



OIE standards on dog population management and rabies vaccination (and other control activities)

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OIE ad hoc on Rabies

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Outline

- Introduction
- OIE International Standards
 - OIE Standard on Dog Population Management
- OIE position on rabies control activities
 - Vaccination
 - Other measures







Introduction: Rabies still kills

 Around 99% of human cases of rabies are due to dog bites and unlike many other diseases, we already have all the tools needed to eradicate it.

 Rabies is one of the most deadly zoonoses. Each year, it kills nearly 59,000 people worldwide, mostly children in developing countries.

RABIES STILL KILLS



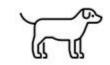




OIE international standards

• The OIE provides science-based **standards**, **guidelines** and **recommendations** for the control of the disease in animals and to prevent its spread as well as standards for the diagnosis of rabies and the production of high quality veterinary vaccines.



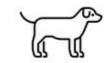




The OIE's scientific standards

- the prevention and control of rabies, including provisions for OIEendorsed official control programmes for dog-mediated rabies (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter 8.14 'Infection with rabies virus')
- **stray dog population control** (OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* Chapter 7.7 'Stray dog population control')
- **international movement** of dogs and cats originating from rabies-infected countries (OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* Chapter 5.11 'Model veterinary certificate for international movement of dogs, cats and ferret originating from countries considered infected with rabies')
- diagnostic methods and production of vaccines of a veterinary standard (OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Manual Chapter 3.1.17 'Rabies')







Guidance

- <u>Standard operating procedures</u> for official disease status / endorsement of control programme applications
- **Questionnaire** to provide guidance to OIE Members in preparation of their dossiers for endorsement of official control programmes for dogmediated rabies.







Dog Population Management

- Chapter 7.7 on Stray dog population control → DPM
 - Broader scope
 - More holistic approach
 - Improve responsible dog ownership
- Support effective and sustainable rabies control programmes and control of other zoonoses
- DPM support in reducing population turn over and maintaining herd immunity
- Provide recommendations for the management of dog (Canis lupus familiaris) populations to improve human health and safety, animal health and animal welfare and to minimise their potential negative socioeconomic and environmental impacts.



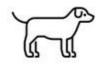




Dog Population Management: objective

- establish responsible dog ownership;
- improve health and welfare of owned and stray dog population;
- reduce numbers of stray dogs to an acceptable level;
- promote responsible ownership;
- assist in the creation and maintenance of a rabies immune or rabies free dog population;
- reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases other than rabies;
- manage other risks to human health (e.g. parasites);
- prevent harm to the environment and other animals;
- prevent illegal trade and trafficking.









DPM

 As a cross-sectoral subject, DPM requires a high level of engagement and collaboration between Competent Authorities responsible for animal health and welfare, food safety and public health, in line with the One Health approach.







- DPM require:
 - Governance
 - Legislation
 - Enforcement
 - Funding
 - Training and support

Organisations involved in DPM

- Veterinary authority
- Veterinary services
- Other governmental agencies
 - Public health
 - Environmental protection
 - Education
 - Local authorities
- Civil society
 - Dog owners, dog breeders and seller
- Advisory group





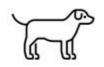




Recommendations for DPM measures

- Registration and identification of dogs
- Regulating commercial dog breeding and sale
- Control of national and international (export and import) dog movements
- Promoting responsible dog ownership-
- Reproductive control
- 'Catch, Neuter, Vaccination and Return'
- Reuniting and adoption
- Access to veterinary care
- Environmental controls
- Education in safe dog-human interaction







Specific consideration for DPM activities

- Recommendations for activities that may be required as part of the implementation of the above measures
 - Dog capture and handling;
 - Dog housing;
 - Euthanasia.







Prevent human rabies by eliminating canine rabies

- Three key ways to eliminate rabies in humans:
 - Mass vaccination of dogs in infected areas

 the only way to permanently interrupt the disease's infectious cycle between animals and humans.
 - Preventative vaccination for humans.
 - Administration of anti-rabies serum following a bite by a dog suspected to be infected.

TO ELIMINATE RABIES, WE NEED







Vaccination

 Mass vaccination of dogs is the method of choice, as this is the only real way to interrupt the disease's infectious cycle between animals and humans.



• It is estimated that by vaccinating 70% of the dogs where infection is still rife, rabies could be eradicated in dogs and the number of human cases would rapidly drop to almost zero.



• Excellent anti-rabies vaccines for dogs, developed according to OIE standards, are nowadays available.



Information: https://www.oie.int/en/disease/rabies/

OIE Vaccine Bank for rabies

 By providing high-quality vaccines, the OIE Vaccine Bank helps countries implement vaccination campaigns and contribute to the elimination of dog-mediated human rabies.



• Since its launch in 2012, the OIE Rabies Vaccine Bank has already procured:



- 12.5 MILLION doses of vaccines
- to 22 COUNTRIES
- mainly in ASIA and in AFRICA.



Other measures

- The Global Strategic Plan to end human deaths from dogmediated rabies by 2030 (WHO, OIE, FAO, GARC)
- Important measures:
 - Rabies awareness and education
 - Development of guidelines and policy to prevent human death to rabies (at all level)
 - Support of appropriate technology and information tool
 - Integrated bite cases management (IBCM)















