Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

PPR Episystems Vaccination Guideline

Management Leading to PPR Eradication

Jeffrey C. Mariner

Veterinary Epidemiologist

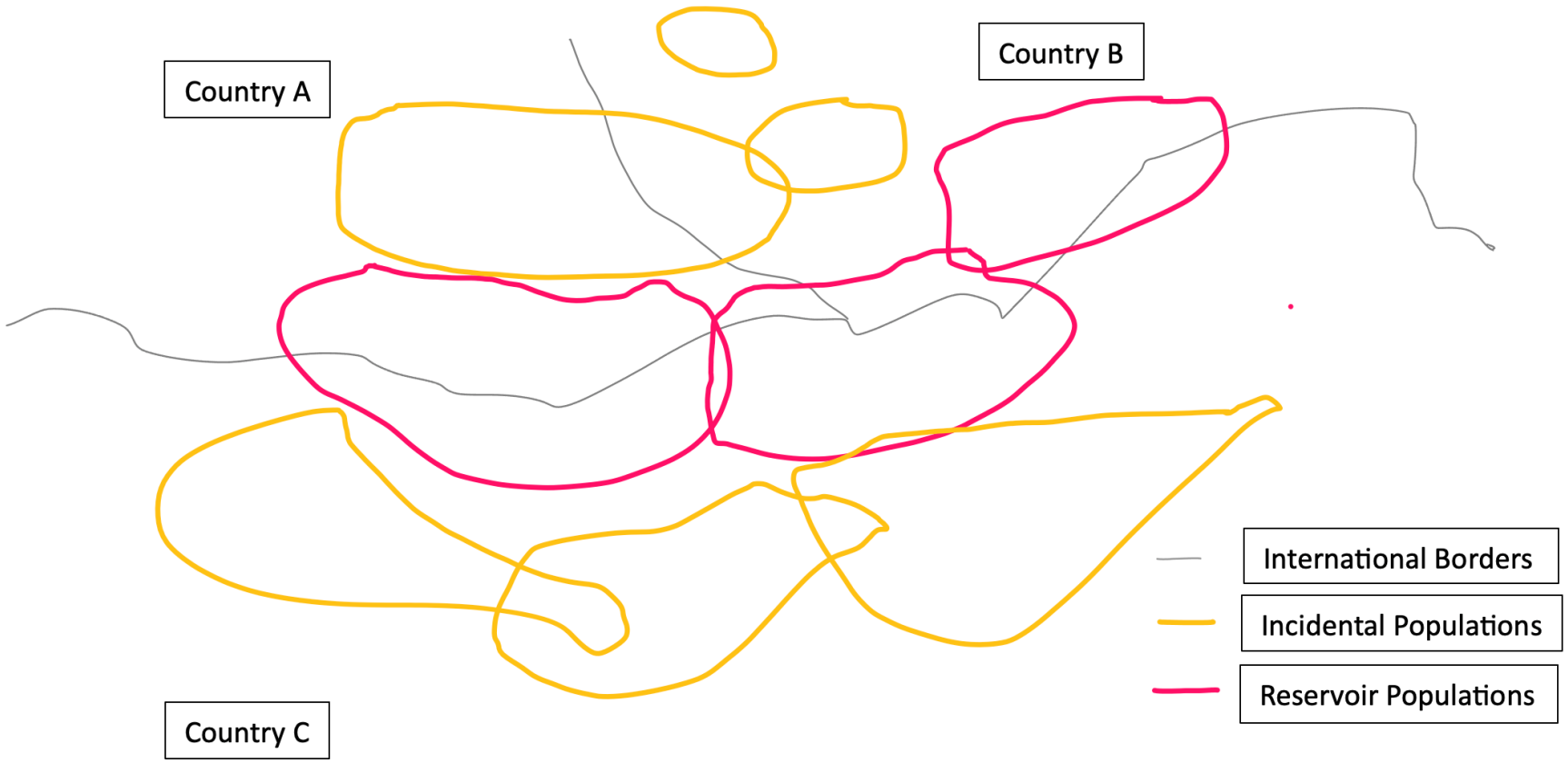
Targeted Elimination Measures

- Targeting of control measures based on epidemiological assessments
    - Specific, defined populations
    - Documented infection or evidence of risk
    - Clear epidemiological endpoints
        - Herd immunity targets within a specific period
    - Credible validation

Five recognized critera

- Physical accessibility
- Acceptability of services
- Quality of services
- Affordability
- Adequacy of supply

Why Episystem Based Vaccination?



Principles of Episystem Based Vaccination

- Each episystem will have its own vaccination plan.
- Vaccination is a preventive or prophylactic measure and should be targeted to the interlinked reservoir host communities in the episystem.
- Vaccination should be implemented as an integrated intervention simultaneously across all populations that constitute the reservoir in the episystem, especially where international borders are concerned.

Principles of Episystem Based Vaccination

- Vaccination methods should be appropriate to the community and local conditions including using community-based workers and public private community partnerships, as needed.

- Unless good estimates of R nought are available, the vaccination goal is 80% herd immunity within one vaccination campaign in the reservoir population.

- From experience, this will require services to aim for 100% vaccination coverage.

- Suboptimal vaccination coverage can mask disease and favors persistent endemism. Vaccination plans should be realistic and not include areas of partial coverage.

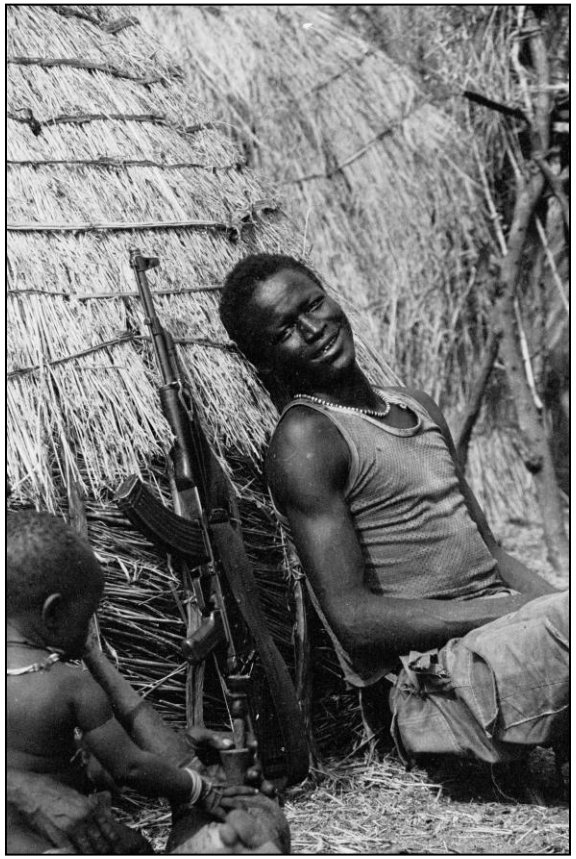
- If resources are insufficient to attain 80% coverage, an alternative plan is needed based on targeting of maintenance communities and possibly a phased approach if more than one episystem is present in the country.

Principles of Episystem Based Vaccination

- Non-reservoir, incidentally infected populations are best protected by eliminating the virus in the reservoir population(s). It is preferable to focus resources on the reservoir populations than conduct sub-optimal vaccination across incidentally infected populations.

- Scattering of resources leads to failure.

- Surveillance should be designed to validate the episystem assessments, measure progress of vaccination campaigns and detect changes in the episystems. If surveillance results indicate the episystem assessment is inaccurate, the assessment should be updated.



Principles of Episystem Based Vaccination

- Management, monitoring, and evaluation are all based on the characteristics of the episystems present. Specific measurable targets should be set for each reservoir population.

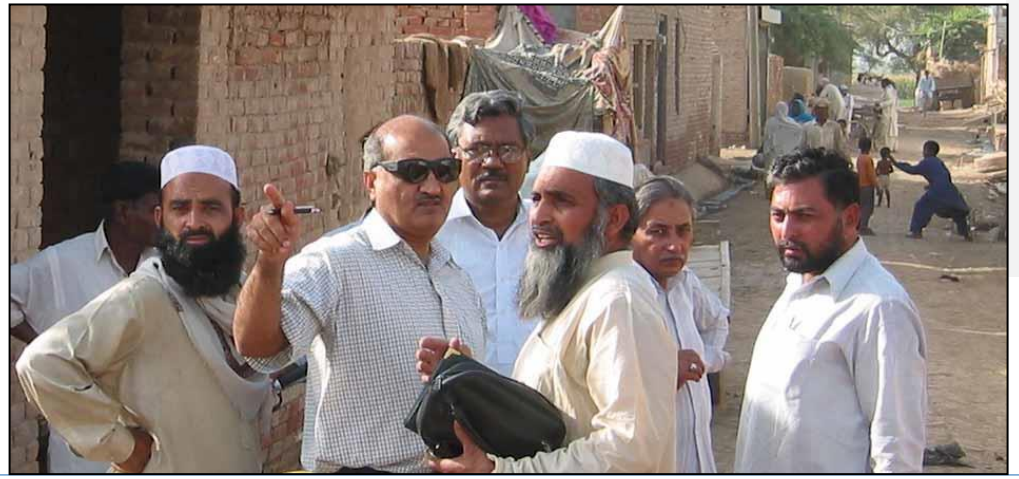
- Performance indicators should be developed to monitor the actions based on the episystems assessments.

- Episystems are dynamic and episystem-based action plans and monitoring plans should be reviewed and updated at least annually considering changes in the episystem.

- Assess Success and Challenges
  - Community assessment
  - Dialogue with Staff
- Quantity Based Incentives
- Community-Based Programs
- Public Private Community Partnerships

PI 12 - Performance indicator for setting vaccination targets

Number of maintenance communities with community level vaccination targets set within 30 days of the of the completion of the episystems assessment per the total number of maintenance communities identified in the assessment



PI 13 - Performance indicator for vaccination preparation

Number of maintenance communities with appropriate vaccination delivery strategies and capacity developed in consultative meetings with the community within 6 months of the episystem assessment per the total number of maintenance communities identified.

Vaccination Performance Indicators

- PI 14 - Performance indicator for vaccination coverage by maintenance population
- Number of small ruminants vaccinated with documentation within each targeted maintenance community within 90 days of the start of the vaccination campaign per the total number of small ruminants in the population.

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- Acceptability of services
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- Affordability
- Adequacy of supply

Thank You