



# Understanding rabies situation in West Eurasia (plenary survey)

## Rabies section

Second OIE workshop on stray dog population control (and rabies) for  
West Eurasia countries (SDWE2)

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OIE SELF-ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING TOOL

STRAY DOG POPULATION MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE FOR WEST EURASIA  
COUNTRIES



# QUESTIONNAIRE ON STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL

This is a controlled survey. You need a valid token to participate.  
If you have been issued a token, please enter it in the box below and click  
continue.

Token:

CONTINUE

# Stray dogs population control

## Rabies

- ❖ **1<sup>st</sup> OIE Regional Workshops on Stray Dog population management (Bishkek, 2015)**
  - ✓ worrying situation regarding rabies / dog-mediated zoonoses
  - ✓ lack of awareness on stray dog issues and its rabies dimension
  - ✓ need to gain a deep understanding of stray dogs situation
  - ✓ similarities : socio-economic, environmental and political impact
  - ✓ transboundary (or cross-border) dimension of the issue : regional project planned in 2014 with KGZ, TJK, TKM and UZB, abandoned, without final agreement of UZB

# Stray dogs population control

## Rabies

- ❖ **OIE Self-Assessment and Monitoring Tool (SAM Tool) reviewed in collaboration with WHO**  
(Provisions of chapter 7.7 of TAHC)
  - ✓ Addressed from a One Health perspective
  - ✓ Have rabies questions relevant from both perspectives
  - ✓ Self-evaluation of countries compliance
  - ✓ Measure of progression (regular evaluation) / SAM + Roadmaps

# Is rabies a notifiable disease ?

10b



**RABIES** is a notifiable disease for  
**domestic animals, wildlife, and  
humans**

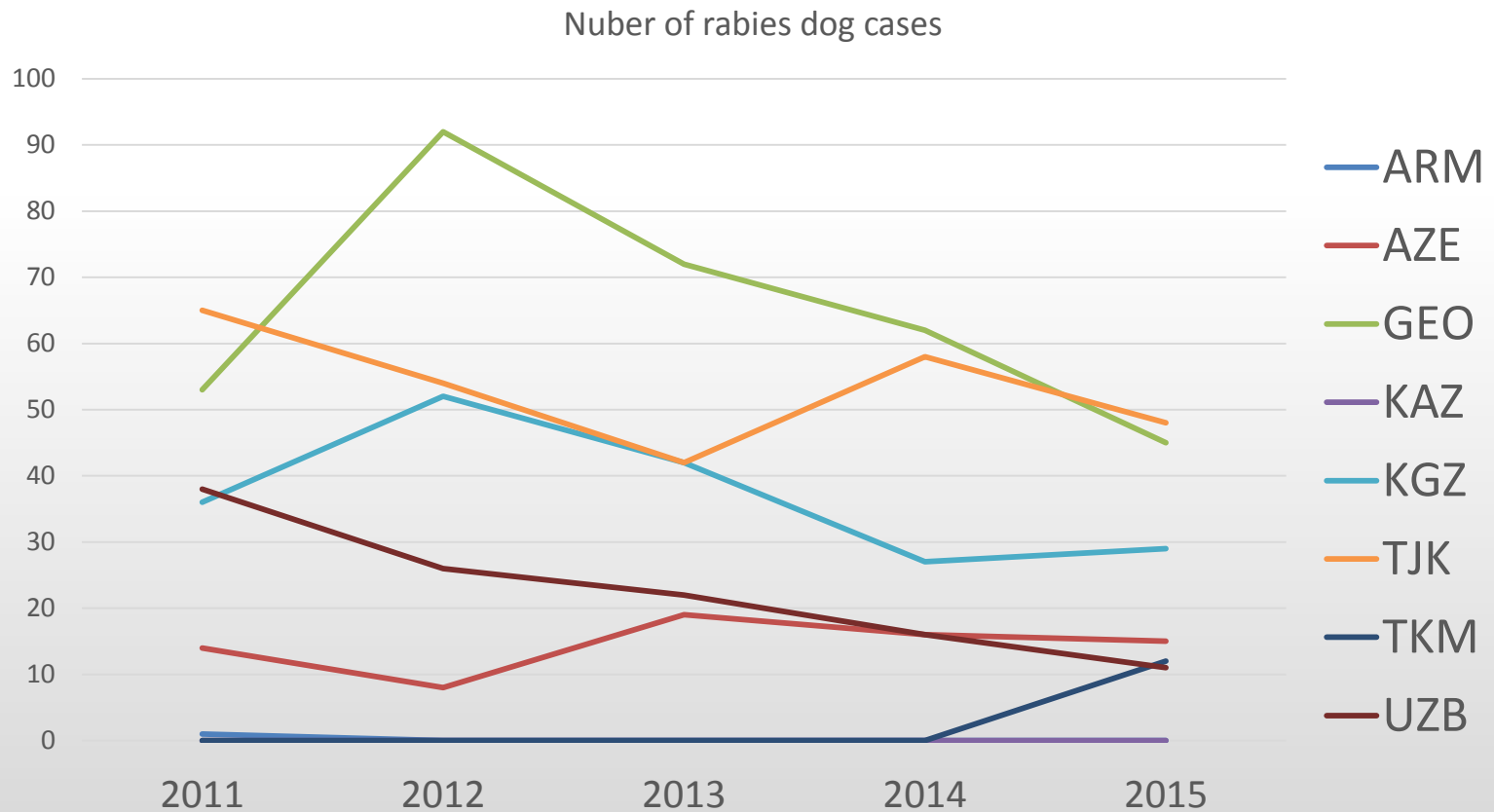
**in all eight countries**





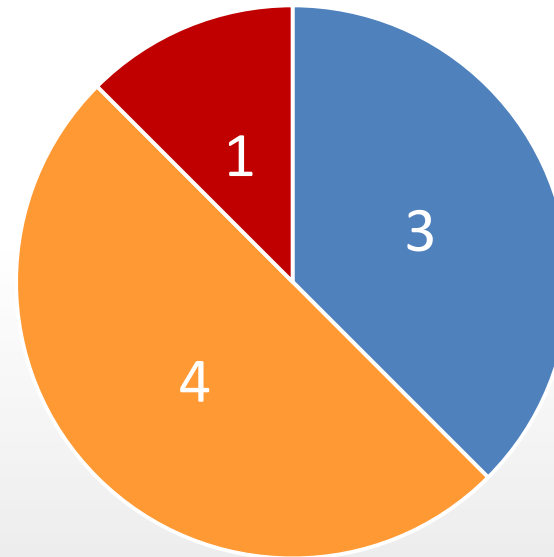
# Do you know the number of rabies cases in animals [In dogs (domestic and stray)] ?

10g



# Do foxes play an epidemiological role ?

10h



■ No ■ Yes (minor) ■ Yes (major)

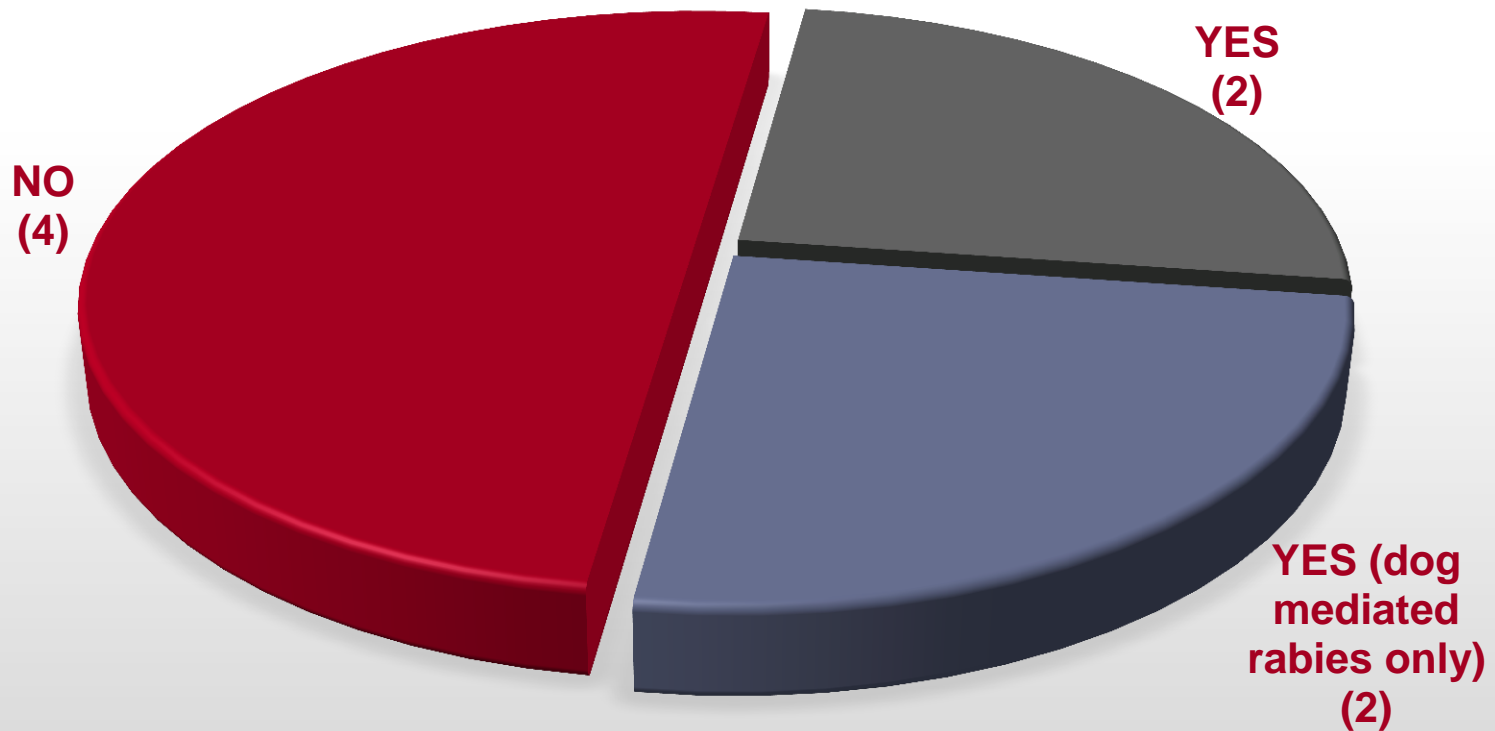


still – only **ONE** fox rabies case declared in questionnaire for all eight countries between 2011 – 2015



# Is there any strategy for rabies prevention or elimination ?

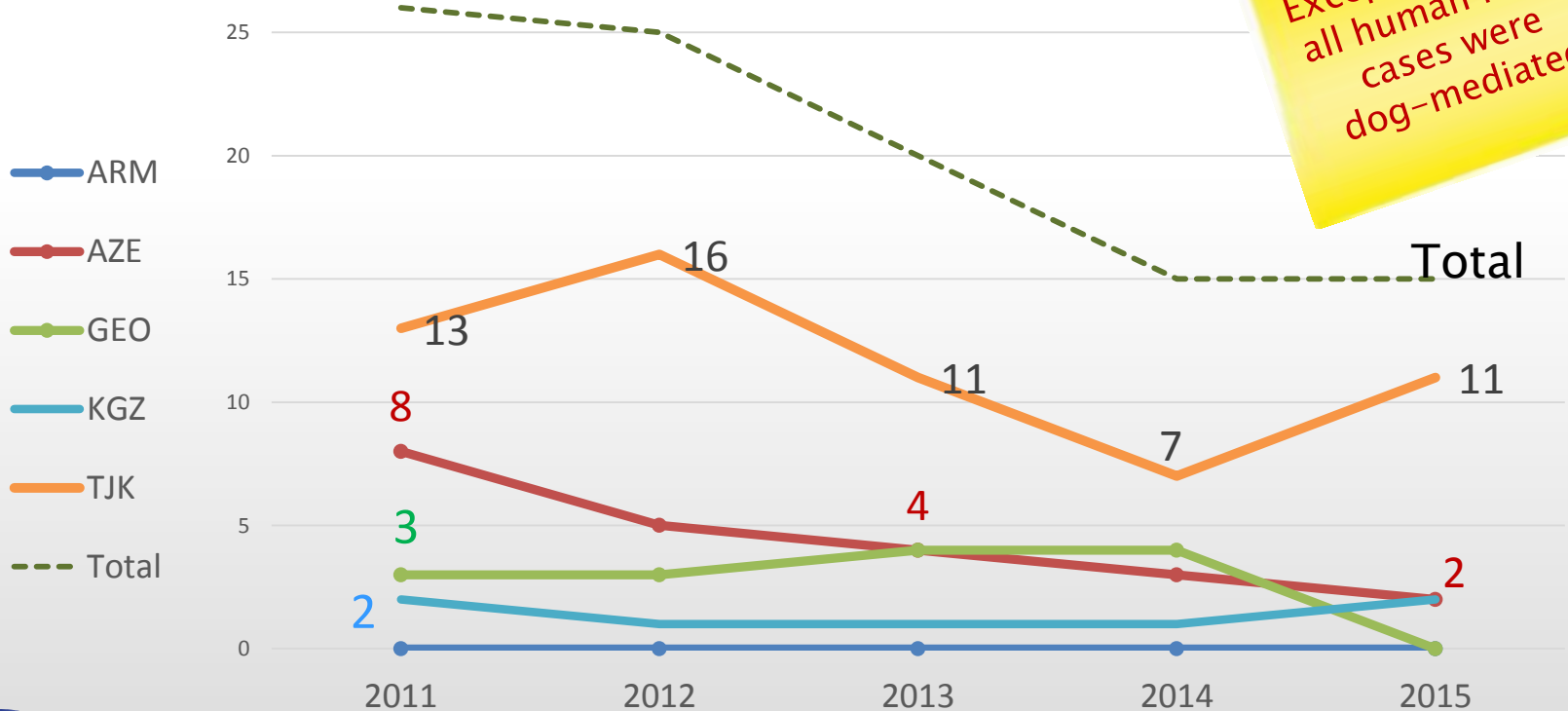
10c



# Do you know the number of cases of rabies in humans?

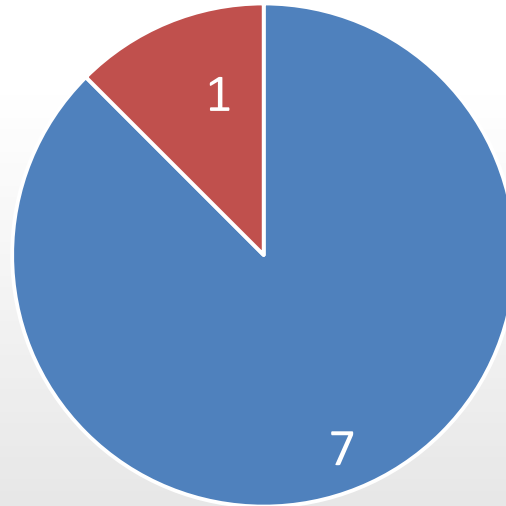
10m

Except one case, all human rabies cases were dog-mediated



3 out of 8 countries declare number of rabies cases in human population as unknown

# Is there a good coordination between human and animal health services as far as rabies prevention and control is concerned in your country ?



- Well-structured and regular coordination
- No coordination

# Do you know the number of cases of rabies in humans?

10m

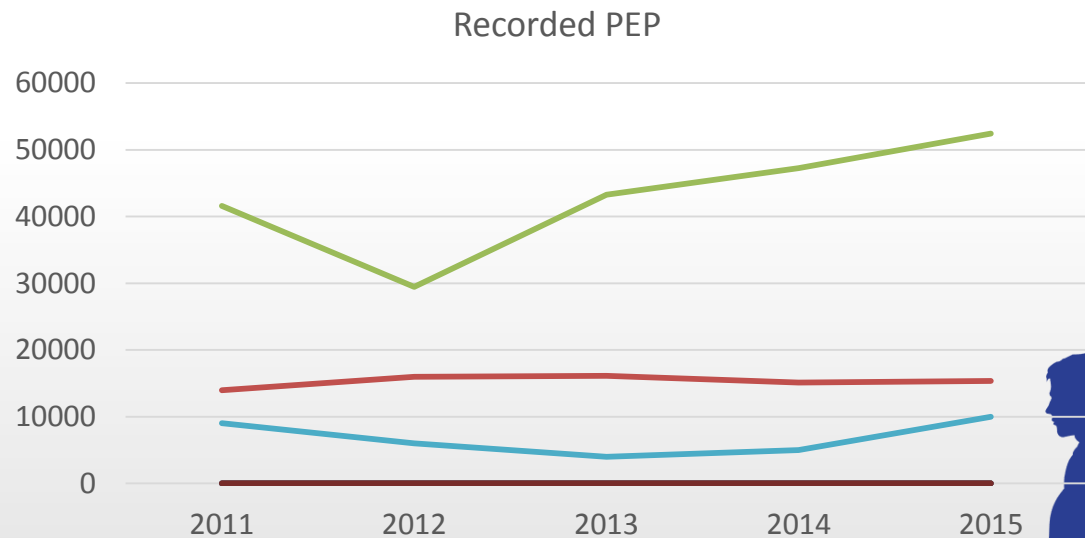
Human rabies transmitted by dogs: current status, 2015

	WHO declarations	WAHIS declaration
<b>Azerbaijan</b>		4
<b>Georgia</b>	4	4
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	5	0
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	1	1
<b>Russian Federation</b>	2	3
<b>Tajikistan</b>	14	12
<b>Turkey</b>	0	4
<b>Turkmenistan</b>		0
<b>Ukraine</b>	0	4
<b>Uzbekistan</b>		

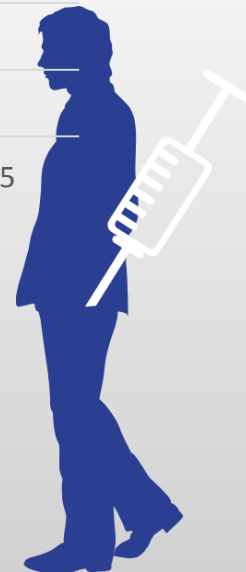
# Indicate the number of humans receiving post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) per year in the country

100

PEP	Dog bites
0	Unknown
0	Unknown
0	Unknown
0	# 13 000
0	# 55 000
4 000 -10 000	3 000 – 4 500
# 15 000	# 15 000
40 000 - 50 000	40 000 - 50 000



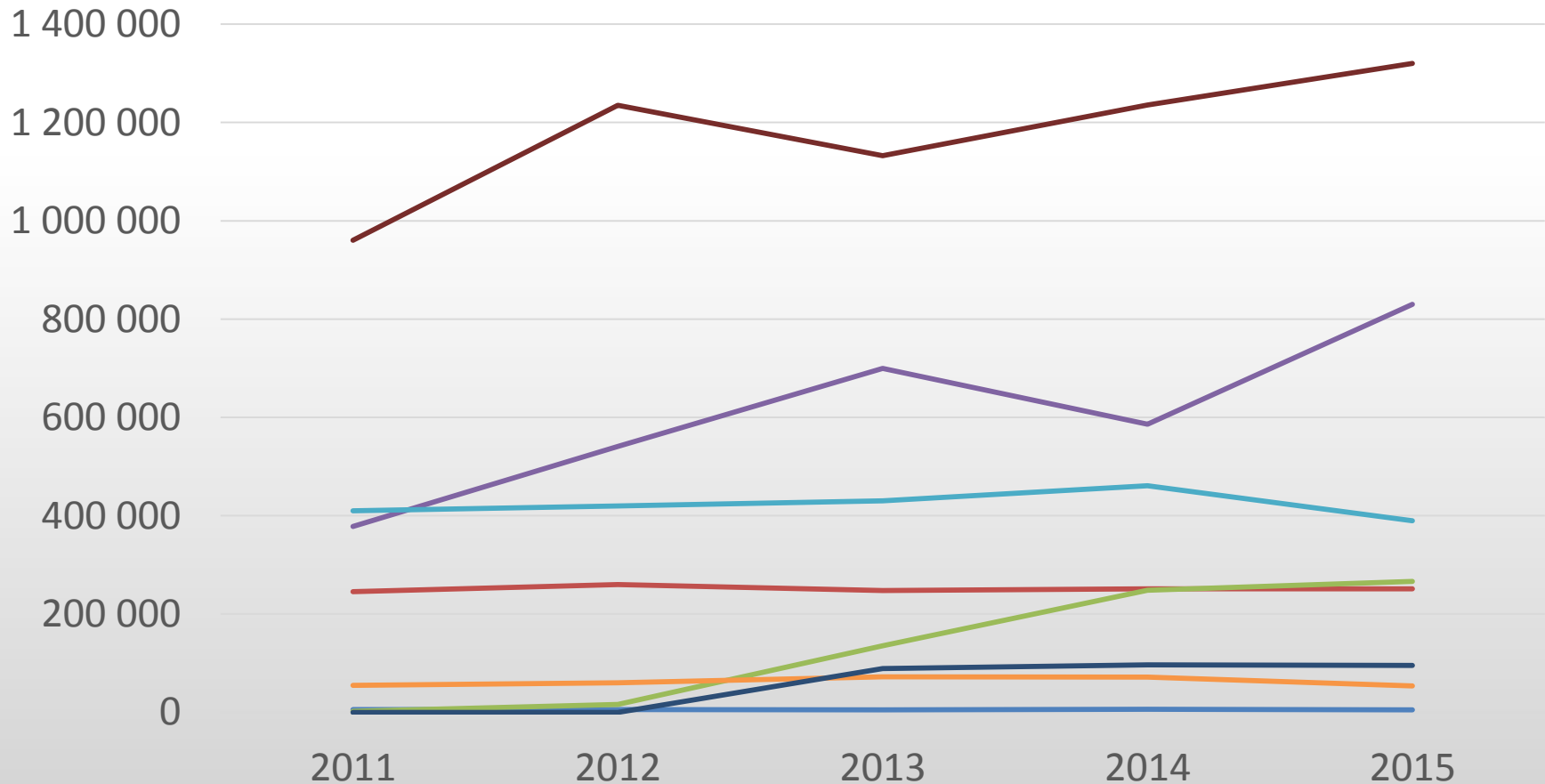
5 out of 8 countries declare **zero** post exposure prophylaxis (PEP)



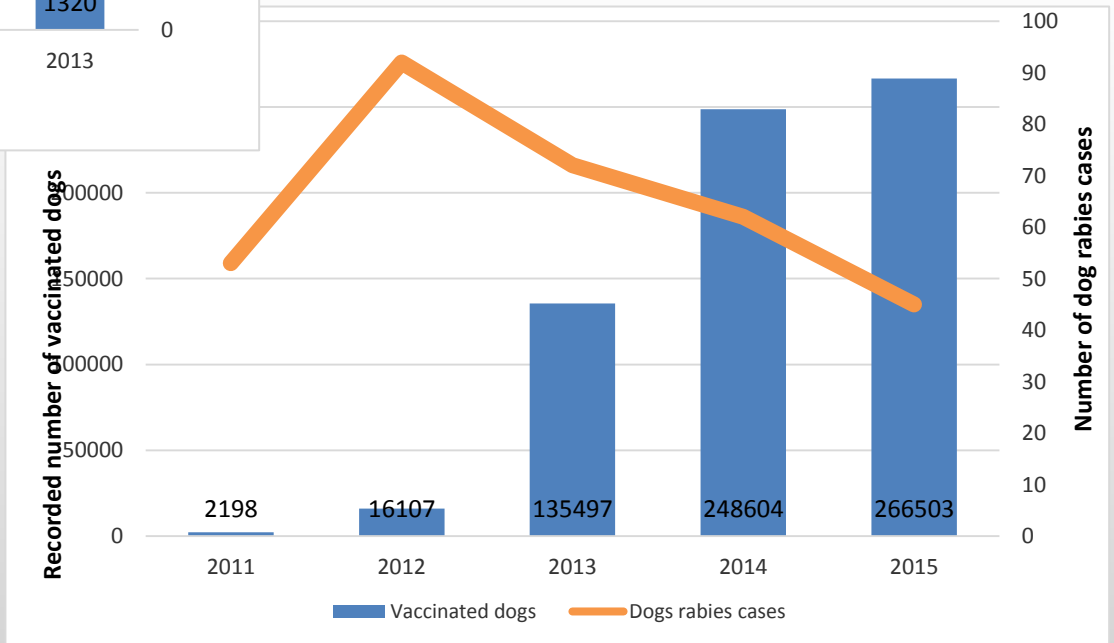
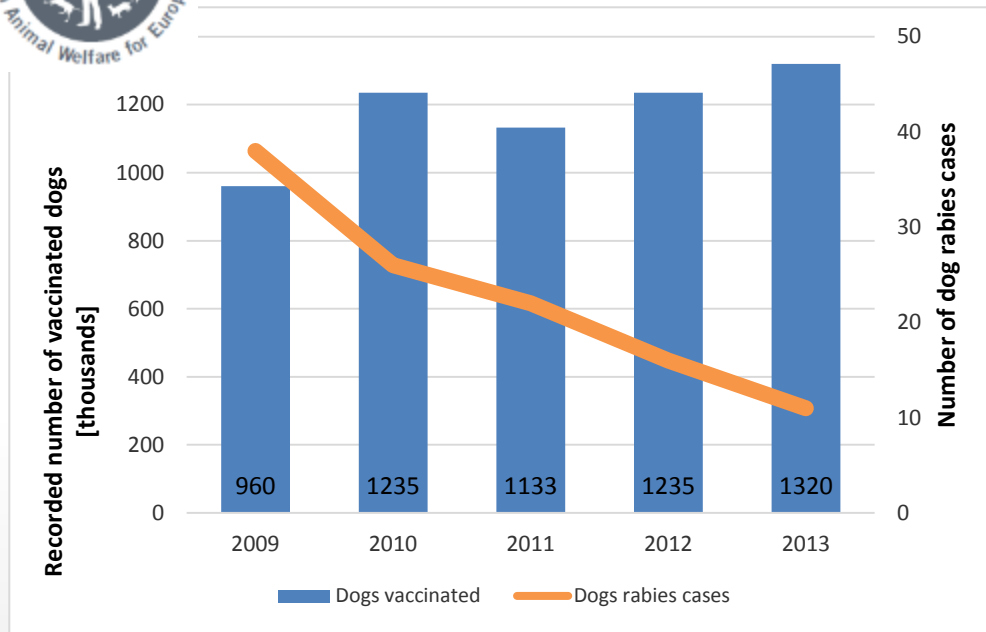
# How many dogs are vaccinated per year ?

10i

Number of vaccinated dogs  
(recorded)

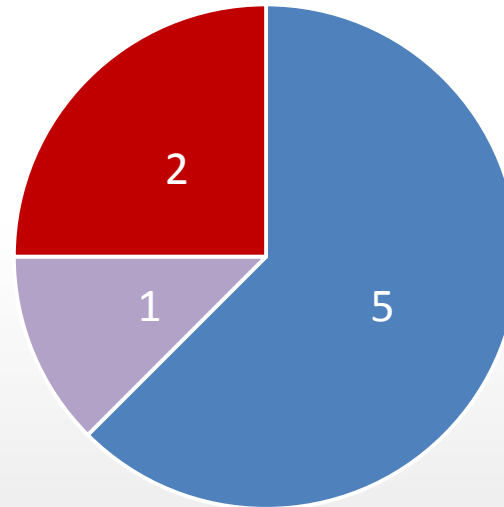


# Positive results of vaccination



# Does your country organise any campaigns for dog vaccination ?

10k

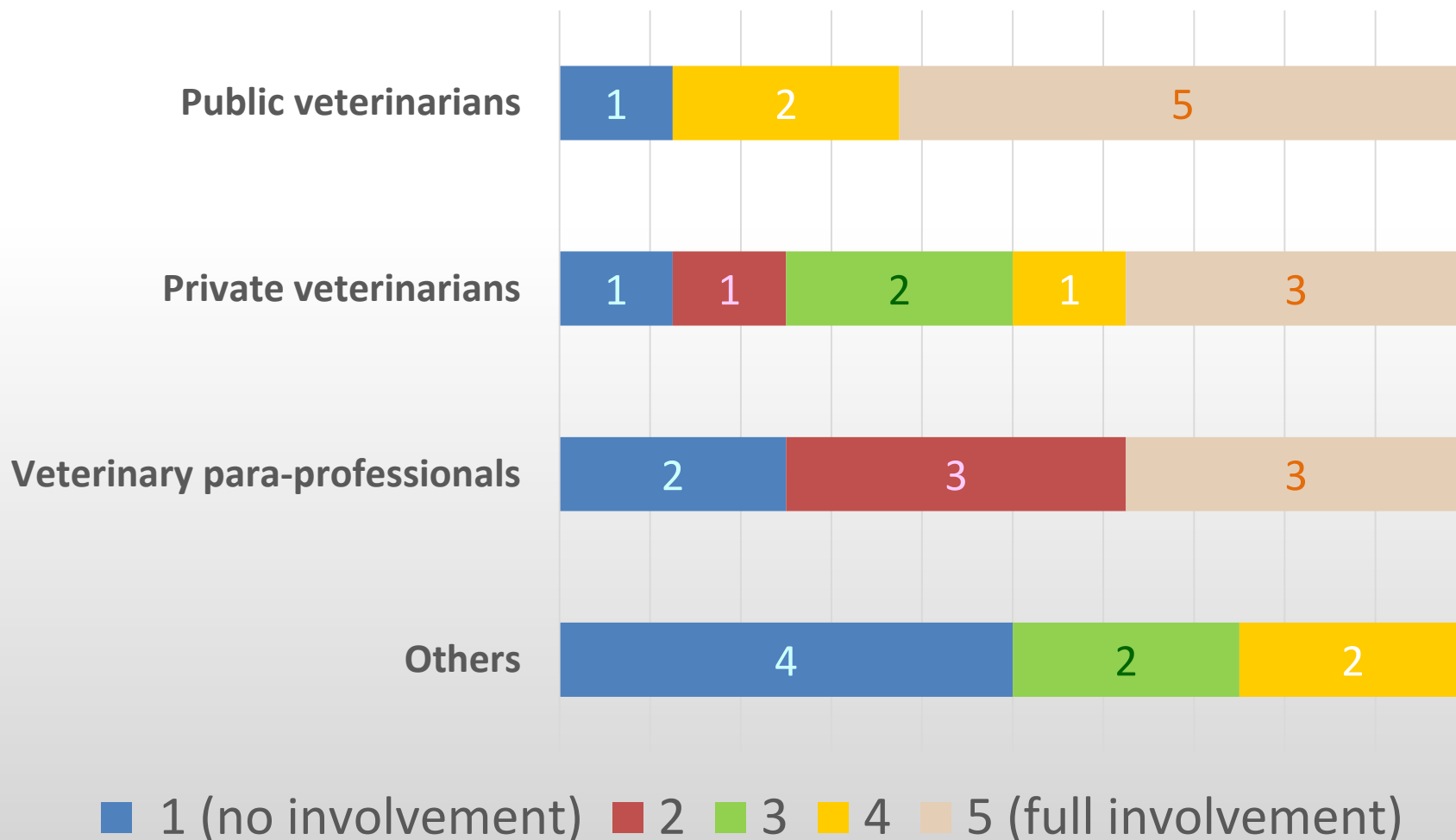


- Yes, on a regular basis every 1 year
- Yes, but not on the regular basis
- No
  - 1 country without rabies cases
  - 1 having no clear info on the rabies cases



# Rank the contribution of each of the following partners in dog vaccination

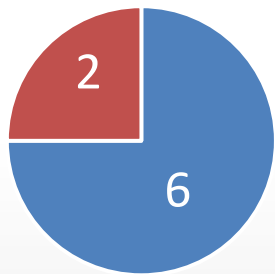
10j



# Is there an on-going system of disease surveillance in accordance with Chapter 1.4. of the OIE TAHC, able to detect any case of rabies ?

10d

As described in the questionnaire



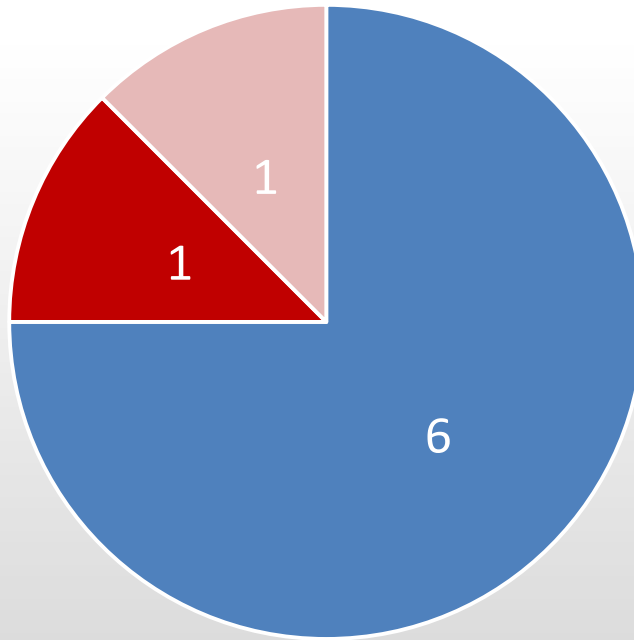
■ yes ■ no

- Registration (2)
- Annual vaccination of dogs (2)
- Annual vaccination of cats (1)
- Post-vaccination investigations - immunity stress (1)
- Electronically integrated system (EIDSS) for the surveillance of the disease (1)
- System of animal health surveillance to detect cases (3)
- Post bite surveillance (2)
- Active and passive surveillance (2)
- Veterinary laboratory (1)

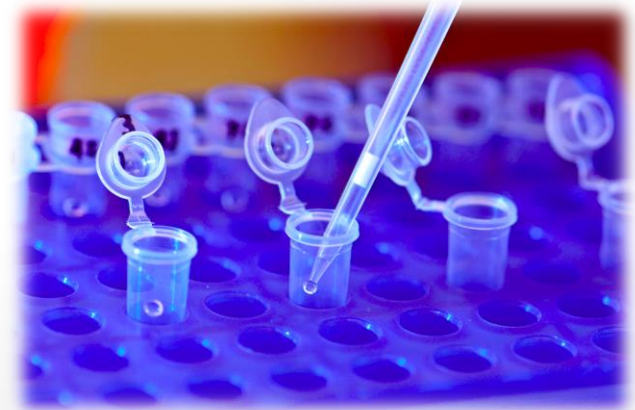


# Are vaccines and diagnostic tests used compliant with OIE quality requirements (OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals) ?

101



■ Yes, both   ■ Only vaccines   ■ No



# Are there any other dog-mediated zoonoses of importance?

10q

**Echinococcosis (4)**

**Leishmaniasis (2)**

Leptospirosis (1)

Brucellosis (1)

Toxocariasis (1)

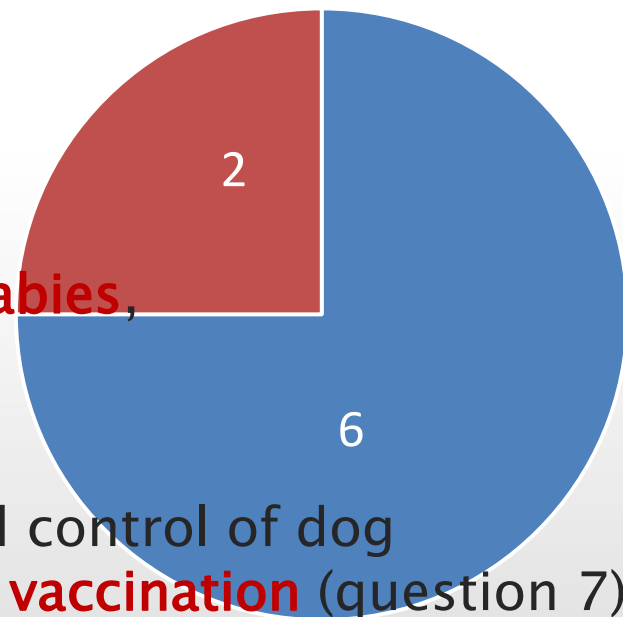
Other parasitic diseases (1)

# Analysis of the declared compliance of countries with the requirements for controlling rabies in dogs in the Chapter of the OIE Code on infection with rabies virus

- ❖ rabies a **notifiable disease** (question 10b)
  - yes completely
  - yes, partially

Still several areas where the legal framework could be further reinforced and enforced for the prevention and control of rabies

- ❖ **system for disease surveillance including rabies**, with an early detection program to report suspected cases in animals (question 10d)
- ❖ regulatory measures enable prevention and control of dog mediated rabies, including a regulation for **vaccination** (question 7), and existing **procedures for importation** and legal obligation for **dog identification** (question 13)
- ❖ **dog population control programme** (question 11)



# Stray dogs population control

## Conclusions on answers received

- ❖ **The questionnaire** : Multiple answers, not always coherent / clear
  - ✓ **Role of foxes** : perception of the importance of foxes / absence of cases
  - ✓ **Dog vaccination campaigns** : Information to complete with details on the dog population targeted
  - ✓ **Risk based strategic plan** on rabies control
- ❖ Difficulty to have a **good current understanding of rabies data** in humans and animals :
  - ✓ difficulties in identifying suspect animals
  - ✓ knowledge of human cases
  - ✓ limited laboratory capacity for rabies testing
  - ✓ lack of personnel
  - ✓ post-bite investigations / post-exposure treatment (vs dogs bites)



# Stray dogs population control Plans for the coming years

## ❖ **Develop a national rabies strategy**

- ✓ Having a clear objective, approved at political level
- ✓ Knowing the situation (rabies, population to target in rabies vaccination campaigns)
- ✓ Ensure appropriate legal framework
- ✓ Develop public and professional awareness
- ✓ Improve laboratory rabies diagnostic
- ✓ Ensure human population protection
- Establish a well structured risk-based strategy

## ❖ One health approach : better involvement and **cooperation between veterinary services and human health services**

## ❖ Important issue of the level of **under-reporting** Develop a **proper reporting of cases**

# Thank you for your attention



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