МИНИСТАРСТВО ПОЉОПРИВРЕДЕ ШУМАРСТВА И ВОДОПРИВРЕДЕ

Republic of Serbia Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Veterinary Directorate

Rabies control and eradication in Serbia

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Brussels, 6th RSCM of GF-TADs, 30.9-1.10.2015.





PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF

Content

- 1. Epidemiological situation
- 2. Strategical approach
- 3. National Control program (concept, results)
- 4. Surveillance of Rabies
- 5. Monitoring of vaccination
- 6. Awareness program
- 7. Regional perspectives
- 8. Key conclusions



Rabies Epidemiological Situation

Last human case: 1967 (Kosovo province)

> Animal cases: 150-250 cases annualy - passive surveillance

YEAR	TESTED	POSITIVE	
2006	550	192	
2007	569	160	
2008	742	234	
2009	591	183	
2010	459	104	←
2011	186	36	⇇
2012	278	19	⇇
2013	65	4	¥
2014	189	3	¥
2015	ong	oing	-

ORV



Rabies Epidemiological Situation





Rabies Epidemiological Situation



Rables eradication strategy and control

program:

1. Identification and registration of dogs and cats

2. Vaccination

Rabies vaccination of dogs and cats

- Emergency vaccination of other domestic animals (when and if needed)
 - Oral rabies vaccination

3. Monitoring and surveillance (domestic and wild animals)

4. Awareness, education

5. Collaboration with main/all responsible/interested parties



I Identification and vaccination of dogs and cats

- 1. Identification with transponders (from 2006)
 - Since not efficient, we started/funded

National identification (and vaccination) campaign

- Fully funded by Veterinary Directorate (2007/2008)
- Sustainable for 8 years
- 2. Vaccination with inactive vaccine
- 3. Special App in the National Animal Database, ("Vet Mobile")
- 4. Pet passport



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I Обележавање и вакцинација паса и мачака

	Identified dogs	Vaccinated dogs	Notifications	Vaccinations	Log outs
Total	1.134.111	1.133.535	1.165.616	2.282.986	169.110
2007	143.027	121.839	143.044	121.860	114
2008	386.089	408.674	387.067	469.030	7.291
2009	133.240	136.615	135.974	304.094	20.651
2010	119.517	118.180	123.540	313.500	26.840
2011	119.739	119.354	124.864	328.919	31.619
2012	100.838	99.580	107.674	302.436	32.226
2013	87.438	85.723	95.254	289.516	33.646
2014	44.223	43.570	48.199	153.631	16.723



Rabies vaccination program

Vaccination of pet animals

- Compulsory vaccination of dogs and cats for decades
 - 2006 inactivated vaccine only
 - 2007-2008 identification and rabies vaccination sponsored by MoA/VD to improve vaccination coverage
 - Registration of dogs and cats in in computerized database

Oral rabies vaccination

• Pilot oral vaccinations (2000, 2002)



- 2006: Feasibility study for oral vaccination of wild carnivores
- Comprehensive oral vaccination started in 2010 (autumn)



Oral rabies vaccination

- EU funded (IPA 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013)
- Technical assistance
- Procurement of vaccines, vaccination, surveillance and laboratory equipment
 - 1st campaign: November 2010
 - 2nd campaign: May 2011
 - 3rd campaign: November 2011
 - 4th campaign: May 2012
 - 5th campaign: November 2012
 - 6th campaign: May 2013
 - 8th campaign: October 2013
 - 9th campaign: May 2013
 - 10th campaign: October 2013





ORV Strategy

- Strategy and Multiannual Action Plan approved in 2010,
- Revision in 2015 (based on current situation in RS and region)
- Key elements:
- 1. Area to be vaccinated (60.000km²)
- 2.14 campaigns /7 consecutive years
- 3. Distribution of baits
 - 1. Spring
 - 2. Autumn
- 4. Distribution by fixed-wing aircraft and/or helicopter
- 5. Flight lines distance/corridors 500 m (+/-50m)
- 6. Bait density (20 23 / km²)





ORV Strategy

Computerized evidence of bait distribution □ GPS evidence, GIS visualization □ Oral rabies vaccine with biological marker (tetracycline only) □ Training for implementation □ Supervision on the field activities □ Careful procurement requirements Quality control of vaccine / baits determination of virus titer in vaccine □ stability control of matrix □ Targeted monitoring (4 animals/100 km²) □ Sustainable surveillance Publicity awareness campaign



ORV Performance indicators (1)

> Evaluation of ORV campaigns

- ✓ Baits distribution maps analyses
- ✓ Monitoring data analyses
- ✓ Surveillance data analyses







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Result-oriented approach Example of evaluation and improvement of ORV vaccination plans





Evaluation follow up: Modification of ORV Strategy in 2012

Vaccination of Belgrade sub-urban area

- Helicopter and/or manual distribution
- Vaccination area 300 km²
- > 30 baits/km²
- Minimum 4 campaigns



ORV Performance indicators (2)

Post vaccination monitoring

- Period 2011-2015
- 4 samples (foxes) per 100km² (WHO)
- Collaboration with hunters
 - Training,
 - Awareness,
 - Motivation (per sample)
- SMTS / GIS (integrated in VIS, data exchange with LIMS)

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Post vaccination monitoring

- Uptaking of baits,
- Seroconversion rate,
- Age determination,
- Virus detection and differentiation of the vaccine strain from the field strains.

Diagnostic techniques:

- 1. Fluorescent antibody test (FAT) detection of viral antigen,
- 2. ELISA antibodies detection in sera/body fluids,
- 3. Examination for presence of tetracycline (TC)
- 4. Age determination test
- 5. Virus typing RFLP

Proficiency testing,

Quality assurance (ISO 17025 Accreditation)







ORV Performance indicators (3)

 Decreasing of rabies cases parallel with increased success of ORV

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Seroconversion	10,48	20,11	42,23
Marker (TC) positive samples	49,67	62,60	90,33





Awareness campaign

One World One Health concept respected





Подршка програму контроле и искорењивања класничне куге свиња и беснила у Републици Србији Пројекат финансирају Република Србија и Европска унија



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National Rabies Conference 28. September, 2015





Regional perspectives, Balkans

ORV, 2010-2015, Plans for next two years

	IMPLEMENTATION									PLANS					
	2010 2011		1	2012 2013		13	2014		2015		2016		2017		
	Spring	Jesen	Spring	Jesen	Spring	Jesen	Spring	Jesen	Spring	Jesen	Spring	Jesen	Spring	Jesen	Spring
Albanija									June	Oct	Мау				
ВІН				Oct/Nov	Jun/Jul	Nov/Dec	May/Jun	Nov/Feb	Jun/Jul	Oct/Dec	April				
/lakedonija			May/ luna	1		Oct/Nov	April	Sep/Nov	Apr/Jun	Sep/Oct	April				
Kosovo*	May	Oct	April	Jct		Nov	May	Oct	April	Oct	April				
Crna Gora				Oct	Apr/May	Nov	June	Dec	Мау	Nov	May				
Srbija		Nov/Dec	May/Jun	Nov/Dec	May/Jun	Nov/Jan	May/Jun	Oct/Nov	May/Jun	Oct/Nov	Apr/May				

Conclusions

- Proper planning of rabies elimination/eradication program
- Understanding of epidemiological situation in area
 - Surveillance (active, passive)
 - Training, awareness
- Identification and registration of pets
- Vaccination campaigns
 - Vaccination of pets
 - ORV (key for success, most effective method)
 - Design, implementation, duration
 - Active involvement of a variety of stakeholders (objectives, roles..)
 - Chain of command, budgetary requirements
 - Vaccination area, duration and timing, distribution
 - Quality of vaccines (European pharmacopoeia, OIE)
 - Vaccine baits (casing)
 - Emergency vaccination
- Stray dog management
- Collaboration

END RABIES TO GETHER WORLD RABIES DAY, SEPTEMBER 28

Thank you for attention