

# WOAH Updates

## 4<sup>th</sup> South Asia Rabies Laboratory Network (SA-RABNET) Meeting

29 October 2025, 3 PM Japan time (Zoom)

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Kinzang Dukpa  
Regional One Health Coordinator

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# 92<sup>nd</sup> WOAHA General Session, 25-29 May, Paris

## Veterinary Vaccines and Vaccination: from science to action – reflections for change



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### Technical Item

#### VETERINARY VACCINES AND VACCINATION: from science to action – reflections for change

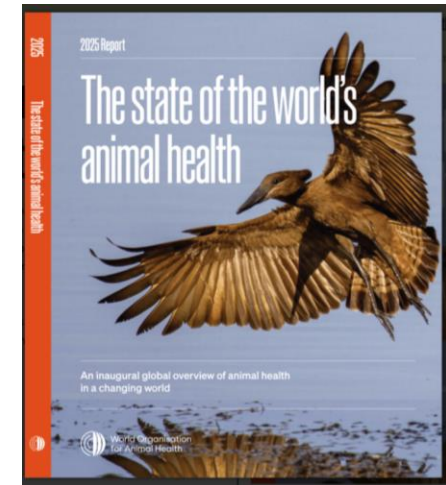
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<sup>3</sup> World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH); <sup>4</sup> One Health Trust



# WOAH publications



	Antigen detection		RNA detection
	Point of Care test	Laboratory	Laboratory
<b>Test</b>	<b>Rapid test (Lateral flow device)</b>	<b>Direct Fluorescent Antibody Test (DFA)</b>	<b>Lab-based quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR)</b>
<b>Intended use</b>	Screening test	Confirmatory test	Confirmatory test
<b>Specimen type(s)</b>	Brain tissue	Brain tissue	Brain tissue
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Variable	High	High
<b>Specificity</b>	Variable	High	High
<b>Training</b>	Minimal	Yes – specialised	Yes – generalised
<b>Testing time</b>	15 to 30 minutes plus brain biopsy collection	60 to 90 minutes plus brain biopsy and sample transportation time	60 to 90 minutes plus brain biopsy and sample transportation time
<b>Costs/test (EURO)</b>	7–10	10–15	20–30
<b>Cost of equipment (EURO)</b>	Not applicable	10,000 to 15,000	10,000 to 30,000+
<b>Advantages</b>	Rapid (early detection) Simple and easy to use (anyone can perform) No additional equipment needed Field application	High sensitivity and specificity	High sensitivity and specificity
<b>Disadvantages</b>	High variation in sensitivity Not a standardised method No positive/negative control run with the sample	Laboratory facilities needed Relatively high equipment cost	Laboratory facilities needed Relatively high equipment cost
<b>Use</b>	Screening test for surveillance	Stand-alone test for surveillance	Stand-alone test for surveillance
<b>Comments</b>	Available and new products need evaluation	Gold standard	Gold standard

Test	Antigen Rabies Ag detection rapid test		ADTEC Rabies Ag Test Kits	
Manufacturer	Bionote, Animal Genetics, Inc., Gyeonggi-Do, Korea (Rep. of)		ADTEC, Oita, Japan	
Catalogue no.	RG1801DD		No information	
Website	<a href="https://www.bionote.co.kr/index_en.html">https://www.bionote.co.kr/index_en.html</a>		No information	
Specimen type	Brain tissue		Brain tissue	
Species listed on package insert*	Canine, bovine, raccoon dog		Canine	
Format	Lateral flow device		Lateral flow device	
No. of mAbs used/affinity	1 / RABV nucleoprotein (N) specific		2 / RABV nucleoprotein (N) specific	
Level of assessment	- Peer-reviewed published journal article - Independent assessment at Reference Laboratories		- Peer-reviewed published journal article - Independent assessment at Reference Laboratories	
Procedure	1/10 pre-dilution*	Without pre-dilution**	1/10 pre-dilution step	Without pre-dilution*
Overall sensitivity	60.8–100%	94–100%	74–95.5%	94–96.3%
Specificity	93–100%	93.3–100%	88.9–100%	100%
Reported sensitivity	Kang et al. (2007): 91.7% Markotter et al. (2009): 100% Yang et al. (2012): 95% Servat et al. (2012): 88.3% Reta et al. (2013): 96.5% (95% CI: 90.0–99.3%) Voehl and Saturday (2014): 96.9% Sharma et al. (2015): 91.66% Ahmad and Singh (2016): 85.7% Eggerbauer et al. (2016): 60.8% Dohmen et al. (2018): 97.96% Servat et al. (2019): 99.5% Tenzin et al. (2020): 92% Klein et al. (2020): 62% Apama et al. (2022): 96.6%	Léchenne et al. (2016): 95.3% Chandra et al. (2017): 100% Certoma et al. (2018): 100% Yale et al. (2019): 96% Mauti et al. (2020): 98.2% Alvarado-Fernández et al. (2023): 94%	Nishizono et al. (2008): 93.2–95.5% Ahmed et al. (2012): 74–95% Kimitsuki et al. (2020): 88%	Kimitsuki et al. (2020): 94% Mananggit et al. (2021): 94.3% Cruz et al. (2023): 96.3% Moh'd et al. (2024): 95% Todoroki et al. (2025): 100%



Assess **the progress, challenges, and sustainability of rabies elimination efforts** and **reinforce coordination and collaboration across sectors** applying a holistic One Health approach

## What we did:

- Several key stakeholders met and discussions
- Field visits to ongoing rabies control programmes
- Visits to offices, hospitals, laboratories and research institutes



## Recommendations

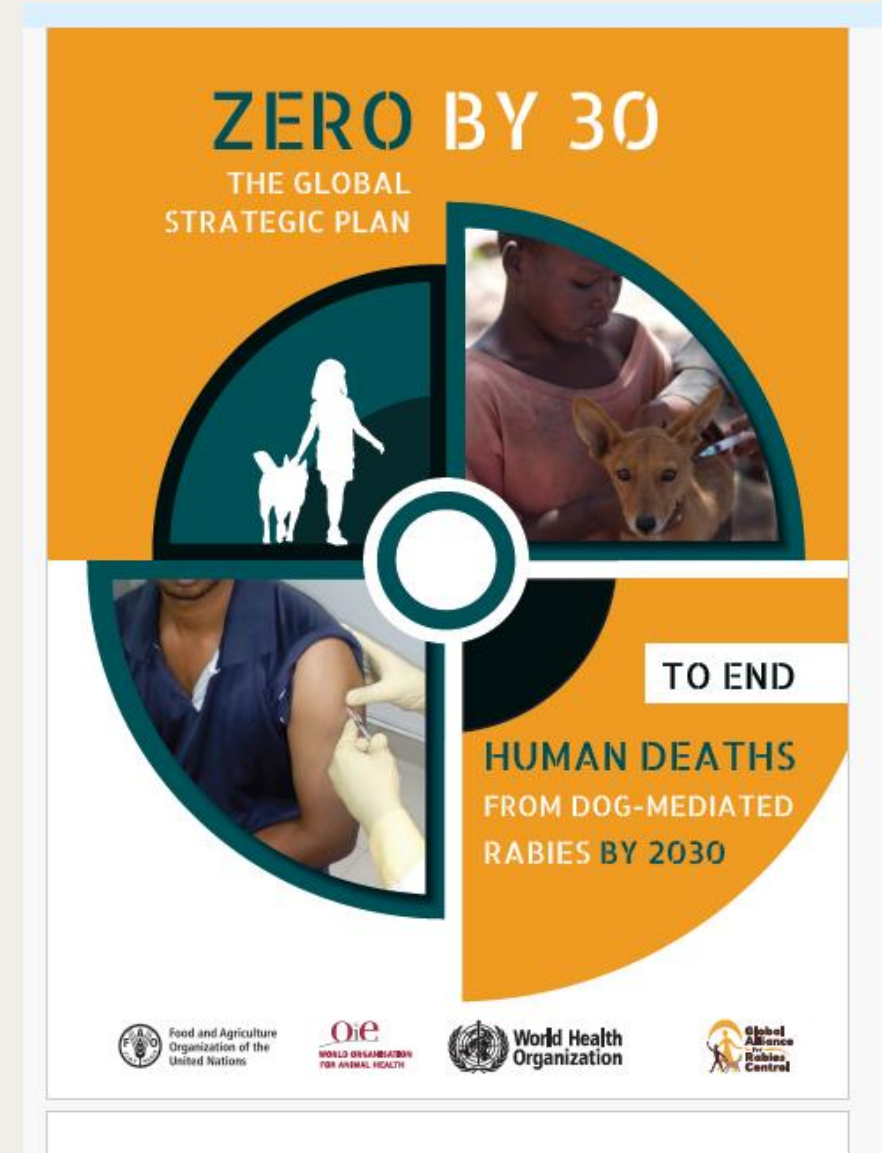
- Governance and coordination
- Mass dog vaccination
- Dog population management
- Human PEP and case management
- Diagnosis and surveillance
- Data and information systems
- Awareness and community engagement



Hybrid meeting attended by human and animal health sectors from several countries in Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Vietnam)

## Identified key priorities for 2026

- strategically focused on countries where progress towards elimination is most achievable.
- This includes those demonstrating clear commitment through Gavi investment,
- WOAH endorsement, or participation in the UAR Country Partnership Programmes.



## World Rabies Day 2025: Youth Against Rabies Webinar

Act Now: You, Me, Community. 29 September 2025

- WOAHR RAP together with WHO and Nymat, a youth organisation organised a webinar titled "Regional Dialogue on Rabies Elimination"
- As part of the Youth Against Rabies Campaign led by **Nymat**.
- Nearly 300 participants, mostly youth from across Asia and some from Africa joined the webinar
- How the youth can be engaged to scale up awareness on animal bite prevention, enhancing post-exposure prophylaxis for bite victims, scaling up mass dog vaccination, enhancing animal rabies surveillance.

