK / Thailand	
11:00–11:30	☕ Break		
SESSION 5: OH APPROACHES TO ZOO NOTIC THREATS, ENVIRONMENTAL DRIVERS & PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS			
TIME	LECTURE	SPEAKER	MODERATOR
11:30–12:00	OH Approaches to Emerging Zoonotic Threats and Pandemic Preparedness	Prof. J. Wood • Cambridge, UK	Profs. Amin Aqel • Jordan, &Entesar Hamed • Egypt
12:00–12:30	Agricultural Antibiotic Use and Resistance Ecology	Prof. Hani Wafa • Egypt	
12:30–13:00	Veterinary Antibiotic Use: One Health Perspectives	Prof. Scott Weese • Canada	
13:00–13:30	Environmental Contamination, Wastewater Surveillance and Resistance Pathways	Prof. Ahmed Elhegin • KSA	
13:30–14:00	☕ Break		
SESSION 6: OPERATIONALIZING OH: SURVEILLANCE, CAPACITY BUILDING & PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION			
TIME	LECTURE	SPEAKER	MODERATOR
14:00–14:30	Integrated Human–Animal–Environment Surveillance Systems	Prof. Samar Ahmed Amer • UK / USA / Egypt	Prof. Alaa Hadhoud: Egypt
14:30–15:00	Workforce Capacity Building and Policy–Practice Gaps	Dr. Nkalubo Jonathan • Uganda	
15:00–15:40	COURSE WRAP-UP & EVALUATION ✓ Final Discussion ✓ Post-test ✓ Course evaluation ✓ Commitment-to-change survey ✓ Closing remarks ✓ Group photo		
ONE HEALTH, ONE FUTURE: TOGETHER FOR PEOPLE, ANIMALS AND OUR PLANET			
			REGISTER NOW iso-soft.uk/eahcs/
			

REGISTER NOW
iso-soft.uk/eaohs/



Caricature



CLOSING NOTE

This issue reflects the central message of One Health: shared threats require shared knowledge, shared responsibility, and coordinated action. EAOHS thanks our contributors, partners, faculty, and readers for advancing practical collaboration across human, animal, and environmental health. We look forward to continuing this work through education, research, professional engagement, and inclusive partnerships across Egypt and beyond. Together, we can move One Health from a shared vision to coordinated practice.

Healthy People • Healthy Animals • Healthy Environment = One Health

If interested you are welcome to visit our site for more information and to be kept updated

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/egyptian-alliance-of-one-health-eaoh/>

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