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OIE SRR SEA, Bangkok, Thailand

OIE Rabies initiatives in SE Asia

6-8 July 2021, Bangkok



Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

Rabies Workshop on OIE Standards for Rabies (2014)



11-13 June 2014
Chiang Mai, Thailand



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Health

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The Benchmarking document



The Benchmarking document

Table 1. Rabies situation in ASEAN Member States, 2009-2013

ASEAN Member State	Year	No. of animal bites reported	No. of post-exposure treatment	No. of human rabies cases	No. of animals tested for rabies	No. of animals positive for rabies
Brunei Darussalam	2009					
	2010					
	2011		Rabies has never been reported			
	2012					
	2013					
Cambodia	2009	***	12,475*	8*	***	61*
	2010	***	12,475*	8*	***	61*
	2011	***	12,475*	8*	***	61*
	2012	***	12,475*	8*	***	61*
	2013	***	12,475*	8*	***	61*
Indonesia	2009	45,468	55,516	195	1,001	516
	2010	75,574	65,656	206	5,661	502
	2011	84,010	71,645	184	2,222	597
	2012	84,750	74,551	157	5,272	1045
	2013	66,136	55,268	119	2,256	530
Laos PDR	2009	11,515	2,679	1	160	109
	2010	12,510	4,754	0	119	
	2011	12,944	4,142	1	101	
	2012	10,007	N/A	6	54	
	2013	3,070	N/A	6	61	
Malaysia	2009					
	2010					
	2011		No rabies cases since the year 2000.			
	2012					
	2013					
Myanmar	2009	16,674	-	179	-	
	2010	16,560	-	205	-	
	2011	20,007	-	245	-	
	2012	11,424	1,794	179	-	
	2013	-	-	176	-	
Philippines	2009	206,255	188,290	245	2,652	
	2010	263,000	247,154	257	2,250	
	2011	326,753	266,454	219	2,045	
	2012	410,810	374,806	215	2,650	
	2013	566,629	501,676	187	2,411	
Singapore	2009					
	2010					
	2011		No rabies cases since the year 1995.			
	2012					
	2013					
Thailand	2009	***	***	24	1,515	
	2010	***	***	15	1,417	
	2011	***	***	5	1,261	
	2012	***	***	7	1,565	
	2013	***	916,516**	7	4,097	
Vietnam	2009	***	***	65	***	
	2010	***	***	76	***	
	2011	***	***	110	***	
	2012	572,262	***	95	***	
	2013	565,905	***	102	***	

Table 8.2 Refining Diagnostic Laboratories in 2000

[illegible]

BOX 1.2 Some AMS examples for early detection systems for rabies

In Indonesia, the early detection system is what they refer to as the Integrated Zoonotic Case Management (IZCM), a coordinated SOP between the human/animal health sectors for animal bite cases (Fig 1.1). Basically, when a bite case patient presents to a clinic, the animal sector is identified via SMS text message. Likewise, when the animal health sector receives a report regarding an animal exhibiting unusual behavioral signs, the human health sector is also immediately notified. In both instances, the location and animal type involved is reported to the other party.



Fig. 1.1 Early detection program of Indonesia to reflect the integrated site case management

In the Philippines, an event-based surveillance is conducted through the Epidemiology Bureau of the Department of Health. Similarly, in Malaysia, every suspected human rabies case will warrant immediate investigation and detainment of the biting animal for 14 days for observation of rabies signs.

In Thailand, observed rabies clinical signs are reported by village volunteers; provincial livestock officers then take action within 24 hours after notification and outbreak investigation to trace back the source of infection origin is done, and animals in high risk areas are also vaccinated. Active surveillance goes then continued by at least 6 months.

Compliance of AMS to OIE International Standards on Rabies (2014)

AMS	Rabies is notifiable	Has rabies surveillance systems		Import procedures ensure prevention of rabies entry into the country						No indigenous rabies cases	No imported rabies cases outside quarantine
		With rabies surveillance in the past 2 years	With early detection programme	Domestic and wild captive mammals from RFC ¹	Wild mammals from RFC ¹	Dogs, cats, ferrets from RIC ²	Ruminants, equids, camelids, suids from RIC ²	Rodents, lagomorphs from RIC ²	Wildlife from RIC ²		
Brunei	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Cambodia	✗	✗	✗	✓	***	✓	✗	✗	***	✗	✗
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Lao PDR	✓	-	✗	✓	***	✓	✗	✗	***	✗	✗
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Myanmar	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓ ₃	***	✓ ₃	✗	✗	***	✗	✗
Singapore	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓ ₃	***	✓ ₃	✗	✗	***	✗	✗
Vietnam	✓	-	✗	✓ ₄	✓	✗	✗	✗	***	✗	✗

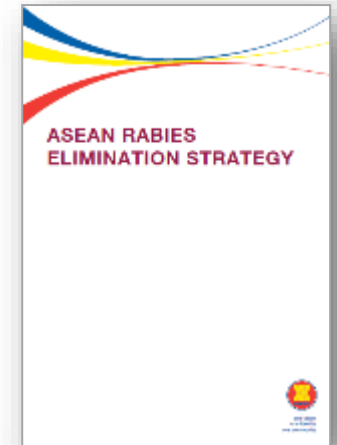
Compliance of AMS to OIE International Standards on Rabies (2014)

AMS	With protocol for case/outbreak investigation	Conducts rabies case/outbreak investigation	Regulatory Measures			With official programme for management of stray dogs	With internal process for declaration of rabies freedom within parts of the country	Government unit responsible for declaration
			For rabies control and prevention	For rabies vaccination	For dog ID			
Brunei	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	-
Cambodia	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	-
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	Ministry of Agriculture
Lao PDR	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	-
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	Department of Veterinary Services
Myanmar	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	-
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	Dept of Agriculture and Dept of Health
Singapore	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	Ministry of Agriculture and cooperatives
Vietnam	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	-

Development of ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (ARES)

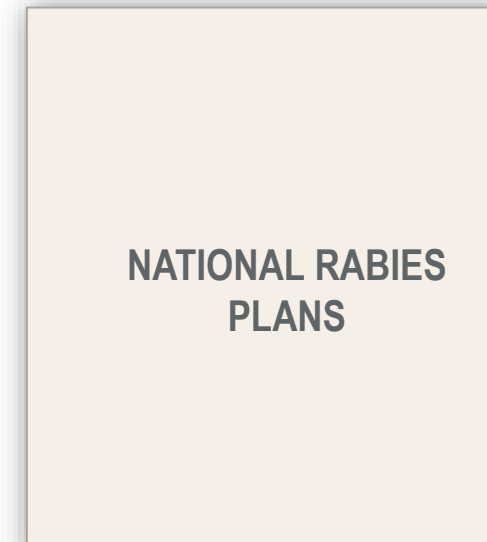
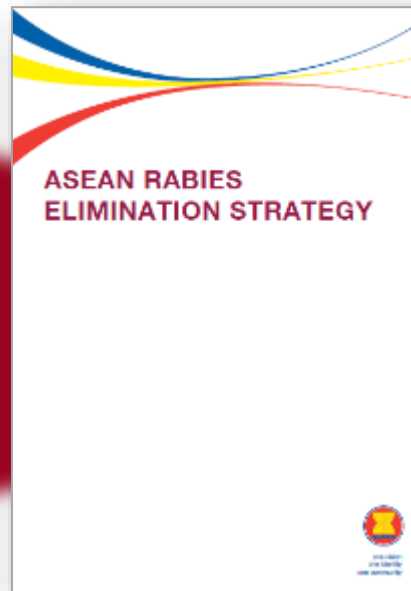
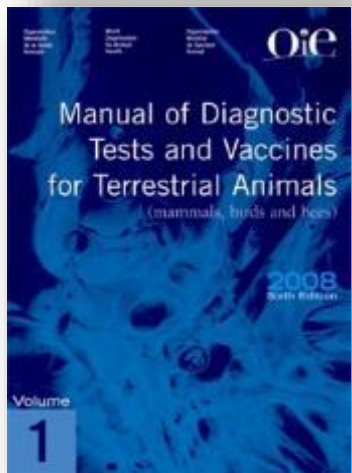
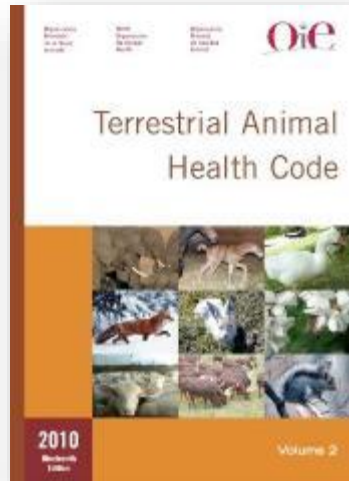


South-East Asia Dog Rabies Elimination Strategy

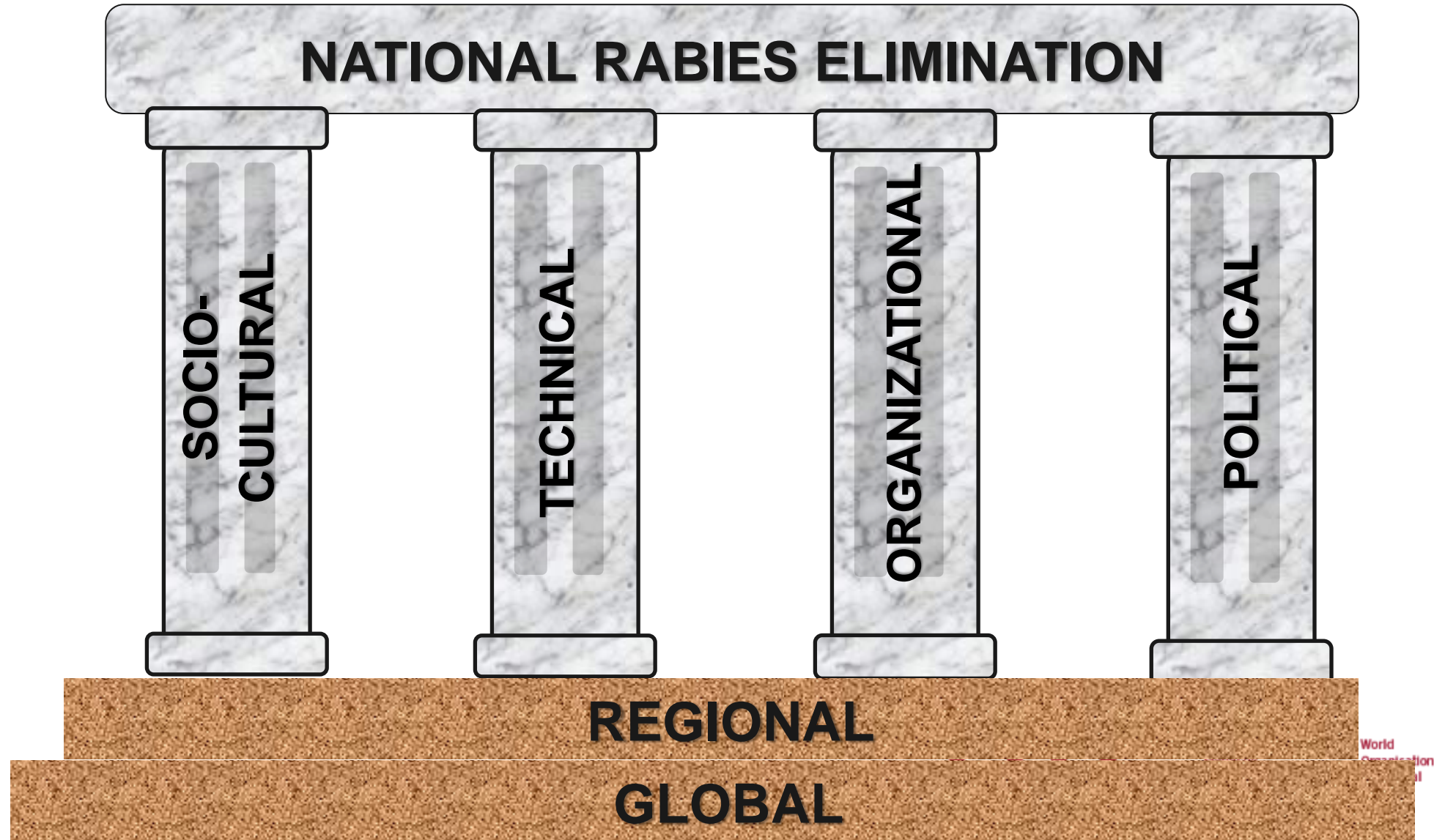


ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (Joint strategy of human and animal health sectors)

Development of ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (ARES)



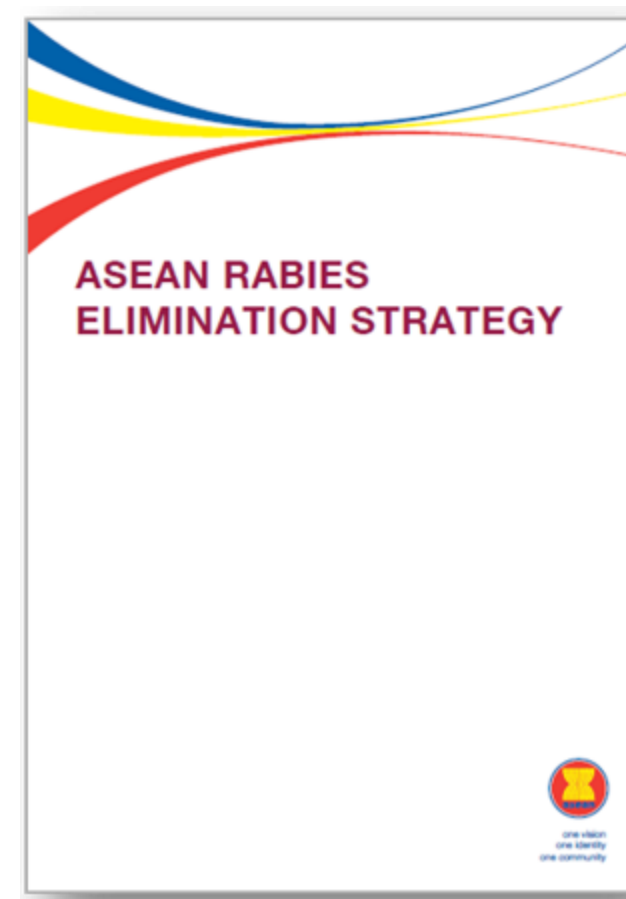
Development of ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (ARES)



Alignment of ARES with Global Framework

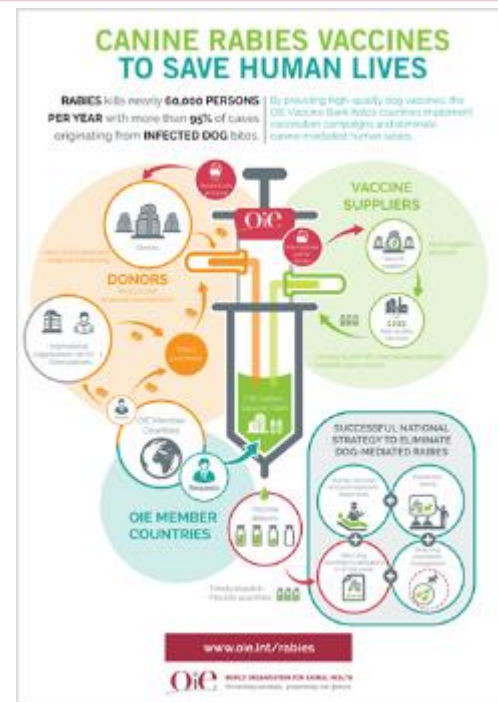


Progress in the Implementaion of (ARES) - 2018

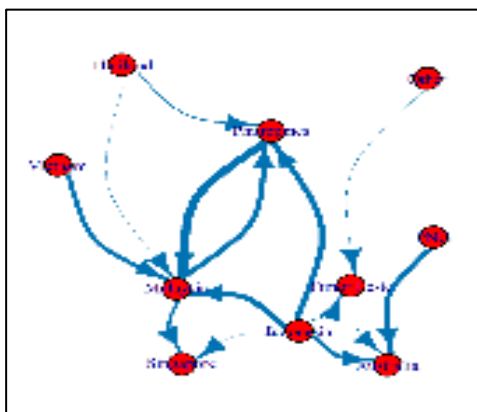


Rabies Vaccine Bank

- Expanded to Asia and Africa
- Quality assurance
- Cost reduction per vaccine unit
- Timely supply
- Easy procurement and delivery system
- More than 20 million doses have been provided to countries including Bhutan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam since 2012
- Latest request from Brunei for 8000 doses



Risk Assessment on cross-border spread of dog-mediated rabies (2019)



Drivers

- Hunting
- Palm oil activities
- Farming
- Trading
- Consumption

Indonesia,
Malaysia,
Philippines
Timor-Leste
PNG
Singapore

Risk Pathways

- Land routes
> sea/air
- Informal movements
- > 2 million dogs moving undetected by land

Rabies diagnostic capacity building activities

In-country Hands-on Laboratory training

Myanmar, 12-16 Nov 2018

Philippines, 1-5 July 2019

Malaysia, 7-11 October 2019

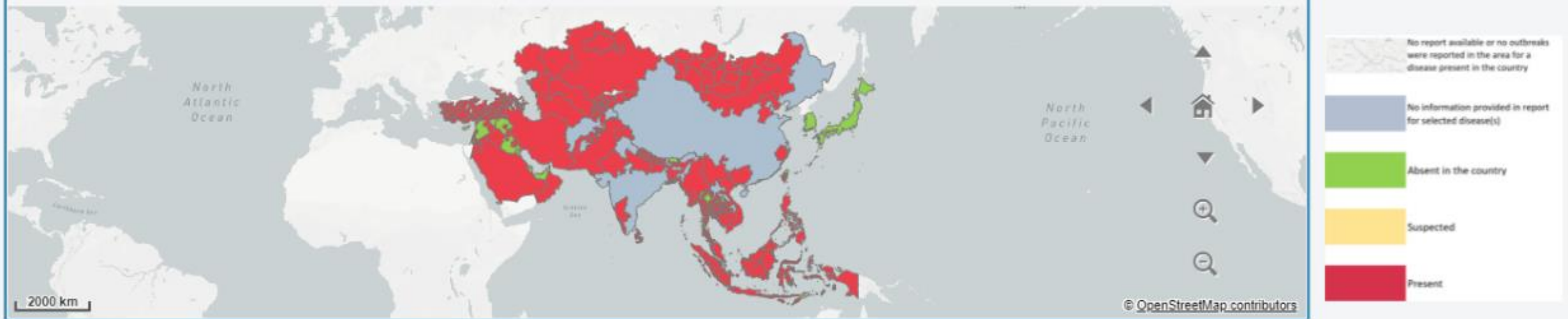


- Strengthened
laboratory
diagnostic capacity
– DFAT, molecular
test, straw method
of sampling

Rabies Situation in SE Asia (2018-2020)

The content of this dashboard is based on the data contained on the official reports (immediate notifications and follow-up reports, six-monthly reports and annual reports) submitted by the relevant Veterinary Services through OIE-WAHIS. For visualization purposes, provided data has been aggregated in a comprehensive way. If you want to consult the detailed information, please go to the specific 'Reports' section. Please note, this dashboard is refreshed every 1-2 hours.

Disease status



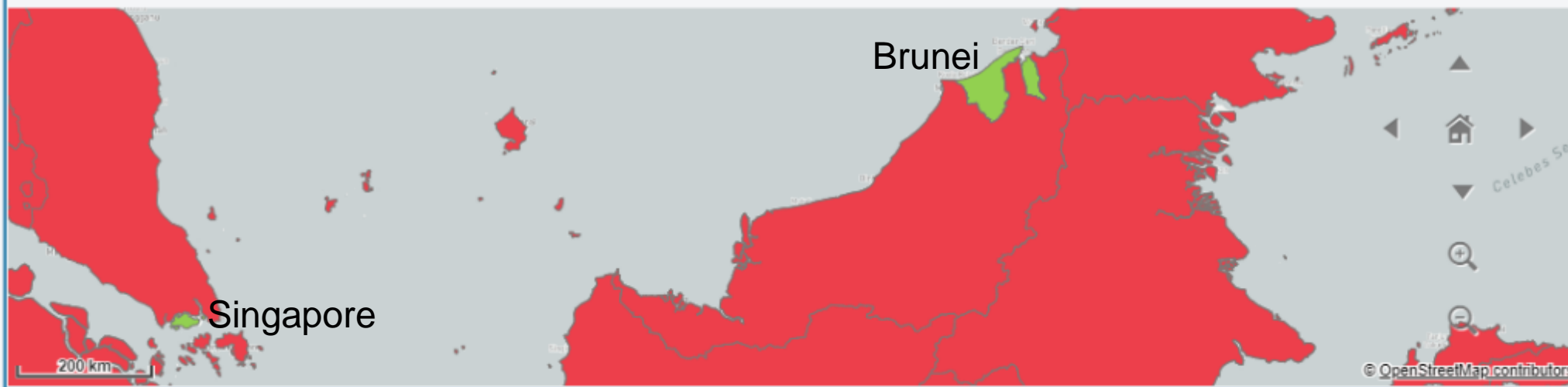
Administrative borders displayed on the map are the most recent geographical boundaries. Administrative borders visualization does not adapt to the year(s) selected in the filters and may generate inconsistencies if administrative divisions changed in the period 2005 - 2019. If you are interested in consulting the information from early warning reports against the evolution of historical borders, please refer to the maps in sections other than the analytics section.

Map Animator On

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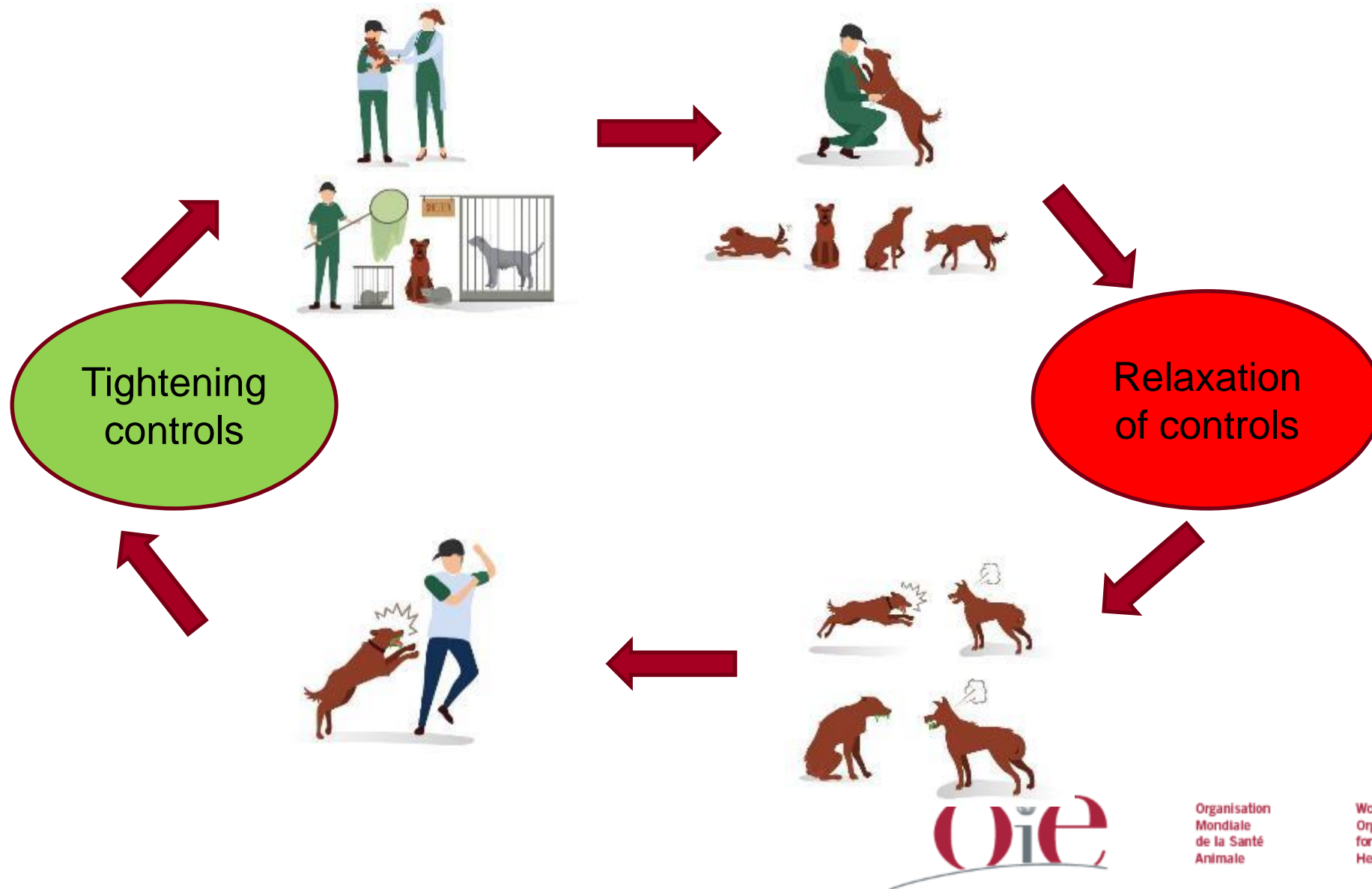
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Outbreak presence



Outbreak locations have been provided by the relevant Veterinary Services and may not represent the exact location of an outbreak. OIE assumes no liability for the data displayed.

Rabies cycle





Thank you!

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