Session on rabies surveillance
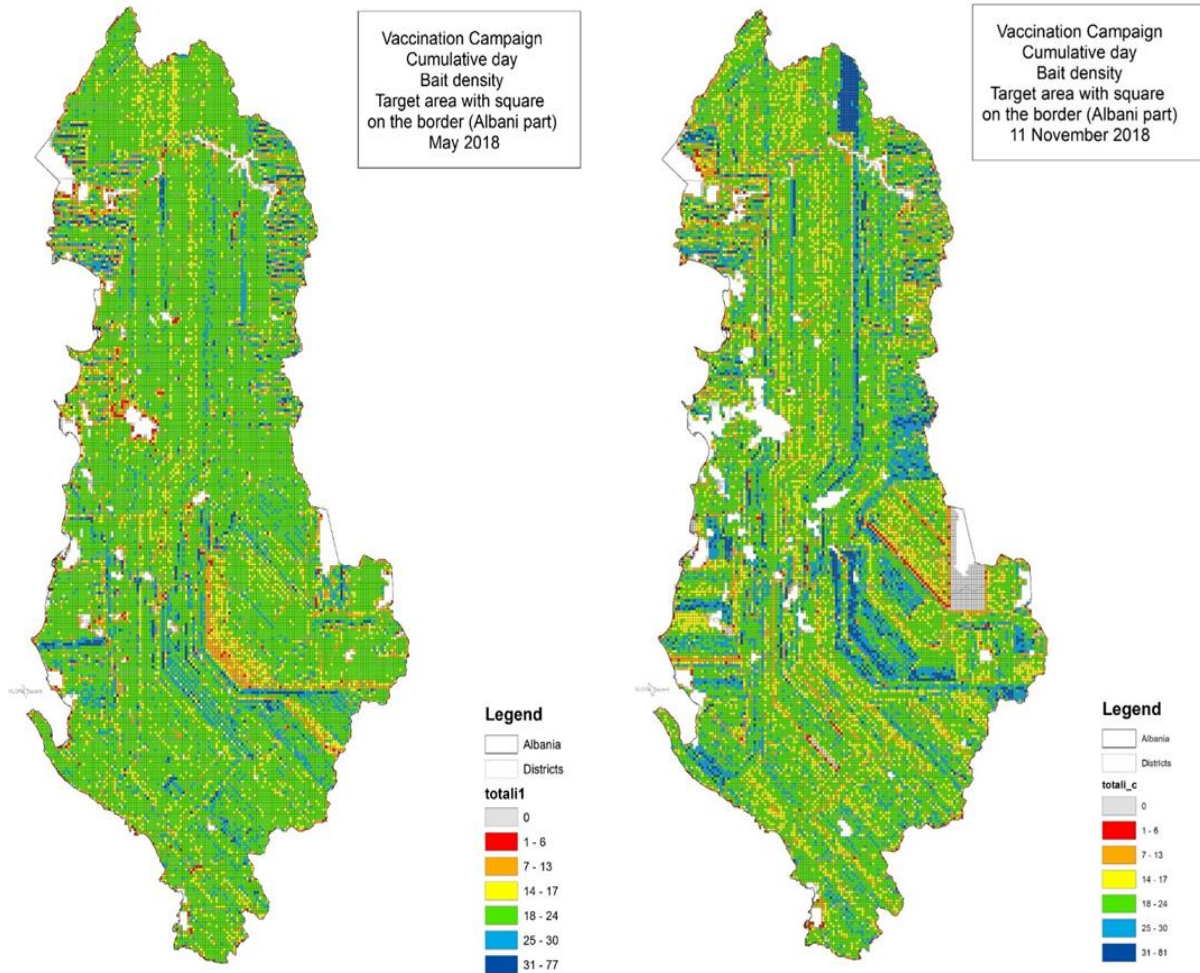## SGE LSD9, Athens, 17 October 2019

Report by Albania

Protocol of vaccination

- The vaccination campaign against rabies in foxes started in 2014

- Four main criteria were used to assess the quality of the distribution of vaccine baits:

- *Criterion A* – Non target areas: no baits in urban areas, water areas and outside borders of Albania.

- *Criterion B* - Bait density:

- Overall mean bait density not less than 19 bait/sqkm

a. At least 15-20 baits/sqkm

b. At least 15-20 baits/sqkm

    Criterion C - Distance between consecutive dropped baits: maximum 133 meters.

    Criterion D - Distance between flight lines: 500 + 100 meters.

Map of the vaccination area

• In the spring vaccination campaign, the vaccine is distributed in 3045 squares with a density of more than 25 baits/sqkm.
•Nr. of baits 85,993,

• In the autumn vaccination campaign, the vaccine is distributed in 4,879 squares with a density of more than 25 baits / sqkm 143,401

Vaccination Campaign
Cumulative day
Bait density
Target area with square
on the border (Albani part)
May 2018

Vaccination Campaign
Cumulative day
Bait density
Target area with square
on the border (Albani part)
11 November 2018

Legend
Albania
Districts
totali1
0
1 - 6
7 - 13
14 - 17
18 - 24
25 - 30
31 - 77

Legend
Albania
Districts
totali_c
0
1 - 6
7 - 13
14 - 17
18 - 24
25 - 30
31 - 81

Surveillance

	2016			2017			2018			2019		
	+	I	NI	+	I	NI	+	I	NI	+	I	NI
Shkoder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kukes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vlore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Only one positive case was notified in one fox on 2012
ISUV performed FAT test, fox result was positive for rabies

- Indicator animals = animals that show clinical signs or abnormal behaviour suggestive of rabies, animals found dead, road kills and animals involved in human exposure
- If the data cannot be broken down by region, provide it for all the vaccination area

Standing Group of Experts under the GF-TADs umbrella

Monitoring of the effectiveness of the vaccination

Monitoring pressure Number of foxes hunted/100 km² of the vaccination zone (target=4 foxes/100 km2)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019
In all the vaccination area	162	262	281	--------

- Monitoring: samples taken from hunted healthy foxes to check bait consumption and serology
- If the data cannot be broken down by region, provide it for all the vaccination area

Monitoring of the effectiveness of the vaccination

Monitoring: **bait consumption**								
T = number of tested foxes (biomarker) %+ = percentage of positive test results (biomarker)								
	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	T	%+	T	%+	T	%+	T	%+
In all the vaccination area	162	78.40	262	78.24	281	74.02	------	-------

⁻ If the data cannot be broken down by region, provide the data for all the vaccination area

Monitoring of the effectiveness of the vaccination

Monitoring: <u>serology</u>								
T = number of tested foxes (serology) **%+ = percentage of positive test results (serology)**								
	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	T	%+	T	%+	T	%+	T	%+
In all the vaccination area	**162**	*53.7*	**262**	*53.43*	**281**	*54.39*	-----	-------

- If the data cannot be broken down by region, provide the data for all the vaccination area

Standing Group of Experts under the GF-TADs umbrella

Overestimation of the oral vaccine effectiveness derives from:

- Foxes can consume the outer layer of bait and throw the vaccine containing

- Contact between vaccine sospension and oropharyngeal mucosa may not be sufficient, but only for tetracycline fixation

- The vaccine can be inactivated by high temperatures before being consumed

- Animals are immunosuppressed and don't respond to vaccination.

- Another reason is age of foxes(under a year and above)

Thank you for attention