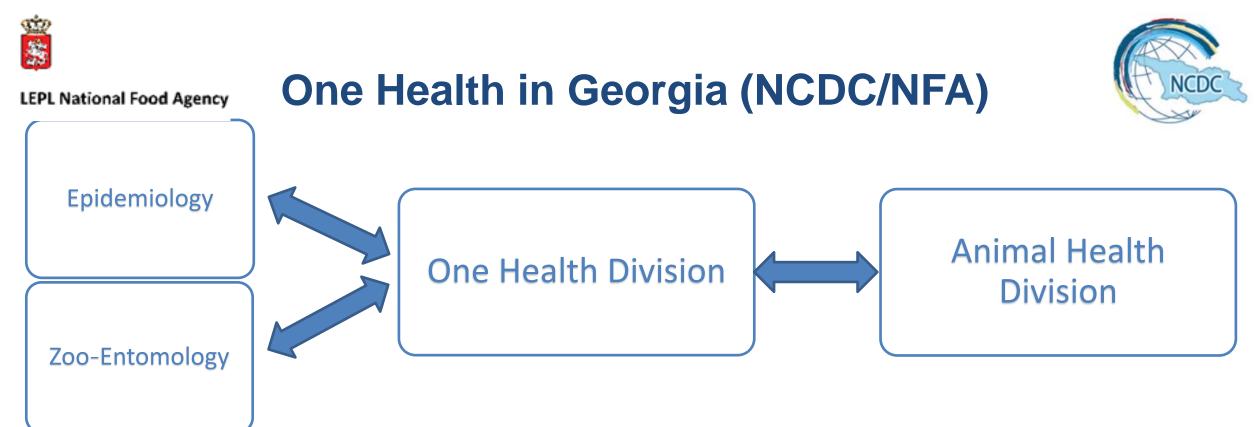




One Health Activities in Georgia

Vasili Basiladze, Deputy Head of NFA, CVO, WOAH delegate,

Giorgi Chakhunashvili, Head of One Health Division, National Center for Disease Control and Public Health,



Improvement of communication and collaboration between epidemiologists, zoo-entomologists and veterinarians;

- > Joint planning and investigation of disease outbreaks;
- Development of communication materials and awareness campaigns;
- Determination of disease transmission risks;
- Development of recommendations about control measures;







- Early identification of zoonotic diseases;
- Characterization of epidemiologic and ecologic factors;
- Organization of preventive, educational, and control measures;
- Determination of public health burden;
- One Health Action Plan for 2023-2025



- > Anthrax;
- Rabies;
- Brucellosis (LR/SR);
- Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever;
- ➢ Q-fever;
- Coxiella burnetii;
- Leptospirosis;
- Leishmaniosis;

Basic One Health Measures



Prophylactic vaccination





Animal treatment





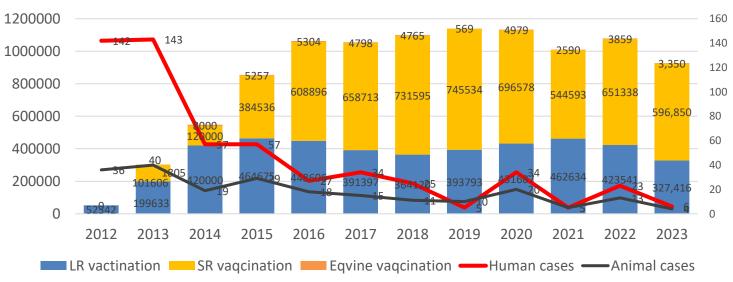
Anthrax Prophylactic Measure



- Approximately 900 000 Animals (LR, SR, Horses) are prophylactically vaccinated/revaccinated each year in Georgia;
- Almost 2 500 Animals has been mandatory vaccinated last year in Georgia;
- There are up to 430 Infected foci in Georgia;
 - Animal Burial Site;

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- Animal Death Place;
- Animal Slaughter Place;
- Movement Road;



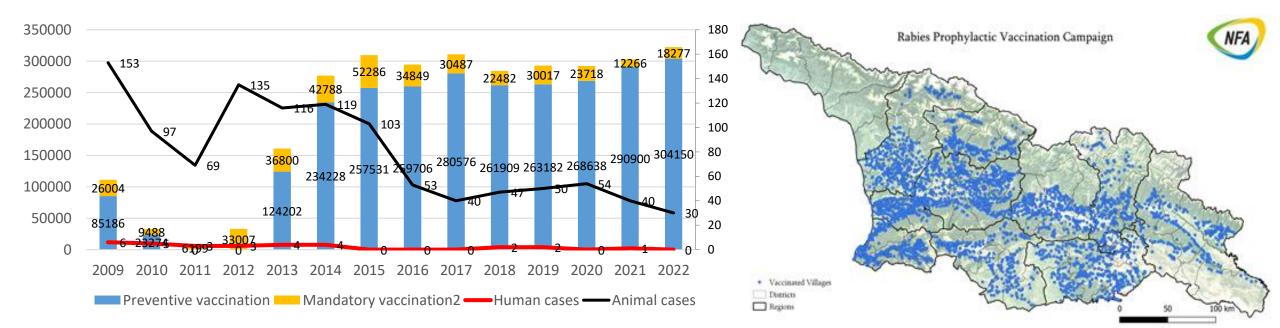
Compensation system has been established in Georgia



Rabies control Measure



- Approximately 300 000 Animals (cats and dogs) are prophylactically vaccinated each year in Georgia;
- An average of 25 000 animals are mandatory vaccinated annually in Georgia;





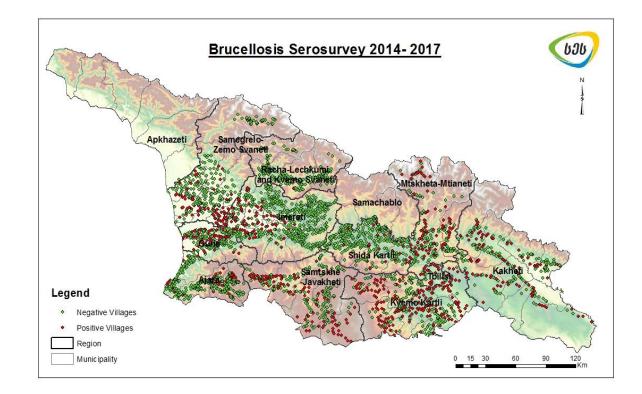
Brucellosis control Measure



- Tested villages 3649
- Positive villages 1187 (32.5%)

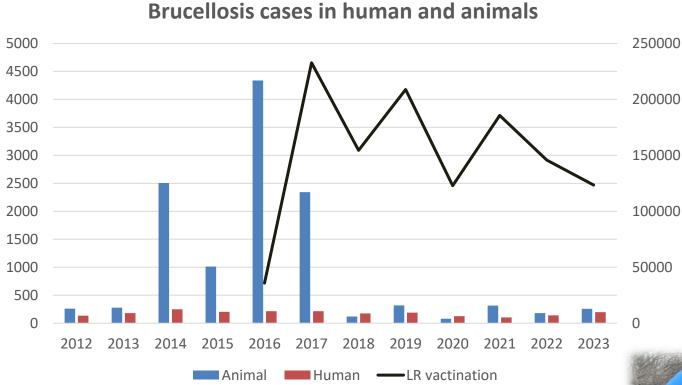
- Tested farms 141 113
- Positive Farms 5 399 (3.82%)

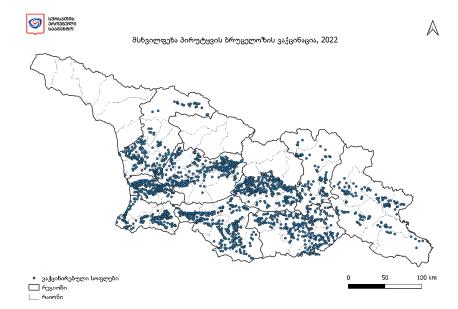
- Tested Animals 538 721
- Positive Animals 10 199 (1.8%)

















CCHF control Measure

Animal



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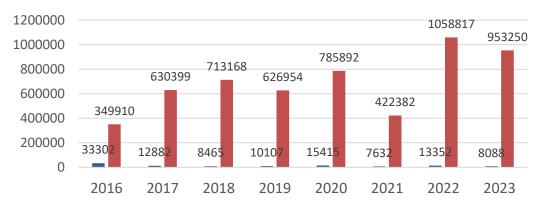




Animal treatment on CCHF 8040 8134 10000 6931 Ω

Treated animals during migration 2016 -2023

■ Holding



LR SR



One Health Approach







One Health approach

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- Routine exchange of data between NCDC and veterinary sector (SLA/NFA) (geographic information of positive cases)
- Field investigations were conducted in farms, following the notification from the veterinary sector (SLA/NFA) about positive samples of *Coxiella burnetii*



Farms in Sagarejo municiSero-positive cases of Q fever were identified in 2 separate farmsof Sagarejo municipality in Kakheti region (East Georgia)









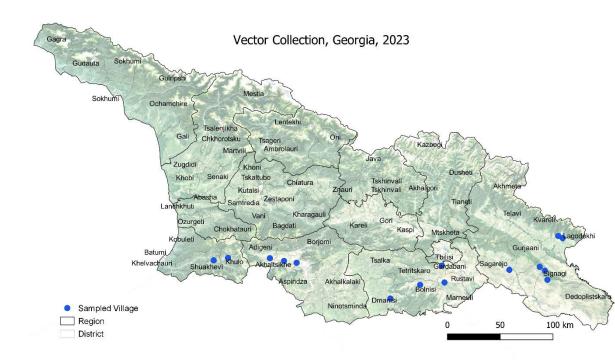


VBD Surveillance in Georgia West Nile Fever and bluetongue

2310124-1



Vector collection around the country :





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Joint Risk Assessment WHO, WOAH, FAO (2019)













Strategic Tool for Assessing Risks (STAR) WHO, NFA, NCDC (2024)







Emerging and Re-emerging VBD Inter-Regional Roundtable Discussion LEPL National Food Agency NFA, SLA, NCDC, WHO, WOAH, CDC, FAO (2023)































Emerging and Re-emerging Vector-Borne Diseases WOAH Inter-regional Roundtable

- Date: 13-14 November 2023
- Location: Tbilisi, Georgia
- Organized by: World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), Regional Representation for Europe
- Hosted and co-funded by the National Food Agency of Georgia
- Funded by EU (DG SANTE)
- Purpose: Address the evolving threat of vector-borne diseases (VBDs) to animal and human health
- Focus: Unifying strategies, enhancing preventing and control measures, and fostering collaborative action, namely under the One Health approach for zoonotic diseases

Emerging and Re-emerging Vector-Borne Diseases LEPL National Food Agency **WOAH Inter-regional Roundtable**

Disease Overview and Climate Influence

- Discussed Diseases:
 - Bluetongue
 - Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)
 - Lumpy skin disease
 - West Nile fever
- Climate Change Impact:
 - Extending vector seasons
 - Facilitating disease spread to new regions (e.g., African horse sickness, Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease in Europe)



Emerging and Re-emerging Vector-Borne Diseases WOAH Inter-regional Roundtable



One Health Approach

- <u>Concept:</u> Integrated effort combining public health, animal health, and environmental protection
- <u>Goal:</u> Develop robust preventive, surveillance and response strategies in close cooperation between health authorities and stakeholders
- <u>Focus</u>: Complex transmission cycles (e.g., West Nile, Rift Valley fever)



Emerging and Re-emerging Vector-Borne Diseases WOAH Inter-regional Roundtable



Collaborative Efforts and Regional Experiences

- <u>Key Point</u>: Diseases know no borders; VBD more complex epidemiology, more difficult to prevent, control and eradicate
- <u>Importance</u>: Inter-regional cooperation and knowledge sharing
- <u>Outcome</u>: Use modern tools and united One Health strategy to combat VBDs
- <u>Case Study</u>: CCHF and the use of alternative data sources and satellite information for targeted surveillance



Emerging and Re-emerging Vector-Borne Diseases WOAH Inter-regional Roundtable



Conclusion:

- Unity, innovation, and proactive stance required for VBD challenges
- Enhance surveillance, vector control, and risk-based strategies
- Ongoing cooperation and knowledge sharing
- Inter-regional cooperation and One Health approach
- Transform dialogue into action for global animal health policies and practices





Thank you for your attention

