

NATIONAL SANITARY VETERINARY AND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY

NUMAINIA

Rabies Situation and Oral Vaccination of Foxes in 2016 in ROMANIA

June 2017 SCoPAFF, Brussels



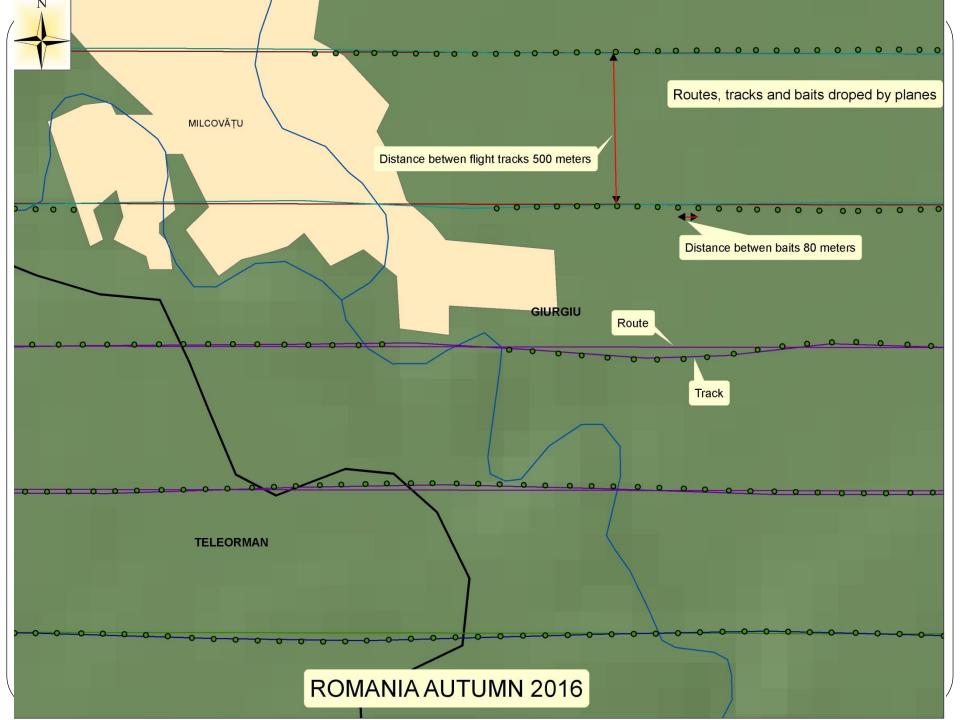
The objectives of 2016 programme

- - control of rabies in fox population
- - surveillance of rabies in wild animals population
- - monitoring of oral vaccination in fox population
- - evaluation of vaccination efficiency
- - surveillance of rabies prevalence in the population of domestic animals, including dogs and cats



General data for the implementation of rabies vaccination program in foxes

- Vaccination on all territory of Romania (41 counties) the baits distribution includes border with Serbia, Hungary, Ukraine, Moldova and Bulgaria
- In 2016 spring and autumn campaign were performed
 - Spring campaign started in 19 april and ended in 07 june 2016
 - Autumn campaign started in 27 september and ended in 16 november 2016
- Estimated area for vaccination : 213.375 km2 for each campaign
- Baits distributed by airplanes:
 - Spring 5.323.182 baits with an approx. of 25 baits/km2
 - Autumn 5.326.607 baits with an approx. of 25 baits/km2
- Baits manual distributed: <u>150.800</u> baits in both campaigns
- Total length of flying tracks: aprox. 950.000 linear kms/both campaign
- Total number of flying hours: 6200 hrs/both campaigns
- 30 airplanes with fixed wings used in both campaigns







Surveillance and monitoring

- FAT tests for rabies confirmation on shot foxes 8048 tests
- AB-ELISA: for efficiency of vaccination 7192 tests
- Tetracycline Biomarker detection 7924 tests
- Titration of baits for suitability of the vaccine 27 tests (3 baits/test)
- Age determination yes
- PCR <u>All viruses isolated by PCR-sequencing (PCR positive) (for molecular characterization of rabies isolates)</u> showed only wild strains and no vaccine strain.



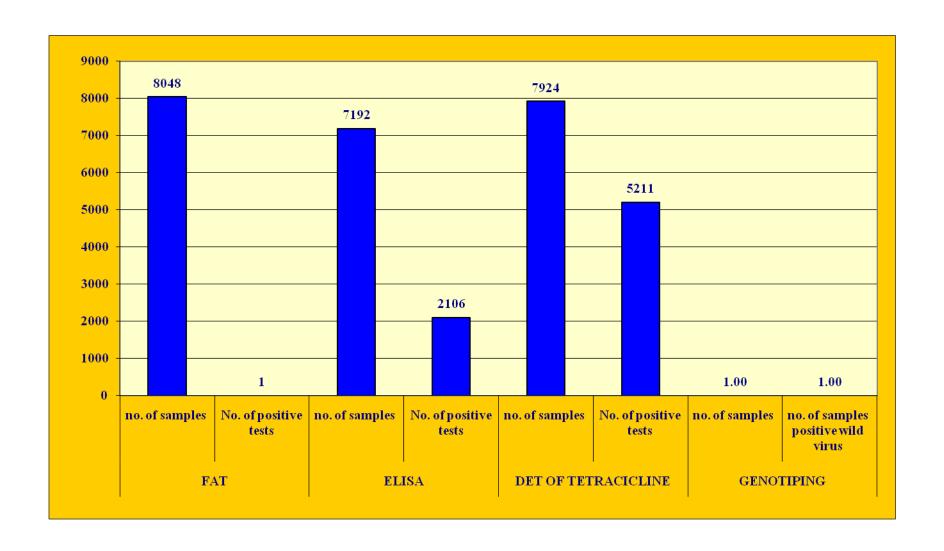
Surveillance

• FAT – for rabies confirmation

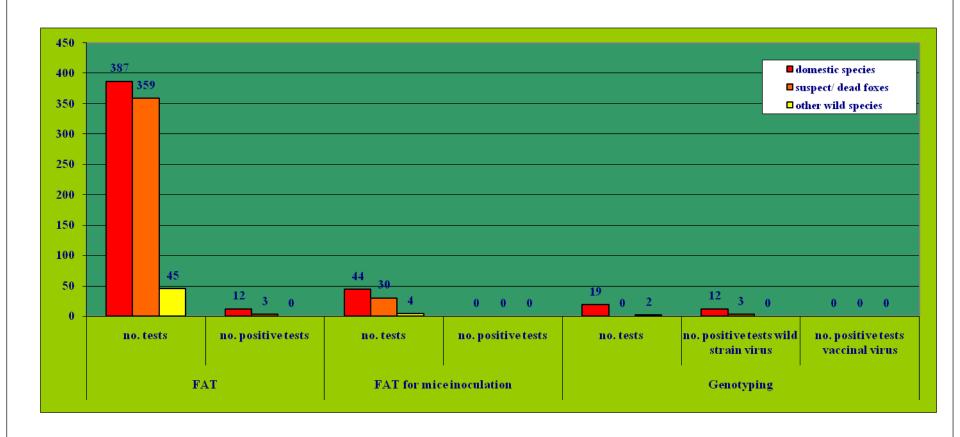
- active surveillance 8048 tests from which 1 positive in
 Suceava county
- passive surveillance 790 tests (found dead, with clinical signs and by car accidents):
- 387 domestic animals **12 positive** 3,1% positive
 - 359 foxes from which **3 positive** 0,8 % positive
- 45 other wild animals from which **0 positive** 0 % positive



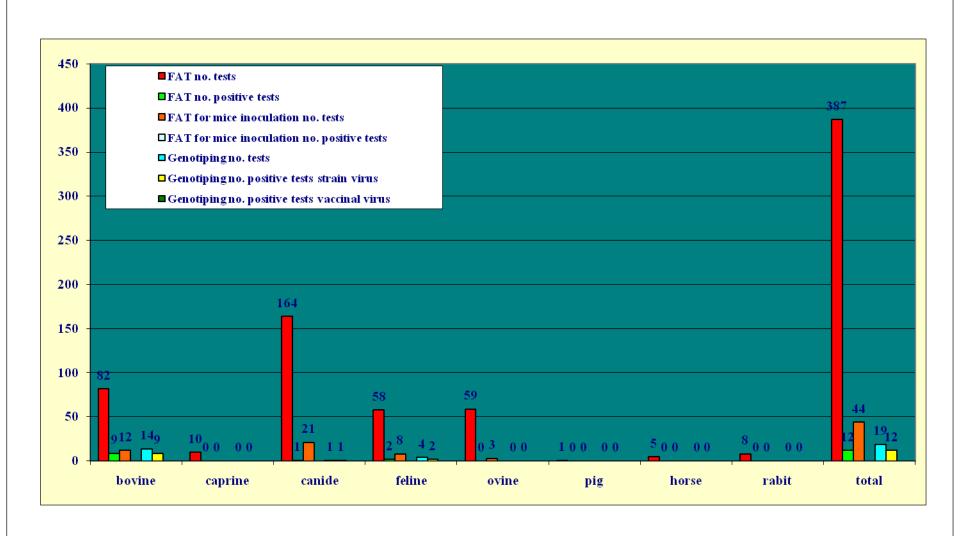
Graph No. 1 - The active surveillance of rabies in foxes – year 2016



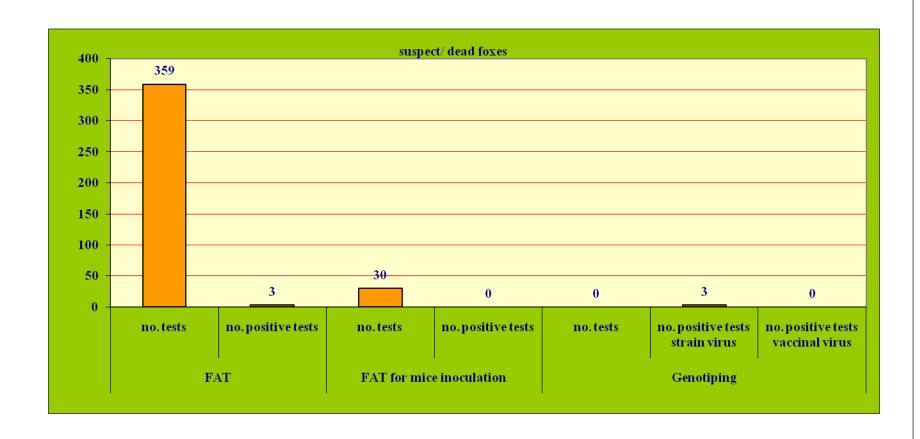
Graph No. 2 - The passive surveillance of rabies in 2016 (total)



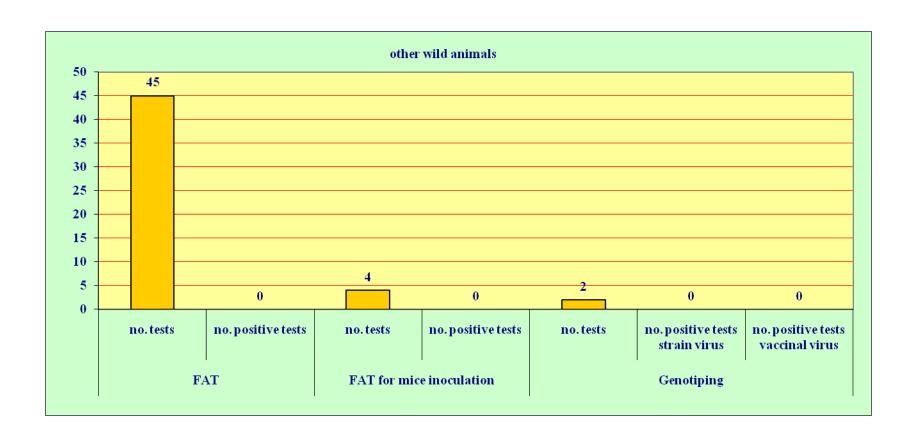
Graph No. 3 - The passive surveillance of rabies in 2016 (domestic)



Graph No. 4 – Passive surveillance of rabies in 2016 (wild foxes)



Graph No. 5 – Passive surveillance of rabies in 2016 (wild animals except foxes)

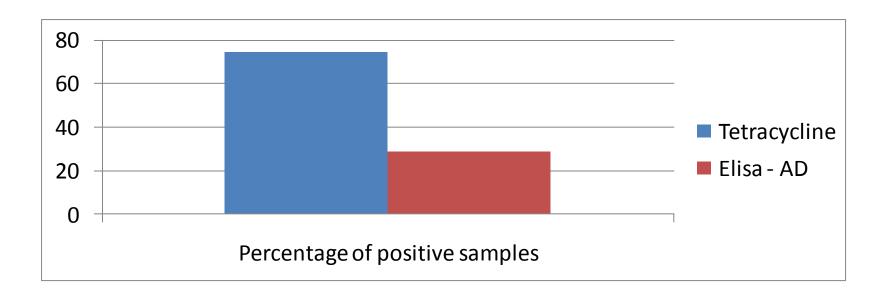




Monitoring of 2016 rabies eradication programme

Evaluation of vaccination efficacy

- <u>Bait up -take</u> determination of bio-marker TTC :
- 7924 samples 5211 positive and 2713negative = **65,76** % tetracycline +
- <u>Detection of antibodies</u> from thoracic liquid Elisa:
- 7192 samples -2106 positive and 5086 negative = **29,28 % seroconversion**
- <u>Titration of baits for suitability of the vaccine</u> all 27 batches tested showed that titer was into the approved level.



Claimed amount from E.U. 2016

Euro 4.215.374,11

Total cost of program 2016

Rabies Eradication

Euro 5.339.317,31

Conclusions

- higher number of foxes sampled for evaluation of vaccination efficiency in 2016 comparing with previous years (% from the programmed number): 94,29 in 2016 comparing with 85,71 in 2015, 78.21% in 2014 and 39% in 2013.
- <u>0 positive animals for rabies in 2017</u>, in 2014 161 outbreaks, in 2015 28 outbreaks, in 2016 14 outbreaks and in 2017 0 outbreaks.
- For 2018 cofinacing program extension in Ukraine and Republic of Moldova

