

## Eradication: Final report for Rabies 2018

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

This form is for information only, no submission possible.

ID: 20190418-VVMB14GC

**Country code:** LV

### Reporting period

**From:** 2017

**To:** 2019

**Year of implementation:** 2018

## 1. Technical implementation of the programme

### **1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.**

The last case of rabies in wild animals was detected in October 2010. In 2011 there were no rabies cases detected in Latvia, but in 2012 three rabies cases were confirmed: in 5th of January in horse, in 27th of January in dog and in 27th of February in cattle – the last rabies case in Latvia. In December 2014 Latvia declared freedom from terrestrial rabies to OIE.

Due to favorable rabies epidemiological situation in Latvia Rabies wildlife oral vaccination area was reduced to 25 600 km<sup>2</sup> in 2014 creating the buffer zone at Eastern part of the country (to protect Latvia and EU from rabies introduction) along Russia and Belarus.

In 2017 vaccination area were reduced till 19 245 km<sup>2</sup> (map in attachment).

In a tender procedure, performed in 2017 (for the 3 year period 2017- 2019), was elected vaccine the Lysvulpen por.a.u.v., producer Bioveta A.S. (Czech Republic).

Vaccination performed twice a year (spring and autumn) to immunize the main reservoirs of rabies - foxes and raccoon dogs.

There were 961 800 vaccine baits distributed in 2018.

The distance used between flight lines was 500 - 600 meters.

For the purpose to control efficiency of vaccination campaigns 747 animals (foxes, raccoon dogs) were tested for the presence of antibodies (using Biorad ELISA test) and bait uptake (detection of tetracycline in mandible/ teeth using luminescent microscopy).

In Latvia, measures and activities was implemented in accordance with the program. No technical difficulties were faced. In addition, rabies passive surveillance was strengthened with found dead foxes and raccoon dogs on the roads (road kills).

In a frame work of passive surveillance 1077 suspected animals (including road kills) were tested. Rabies cases have not been confirmed.

Latvian rabies eradication program includes also oral vaccination of wildlife in Belarus territory, after several years of unsuccessful collaboration, bilateral contract for the rabies ORV activities was signed in September. Autumn ORV campaign in the buffer zone was performed. In total, 250 000 baits of vaccine Rabisvac - O/333 were used. Aerial distribution of vaccine was performed in a period of 4th to 31st October, 2018.

The program can be considered to be cost-efficient as no rabies cases have been detected in the territory of Latvia.

## 1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.

Targets of the approved program have been achieved in Latvia.

However difficulties faced with the implementation of the program in Belarus and increased rabies cases raises risk for rabies reintroduction in the bordering areas. Therefore Rabies vaccination program in Belarus should be continued. The work has been started to prepare the contract for 2019.

## 1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachment feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.

In attachment are enclosed pdf file with epidemiological maps of ORV and coverage of passive surveillance performed during 2018.

Regarding Rabies epidemiological information in buffer zone in 2018 submitted by Belorussian authorities, there were 28 suspected animals tested (14 domestic, 14 wild). Rabies were confirmed in 8 of them (5 wild and 3 domestic) animals.

## ANNEX VI TECHNICAL REPORT ON RABIES PROGRAMMES

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).

**Table A1 - TEST FOR THE MONITORING OF VACCINATION EFFECTIVENESS**

Region	Species and age	Type of test	Test description	Number of tests	Number positive	% positive
Latvia vaccination area	Foxes adult	Biomarker	Tetracycline in bones	468	404	86.32 %
Latvia vaccination area	Raccoon dogs adult	Biomarker	Tetracycline in bones	279	215	77.06 %
Latvia vaccination area	Foxes adult	Serological	VNT/FAVN/ELISA	468	241	51.5 %
Latvia vaccination area	Raccoon dogs adult	Serological	VNT/FAVN/ELISA	279	117	41.94 %
<b>Total</b>				1,494	977	65.39 %

**Table A2 - SURVEILLANCE TESTS**

Region	Animal species	Category	Test description	Number of tests	Number of cases
Latvia	Foxes	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	598	0
Latvia	Raccoon dogs	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	422	0
Latvia	Badger	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	12	0
Latvia	Cats	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	12	0
Latvia	Deer	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	9	0

Latvia	Cattle	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	6	0
Latvia	Roe deer	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	6	0
Latvia	Marten	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	5	0
Latvia	Dogs	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	4	0
Latvia	Elk	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	2	0
Latvia	Horse	Passive	fluorescent antibody test (IF)	1	0
<b>Total</b>				1,077	0

<b>Number of rabies virus isolates typed for differentiation from vaccine</b>	0
<b>Typing results (please indicate the number of field strains/vaccine strains, and optional comment)</b>	0

## Table B - WILDLIFE ORAL VACCINATION

Aerial distribution data files:

Sent via post (USB, DVD, etc...)	will be passed in the Brussel
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Description of the analysis performed by the Competent Authority on the aerial distribution data and conclusions of the assessment for the quality of the distribution:

Rabies oral vaccination quality were supervised by staff of the Food and Veterinary Service. All information - flight tracks and registration of distributed baits are registered. Analysis performed. Vaccination performed frequently, according to the guidelines. Average density - 25 baits /km<sup>2</sup>.

<b>Start date of First Campaign</b>	6/5/2018	<b>End date of First Campaign</b>	18/5/2018
<b>Start date of Second Campaign</b>	2/9/2018	<b>End date of Second Campaign</b>	14/9/2018

Region/Area	Product used	Number of doses	Size of vaccinated area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Distribution method
Latvia - vaccination area	Lysvulpen	961,800	38,490	Aerial
<b>Total</b>		961,800	38,490	

## Table C - OFFICIAL CONTROL OF ORAL VACCINES BEFORE THEIR DISTRIBUTION

Number of batches distributed	Number of batches controlled by CA	Number of batches rejected
7	8	1

Batch number	Manufacturer	Sampling date	Virus titration result	Outcome of the titration
4624	Bioveta	25/4/2018	5.9	Non-acceptable
6424	Bioveta	25/4/2018	6.03	Acceptable
6824	Bioveta	25/4/2018	6.73	Acceptable
7424	Bioveta	25/4/2018	6.9	Acceptable
7924	Bioveta	25/4/2018	6.93	Acceptable
7924	Bioveta	18/5/2018	6.93	Acceptable
7924	Bioveta	26/8/2018	6.5	Acceptable
0125	Bioveta	26/8/2018	6.3	Acceptable

## COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Costs of the vaccination campaign (purchase of vaccine and distribution) performed in Belarus are calculated on the basis of the exchange rate fixed on the date of the purchase of vaccine and distribution. Costs in Belorussian currency are provided in attached document Belarus report Annex 2.