Republic of Serbia

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management

Veterinary Directorate

Rabies control and eradication in Serbia

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- 4. Surveillance of Rabies
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- 6. Awareness program

Legal base

- ➤ Law on Veterinary Matters (Official Gazette of RS, 91/2005, 30/2010, 75/2012)
- ➤ Rulebook on the List of Particularly Contagious Animal Diseases and the List of Notifiable Animal Diseases, as well as the notification procedure (Official Gazette of RS, 49/2006) -Council Directive 82/894/EEC
- ➤ Rulebook on establishing the measures for early detection, diagnostics, spreading prevention, suppression, and eradication of the Rabies, and the manner of their implementation (Official Gazette of RS, 78/2009)
- Rulebook on establishing Annual Program of Animal Health Protection Measures
- Annual monitoring program

Rabies Epidemiological Situation

- Last human case: 1967 (Kosovo province)
- Animal cases: 150-250 cases annualy passive surveillance

YEAR	TESTED	POSITIVE
2006	550	192
2007	569	160
2008	742	234
2008	591	183
2010	459	104
2011	186	36
2012	278	19
2013	65	4

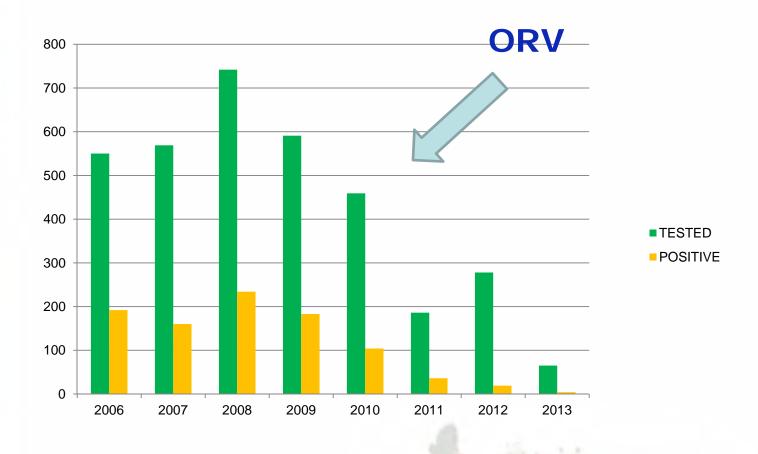
Rabies Epidemiological Situation

 Animal population: Endemic in wild population (silvatic Rabies); sporadic in domestic/pet population

YEAR	TESTED	POSITIVE
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ORV

Rabies Epidemiological Situation



Passive surveillance – prior to ORV

Year	Dog	Cat	Cattle	Sheep & Goat	Pig	Fox	Racoon	Wolf	Badger	Ferret	carnivores	Deer	Total
2000	10	19	1	1	0	134	0	0	0	0	2	0	167
2001	12	36	2	2	0	176	1	0	0	0	4	0	233
2002	13	13	3	6	0	144	0	0	0	0	2	0	181
2003	11	25	0	1	0	132	0	0	0	1	0	0	170
2004	14	19	0	0	1	150	0	1	0	0	1	0	186
2005	8	7	1	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	1	0	94
2006	8	3	2	0	0	176	0	0	1	1	1	0	192
2007	6	10	1	0	0	141	0	0	0	1	1	0	160
2008	7	23	0	3	0	191	0	0	2	0	7	0	233
2009	15	23	0	0	2	136	0	0	0	1	3	1	181

National Rabies Control Program

Vaccination of pet animals

- Compulsory vaccination of dogs and cats
- Serbia invest significant financial resources for control of Rabies in dog&cat population
 - 2007-2008 identification (with transponders) and rabies vaccination sponsored by MoA/VD 100%
 - Registration of dogs and cats in in computerized database

Oral rabies vaccination

- In 2006: Feasibility study for oral vaccination of wild carnivores
- Pilot oral vaccinations (2002)
- Comprehensive oral vaccination started in 2010



National Rabies Control Program

Oral rabies vaccination

- EU funded (IPA 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013)
- Technical assistance
- Procurement of vaccines, vaccination, surveillance and laboratory equipment
 - First campaign: November 2010
 - Second campaign: May 2011
 - Third campaign: November 2011
 - Forth campaign: May 2012
 - Fifth campaign: November 2012
 - Sixth campaign: May 2013
 - Seventh campaign: October 2013



ORV Strategy

- Strategy and multiannual Action plan approved in 2010
- > Area to be vaccinated (60.000km²)
- ➤ 60,000-80,000 estimated number of foxes
- Minimum 10 campaigns /5 consecutive years/
- Distribution of baits
 - Spring
 - Autumn
- Distribution by fixed-wing aircraft and/or helicopter
- Flight lines distance/corridors 500 m (+/- 50m)
- ➤ Bait density (20 23 / km²)

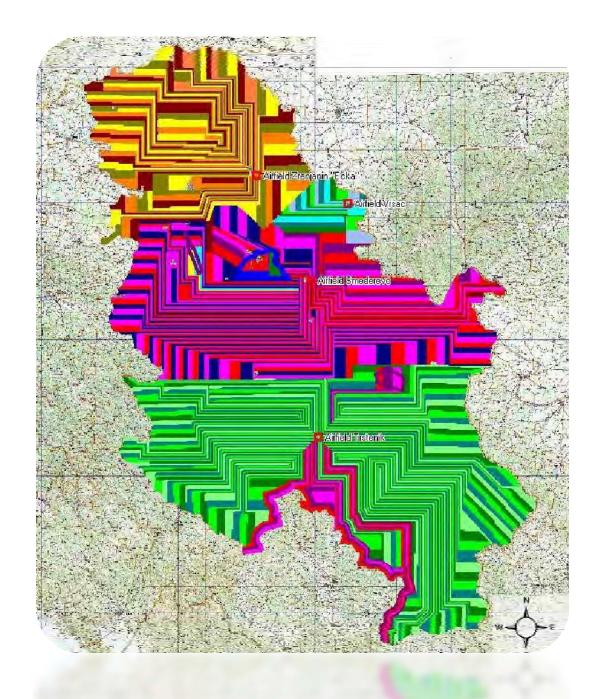


ORV Strategy

- > Computerized evidence of bait distribution
- > GPS/GIS tools
- > Oral rabies vaccine with biological marker
- > Training of all stakeholders
- > Supervision on the field activities
- > Control of vaccine / baits
 - determination of virus titer in vaccine
 - stability control of matrix
- > Targeted monitoring (4 animals/100 km²)
- ➤ Sustainable surveillance
- > Training
- Publicity awareness campaign



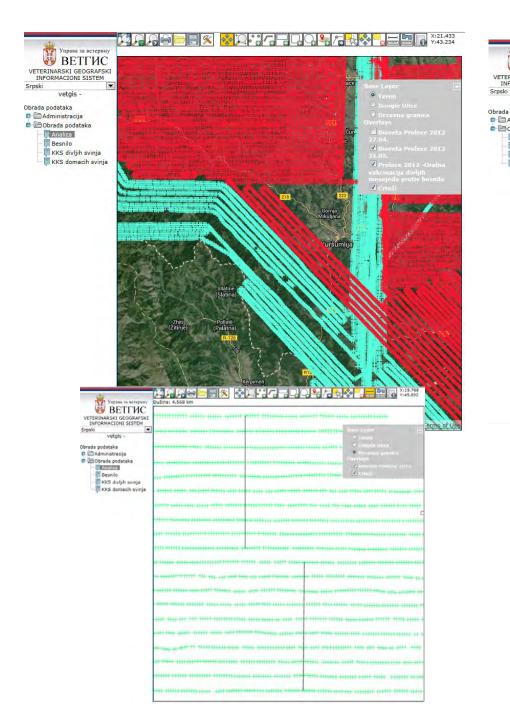


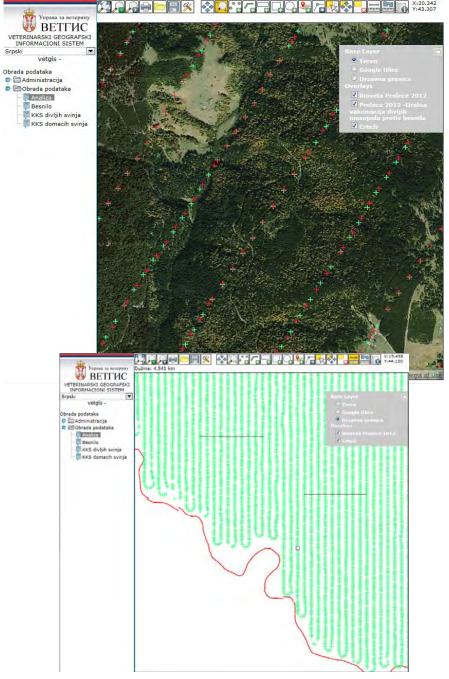


Evaluation of ORV results

- > Evaluation of ORV campaigns
 - ✓ Baits distribution maps analyses
 - ✓ Monitoring data analyses
 - ✓ Surveillance data analyses
 - ✓ Publicity awareness campaign

If needed - modification of the Strategy



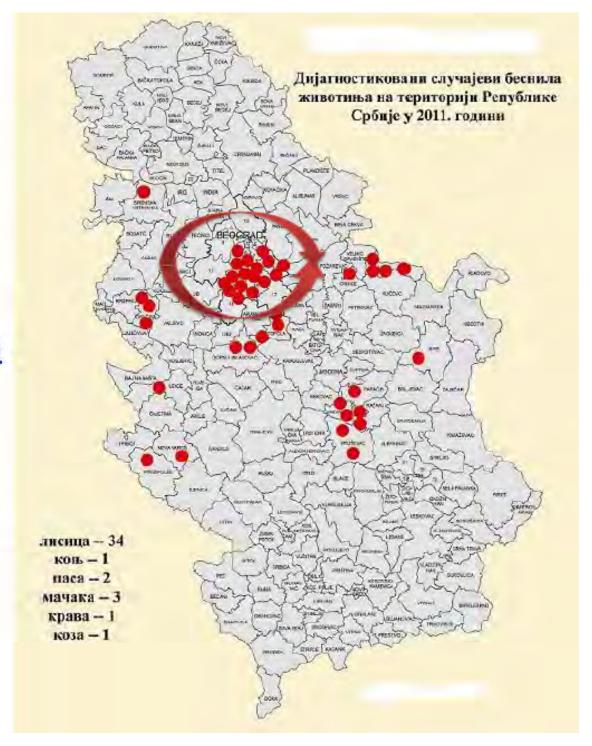


2011

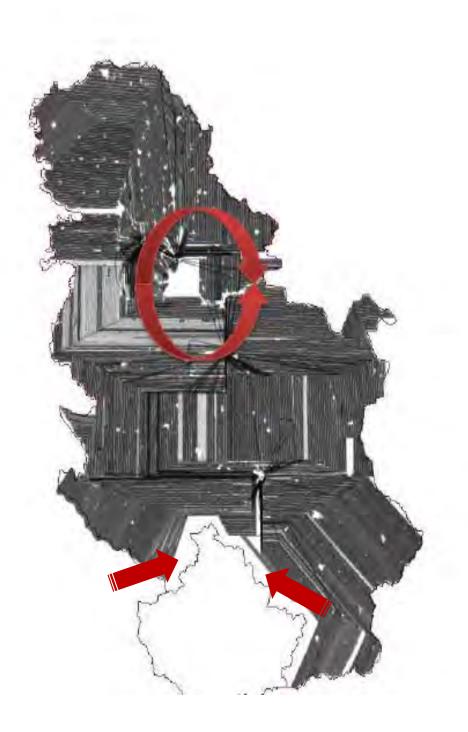
▶ 42 positive cases

15 rabies cases in Belgrade sub-urban area

- 12 foxes
- 1 horse
- 1 dog
- 1 cat



Vaccination map autumn 2011



Evaluation follow up: Modification of ORV Strategy in 2012

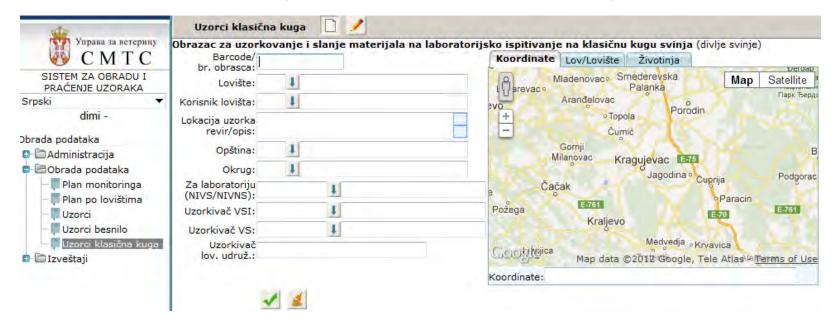
Vaccination of Belgrade sub-urban area

- Helicopter andor manual
- Vaccination area 300 km²
- > 30 baits/km²
- > Minimum 4 campaigns



Post vaccination monitoring

- Period 2011-2013
- 4 samples (foxes) per 100km² (WHO)
- Collaboration with hunters
 - Training,
 - Awareness,
 - Motivation (per sample)
- SMTS / GIS (integrated in VIS, data exchange with LIMS)



Post vaccination monitoring

- Uptaking of baits,
- Seroconversion rate,
- Age determination,
- Virus detection and differentiation vaccine strain from the field strains.

Diagnostic techniques:

- 1. Fluorescent antibody test (FAT) detection of viral antigen,
- 2. ELISA antibodies detection in sera/body fluids,
- 3. Examination for presence of tetracycline (TC)
- 4. Age determination test
- 5. Virus typing RFLP

Proficiency testing,
Quality assurance (ISO 17025 Accreditation)

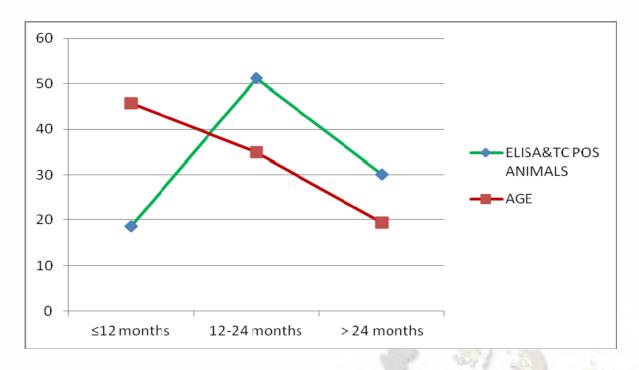




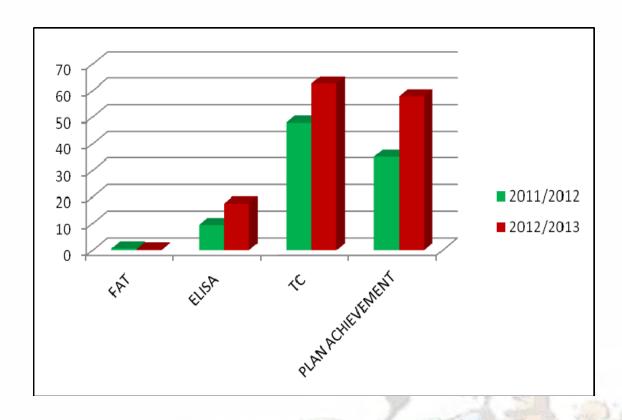




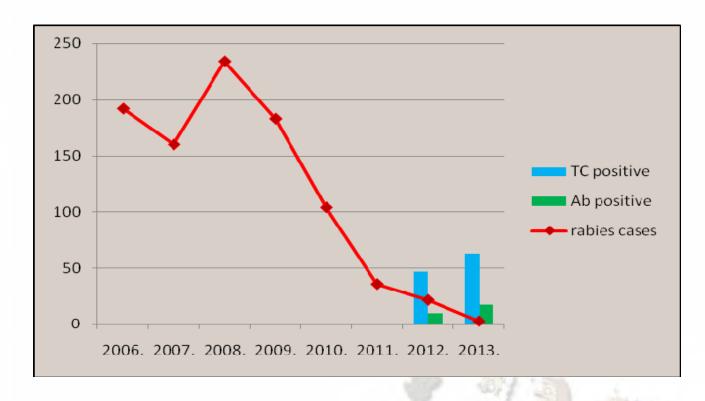
Relation between the number of sampled animals according to age groups and number of ELISA&TC positive animals



Compartive results after ORV 2011/2012 and 2012/2013

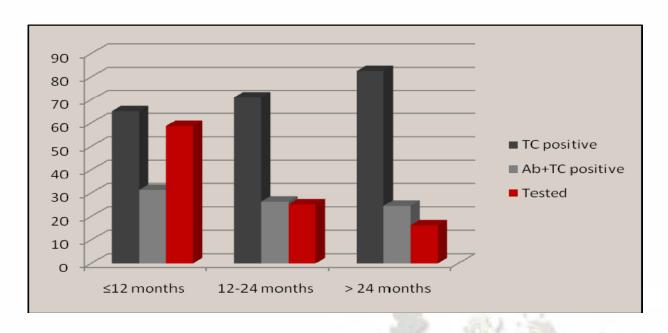


Drop of rabies cases parallel with increased success of ORV



Comparative results according to the age categories.

Ab+TC represents proportion of TC positive animals which seroconverted



Awareness campaign

One World One Health concept fully implemented







Министарство пољопривреде, шумарства и водопривреде Управа за ветерину





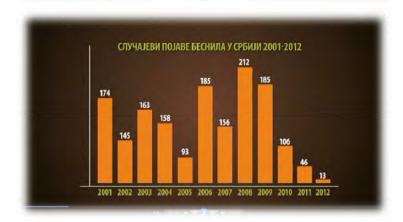


























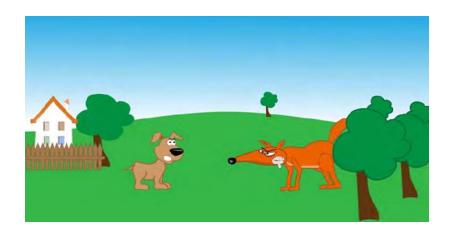






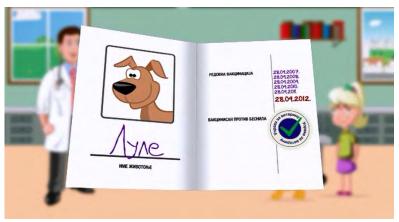
































Шта је беснило?

Беснила (в једна од најствријих и најспаснијих болести. То је заразна болест ноја се преноси са животиње на животињу, али и са животиње на људа. најчешће путем уједа

Које животиње могу да оболе од беснила?

Од беснила могу обожете как енеави. Сисави The square was about the stage жанаствоные способност-COURSE IN TOTAL CONTRACTOR AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY O које служи за искрану младунаца. Људи такође припадају сисарими.

Од дивљих животиња најчешће оболевају лисице, вукови, шакали творови и јазавци. Од домаћих животиња најчешће пси, мачко, онцо, коза говада и коныи.



нија ташко предозната заражену животињу зато што днаги на први поглед изгледа другачије; агреспана је, бесциљно лута. и чудно се понаша: Заражена животиња нарешће има грозницу повраћа, тело јој је укочено, цури јој пљувачка и сузе очи. Ярло је агресивна и напада све око себе.

Како можеш да се заштитиш од беснива?

која на себя вка уједе, реци то неком старијем и заједно пријавите ветеринару.

Ако животиња нанесе повреде људима, они морају одмах. да оду код лекара.

дивлыни животинама. Немој да их доводны кући.

Ако видиш болесну животињу роши то ноком старчом. Као што је нама потрабан лекар када смо болесни, тако је и даниципа надвидтоп выполныя



Најскгурнији начин је вакцинација. Свако од нас је одговоран за своје животиња и о ныма правилно мора да се брине.

А дивље животиње?

У свету и код нас се ради орална вакцинација. То значи да се у одређено: време из вемоне бацију пописот - меняци Момен иптриссии мами жластиње и ото тако выроду осластву кора ях штити од бесимпа.

















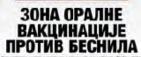






















EU and Serbia funded project





Thank you for attention

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