

Human Wildlife Interaction and the Risk of Emerging Zoonoses

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Abstract: *Interactions between humans and wildlife are becoming more widely acknowledged as a major factor in the emergence of zoonotic illnesses, which represent major risks to ecological stability and public health worldwide. Growing human populations, urbanization, deforestation, intensified agriculture, and wildlife exploitation put people in close proximity to a variety of animal species, which increases the risk of viruses spreading from wildlife to people. The distribution and behavior of wildlife and their associated infections are further altered by environmental changes, such as habitat fragmentation, biodiversity loss, and temperature fluctuations, increasing the likelihood of disease transmission. The rise of zoonoses, which include bacterial, parasitic, and viral infections, highlights the intricate relationship between environmental, animal, and human health. A comprehensive One Health strategy is necessary for effective management, including habitat preservation, wildlife trade legislation, sustainable farming methods, and integrated monitoring systems to track disease in both human and wildlife populations. To stop outbreaks, lessen the worldwide burden of zoonotic illnesses, and protect ecosystem integrity and public health, it is crucial to comprehend the dynamics of interactions between humans and wildlife.*

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