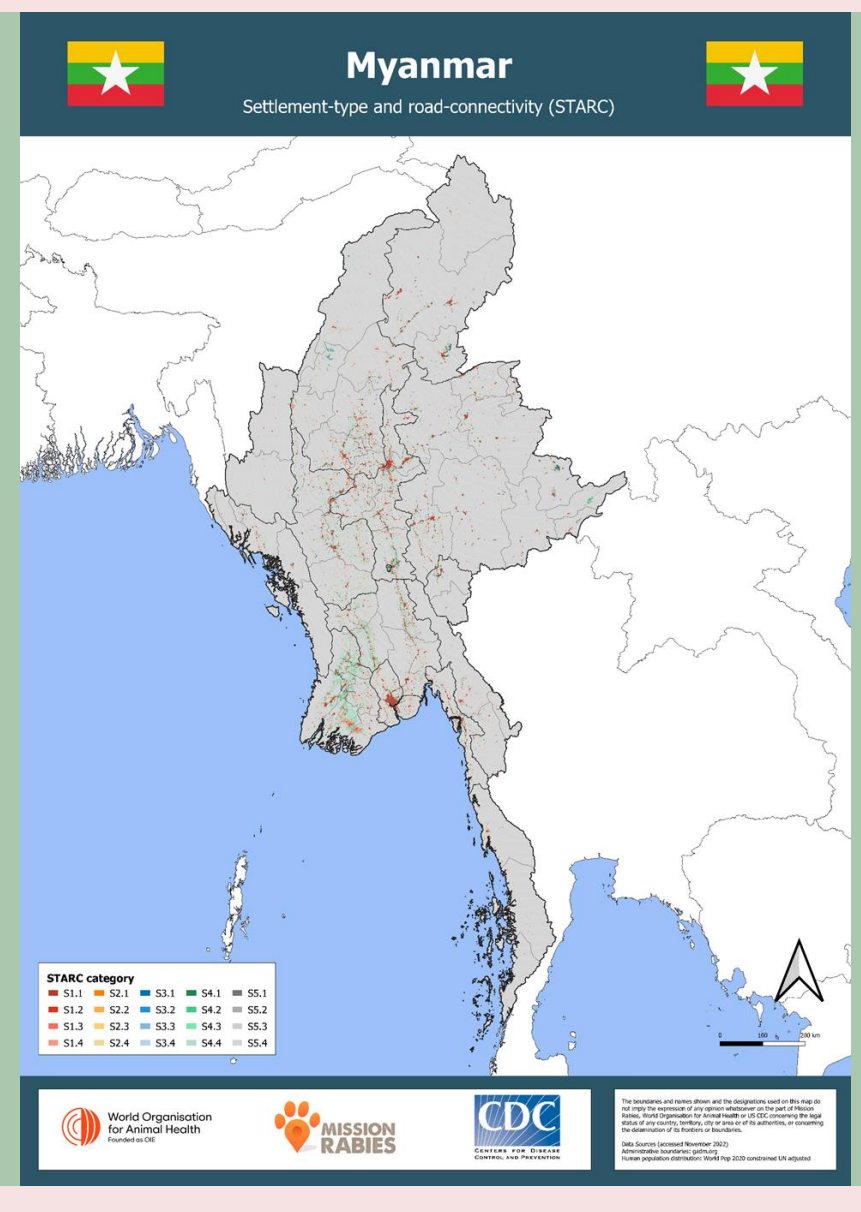


Myanmar

ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy revision workshop

Bali, Indonesia

May 2023



Overview

- Rabies, one of the neglected tropical diseases, is endemic in Myanmar
- A priority disease for both human and animal health
- An average of 241 human rabies cases were reported annually from 2014 to 2022
- Human mortality due to rabies has been declining year after year since 2014 and only 39 rabies death were reported by the year 2022
(Source : Health Management Information System – HMIS of the Ministry of Health)
- The estimated animal bite incidence in Myanmar is around 150,000 in 2022
- Around 135,000 people are estimated to receive Post Exposure Prophylaxis in 2022
- According to the 2019 Intercensus, there are 1.9 million dogs in Myanmar that have owners
Totally, 6-7 million dogs including stray dogs

REGIONAL PROGRESS TOWARDS RABIES ELIMINATION:

National Action Plan

NPRED

Mass dog vaccination conducted since 2013

- Mass Dog Vaccination is Doable and Effective
- 70% vaccine coverage in Targeted area
- Well Trained experience Vaccinator/ Dog catcher/ Vaccination teams
- SOP and vaccination Guideline developed

Since 2016, governments have promoted rabies awareness campaigns

Major Challenges

- The quality of surveillance data from animal and human health surveillance systems is limited.
- The general infrastructure and utilization of laboratory services is limited overall, and severely limited outside of the two main cities (Yangon and Mandalay).
- There is limited funding and resourcing for rabies activities, particularly for ensuring sufficient canine rabies vaccine supply.
- There are challenges related to the population size, management, and vaccination of free roaming dogs, and with implementing responsible pet ownership policies.
- Community awareness and knowledge of rabies is limited.

Stakeholder roles

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
LBVD Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation (notifiable disease) • Conduct regular dog vaccination campaigns to reach 70% vaccination coverage in rabies risk areas • Training of animal health professionals in rabies surveillance and reporting • Awareness campaign • Surveillance, laboratory testing
Human health Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide PrEP to high-risk individuals • Provide accessible, timely and low-cost treatment to bite victims to prevent human rabies cases and deaths • Train healthcare professionals in the public, private and traditional health sectors in dog bite management and reporting
CDCs (NPT/YGN/MDY) City Development Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stray Dog Population Management
GADs Local Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and enforcement of legislation relating to dog ownership • Collaboration with MOH and LBVD for rabies awareness programmes and mass dog vaccination
Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with implementation of rabies awareness programmes, especially educational initiatives targeting school children
MVC, MVA, UVS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with community engagement on dog vaccination and dog population management • Assist with disseminating information about rabies prevention and control to the general public

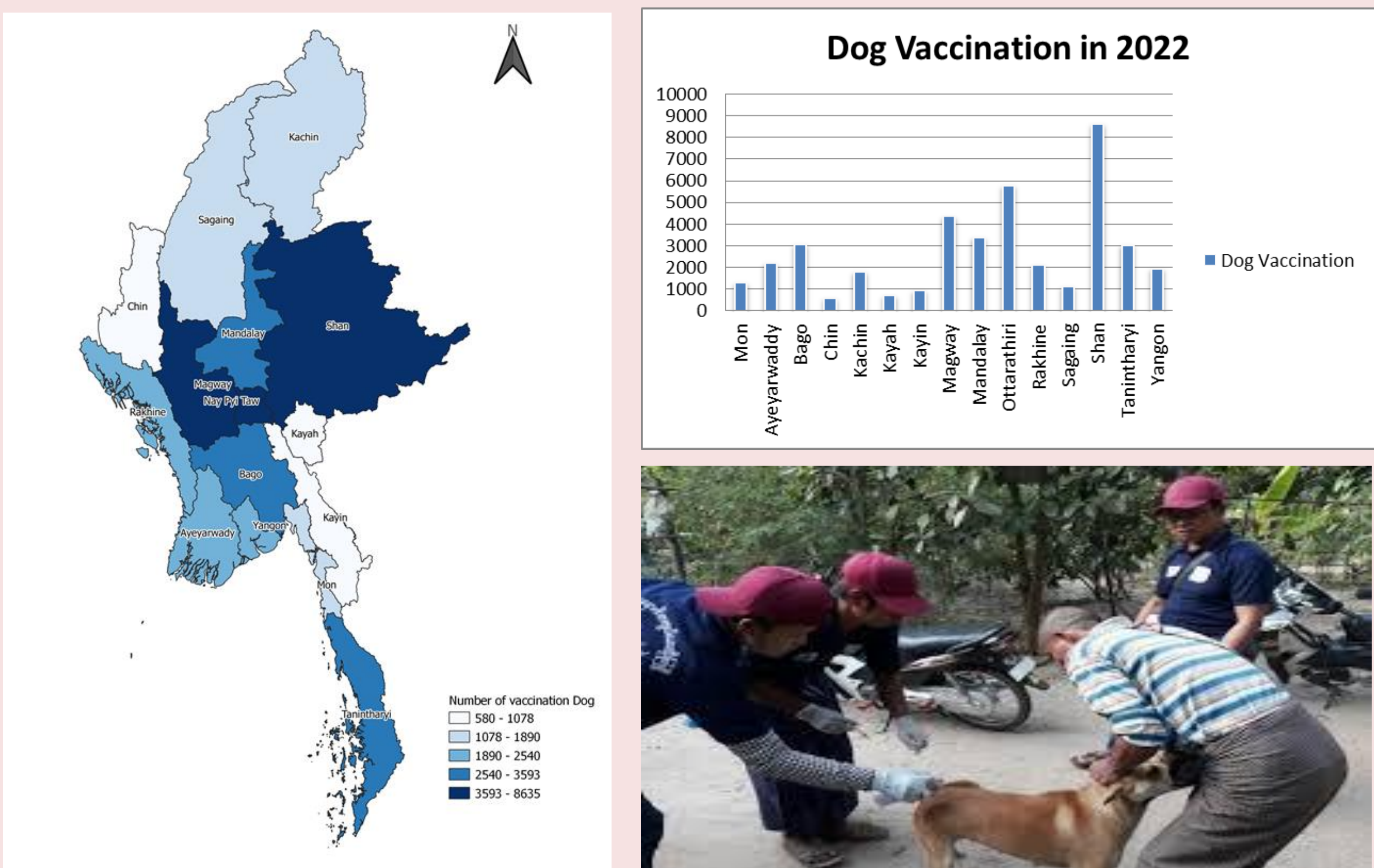
Major opportunities

- ❖ Rabies is a notifiable animal disease in Myanmar (Animal Health and Livestock Development Law)
- ❖ The national action plan has a strong focus on dog vaccination and public awareness.
- ❖ The percentage of dogs vaccinated for rabies is estimated at 20.25% of country level .
- ❖ Suspected rabies samples from animals are sent to Yangon and Mandalay Veterinary Diagnostic laboratories
- ❖ World Rabies Day activities are conducted annually in collaboration with WOA and WHO.
- ❖ Dog bite management centers have been established in Yangon (four centers) and Mandalay (2 centers).

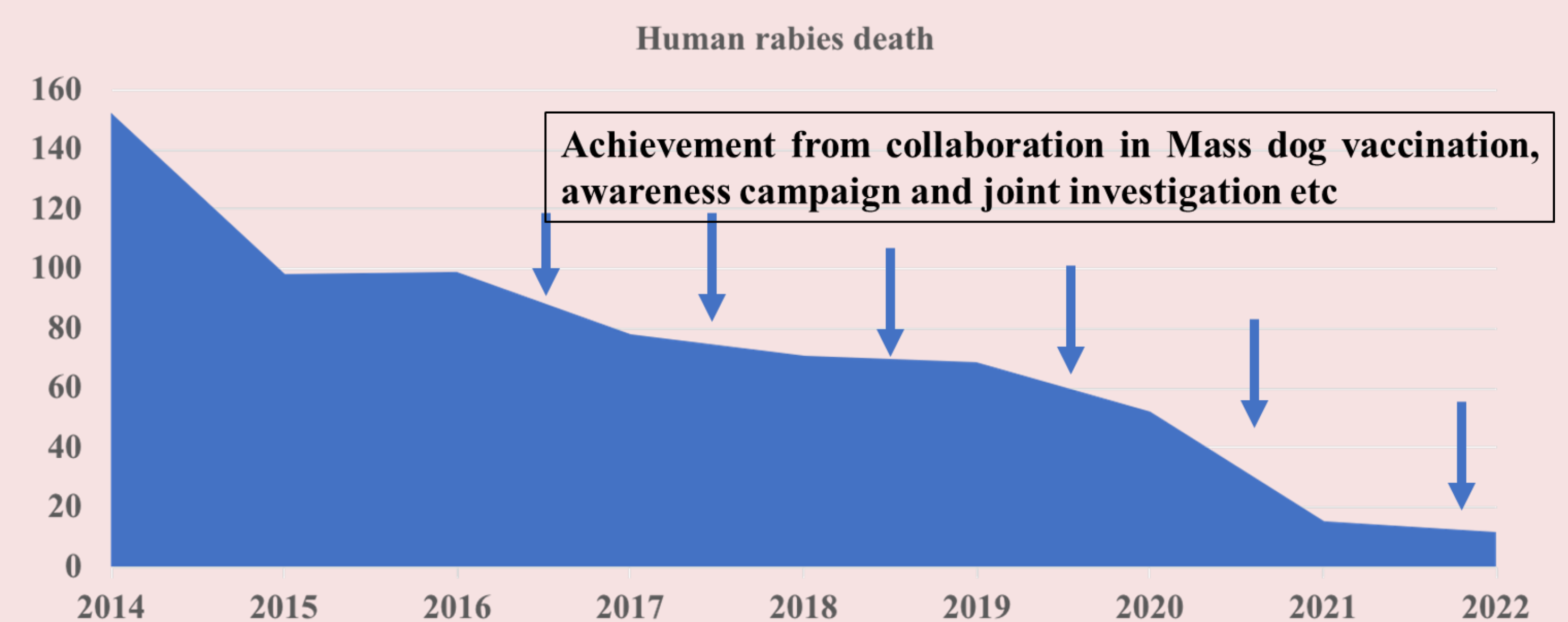
Upcoming activities and plans

- The rabies vaccines that are currently in injections, and it is difficult to catch and vaccinate stray dogs. Due to its difficulty of approach and time-consuming implementation, the rabies vaccine (ORV) in Myanmar will be implemented as a pilot in May 2023 couple with regular parenteral vaccination , with priority given to high risk areas.
- A stray dog survey in the township where the pilot will be conducted will be conducted in cooperation with related organizations.
- In order to get people to participate in the feeding process of rabies vaccine (medication) and to make people aware of rabies, pamphlets will be distributed as public awareness activities.
- Resulting in
 - (a) In accordance with the national plan, the administration of rabies vaccine (oral) in areas with high risk of rabies.
 - (b) Access to new technologies.
 - (c) Rabies vaccine (measuring the effectiveness of the drug by the antibody response after vaccination.
 - (d) Ability to act as one health entity.
- School children rabies awareness and education campaign
- Mass dog vaccination and improving public awareness
- Rabies surveillance in specific areas

Dog Vaccination in 2022



Achievement



Awareness

