


One Health Module / One Health Ally Course  
Submodule 4 One Health on-site Training  
報告書 Report

報告者 [Reporter]

氏名 [Full Name]	Ma Zhuowei		
学年 [Year]	博士課程2年	E-mail	
所属 [Affiliation]	帯広畜産大学大学院畜産学研究科博士課程獣医学専攻		

担当教員 [Instructor]

氏名 [Full Name]	Yoshifumi NISHIKAWA		
署名 [Signature]			
所属 [Affiliation]	National Research Center for Protozoan Diseases, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine		
E-mail		電話 [Tel]	

活動報告 [Activity Report]

タイトル [Course Title]	The role of one health in zoonotic parasite and wildlife conservation in Thailand		
実施期間 [Periods]	26 <sup>th</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup> June, 2023		
共同実施者 [Other participants]	Atefe Fathi, Nyein Chan Soe, Nada Arayaskul, Alok Kumar Maurya		
言語 [Language]	English		
実施場所 [Location]	Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand & Faculty of Veterinary Science, Mahidol University, Kanchanaburi campus, Thailand		
この活動に参加した理由 (200字程度) [The reason why you participated in this activity (around 120words)]	<p>I chose this course due to my research is about the molecular epidemiological studies of tick-borne parasites and bacteria, along with the detection of parasites that cause zoonoses. Consequently, I'm curious about the primary zoonotic parasites prevalent in Thailand, and the actual impact of the "one health" initiative on these parasites within the country. Moreover, the areas of wildlife conservation and "one health" greatly attract me. The health of wildlife constitutes a critical component in implementing the "one health" concept, given that wildlife can transmit infectious diseases to both humans and livestock. Once such transmission occurs, it can easily trigger an outbreak, potentially escalating to an epidemic or pandemic. Therefore, I would like to understand how Thailand applies the concept of "one health" within its wildlife conservation efforts.</p>		
実施内容 (2ページ程度、写真・図表含む) [Activities details (up to 2 pages providing photos, figures, and tables)]	<p>Day 1 Morning: Arrive at the Kanchanaburi campus of Mahidol University and attend a Lecture on "The role of One Health in zoonotic parasites and wildlife conservation in Thailand". Afternoon: Samples collected from local farm, intestinal parasites of microscopic identification</p>		



## Day 2

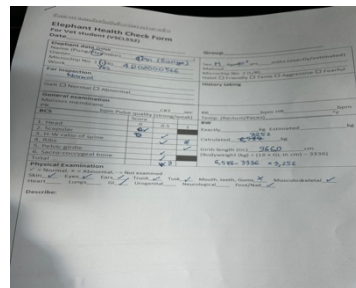
### Morning:

Attend the lectures on “Elephant Physical Examination basics”, “Elephant Use in the Tourism Industry in Thailand”, and “Banteng Reintroduction in Salakphra Wildlife sanctuary: Past, present and future”, Practicing the monitoring of reintroduced wildlife (Camera trapping and radio collar triangulation)



### Afternoon:

### Practicing elephant physical examination



## Day 3

### Morning:

Attend the lectures on “Global trends and medical importance of intestinal parasitic infection”, and “Life cycle, morphology, and techniques for important intestinal parasite identifications”.

### Afternoon:

Laboratory demonstration of important intestinal parasites, practice on parasite microscopic identification.



Day 4

Morning:

Attend lecture on “malaria epidemiology, life cycle, morphology, diagnosis”; Laboratory demonstration of malaria and important blood parasites.

Afternoon:

Practice on sample preparation malaria microscopic identification.



今回の活動経験が、今後のOne Healthに関連した活動、国際共同研究、国際協力、国際連携等に与える影響（500字程度） [Impact of the experience on future One Health activities, international collaborative research, international cooperation, international collaboration, etc. (around 300 words)]

During the on-site training in Thailand, I got a close look at the One Health approach. This is a way of working together across different fields like food safety, controlling animal-to-human diseases, and environmental health, to make public health better.

I saw how harmful intestinal and malaria parasites can be in Thailand, affecting both people and animals. I also learned about the hard work being done to protect the Thai bison, called Banteng.

However, I saw that putting One Health into action isn't easy, especially at local small farms. These places often don't have the right setup for raising animals, a problem linked to Thailand's limited resources. But in such cases, One Health becomes very important. For example, testing animals for parasites in the lab on a regular basis can protect both animal and human health and save money.

This experience made me think differently about working together internationally on One Health. To truly make a difference, we need to bring in experts from all fields, not just doctors, engineers, and people who study the environment. In the past, we've focused too much on curing diseases and not enough on how medicines can harm the environment.

To develop a better world for humans, animals, and environment, we need to work together across different fields. This training made me understand One Health better and showed me how important it is for people in different countries to work together to make health and the environment better.

備考 [Remarks]

- ※ 報告書を作成後、担当教員に確認をお願いし署名をもらってください。PDFファイルとしてVetLog上の提出書類「Student Free Design Activities報告書」としてアップロードして下さい。
- ※ Please ask your instructor to check this report and get his/her signature before you submit to WISE Office. The scanned report is to be submitted strictly through VetLog.