Rabies in the Russian Federation in 2014-2015 Prediction for 2016

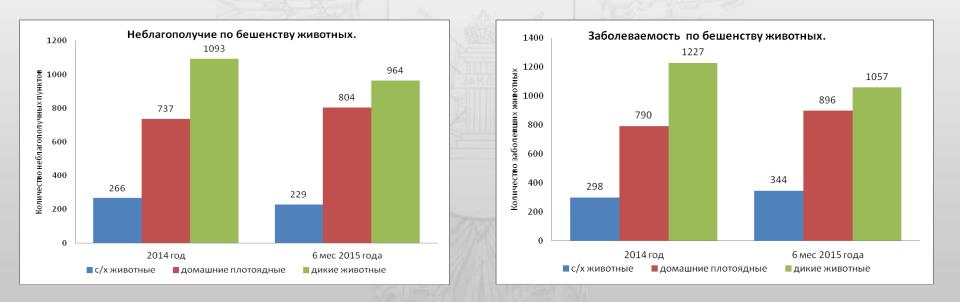


1. Information on the disease and routes of spreading

Rabies (hydrophobia) is a viral disease transmitted as a result of infected animal biting. It is characterized by a severe damage of a nervous system leading to death.

2. Epizootic situation in the Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is not free from rabies. Rabies is naturally endemic in the country.



2

Analysis of Basic Epidemic Characteristics of the Rabies Situation in the RF



Situation: endemic in sylvatic and urban foci;

Focal incidence (p =11,5) = 1,2;

•In the first six months of 2015 1008 rabies outbreaks were reported, 1201 animals got diseased and died, including 564 wild animals (47%), 441 domestic carnivores (37%), 196 farm animals (16%);

•In the second six months of 2015 989 rabies outbreaks were reported, 1096 animals got diseased and died, including 493 – wild animals (45%), 455 – domestic carnivores (41,5%), 148 – farm animals (13,5%)

•Most outbreaks in the first six months of 2015 were reported in the Moscow (169 affected sites), Lipetsk (148 affected sites) Oblasts, in the Republic of Tatarstan (193 affected sites);

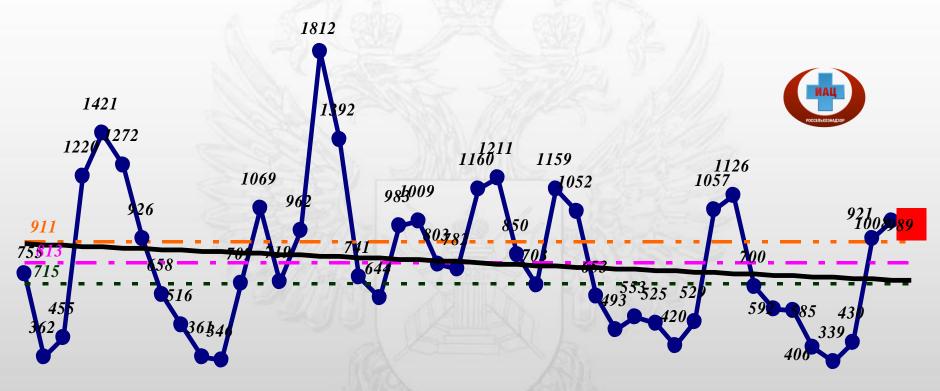
2096 rabies outbreaks were reported in 2014, 2315 animals got diseased;

•The rabies situation was above the epidemic threshold. Short-term trends in disease spread and incidence are downwards.





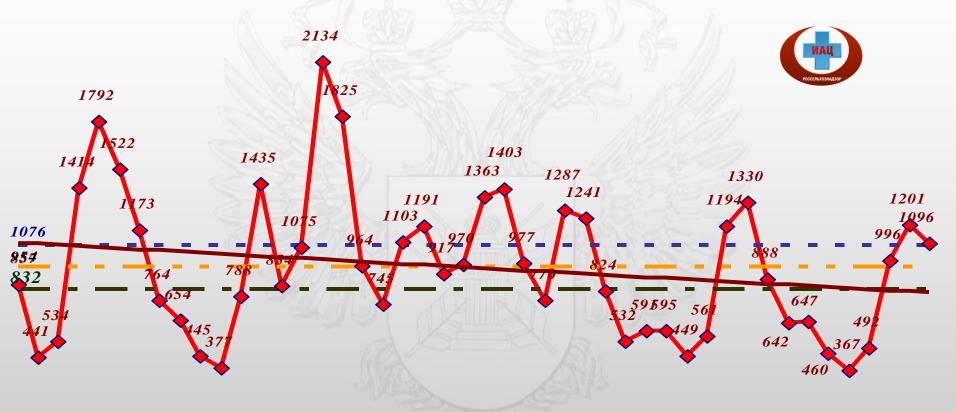
Quarterly Dynamics of rabies occurrence for 2004 – 2nd quarter of 2015; M±2м= 813±98 (from 715 to 911)







Quarterly Dynamics of rabies occurrence for 2004 – 2nd quarter of 2015;M<u>+</u>2м=954<u>+</u>122 (from 832 to 1076)



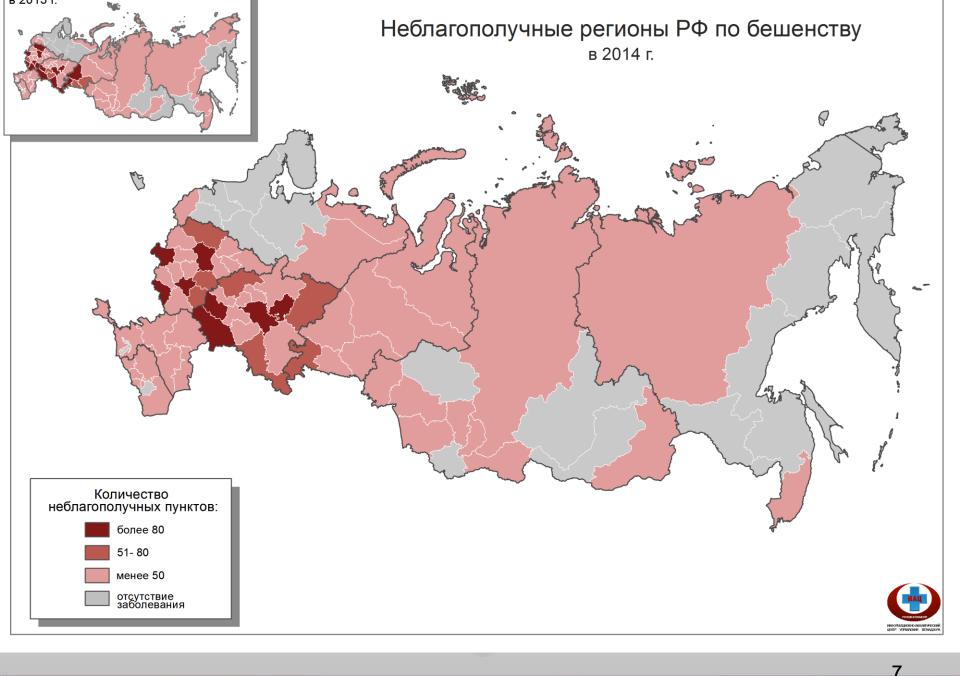
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Prediction for the expected number of rabies outbreaks in the country in 2016 is "unfavourable".

In 2016 the probability of rabies spread in the RF regions will remain and it will mainly depend on the efficiency of rabies control in populations of stray animals and on the efficiency of oral vaccination against the disease. Following analysis of the morbidity data and results of the daily large-scale monitoring tests we can predict that the rabies situation is likely to deteriorate in most RF subjects with the focus on the existence of the mixed rabies reservoirs (sylvatic foci provoke the formation of anthropurgic foci that can be afterwards either inter-related or independent from each other). Preventive measures will undoubtedly take into account this scenario of the epizootic process.



