

RABIES UPDATES IN INDONESIA

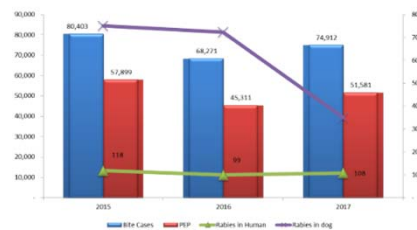
RABIES SITUATION

- Rabies is endemic in 25 provinces.
- There are 9 (nine) provinces and several islands declared free from rabies based on surveillance program.
- Rabies control program in the animal health sector focused on vaccination (mass and targeted) and implementation of public awareness campaign using an IEC materials.
- In the human health sector, rabies control concentrated on treatment of bite cases (PEP) through rabies center, and public awareness program to reduce human fatality cases.
- Integrated Bite Cases Management (IBCM) between human and animal health sector was implemented to reduce rabies cases, risk of transmission to human, and prevent further spread.

25 provinces endemic rabies 9 provinces free from rabies



Rabies Cases in Human and Dog in Indonesia (2015-2017)



Pictures: Courtesy of Doggy Style Vaccination Team, Bali



Pre Exposure Prophylaxis for Rabies Vaccinator during WRD 2018 Celebration

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Rabies elimination road map in human and animal health sector was developed and integrated rabies elimination roadmap was drafted.
- Integrated bite cases management (IBCM) protocol was agreed and implemented.
- Dog population management implemented in a pilot project.
- World rabies day celebration by multi-sector institution at local and national levels.
- Endorsement of national regulation related to minimum standard services for disaster risk reduction (zoonosis as a non-natural disaster).
- Implementation of one health approach for zoonosis control program in pilot areas involving animal-human-wildlife health sector.
- Development of national communication strategies for zoonosis control using one health approach and agreed by multi-sectoral institution.
- Maintaining rabies free area, and progressive rabies elimination to achieve freedom for some islands based on surveillance program.
- Real time reporting system using iSIKHNAS (integrated national animal health information system) – integrated with health reporting system (EWARS) through SIZE (information system for zoonosis and emerging diseases).
- Development of Rabies Immunoperoxidase Antigen Detection (RIAD) with AAHL, a robust test for rabies without using fluorescent microscope.
- Good laboratory capacity for rabies testing in national, regional, and local level



Declaration of Indonesian Children for rabies freedom



MAJOR CHALLENGES

- Implementation of Integrated bite cases management (IBCM) protocol limited in targeted area.
- Funding support for progressive rabies elimination in the Central and Local Government is not sufficient.
- Limited vaccine availability for vaccination program.
- Limited veterinary resources to implement rabies control program, especially in the local government.
- Availability of local regulations to support rabies control program - only available in some area.
- Roaming/stray dogs - issues in many areas.
- Lack of responsible pet ownership in many areas.
- Variety of structure of veterinary services in local government – limitation in the implementation of rabies control program.
- Limited public awareness program through an IEC activities

Way forward

Key target/milestone toward elimination of rabies

1. Finalization and Endorsement of Integrated Roadmap for Rabies Elimination in Indonesia by 2030 (One Health Approach)
2. Finalization and endorsement of presidential instruction for strengthening national health capacity
3. Elimination of rabies using SARE approach and based on local wisdom (Local Area Specific Program)
4. Integration of rabies (zoonosis) control program as a part of minimum standard services for disaster risk reduction (zoonosis as a non-natural disaster)
5. Public-Private-Academic Partnership for Rabies Program