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Titolo	Beasts of the earth [[electronic resource]] : animals, humans, and disease // E. Fuller Torrey, Robert H. Yolken
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (205 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	YolkenRobert H
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The smallest passengers on Noah's ark -- Heirloom infections: microbes before the advent of humans -- Humans as hunters: animal origins of bioterrorism -- Humans as farmers: microbes move into the home -- Humans as villagers: microbes in the promised land -- Humans as traders: microbes get passports -- Humans as pet-keepers: microbes move into the bedroom -- Humans as diners: mad cows and sane chickens -- Microbes from the modern food chain: lessons from SARS, influenza, and bird flu -- The coming plagues: lessons from AIDS, West Nile virus, and Lyme disease -- A four-footed viewof history.
Sommario/riassunto	Humans have lived in close proximity to other animals for thousands of years. Recent scientific studies have even shown that the presence of animals has a positive effect on our physical and mental health. People with pets typically have lower blood pressure, show fewer symptoms of depression, and tend to get more exercise. But there is a darker side to the relationship between animals and humans. Animals are carriers of harmful infectious agents and the source of a myriad of human diseases. In recent years, the emergence of high-profile illnesses such as AIDS, SARS, West Nile virus, and bird flu has drawn much public attention, but as E. Fuller Torrey and Robert H. Yolken reveal, the transfer of deadly microbes from animals to humans is neither a new nor an easily avoided problem. Beginning with the domestication of

farm animals nearly 10,000 years ago, *Beasts of the Earth* traces the ways that human-animal contact has evolved over time. Today, shared living quarters, overlapping ecosystems, and experimental surgical practices where organs or tissues are transplanted from non-humans into humans continue to open new avenues for the transmission of infectious agents. Other changes in human behavior like increased air travel, automated food processing, and threats of bioterrorism are increasing the contagion factor by transporting microbes further distances and to larger populations in virtually no time at all. While the authors urge that a better understanding of past diseases may help us lessen the severity of some illnesses, they also warn that, given our increasingly crowded planet, it is not a question of if but when and how often animal-transmitted diseases will pose serious challenges to human health in the future.
