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One Health Activities in Georgia

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One Health in Georgia (NCDC/NFA)



- 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;



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Objectives of One Health in Surveillance Systems



- 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



Basic One Health Measures

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

Mandatory vaccination

Prophylactic vaccination

Active surveillance

Passive surveillance

Awareness campaign

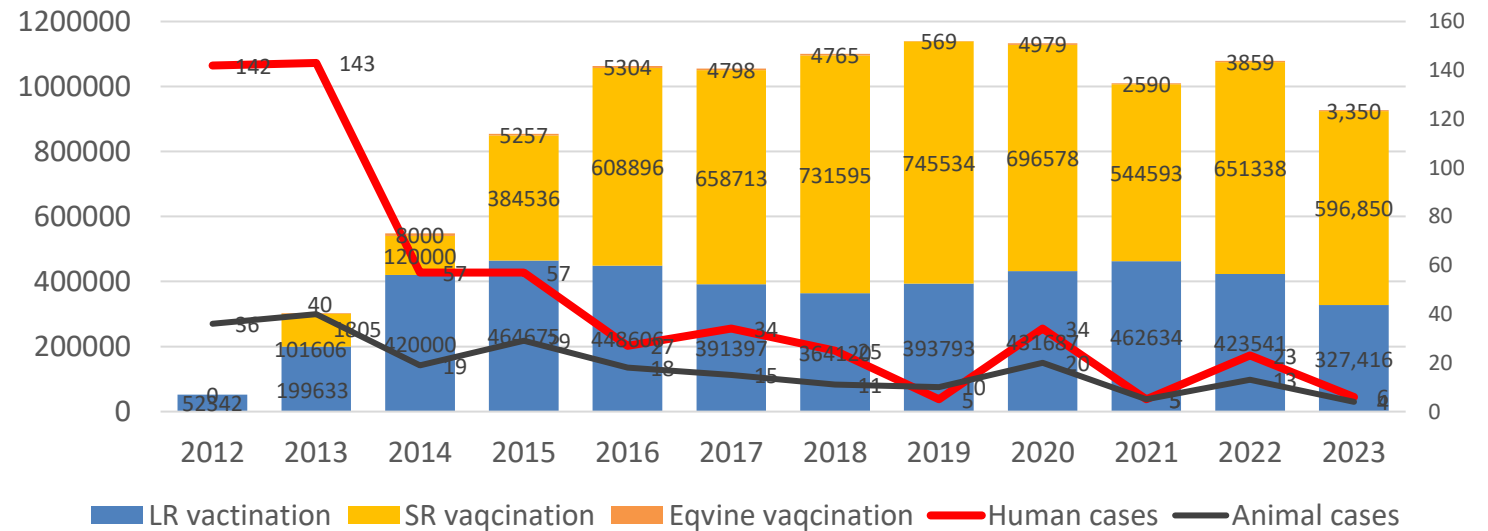
Animal treatment



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

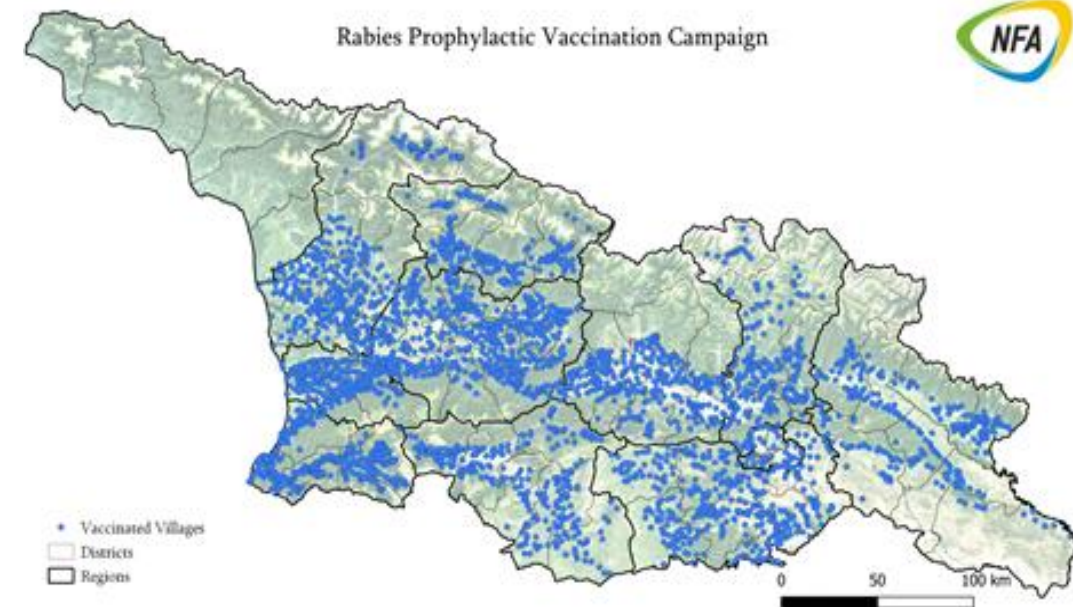
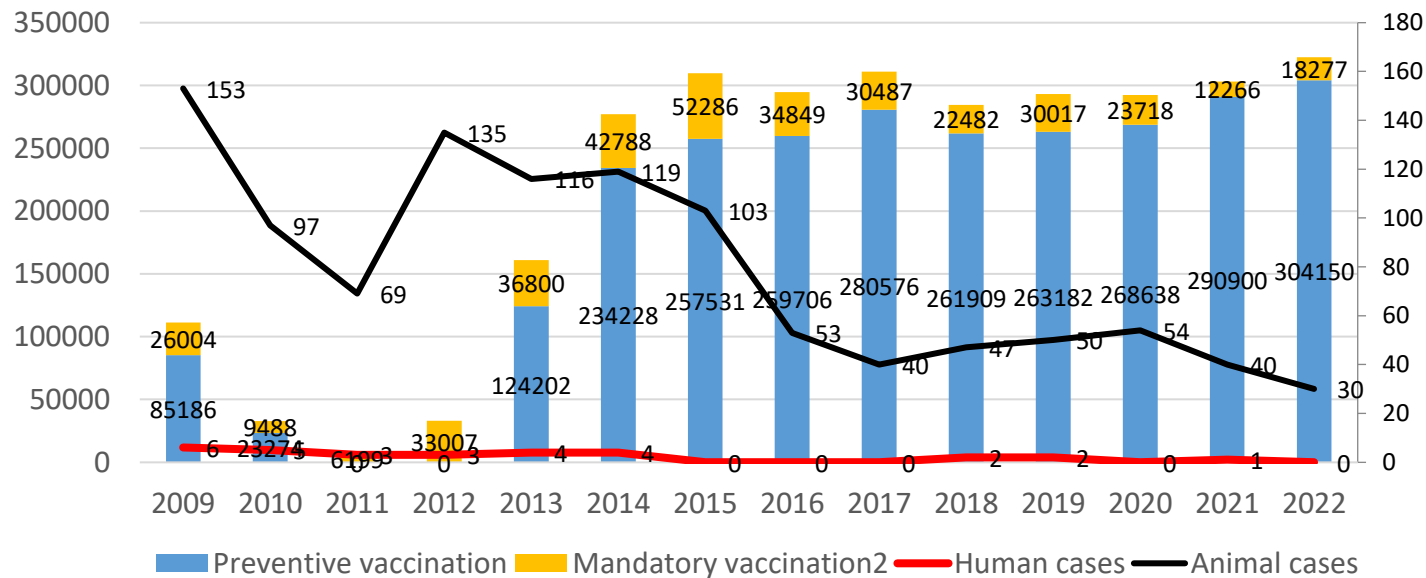


- Compensation system has been established in Georgia



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;

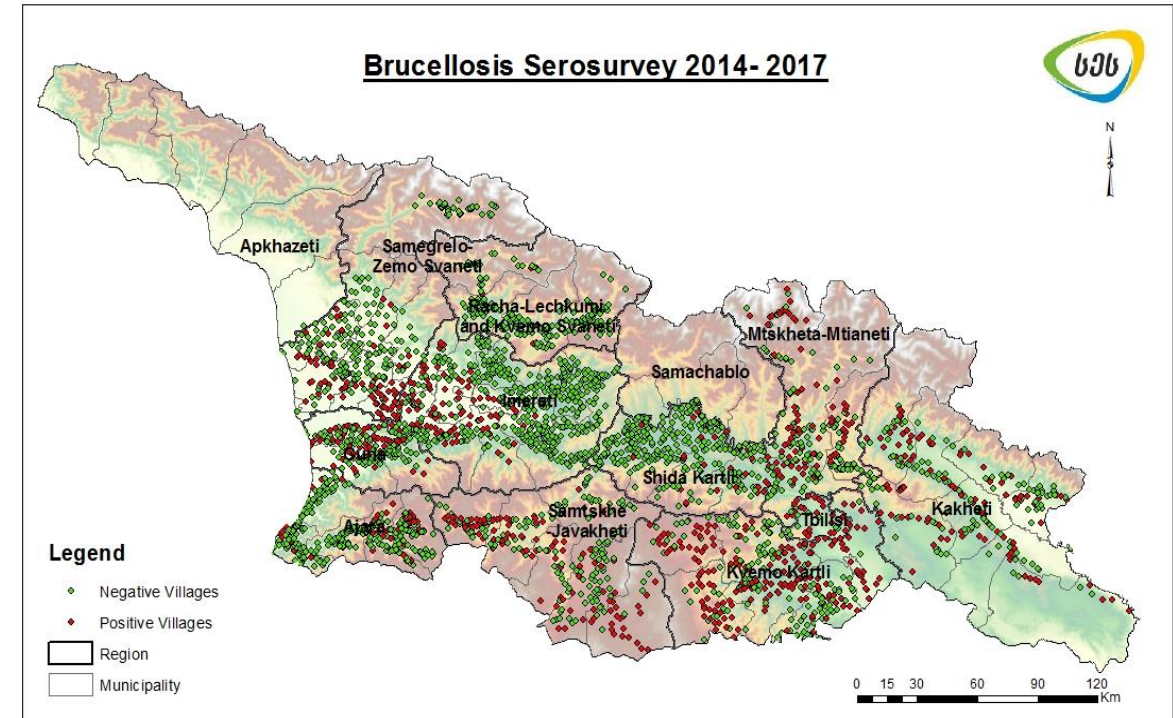




Brucellosis control Measure



- 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%)



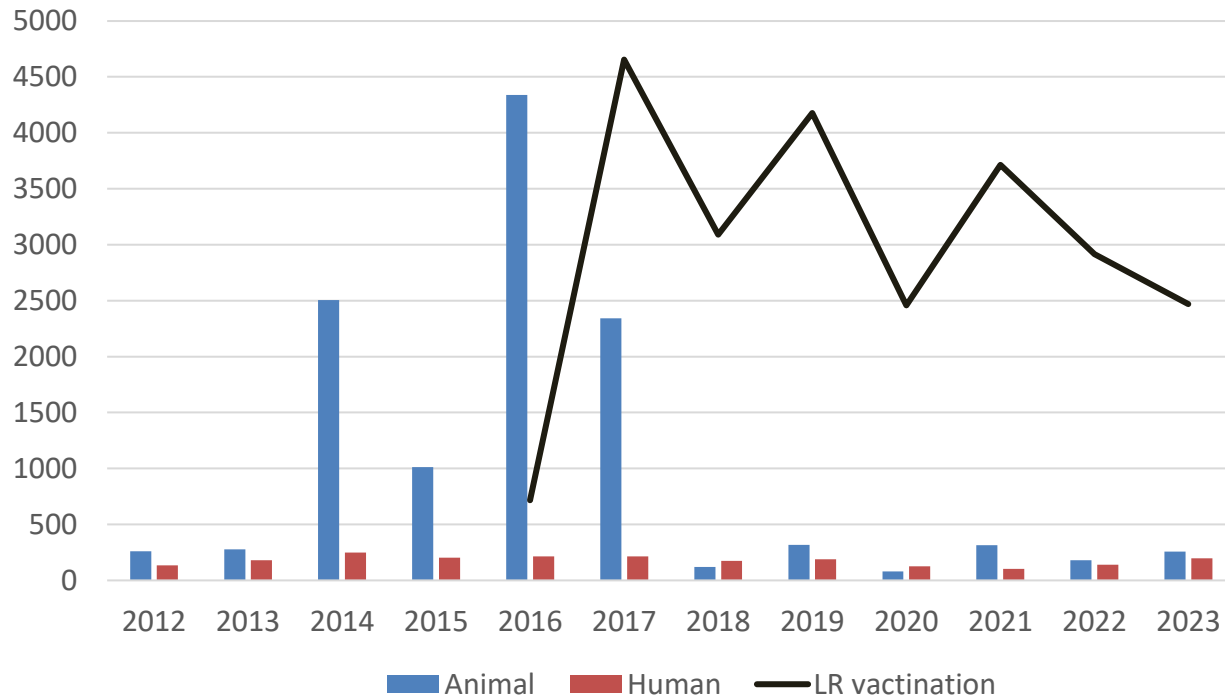


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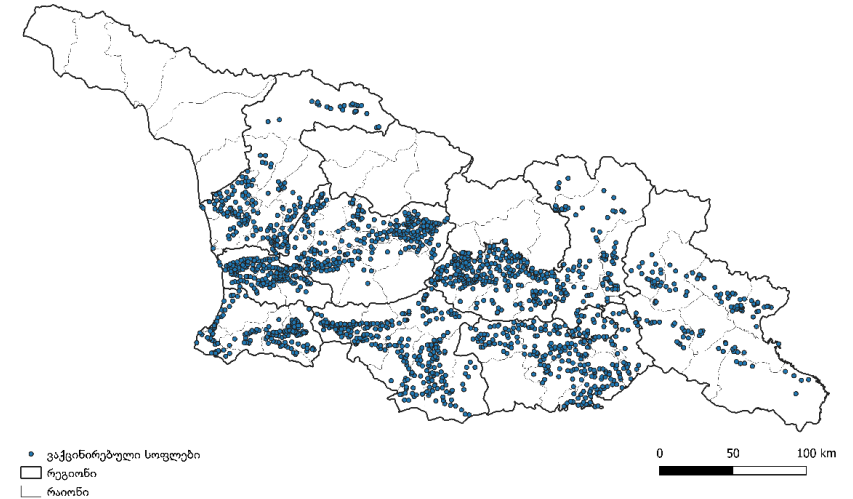
Brucellosis control Measure



Brucellosis cases in human and animals



მსხვილფეხა პირუტყვის ბრუცელოზის ვაქცინაცია, 2022



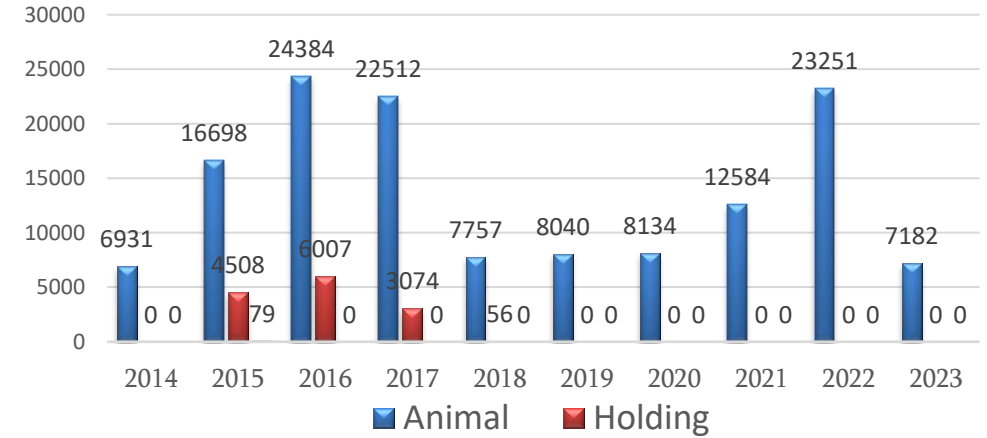


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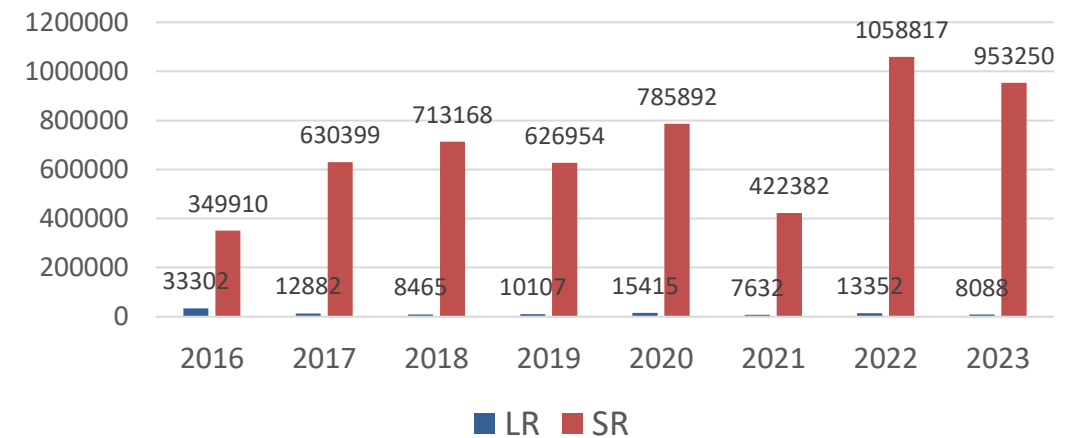
CCHF control Measure



Animal treatment on CCHF



Treated animals during migration 2016 -2023





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One Health Approach



One Health approach

- 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 municipality

Sero-positive cases of Q fever were identified in 2 separate farms of Sagarejo municipality in Kakheti region (East Georgia)

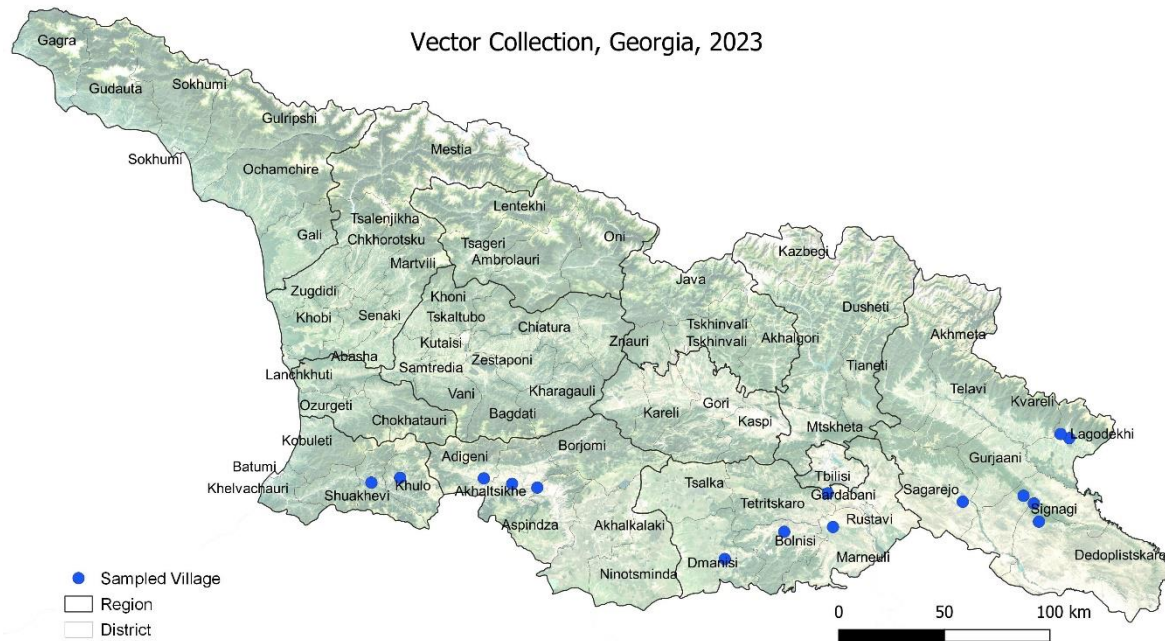




VBD Surveillance in Georgia

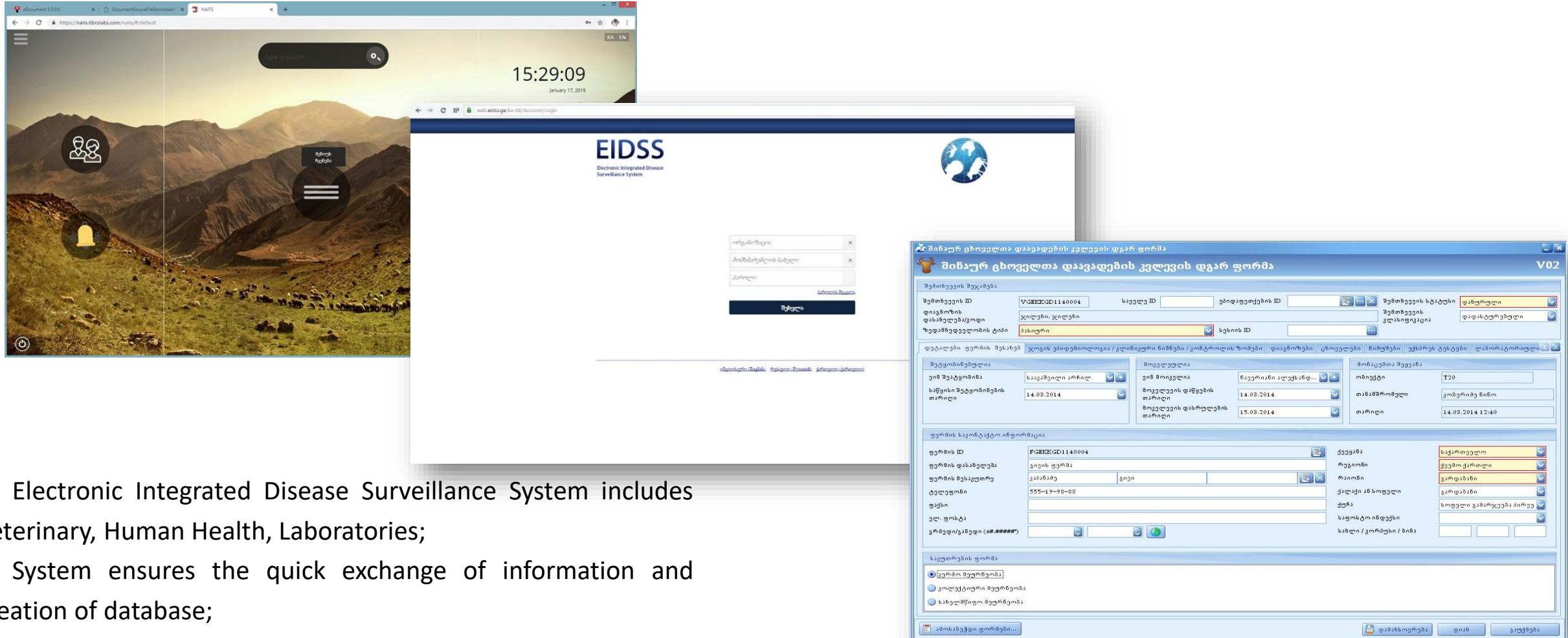
West Nile Fever and bluetongue

- Vector collection around the country :





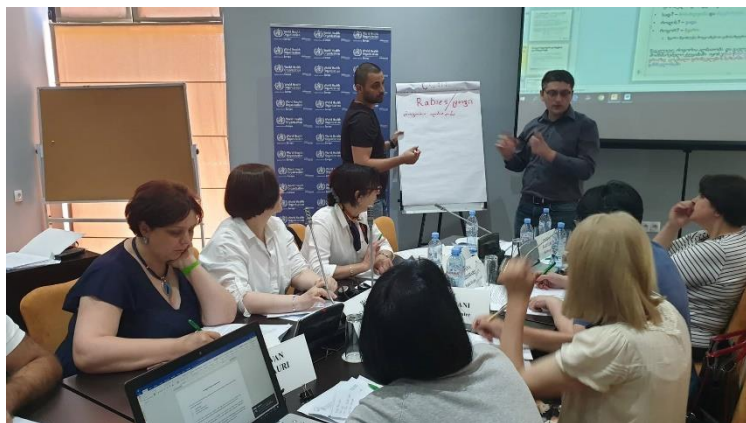
EIDSS and NAITS





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Joint Risk Assessment WHO, WOAH, FAO (2019)





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





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Emerging and Re-emerging VBD Inter-Regional Roundtable Discussion NFA, SLA, NCDC, WHO, WOAAH, CDC, FAO (2023)







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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 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

- Concept: Integrated effort combining public health, animal health, and environmental protection
- Goal: Develop robust preventive, surveillance and response strategies in close cooperation between health authorities and stakeholders
- Focus: 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

- Key Point: Diseases know no borders; VBD – more complex epidemiology, more difficult to prevent, control and eradicate
- Importance: Inter-regional cooperation and knowledge sharing
- Outcome: Use modern tools and united One Health strategy to combat VBDs
- Case Study: 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

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Thank you for your attention

