



GPAZDS

Global Partnership for Animal and Zoonotic Disease Surveillance



FACT SHEET

As the United States' animal health protection agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) works with global partners to protect American livestock, agriculture and food systems from disease threats.

Transboundary (or foreign) animal and zoonotic diseases can disrupt our agricultural economy, food systems and public health – threatening national security. To mitigate that threat, USDA APHIS established the **Global Partnership for Animal and Zoonotic Disease Surveillance (GPAZDS)** network to support surveillance and early detection of high-consequence foreign animal and zoonotic disease threats at their source in endemic regions in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

What Do GPAZDS Partner Laboratories Do?

The strategic global partnership of GPAZDS laboratories helps the United States create a safer, more cost-effective, stronger, and secure food supply by:

- Detecting diseases early and cracking down on potential biothreats before they reach the United States through global surveillance strategies in high-risk endemic regions.
- Developing effective veterinary countermeasures against new and evolving threats to protect American livestock and our food supply.
- Containing disruptive foreign animal and zoonotic disease outbreaks at the source.

Why is GPAZDS Important to the United States?

GPAZDS collaborates with global partners to strengthen detection and identification of high-consequence pathogens, enabling rapid response and control measures to prevent further spread at the source.

Having access to critical, up-to-date data on transboundary animal and zoonotic pathogens ensures the United States has relevant information to strengthen preparedness when domestic or global outbreak occurs – ultimately protecting our Nation's food supply and public health.

What are GPAZDS' Critical Action Areas?

GPAZDS and partners are focused on several critical action areas, including:

- Pathogen surveillance
- Measuring prevalence and incidence
- Sequencing and molecular characterization
- Training
- Developing and validating diagnostic tests
- Modeling and assessing risk
- Sharing pathogen isolates and biological samples for diagnostic development and validation

GPAZDS also convenes a biannual symposium with scientists from high-risk endemic countries to share up-to-date findings with U.S. scientists, stakeholders and industry.



What are GPAZDS Priority Diseases?

GPAZDS works with global partners to identify and implement critical projects targeting high-consequence foreign animal and zoonotic diseases, including:

- African swine fever
- Classical swine fever
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Lumpy skin disease
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Rift Valley fever
- Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever
- Nipah
- Ebola
- Marburg
- Other emerging diseases



Scan to learn more about the partnership between USDA and GPAZDS partner laboratories.