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The Life Insurance Corporation of India was founded in 1956 when the Parliament of India passed the Life Insurance of India Act that nationalized the insurance industry in India. Over 245 insurance companies and provident societies were merged to create the state-owned Life Insurance Corporation of India

Maharashtra Medical Council has been granting CME Credit hours for all participating medical doctors.

Registration Fee:

Preregistration a Must

- Rs 500/person for working professionals/NGOs etc.)
- Rs 300 /person for medical-vety students on the spot: Rs 600 each delegate

Payment to be made by Cheque favoring Millennium India Education Foundation New Delhi/By RTGS to Millennium India Education Foundation, Bank: Dena Bank Branch: Okhla Industrial Estate New Delhi, SB Account No 025110005215, RTGS /IFSC BKDN0710251)

All registered delegates should inform about their registration by email mief02@gmail.com/drkakroo@gmail.com, WhatsApp No. 9810301261. Details such as name, organization, designation, contact email/ph nos. and payment confirmation, etc. should be included in the information provided.

Certificate of participation will be given to all participants (speakers / experts /panelists/ delegates).

Working lunch and tea will be provided to all.

Organizing Committee:

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Some Pics of earlier conferences



6th National Conference on One Health-Scientific Updates on Zoonotic Diseases of Public Health Importance

Focus: One Health approach for Early Diagnosis & Prevention

29th February 2020, 9 Am onwards

Venue: Mumbai Veterinary College Parel, Mumbai

Maharashtra Medical Council has been requested to grant CME Credit Hours for Medical Doctors as per past practice.

Background:

India is endowed with vast resources of livestock including poultry and fisheries that play an important role in national economy and socioeconomic development of the country and contribute to almost 4.11% of GDP.

Developing countries such as India suffer disproportionately from the burden of infectious diseases given the confluence of existing environmental, socioeconomic and demographic factors.

Animals, both domestic and wild, are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. The incidence of emerging infectious diseases in humans has increased within the recent past and threatens to increase even further in the near future.

Diseases of Public Health Importance of zoonotic origin are those diseases, which are host to animals (both domestic and wild) and have crossed species barriers to surface in human populations.

More than 30 new infectious agents have been detected worldwide in the last three decades. Zoonoses constitute nearly 60% of all known human infections and over 75% of all emerging pathogens. Of 1415 human pathogens, 868(61%) originate from animals and many of the 175 emerging diseases 132(75%) are zoonotic.

Trans boundary Zoonotic Diseases are gaining lot of attention nowadays. These are such diseases which have not as yet surfaced either in human in the country or have been suspected/ reported from one or two places in the country or neighboring states. These diseases stay under the status of emerging diseases of public importance. Some of these diseases from Indian context are: Avian influenza (HPAI), Swine influenza, Nipah, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF), Hanta Virus, West Nile fever, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Rift Valley fever, Ebola hemorrhagic fever, Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli, Campylobacter infection, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) etc.

In India, there is paucity of authentic data regarding occurrence of these diseases and their true impact on public health.

There are other such diseases also where pathogens emerge and re-emerge due to interaction of multiple complex factors between the host and pathogen, each driven by the need to secure the success of the species in changing environments.

These factors include: Changes in man's environment; increased movement and travelling; handling animal byproduct and waste; culture anthropological norms; increase in density of animal population; increased trade in animal products; drug resistant organisms; changing livestock farming practices; changes in climate including natural disasters; pathogen changes like genetic shift and drift; **increased urbanization** etc.

Host Animals responsible for transmission of diseases to humans include: **Farm animals** (cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, swine, cats, dogs, camel, poultry); **wild animals** (guinea pigs, rats, mice/rodents, squirrels, raccoons, foxes, bats, migratory birds); **vectors** (mosquitoes, ticks, lice, flea, house flies, insects); **primates** (monkeys, gorillas) etc.

For many human diseases, the human is actually an accidental victim and dead end host. Many diseases have been traced to human interaction with and exposure to animals at fairs, petting zoos and in other settings.

High risk groups include Infants and small children because of immature immune systems, poor hygiene, pregnant women, elderly (whose immune systems may be impaired), infants, immunocompromised status (chemotherapy, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B, cirrhosis, veterinarians, zoo/ wildlife/ primate and other animal health care workers, agriculture workers, medical practitioners, researchers working on lab. Animals etc. veterinarians, domestic animals owners, poultry, dairy, piggery, equine, farm workers, pet owners, butchers, slaughter house workers etc.)

This conference will discuss about the current status on how one health approach is progressing on the early diagnosis and prevention of some of these diseases in both animal and human sectors.

Objectives:

- To promote and protect the health and well-being of all species by enhancing cooperation among veterinary, medical and environmental professionals where they can interact with each other and share their experiences in preventing the spread of diseases of public health importance (both emerging and re-emerging)
- To promote inter-sectoral cooperation in surveillance of such animal diseases, which have the potential to cross boundaries due to rapid influx of diseases world over. These diseases are associated with high morbidity and mortality rates in their new found hosts, the human beings.

Participants

- Experts from veterinary & medical sectors, who would exchange their researches and experiences under one platform.
- Medical & Veterinary practitioners, Resident doctors, Medical and Veterinary Students, Animal Keepers, professionals, NGOs etc.

Organizers:

Millennium India Education Foundation (MIEF), is a Delhi-based registered NGO has been working on One health approach in the country since 2008, by organizing annual conferences in Delhi & Mumbai on Diseases of Public Health importance of zoonotic origin.

Tentative Program Schedule:

Experts from Veterinary & Medical sectors will present their researches and experiences	
9.00-9.30 Hrs.	Registration over Tea
9.30-10.30 Hrs.	Inauguration
10:30-11:00 Hrs.	Presentation by LIC representative about LIC health schemes and other programs
11:00-11:30 Hrs.	Vedic practices and Zoonotic diseases: Padma Shri Awardee Dr KK Aggarwal Pres-ident CMAAO and HCFI Past National Presi-dent IMA,
11:30-12:30 Hrs.	Scientific Session 1: One Health Approach to Prevent Zoonotic Diseases of Public Health Importance Spkrs: 1. Prof. Dr. V.S. Waskar, KNP College of Vety. Sciences, Maharashtra 2. Prof. (Dr.) Geeta Natrajan, KEM, Mumbai
12.30-13.30 Hrs.	Session 2: Bacterial Zoonosis with special reference to Mycobacteriosis Spkrs: 1: Dr Shoorvir Singh GLA Univ., Mathura 2. Dr Jadip Singh Sohal, Amity University, Jaipur 3. Dr H S Sachdeva, Ministry of H&FW, GOI
13.30-14.00 Hrs.	Lunch
14.00-16.00 Hrs.	Session 3: Leishmaniasis, Glander Spkrs: 1. Dr. Ravindra Khembhawe, KEM Mumbai 2. Dr Jyoti Misri ICAR (AH div.) Govt. of India 3. Dr. Om Shrivastav Jaslok Hospital Mumbai 4. Dr. S B Majee, Mumbai Vety College Mumbai
16.00-16.15 Hrs.	Tea
16.15-17.00 Hrs.	Session 4: Leptospirosis Spkrs: 1. Dr. Jayanthi, SN Medical College Mumbai 2. Dr. K.N. Bhilegaonkar, IVRI, GOI Pune Campus
17.00 Hrs. onwards	Plenary session & Valedictory

The Foundation has involved both veterinary and medical practitioners and researchers to share their experiences and scientific updates aimed at early diagnosis, effective treatment, prevention and control of these diseases.

MIEF has so far organized 9 conferences in Delhi and 5 in Mumbai on this very important issue. **This year it will be 9th National Conference to be held in Delhi.** On an average 120-150 participants representing the above mentioned sectors have participated in these conferences. The resolutions adopted at the end of each conference are normally shared with health & veterinary departments and institutions in the country. The proceedings are also published and soft copies are sent to all participants and also various medical and veterinary scientific groups.

Mumbai Veterinary College: The College was founded in 1886 marking the establishment of the veterinary profession in this country. The college was founded by Dr J. H. Steel who is considered as the father of modern

Veterinary education in India and is also called the father of modern Veterinary Journalism. The Veterinary College was initially housed in the vast compound of Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel, Mumbai. The College has achieved more than a century-plus tradition in educating and cultivating some of the finest veterinary and research minds in addition to contributing to the development and formulation of innovations and healing through innovative educational methods. The mission of our College is to train future veterinarians, educate veterinarians and scientists, and improve the quality of life for both the producers and pet owners and their animals. The goal of our more than 70 faculty members is to fully integrate their teaching and research activities with outreach programs catered to benefit the animals and through them their owners in and around Mumbai and beyond.

KEM Hospital: Founded in 1926, the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College (GSMC) and the King Edward Memorial (KEM) Hospital are amongst the foremost teaching and medical care providing institutions in India. The medical college (school) provides training to about 2000 students in undergraduate, postgraduate and superspeciality medical courses; in undergraduate and postgraduate physical and occupational therapy; Masters and PhD courses in various allied specialties. A nursing school is also maintained by these institutions. With about 390 staff physicians and 550 resident doctors, the 1800 bedded hospital treats about 1.8 million out-patients and 85,000 in-patients annually and provides both basic care and advanced treatment facilities in all fields of medicine and surgery. Funded mainly by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, these institutions render yeomen service – virtually free of cost – mostly to the underprivileged sections of the society.

In Association with

Heart Care Foundation of India: Initiated in 1986, the Heart Care Foundation of India is a leading National NGO working in the field of creating mass health awareness among people from all walks of life and providing solutions for India's everyday healthcare needs. The NGO uses consumer-based entertainment modules to impart health education and increase awareness amongst people. A leading example of this is the Perfect Health Mela an annual event started in 1993 that is attended by over 2-3 lakh people each year. The Mela showcases activities across categories such as health education seminars and check-ups, entertainment programs, lifestyle exhibitions, lectures, workshops, and competitions. In addition to this, the NGO conducts programs and camps to train people on the technique of hands only CPR through its CPR 10 mantra for revival after a sudden cardiac arrest. They currently hold three Limca Book of World Records for the maximum number of people trained in hands-only CPR in one go. Heart Care Foundation of India has also recently initiated a project called the Sameer Malik Heart Care Foundation Fund to ensure that no one dies of a heart disease just because they cannot afford treatment.

Confederation of Medical Associations in Asia and Oceania: **Confederation** of Medical Associations in Asia and Oceania (CMAAO) has more than 50 years of history, having been established in 1959 with an objective to promote academic exchange and cultivate ties of friendship between member medical associations. Currently it is comprised of 18 member National Medical Associations (NMAs) representing Japan, Australia, Myanmar, Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Hongkong, Macau, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and India