

# Implementation of Finnish rabies co-financed programme in 2015

Standing Committee on  
Plants, Animals, Food and Feed  
Brussels  
5-6.6. 2016

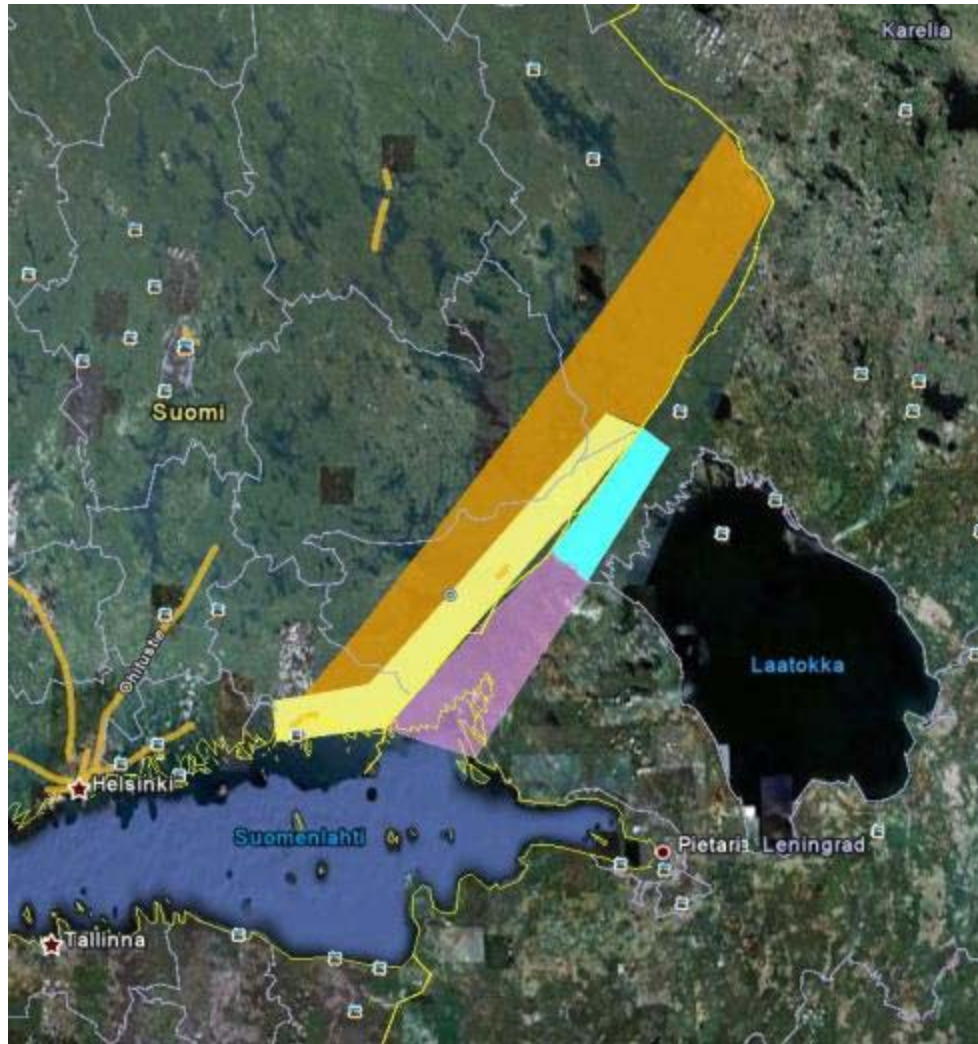


# Rabies situation

- Finland has been rabies free since 1991
- No cases of rabies in neighbouring areas in Russia (Murmansk, Karelia and Leningrad) since 2011
- Rabies still occurs in Novgorod and Pskov bordering Leningrad



# Vaccination areas



Border vaccination  
in Finland and in Russia  
- to prevent incursions of rabies  
from Russia

## 1. Finland

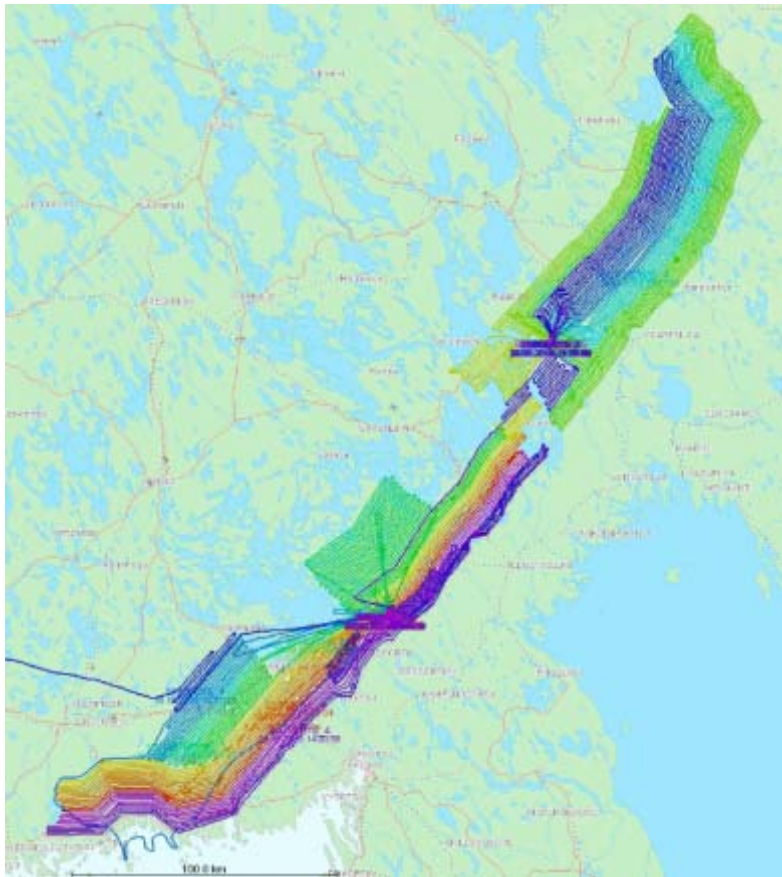
- 10 000 km<sup>2</sup>
- North and South Karelia regions
- Southern Savonia region
- Kymenlaakso region

## 2. Russia

- Republic of Karelia (1238 km<sup>2</sup>)
- (Leningrad oblast, no EU financing requested)



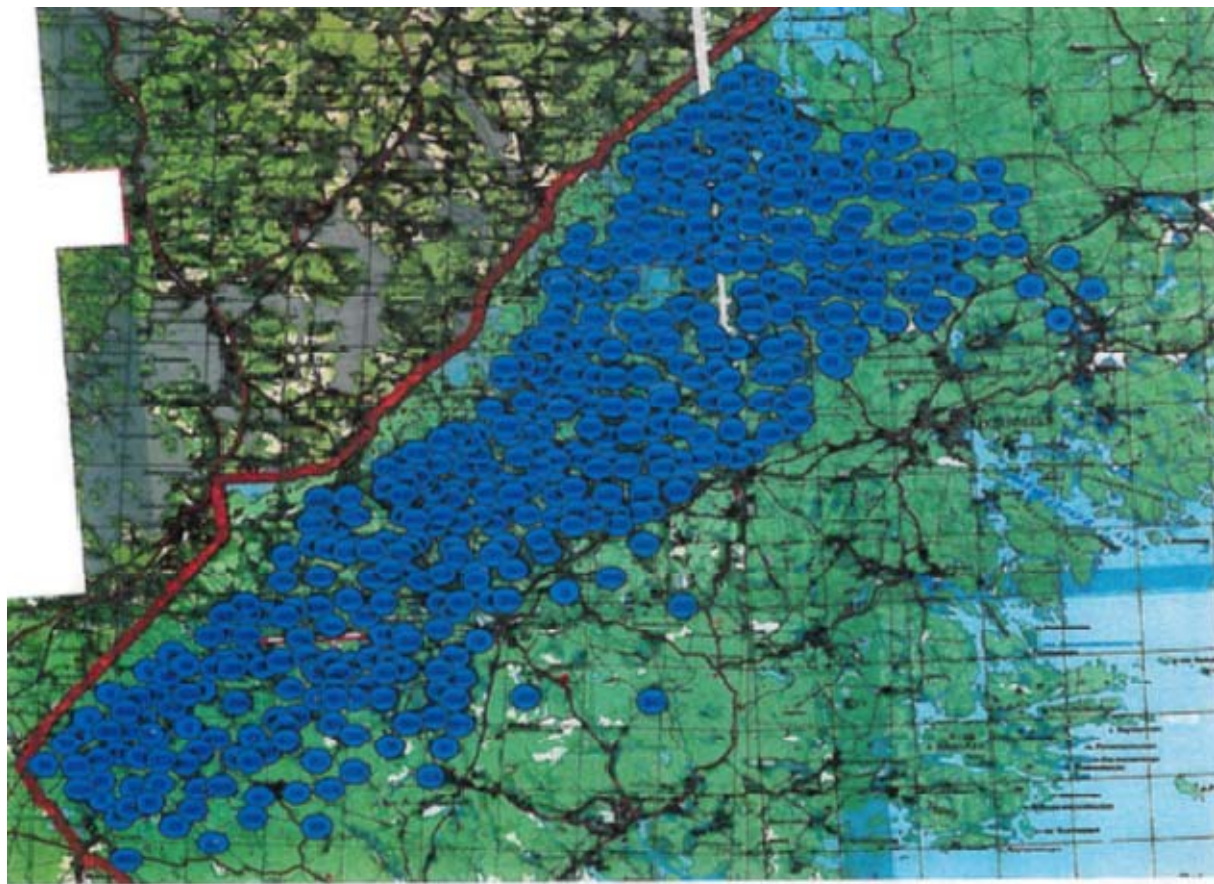
# South-east Eastern - Finland



- 180.000 vaccine baits
- *Rabigen SAG2*
- density of 20 baits / km<sup>2</sup>
- September - October 2015
- aerial distribution with the use of GPS



# Ladoga Karelia



- 30.970 vaccine baits
- *Rabivak O/333*
- November 2015
  
- manual distribution



# Surveillance

## Finland

499 wild animals for classical rabies (525 with bats)

28 domestic animals

135 suspected animals for classical rabies (151 with bats)

370 animals in the vaccination area

## Karelia

31 wild animals for classical rabies (wolves, foxes and raccoon dogs)

All with negative results



# Monitoring of efficacy of vaccination campaign in Finland

## 1) Bait uptake

determination of TC biomarker  
fluorescence microscopy in mandible and tooth

344 foxes and raccoon dogs - 66 % TC positive

## 2) Herd immunity

detection of vaccine antibodies in blood samples  
(titres >0.5 IU/ml)

297 foxes and raccoon dogs - 52 % seropositive

Monitoring was also carried out in Karelia but all details were not available.



Thank you for your attention

