Bio

BIO
Andrea is interested in the eco-epidemiology of infectious diseases and how social factors interact with environmental drivers of transmission. Her dissertation research focuses on the human-environment dynamics involved in the transmission of schistosomiasis in the Senegal River Basin. Previously, Andrea has led field work on the ecology of West Nile virus transmission in urban Atlanta as well as on the role of social factors in explaining environmental risk for cholera in the Dominican Republic. Andrea holds a master’s of public health in global epidemiology from Emory University’s Rollins School of Public Health and a bachelor of arts in biology and Spanish from the University of Minnesota, Morris.

EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATIONS
• BA, University of Minnesota, Morris, Biology and Spanish
• MPH, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Global Epidemiology

Research & Scholarship

CURRENT RESEARCH AND SCHOLARLY INTERESTS
Andrea's research interests are in the ecology and epidemiology of infectious disease. Her work focuses particularly on the social and environmental determinants of schistosomiasis, a parasitic disease that infects humans through direct contact with freshwater.

Publications

PUBLICATIONS
• Precision mapping of snail habitat provides a powerful indicator of human schistosomiasis transmission. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

• Unavoidable Risks: Local Perspectives on Water Contact Behavior and Implications for Schistosomiasis Control in an Agricultural Region of Northern Senegal. The American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene

• Modelled effects of prawn aquaculture on poverty alleviation and schistosomiasis control NATURE SUSTAINABILITY
• Ecological control of schistosomiasis in Sub-Saharan Africa: restoration of predator-prey dynamics to reduce transmission. ECOLOGY AND EVOLUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: PATHOGEN CONTROL AND PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES
2018: 236–51

• Nearly 400 million people are at higher risk of schistosomiasis because dams block the migration of snail-eating river prawns. PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY B-BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
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• Cholera control and anti-Haitian stigma in the Dominican Republic: from migration policy to lived experience. Anthropology & medicine
Keys, H. M., Kaiser, B. N., Foster, J. W., Freeman, M. C., Stephenson, R., Lund, A. J., Kohrt, B. A.
2017: 1–19

• Prevalence of cholera risk factors between migrant Haitians and Dominicans in the Dominican Republic. Revista panamericana de salud publica = Pan American journal of public health
Lund, A. J., Keys, H. M., Leventhal, S., Foster, J. W., Freeman, M. C.
2015; 37 (3): 125–32

• Long term impacts of combined sewer overflow remediation on water quality and population dynamics of Culex quinquefasciatus, the main urban West Nile virus vector in Atlanta, GA. Environmental research
2014; 129: 20–26

• Ethnic differences in predictors of HPV vaccination: comparisons of predictors for Latina and non-Latina White women. Journal of sex research
2013; 50 (8): 748–56