



# RABIES UPDATES IN VIET NAM

ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy revision workshop



Bali, Indonesia, May 2023

## OVERVIEW

- Rabies is notifiable disease in both human and animal health in Vietnam.
- 75 human cases/year during 2017-2021 (2012-2016: 88 cases), in which ~90% are attributed to contact with infected dogs, 80% in rural/remote areas and 30% cases are children under 15.
- ~ 510.000 people receive PEP/year during 2017-2021 (2012-2016: ~ 400.000)
- Big dog populations but decreasing in recent years with ~ 7.4 million/year (2012-2016: 8.3 million)
- Vaccination rate in dog population is about 50% during 2017-2021 (2012-2016: 39%).

Animal	2021	2022	Human	2021	2022
Dog population	7.4 mil	7.4 mil	Rabies death cases	66	70
Vaccination rate	49%	49.2%	PEP	387.416	465.824
Rabies cases	118	133	Number of provinces report rabies cases	32	28
Vaccination rate >=70% (provinces)	17%	20%	Un-normal dog bit	2.608	3.913
Surveillance (+/suspected samples)	35% (11 prov.)	46% (13 pro.)	Canin-rabies (%)	90	82

2023: 29 rabies death in human (>7 cases vs the same time 2022) and 84 rabies cases in animal

## MAJOR OPPORTUNITIES

### POLICY

- Veterinary Law (updated in 2015); Law of Infectious Diseases Control
- Circular 16 (2013) established the legal foundation for inter-sectoral between the human health and animal health sectors on zoonotic diseases
- Decrees of Primer Minister on strengthening urgent measures to control and prevent Rabies in both human and animal

### ONE HEALTH ELIMINATION STRATEGY

- National Rabies control Program 2022-2030
- National One Health Strategic Plan for Zoonoses (OHSP), 2021-2025
- One Health Partnership for Zoonoses (OHP) established under Government
- Country assessments to identify priorities for national action, specific sectoral plans/program for rabies.
- FAO, WHO, CDC, WOAH .. joint for rabies control in Viet Nam

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- High risk provinces allocate local budget for rabies prevention, free of charge of rabies vaccine for the poor and ethnic minorities.
- Surveillance: Real time surveillance system in both animal and human health.
- IBCM and EBS: The province apply IBCM are increasing (2021: 10 provinces, 2011: 13 provinces).
- Laboratory capacity: Both sides has rabies detection capacity
- Rabies free zone: to date, 24 zones (community) and 1 zone (district) in 5 provinces is recognized for rabies free.
- Dog management nationwide: the number of households raising dogs and dog population in most localities within the country are managed (already implemented in).
- Capacity building: Develop One health rabies training courses for all levels
- Research: Dog Ecology study, assessment of rabies burden and vaccine utilization in Vietnam...
- Public awareness: World Rabies Day annually, communication on national and local television, Voice of Vietnam, booklets, leaflet, communication in school → number of human received PEP increasing every year.
- Conduct rabies education program in School for children.

## MAJOR CHALLENGES

Rabies is neglected infectious diseases

Inadequate allocation budget and resources

Low rabies awareness and limited involvement of local authorities and public

Difficulty in managing & vaccinating dogs, especially in the mountain areas

Low rabies vaccine accessibility - Limited rabies laboratory and surveillance capacity

Inadequate collaboration between human and animal sectors at the local level



## Way forward

Vision by 2030

1. Basically control rabies in dog population

2. Toward to no human rabies death case

### National Rabies Prevention and Control 2022-2030 (chair by MARD and MOH)

1. Over 90% of households raising dog under management
2. Over 80% dog population has been vaccinated against rabies
3. Over 90% of provinces nationwide conduct IBCM
4. Develop further 10 free rabies zones (district)
5. 100% district has at least 1 vaccination site
6. 90% dog-bit cases get PEP, 100% PEP has been reported via web-based surveillance system
7. 100% provinces implement risk communication and school education program.
8. 100% provinces allocated proper budget for rabies program

## STAKEHOLDER ROLES

MOH	Rabies control in human
MARD	Rabies control in animal
OH Partnership	Mobilise resources for rabies
WHO, USCDC	Technical and Financial support Rabies in human
FAO, USCDC	Technical and Financial support Rabies in animal
VOHUN	Communication and Training
NGOs	Communication and Technical support