

IZAZOVI JEDNOG ZDRAVLJA U ZDRAVSTVENIM POLITIKAMA

ONE HEALTH CHALLENGES IN HEALTH POLICIES

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SAŽETAK

Međusobna povezanost ljudi, životinja i životne sredine – dodatno pogoršana urbanizacijom, migracijama, klimatskim promenama, sukobima i prirodnim katastrofama – povećala je učestalost i složenost bioloških pretnji po zdravlje (1). Ovaj narativni pregled sagledava izazove i mogućnosti primene pristupa jednog zdravlja u nacionalnim i međunarodnim zdravstvenim politikama, naglašavajući njegovu sve veću važnost u prevenciji, detekciji i odgovoru na javnozdravstvene pretnje.

Tradicionalno usmeren na zoonoze i antimikrobnu rezistenciju, pristup jednog zdravlja danas obuhvata i nezarazne bolesti, ekološke rizike, bezbednost hrane i vode. Njegovi ključni principi – interdisciplinarna saradnja, holistički dijagnostički pristup, održive prakse, prevencija bolesti i globalna perspektiva – redefinišu način na koji zdravstveni sistemi treba da sarađuju sa različitim sektorima. Uprkos političkim deklaracijama, operacionalizacija jednog zdravlja u okviru zdravstvene politike i dalje je otežana (2). Fragmentacija upravljanja, nedostatak integrisanih sistema nadzora, nedovoljna stručna obuka i ograničena međusektorska saradnja ostaju veliki izazovi (3). Nedovoljna uključenost ovog pristupa u medicinsko obrazovanje i kliničku praksu dodatno otežava ranu detekciju i koordinisani odgovor na novonastale pretnje. Pandemija COVID-19 dodatno je ukazala na potrebu za usklađenim delovanjem između aktera iz oblasti ljudskog, veterinarskog i ekološkog zdravlja. Pregled obuhvata primere međunarodnih inicijativa usmerenih na suzbijanje antimikrobne rezistencije, zoonoza, zanemarenih tropskih bolesti, bolesti koje prenose vektori i uticaja klimatskih promena na zdravlje. Zajednički akcioni plan SZO, FAO, UNEP i WOA (2022-2026) (4) definiše šest strateških pravaca delovanja, uključujući prevenciju zoonoza, bezbednost hrane i integraciju životne sredine. Globalni dokumenti kao što su Međunarodni zdravstveni pravilnik i dokumenti posvećeni ciljevima održivog razvoja (posebno SDG 3 i SDG 6) pružaju politički okvir za implementaciju pristupa jednog zdravlja (5,6). Takođe, mnoge zemlje, kao što je Srbija, obezbeđuju ovaj okvir u nacionalnim dokumentima (7). Izazovi kao što su iracionalna upotreba antibiotika kod ljudi i životinja, porast bolesti koje prenose vektori usled ekoloških promena, kao i neadekvatna infrastruktura za vodu i sanitarije, ukazuju na potrebu za jedinstvenim sistemima nadzora i odgovora. To je naročito važno u regionima sa slabijim zdravstvenim sistemima i ranjivim populacijama, gde zoonotski prelazi predstavljaju nesrazmeran rizik (8).

Zaključak: Unapređenje pristupa jednog zdravlja u politikama zahteva ulaganje u interdisciplinarno obrazovanje, povezivanje kliničke medicine sa javnim i ekološkim zdravljem, jačanje dijagnostičkih kapaciteta i razmenu podataka, kao i fleksibilne regulatorne okvire. Institucionalizacija Jednog zdravlja u okviru javnozdravstvenih strategija je ključna za jačanje spremnosti na pandemije, bezbednost hrane i vode, zaštitu životne sredine i pravičan pristup zdravstvenim uslugama.

Ključne reči: jedno zdravlje, zdravstvena politika, međusektorska saradnja, zoonoze, antimikrobna rezistencija, sistemi javnog zdravlja.

ABSTRACT

The interconnectedness of humans, animals, and the environment—exacerbated by urbanization, migration, climate change, conflicts, and natural disasters—has intensified the emergence and spread of biological threats to health (1). This narrative review explores the challenges and opportunities of embedding the One Health approach into national and international health policies, emphasizing its growing relevance in preventing, detecting, and responding to public health threats.

Traditionally focused on zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance, the One Health paradigm now extends its scope to non-communicable diseases, environmental health hazards, and food and water safety. Its core principles—interdisciplinary collaboration, holistic diagnostics, sustainable practices, disease prevention and surveillance, and a global perspective—have reshaped how public health systems must engage with diverse sectors. Despite political commitments, operationalizing One Health within health policy remains difficult (2). Governance fragmentation, lack of integrated surveillance systems, insufficient professional training, and limited cross-sectoral collaboration are persistent obstacles (3). The limited incorporation of One Health principles into medical education, clinical practice, and veterinary services hinders early detection and coordinated response to emerging threats. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the need for synchronized action between human, animal, and environmental health actors. Through case studies and international frameworks, the review highlights initiatives that address antimicrobial resistance, zoonoses, neglected tropical diseases, vector-borne infections, and climate-sensitive health outcomes. The WHO, FAO, UNEP, and WOA Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) (4) outlines six strategic pathways to strengthen One Health implementation, including zoonosis prevention, food safety, and environmental integration. Furthermore, global policy instruments such as the International Health Regulations and the Sustainable Development Goals (particularly SDG 3 and SDG 6) provide a policy scaffold for One Health action (5,6). Additionally, many countries, such as Serbia, incorporate this framework into their national documents (7). Challenges, antimicrobial misuse in humans and animals, the rising incidence of vector-borne diseases due to ecological shifts, and inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure highlight the importance of a unified surveillance and response system. This is particularly relevant in regions with fragile health systems and vulnerable populations, where zoonotic spillovers and emerging infections pose a disproportionate risk (8).

Conclusion: The review highlights that advancing One Health in policy requires investments in interdisciplinary education, the integration of clinical medicine with public and environmental health, capacity building in diagnostics and data sharing, and flexible regulatory frameworks. Institutionalizing One Health within public health strategies is essential for enhancing pandemic preparedness, food and water safety, environmental protection, and equitable access to health services.

Keywords: One Health, health policy, intersectoral collaboration, zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance, public health systems.