

Additional file 2. (RIOCHA Form-5.2: Policy Delphi tool for validation of key strategies)



ONE HEALTH
& URBAN TRANSFORMATION

[Online survey through Survey monkey]

Section-1: Basic information			
UID			
Name			
Department		Designation	
Mobile		GPS	
Completed age (in years)			
Gender			
Highest educational qualification			
Total years of experience (in years)			

Section-2: Key strategies on effectual prevention and control of zoonotic diseases in Ahmedabad, India				
Strategies	Somewhat preferable	Very much preferable	Somewhat essential	Very much essential
Legal strategies or policies				
Public health act or clinical establishment act for all the clinics in the state emphasizing reporting any conditions to the public health system	①	②	③	④
Guidelines for disposal of all dead animals irrespective of the disease condition	①	②	③	④
Development of joint guidelines (clinical/preventive) for each prioritized zoonotic diseases	①	②	③	④
Urban city should have animal treatment centers, hostel facility where stray animals can be inspected and vaccinated is recommended	①	②	③	④
Bi-directional and cross-flow of information is recommended with respective departments	①	②	③	④

Zoonoses committee at district and state should act as the prime platform for One Health and similar zoonoses committee is encouraged at the urban setting too.	①	②	③	④
Provision of Animal Health Card/Passport for animals and compelling to use while buying/selling any animals	①	②	③	④
Clinical aspects or disease-specific				
Strengthening the capacity of laboratories for screening and diagnosing zoonotic conditions	①	②	③	④
Prophylactic vaccination of animals for rabies prevention	①	②	③	④
Capacity development for differential diagnosis of brucellosis as an ultimate prevention strategy	①	②	③	④
Promoting good hygiene for flu prevention	①	②	③	④
Collaboration at the managerial level				
Resource sharing (especially Human resources) within each department to initiate the One Health approach	①	②	③	④
Regular data sharing and joint-data analysis	①	②	③	④
Information flowing from various departments to a single platform for early prediction of emerging diseases	①	②	③	④
Regular joint meetings among the program planners, even though there is no epidemic or out-break	①	②	③	④
Reporting pattern for prioritized zoonotic conditions to be established and regular monitoring of the same is essential	①	②	③	④
Professional bodies like IMA, GVC should initiate collaborative activities	①	②	③	④
Collaboration at the provider level				
Sharing of knowledge among Medical doctor and Veterinarians through a common platform	①	②	③	④
A common One Health clinical body that is answerable for every queries related to zoonoses and assist in the clinical practice.	①	②	③	④
The IEC materials should be with Medical doctors as well as Veterinarians to educate their patients	①	②	③	④
Social media like WhatsApp group of different clinical groups should be merged together for early alert system	①	②	③	④
There is a need to improve the early alert system about zoonoses much prior to the outbreak across the professionals	①	②	③	④

Joint training on Zoonoses for medical doctors and veterinarians	①	②	③	④
A detailed history taking for provisionally diagnosis of zoonotic conditions at primary care setting	①	②	③	④
There should be a system of cross-referral of cases between medical doctor and veterinarian for respective risk assessment	①	②	③	④
Symptom based early diagnosis capacity need to be developed among medical doctors and veterinarians	①	②	③	④
Collaboration at the community level				
One Health committee at the grass root level could be formulated with the help of the frontline workers along with the community representative	①	②	③	④
The frontline workers should communicate each other at the grass root level and also should inform both officials for any abnormal occurrence	①	②	③	④
Sensitization of community along with knowledge and awareness on prevention and control of zoonoses	①	②	③	④
Financial incentives to the animal handlers to report any disease or any abnormal condition of their animals to the system	①	②	③	④
Community awareness by the grass root healthcare workers	①	②	③	④
Inclusion of private actors				
Financial incentive package to private providers for reporting a zoonosis to the public health system	①	②	③	④
There should be no financial incentive for the private actors to report any zoonotic diseases, it should be by law	①	②	③	④
Dairy personnel could be trained further to improve the scope of symptom based disease detection among the animals	①	②	③	④
Sensitization and promotion of ethical practices among private providers as essential to bring them to the health system	①	②	③	④
Social media of private actors should be integrated with the public health actors, to be a potential platform to exchange the knowledge and early detection of zoonoses	①	②	③	④