Urban ecosystems and livestock keeping—
an emerging risk for zoonoses

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Urban animals
Today more than half of the global population live in urban areas, and the cities keep growing. In addition to a dense population of humans, there are also large populations of animals, including peri-domestic wildlife, pets, and livestock. Urban livestock keeping contributes to people's livelihood all along the value chains and is important for the food and nutrition security in low and middle-income countries. Zoonotic pathogens are spread from animals to humans, and the increased interface between livestock and humans in cities may contribute to increased risks.

Methods
We conducted a literature review to quantify studies conducted on zoonoses in urban animals. The search in Pubmed, CabDirect and Web of Science, plus the search in institutional data bases gave a total of 876 records. After exclusions, in total 80 full papers and 13 abstracts were reviewed and data extracted.

Conclusions
• In spite of importance of urban livestock, not prioritized
• Research focus not on the priority diseases from OIE and WHO

Pathogen focus of the papers
- Avian influenza virus/Influenza A: 4
- Brucella: 5
- Campylobacter: 5
- Cryptosporidium: 7
- Gastrointestinal helminths: 25
- Giardia: 6
- Leishmania: 6
- Leptospira: 7
- Mycobacterium: 3
- Rabies virus: 6
- Salmonella: 8
- Toxoplasma: 8