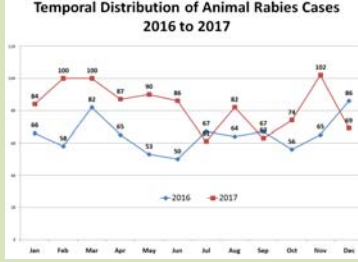
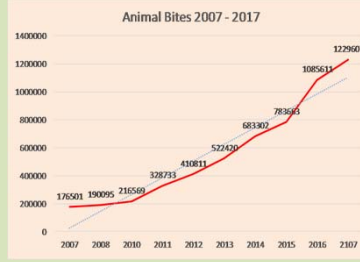
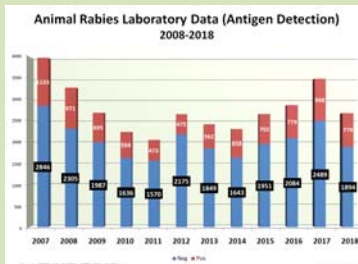


RABIES UPDATES IN THE PHILIPPINES



RABIES SITUATION



Species Affected by Rabies in 2017

SPECIES	Positive
Canine	962
Feline	29
Caprine	2
Porcine	2
Bovine	1
Bubaline	1
Primate	1
Buffalo	0
Monkey	0
Murine	0

96% of positive are from canine samples
27% of rabies cases were not owned
86% of rabies cases were either free-roaming or occasionally roaming

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

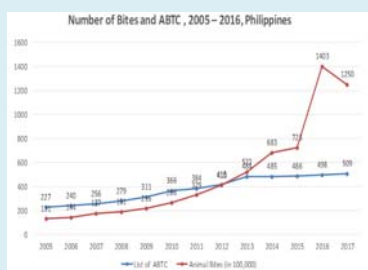
Increasing Post-Exposure Prophylaxis coverage

Performance Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
% of Post-exposure prophylaxis against rabies	52.8% (2 dose) 216,569	100% (2 dose) 328,733	80% (2 dose) 410,811	100% (4 dose) 522,420	91.7% (4 dose) 683,302	100% (6 dose) 699,705	91% (8 full dose) 1,362,998	90.48% (8 full dose) 161,318
Erig:	27.3% (27,351)	Erig: 33.9% (40,098)	Erig: 25.8% (51,778)	Erig: 33.9% (40,098)	Erig: 25.3% (54,395)	Erig: 44.4% (99,186)	Erig: 37% (102,838)	Erig: 47.34% (24,123)

Increasing Animal Vaccination Coverage

Region	2015	2016	2017
I	35.28%	34.14%	56.51%
II	63.69%	53.44%	54.74%
III	60.98%	54.48%	62.31%
IV-A	38.50%	39.20%	40.40%
IV-B	23.56%	24.08%	34.98%
V	71.45%	66.07%	69.24%
VI	54.65%	63.22%	70.10%
VII	73.86%	73.78%	64.79%
VIII	39.84%	44.91%	48.44%
IX	31.19%	27.65%	40.15%
X	38.44%	44.77%	56.73%
XI	33.30%	55.76%	67.51%
XII	34.19%	47.35%	49.26%
CARAGA	46.61%	49.37%	48.05%
CAR	67.37%	67.96%	73.41%
NCR	28.75%	33.75%	50.56%
ARMM	21.16%	13.21%	16.37%
Total	45.47%	47.75%	54.70%

Increasing Number of Animal Bite Treatment Centers



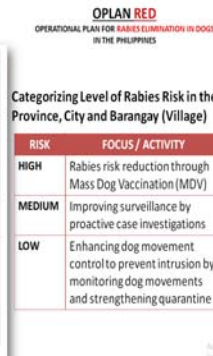
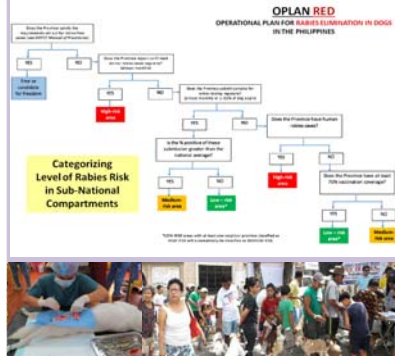
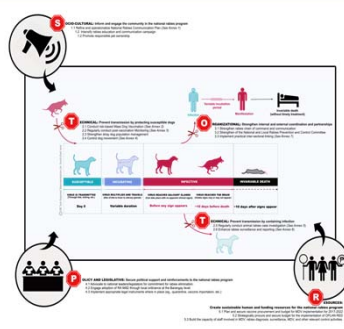
Trainings on Animal Bite Management, and Dog Vaccination/Humane Catching

MAJOR CHALLENGES

- Poor health seeking behavior
- Awareness activities do not reach the most at risk population
- Global shortage of rabies vaccine and RIG
- Increasing demand for human vaccines
- Only 1 rabies laboratory in the country performing human rabies diagnosis
- No integrated surveillance of human and animal rabies
- Most cases of human rabies are not laboratory confirmed
- Inconsistent implementation of Anti-Rabies Act of 2007, local ordinances
- Insufficient Information, Education, Communication (IEC) campaign to Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA)
- Substantial burden on the budget for human rabies vaccine

- No direct line of authority from the national to the local level because of decentralization: devolution
- Getting good estimates of the dog population
- Maintaining an adequate supply of vaccines per year
- Prompt reporting on the utilization of rabies vaccines
- Delivery of vaccines and maintenance of the cold chain
- Prompt investigation and management of outbreaks
- Efficient control of stray or roaming dogs
- Fielding of more licensed veterinarians to give technical direction and supervision over MDV activities
- Getting more vaccinators to fast track MDV in some local government units
- Difficulty in attaining the 70% target in certain localities

Way forward



Effectively use vaccines, medicines, tools and technologies

Awareness, responsible pet ownership, dog vaccination and bite prevention

Reduce human rabies risk

Generate, innovate and measure impact

Provide guidance and data

Sustain and Commit resources

Harness multi-stakeholder engagement

RESPOND

Bite management and when necessary, post-exposure treatment

PHILIPPINES

Operational Plan for Rabies Elimination in Dogs in the Philippines

RISK-BASED APPROACH TO MASS DOG VACCINATION

Categorizing Level of Rabies Risk in the Province, City and Barangay (Village)

RISK

FOCUS / ACTIVITY

HIGH

Rabies risk reduction through Mass Dog Vaccination (MDV)

MEDIUM

Improving surveillance by proactive case investigations

LOW

Enhancing dog movement control to prevent intrusion by monitoring dog movements and strengthening quarantine

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