



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/13006/2010

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain
animal diseases and zoonoses*

Multi-annual programme for the eradication of Rabies

Approved* for 2011 by Commission Decision 2010/712/EU

Slovenia

* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

Submission Date	Submission Number
28/04/2010	1272442435644-240

1. Identification of the programme			
Member State	Disease	Species	Request of Community co-financing from beginning of
Slovenia	Rabies	Fox	2008
			To end of 2012

1.1 Contact			
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2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease
 Dog-mediated rabies was eradicated soon after World War II, when compulsory vaccination of dogs against rabies came into force (1947). Since that time vaccination of all dogs against rabies has been compulsory. The last case of human rabies was in 1950. Wildlife-mediated rabies has been present since 1973, when the first rabid animal (red fox) was detected in the NW of Slovenia. It had progressively spread through the territory of the municipalities of Murska Sobota and Lendava, but it has never crossed the natural barrier of the Mura River.

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

The second wave of sylvatic rabies reached Slovenia in 1979 from Austria. From there it has been spread throughout the country and has persisted until the present.

Due to the inconvenient epizootiological situation regarding rabies in the 1980-ties, the Veterinary Administration decided to implement the oral vaccination of foxes against rabies. In 1988, when the pilot project of the manual distribution of baits (so-called Tübingen Model with the SAD type) was started, vaccination was conducted in a small part of Slovenia only. Thereafter, two vaccination campaigns (in spring and autumn) were performed as the strategy of pushing rabies from west to east. At that time, 40,000 to 60,000 baits were distributed in each campaign in a rate of 16 to 20 baits per km². In a few years that followed, the whole territory of Slovenia was covered three times. It was found that if only a certain region was covered at one time, the success rate was poor. And this was the reason that in 1995, we started with a new strategy to combat rabies. The aircraft distribution of baits has been performed twice per year – spring and autumn. The GPS was used to support bait distribution and is still used today as a prevailing strategy. Each year, 640,000 baits were deposited (320,000 per campaign, 20 baits/km²). The follow up investigations such as anti-body and marker investigations, have been carried out. Specific software has been developed in order to analyse data received from the computer (connected to the GPS). The results of new strategy were very encouraging. The number of rabies cases decreased from 1089 (996 foxes) in 1995 to only 5 cases (5 foxes) in 1999. All cases were detected near the border with Croatia. In 2000, the number of cases increased again. Because of new tax policy the QVF budget decreased and at the same time there was a deteriorating situation regarding rabies in South – Eastern neighbourhood.

Therefore, the distribution pattern was changed again. The vaccination was not performed in the NW part of Slovenia, where rabies hasn't occurred for several years. For the first time, in autumn 2000 we used the "cross – flights", by which we increased the density and moreover, the dispersion of baits near the eastern and southern border.

In 2001, 135 cases were positive. But in 2002, as the result of new strategy only 15 cases were positive.

The situation was very encouraging also in 2003, when only 8 cases were detected, all near the SE border. In this year additional 210,000 baits were purchased in the frame of PHARE 1 winning Light project and in the frame of its Follow-up, additional 250,000 baits in 2004 were submitted. With this additional amount of baits the "cross-flights" strategy has been expanded to the whole 30 km belt along the Croatian border, and the density increased to 30 per km².

In the following years only 2 to 3 cases per year were detected

In 2008 the number of rabies cases increased again due to immense infection pressure from neighbouring country

3. Description of the submitted programme

Domestic animals

The compulsory vaccination of dogs against rabies will be continued in the period covered by the programme.

Wild animals

The main objective of the multi annual programme is at least to maintain the number of baits, by which sufficient immunity of the fox population could be achieved (app. 700.000). Spring and autumn vaccination campaigns will be conducted. The necessary fund will be allocated also for "emergency stock of baits".

Depending on the situation in the neighbouring country, vaccination area could be reconsidered during the period covered by the programme (2008-2012).

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4. Measures of the submitted programme

4.1 Summary of measures under the programme

Duration of the programme
beginning of 2011 to end of 2012

First Year :

Control	
Testing	
Slaughter and animals tested positive	
Killing of animals tested positive	
Vaccination	X
Treatment	
Disposal of products	
Eradication control or monitoring	X

Last Year :

Eradication	X
Testing	X
Slaughter of positive animals	
Killing of animals tested positive	

Extended slaughter of killing	
Disposal of products	
Other	

4.2 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

Control of implementation of the programme of eradication is carried out by VARS. The obligation of sending foxes to rabies testing is stipulated in the Rules on the carrying out the systematic monitoring of animal diseases and vaccinations to be carried out in 2007, Article 27 (this rules are issued each year). Hunting families are obliged also according to the Wild Game and Hunting Act (Ur. I, RS, sl. 16/2004, 120/2006, Odl.US; 0-1-98/04) and Wildlife hunting and breeding plans, to provide certain amount of foxes (5 per 4.000 ha) for rabies testing. Control of implementation of the provisions of hunting and breeding plans is carried out by Hunting Inspection. Diagnostic material is brought to private practitioners with concession, which are by law obliged to collect diagnostic material and organise its delivery to NVI via its Veterinary and Hygienic Service.

4.3 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented

The vaccination area (the area in which the programme is to be implemented) is shown in Annex I.

4.4 Description of the measures of the programme

4.4.1 Notification of the disease

Rules on animal diseases (Ur. L. RS, sl. 81/07, 24/10). Rabies is a compulsory notifiable disease.

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

Target population is red fox and other wildlife

4.4.2 Target animals and animal population

4.4.3 Identification of animals and registration of holdings

not relevant

4.4.4 Qualifications of animals and herds

not relevant

4.4.5 Rules of the movement of animals

Rules on the measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of rabies – Lyssa, (Ur. I. RS, št. 139/06, 67/07).

4.4.6 Tests used and sampling schemes

For rabies detection or confirmation purposes direct FAT is used. As a complementary method in the case of a positive result the PCR is used to differentiate between the field and vaccine strain virus. For each positive FAT result also virus isolation and virus determination is performed.

For OVF control:

- AB – ELISA – control of immunity
- Detection of tetracyclines in mandibular bone (so called "Tübingen" method) – control of bait up-take
- Bait titration (in accordance with WHO Laboratory Techniques in Rabies, 4th Edition)
- Age determination – for this purposes our expert was trained in OIE Reference laboratory for rabies in AFSSA Nancy

For the detection of the protection filter the FAVN test is used. The NVI (National Veterinary Institute) is on the list of the approved laboratories to perform these tests in accordance with the Council Regulation 998/2003/EC.

4.4.7 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes

Rules on the measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of rabies – Lyssa, Ur. L. RS, št. 139/06), Articles 8, 9, 10, 11
Rules on the carrying out of systematic monitoring of animal diseases and vaccination in 2007 (Ur. L. RS – št. 140/06), Article 27
The prevailing strategy of rabies eradication is vaccination. Both, the oral vaccination of foxes and compulsory vaccination of dogs are stipulated in the above-mentioned rules. Vaccination of cats and other domestic animals is recommended, though the vaccination of cats that are taking part in shows, exhibitions, is obliged as well.
All vaccines in use have to be registered and have to have market authorisation, by which also the conformity with international (OIE) standards is verified.
For OYF live attenuated vaccines are used (SAD strain) and for vaccination of dogs, cats and other domestic animals only inactivated vaccines can be used (only those have a market authorisation).
Serological and virological tests performed for rabies detection or for the control of vaccination are in accordance with the OIE standards and EU legislation.

4.4.8 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure

A good biosecurity regime should always be in place to improve farm efficiency, protect neighbouring farms and the countryside, and safeguard animal and human health.
Biosecurity measures are taken as routine
Reduce where possible the movements of people, vehicles or equipment into areas where farm animals are kept and by this to minimise potential contamination with manure, slurry and other products that could carry disease.
Veterinarians taking samples should (direct contact with farm animals occurs) cleanse and disinfect protective clothing, footwear, equipment, vehicles before and after contact, or where practicable use disposable protective clothing.
The measures to minimise the risk of transmission of disease from wildlife to domestic animals should be in place.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

Rules on the measures for the detection, prevention and suppression of rabies – Lyssa, UL RS 139/2006
In general, as it is prescribed in article 3, the whole territory of Slovenia is considered to be infected and control measures are prescribed on this basis.
In case of a suspected outbreak of disease, the authorised veterinary organisation shall immediately clinically confirm or reverse the suspicion of disease.
MEASURES CONCERNING DOMESTIC ANIMALS
Immediately upon notification of suspected disease and on the basis of expert instructions, the authorised veterinary organisation shall order:
- isolation of animal showing clinical signs of disease: dogs for 10 days, other domestic animals for 20 days; in case of death of the animal, its head or entire cadaver shall be subjected to investigation;
- a 10-day observation of clinically healthy dogs and cats, which have bitten a person; in this period, the authorised veterinary organisation shall carry out three clinical examinations, namely, on day one, five and ten following the bite.
The veterinary inspector may order the killing of animal under indent one of preceding paragraph.

4.4.9 Measures in case of a positive result

In addition to measures under preceding paragraph, the following measures shall apply in the infected area during the presence of disease:

- confinement and isolation of animals under suspicion of disease;- quarantine of dogs;- all dogs outside residential fences shall be leashed;- confinement of stray dogs and cats;- unvaccinated animals having been in contact with rabid animal shall be killed;- unvaccinated animals under suspicion of having been in contact with rabid animal shall be subjected to preventive vaccination in accordance with the vaccine manufacturer's instructions;- unvaccinated dogs and cats under suspicion of having been in contact with rabid animal shall be killed;- animals, the vaccination whereof against rabies has been proven, and which have been in contact with rabid animal, shall be subjected to the determination of protective titre of antibodies against rabies; when the titre is less than 0.5 I.E., the animal shall be revaccinated and subjected to a three-month voluntary observation; in case that animal owner refuses revaccination or a three-month veterinary observation, such an animal shall be killed;- disinfection of facilities, where rabid animal has been kept.

Unvaccinated dogs and cats intended to take part in exhibitions shall be vaccinated against rabies at least 14 days prior to exhibition with a monovalent inactivated vaccine against rabies virus.

MEASURES CONCERNING WILD ANIMALS

Suppression and prevention of rabies in wild animals shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of decision issued by the Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as: VARS). In addition to measures indicated in Article 5 of these instructions and in accordance with the VARS programme, the following measures shall apply during the presence of disease in the country:- killed or dead foxes shall be subjected to investigation in accordance with the VARS programme;- wild animals, the veterinary clinical examination whereof is not feasible and which show characteristic nervous disorders, shall be killed and subjected to investigation;- wild animal cadavers shall be skinned in verified skinning plants and under the prescribed conditions; the person skinning animal cadavers shall be immunised against rabies;- the person skinning animal cadavers shall wear protective goggles, protective clothing, heavy gloves and face-mask;- the bag containing animal skin and cadaver shall be kept in a separate room until investigation results are available, in case of positive investigation result for rabies, the entire bag containing animal skin and cadaver shall harmlessly be disposed of;- the premises should be cleaned and disinfected.

4.4.10 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

not relevant

4.4.11 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting

Control of implementation of the programme of eradication is carried out by VARS. Reporting is performed in line with the Council Decision 2009/170/EC.

5. Benefits of the programme

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5. Benefits of the programme

The main benefit would be the eradication of rabies and by this to minimise the risk of transmission of rabies to human

6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the last five years

6.1 Evolution of the disease

6.1.1 Data on herds for year:

Year	Region	Total Nber of herds	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds checked	Number of positive herds	Number of new positive herds	Number of herds depopulated	% positive herds depopulated	% herds coverage	% positive herds prevalence	% new positive herds incidence
		Sum:									
		Total :									

6.1.2 Data on animals for year:

Year	Region	Total number of animals	Number of animals to be tested under the programme	Number of animals tested individually	Number of positives animals	Number of animals with positive result slaughtered or culled	Total number of animals slaughtered	% coverage at animal level	% positive animals prevalence
		Sum:							
		Total :							

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6.2 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests					
6.2.1 Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests for year :					
Year	Region	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2006	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	29	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	128	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	FAVN	338	317
			Sum:	495	317
2005	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	45	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	157	0
	SLOVENIJA	serological test	FAVN	1,016	1,002
			Sum:	1,220	1,002
2004	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	37	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	144	0
			Sum:	181	0
2003	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	42	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	135	0
			Sum:	177	0
2002	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	51	0
	SLOVENIJA	microbiological or virological test	FAT	171	0
			Sum:	222	0
		Total:	2,295	1,319	

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6.3 Data on infection for year :

Year	Region	Number of herds infected	Number of animal infected
		Sum:	
Total:			

6.4 Data on the status of herds at the end of year

Year	NUTS Region	Total number of herds and animals under the programme		Not Free or not officially free from disease		Free or officially free from disease		Free from disease status suspended		Free from disease		Officially free from disease	
		Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals	Herds	Animals
		Unknown		Last check positive		Last check negative		Free from disease		Free from disease		Officially free from disease	
Total:													

6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

Year	Region	Information on vaccination or treatment programme				Information on vaccination or treatment programme						
		Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated	Number of young animals vaccinated		
Total:												

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6.5 Data on vaccination or treatment programmes for year

Year	Region	Information on vaccination or treatment programme						
		Total number of herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds vaccinated or treated	Number of animals vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment administered	Number of adults vaccinated
Total:								

6.6 Data on wildlife

6.6.1 Estimation of wildlife population for year:

Year	Region	Species	Method of estimation	Estimation of the population
2006	SLOVENIJA	fox	hunting bag	7,906
			Sum:	7,906
2005	SLOVENIJA	fox	hunting bag	8,982
			Sum:	8,982
2004	SLOVENIJA	fox	hunting bag	11,285
			Sum:	11,285
2003	SLOVENIJA	fox	hunting bag	13,254
			Sum:	13,254
2002	SLOVENIJA	fox	hunting bag	14,500
			Sum:	14,500
Total:				55,927

6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:

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6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2,002	SLOVENIJA	fox	microbiological test	FAT	1,140	14
2,002	SLOVENIJA	fox	other test	BIOMARKER DETECTION	180	138
2,002	SLOVENIJA	Other wildlife	microbiological test	FAT	82	1
2,002	SLOVENIJA	Wild ruminants	microbiological test	FAT	41	0
2,003	SLOVENIJA	fox	microbiological test	FAT	719	8
2,003	SLOVENIJA	fox	other test	BIOMARKER DETECTION	188	118
2,003	SLOVENIJA	Other wildlife	microbiological test	FAT	76	0
2,003	SLOVENIJA	Wild ruminants	microbiological test	FAT	21	0
2,004	SLOVENIJA	fox	microbiological test	FAT	1,324	2
2,004	SLOVENIJA	fox	other test	BIOMARKER DETECTION	761	504
2,004	SLOVENIJA	fox	serological test	AB ELISA	458	289
2,004	SLOVENIJA	Other wildlife	microbiological test	FAT	81	0
2,004	SLOVENIJA	Wild ruminants	microbiological test	FAT	26	0
2,005	SLOVENIJA	fox	microbiological test	FAT	1,245	3
2,005	SLOVENIJA	fox	other test	BIOMARKER DETECTION	847	532
2,005	SLOVENIJA	fox	serological test	AB ELISA	297	162
2,005	SLOVENIJA	Other wildlife	microbiological test	FAT	131	0
2,005	SLOVENIJA	Wild ruminants	microbiological test	FAT	20	0

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6.6.2 Monitor of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Species	Test Type	Test Description	Number of samples tested	Number of positive samples
2.006	SLOVENIJA	fox	microbiological test	FAT	1,645	2
2.006	SLOVENIJA	fox	other test	BIOMARKER DETECTION	776	517
2.006	SLOVENIJA	fox	serological test	AB ELISA	236	133
2.006	SLOVENIJA	Other wildlife	microbiological test	FAT	84	0
2.006	SLOVENIJA	Wild ruminants	microbiological test	FAT	13	0

6.6.3 Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year:

Year	Region	Square km	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered	Number of campaigns	Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered
2.002.00	SLOVENIJA	15,000.00	620,000.00	2.00	620,000.00
2.003.00	SLOVENIJA	14,500.00	690,000.00	2.00	690,000.00
2.004.00	SLOVENIJA	13,500.00	690,000.00	2.00	690,000.00
2.005.00	SLOVENIJA	14,000.00	700,000.00	3.00	740,000.00
2.006.00	SLOVENIJA	14,000.00	700,000.00	2.00	700,000.00
	Total:		3,400,000.00	11.00	3,440,000.00

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2008	SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Fox	blood	monitoring of campaigns	1,600
	SLOVENIJA	AGE DETERMINATION	Fox	teeth	monitoring of campaigns	1,600
	SLOVENIJA	BAIT TITRATION	Fox	vaccine bait	testing of vaccine	6
	SLOVENIJA	BIOMARKER DETECTION	Fox	mandibula	monitoring of campaigns	1,600
	SLOVENIJA	FAT	Fox	brain	surveillance	2,100
	SLOVENIJA	PCR	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	5
2009	SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Fox	blood	monitoring of campaigns	1,600
	SLOVENIJA	AGE DETERMINATION	Fox	teeth	monitoring of campaigns	1,600
	SLOVENIJA	BAIT TITRATION	Fox	vaccine bait	testing of vaccine	6
	SLOVENIJA	BIOMARKER DETECTION	Fox	mandibula	monitoring of campaigns	1,600
	SLOVENIJA	FAT	Fox	brain	surveillance	2,100
	SLOVENIJA	PCR	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	5
2010	SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Fox	blood	monitoring of campaigns	600
	SLOVENIJA	AGE DETERMINATION	Fox	teeth	monitoring of campaigns	600
	SLOVENIJA	BAIT TITRATION	Fox	vaccine bait	testing of vaccine	6
	SLOVENIJA	BIOMARKER DETECTION	Fox	mandibula	monitoring of campaigns	600
	SLOVENIJA	FAT	Fox	brain	surveillance	2,100
	SLOVENIJA	PCR	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	5

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2010	SLOVENIJA	FAVN	Dog	blood	control of vaccination	100
	SLOVENIJA	PCR	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	40
	SLOVENIJA	Virus determination	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	40
	SLOVENIJA	Virus isolation	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	40
2011	SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Fox	blood	monitoring of campaigns	600
	SLOVENIJA	AGE DETERMINATION	Fox	teeth	monitoring of campaigns	600
	SLOVENIJA	BAIT TITRATION	Fox	vaccine bait	testing of vaccine	6
	SLOVENIJA	BIOMARKER DETECTION	Fox	mandibula	monitoring of campaigns	600
	SLOVENIJA	IFAT	Fox	brain	surveillance	2.500
	SLOVENIJA	FAVN	Dog	blood	control of vaccination	100
	SLOVENIJA	PCR	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	40
	SLOVENIJA	Virus determination	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	40
	SLOVENIJA	Virus isolation	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	40
	2012	SLOVENIJA	AB ELISA	Fox	blood	monitoring of campaigns
SLOVENIJA		AGE DETERMINATION	Fox	teeth	monitoring of campaigns	600
SLOVENIJA		BAIT TITRATION	Fox	vaccine bait	control of vaccination	6

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7. Targets

7.1 Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1 Targets on diagnostic tests for year:

Year	Region	Type of the test	Target population	Type of sample	Objective	Number of planned tests
2012	SLOVENIJA	BIOMARKER DETECTION	Fox	mandibula	monitoring of campaigns	600
	SLOVENIJA	FAT	Fox	brain	surveillance	2,500
	SLOVENIJA	FAVN	Dog	blood	control of vaccination	100
	SLOVENIJA	PCR	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	40
	SLOVENIJA	Virus determination	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	40
	SLOVENIJA	Virus isolation	Fox	brain	confirmation of suspected cases	40
Total:						27,000

7.1.2 Targets on testing herds and animals

7.1.2.1 Targets on the testing of herds for year:

Year	Region	Total number of herds under the programme	Number of herds expected to be checked	Number of expected positive herds	Number of expected new positive herds	Number of herds expected to be depopulated	Target indicators					
							% positive herds expected to be depopulated	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	Expected herd coverage	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence		
Sum:							%	%	Expected herd coverage	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	%
Total:							%	%	Expected herd coverage	% positive herds expected to be depopulated	% new positive herds Expected herd incidence	%

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7.3 Targets on vaccination or treatment

7.3.1 Targets on vaccination or treatment for year :

Year	NUTS Region	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme					
		Total number of animals in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds in vaccination or treatment programme	Number of herds expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of animals expected to be vaccinated or treated	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	Number of adults expected to be vaccinated
Sum:							
Total:							

7.3.2 Targets on vaccination or treatment of wildlife for year

Year	NUTS Region	Square km	Targets on vaccination or treatment programme			Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered
			Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign	Expected number of campaigns	Number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered	
2012	SLOVENIJA	20,273	900,000	2	900,000	
	Sum:		900,000	2	900,000	
2011	SLOVENIJA	20,273	900,000	2	900,000	
	Sum:		900,000	2	900,000	
2010	SLOVENIJA	20,273	900,000	2	900,000	
	Sum:		900,000	2	900,000	
2009	SLOVENIJA	20,273	900,000	2	900,000	
	Sum:		900,000	2	900,000	
2008	SLOVENIJA	20,273	700,000	2	700,000	
	Sum:		700,000	2	700,000	
Total:			4,300,000	10	4,300,000	

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8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year								
Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request	
2008	1. Testing	AB ELISA	Cost of analysis	1,600	14.46	23,136.00	yes	
		AGE DETERMINATION	Cost of analysis	1,600	23.65	37,840.00	yes	
		BAIT TITRATION	Cost of analysis	6	134.23	805.38	yes	
		BIOMARKER DETECTION	Cost of analysis	1,600	10.11	16,176.00	yes	
		FAT	Cost of analysis	2,100	22.07	46,347.00	yes	
		PCR	Cost of analysis	5	87.64	438.20	yes	
		REFUND FOR HUNTERS	Cost of sampling	1,600	2.5	20,000.00	no	
		Sum:			8,511		144,742.58	
					700,000	.3	210,000.00	yes
					700,000	.6	420,000.00	yes
2,008.00	2. Vaccination or treatment	Sum:		1,400,000		630,000.00		
				1,408,511		774,742.58		
2009	1. Testing	AB ELISA	Cost of analysis	1,600	14.46	23,136.00	yes	
		AGE DETERMINATION	Cost of analysis	1,600	23.65	37,840.00	yes	
		BAIT TITRATION	Cost of analysis	6	134.23	805.38	yes	
		BIOMARKER DETECTION	Cost of analysis	1,600	10.11	16,176.00	yes	
		FAT	Cost of analysis	2,100	22.07	46,347.00	yes	
		PCR	Cost of analysis	5	87.64	438.20	yes	
		REFUND FOR HUNTERS	Cost of sampling	1,600	12.5	20,000.00	no	
		Sum:			8,511		144,742.58	
					930,000	.39	351,000.00	yes
2,009	2. Vaccination or treatment	Sum:		1,408,511		630,000.00		
				1,408,511		774,742.58		

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9. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request	
2,009	2. Vaccination or treatment	VACCINE BAITS	Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	900,000	.6	540,000.00	yes	
	2. Vaccination or treatment			Sum: 1,800,000		891,000.00		
2,009.00				Sum: 1,808,511		1,035,742.58		
2,010	1. Testing	AB ELISA	Cost of analysis	600	37.76	22,656.00	yes	
		AGE DETERMINATION	Cost of analysis	600	23.66	14,196.00	yes	
		BAIT TITRATION	Cost of analysis	6	199.1	1,194.60	yes	
		BIO-MARKER DETECTION	Cost of analysis	600	11.93	7,158.00	yes	
		FAT	Cost of analysis	2,500	34.14	85,350.00	yes	
		FAVN	Cost of analysis	100	69.38	6,930.00	yes	
		PCR	Cost of analysis	40	49.68	1,987.20	yes	
		REFUND FOR HUNTERS	Cost of sampling	600	16	9,600.00	no	
		VIRUS DETERMINATION	Cost of analysis	40	95.17	3,806.80	yes	
		VIRUS ISOLATION	Cost of analysis	40	103.93	4,157.20	yes	
				Sum: 5,126		157,043.80		
		2. Vaccination or treatment	VACCINE BAITS	Distribution costs	900,000	39	351,000.00	yes
			VACCINE BAITS	Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	900,000	.6	540,000.00	yes
2. Vaccination or treatment			Sum: 1,800,000		891,000.00			
2,010.00			Sum: 1,805,126		1,048,043.80			
2,011	1. Testing	AB ELISA	Cost of analysis	600	37.76	22,656.00	yes	
		AGE DETERMINATION	Cost of analysis	600	23.66	14,196.00	yes	
		BAIT TITRATION	Cost of analysis	6	199.1	1,194.60	yes	

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request	
2011	1. Testing	✓ BIOMARKER DETECTION	Cost of analysis	600	11.93	7.158.00	yes	
		✓ FAT	Cost of analysis	2.500	34.14	85.350.00	yes	
		✓ FAVN	Cost of analysis	100	69.38	6.938.00	yes	
		✓ PCR	Cost of analysis	40	49.68	1.987.20	yes	
		REFUND FOR HUNTERS	Cost of sampling	600	16	9.600.00	no	
		VIRUS DETERMINATION	Cost of analysis	40	95.17	3.806.80	yes	
		VIRUS ISOLATION	Cost of analysis	40	103.93	4.157.20	yes	
		Sum:			5,126		157,043.80	
		2. Vaccination or treatment	VACCINE BAITS	Distribution costs	900,000	.39	351,000.00	yes
			VACCINE BAITS	Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	900,000	.6	540,000.00	yes
Sum:			1,800,000		891,000.00			
2,011.00			1,805,126		1,048,043.80			

2012	1. Testing	AB ELISA	Cost of analysis	600	37.76	22.656.00	yes
		AGE DETERMINATION	Cost of analysis	600	23.66	14.196.00	yes
		BAIT TITRATION	Cost of analysis	6	199.1	1.194.60	yes
		BIOMARKER DETECTION	Cost of analysis	600	11.93	7.158.00	yes
		FAT	Cost of analysis	2,500	34.14	85.350.00	yes
		FAVN	Cost of analysis	100	69.38	6.938.00	yes
		PCR	Cost of analysis	40	49.68	1.987.20	yes
		REFUND FOR HUNTERS	Cost of sampling	600	16	9.600.00	no
		VIRUS DETERMINATION	Cost of analysis	40	95.17	3.806.80	yes
		Sum:			1,805,126		1,048,043.80

Program for Eradication : PDF detail

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme for year

Year	Cost Category	Specification	Cost related to	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Community funding request
2012	1. Testing	VIRUS ISOLATION	Cost of analysis	40	103.93	4,157.20	yes
	1. Testing	VACCINE BAITS	Distribution costs	Sum: 5,126		157,043.80	
	2. Vaccination or treatment	VACCINE BAITS	Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products	900,000	39	351,000.00	yes
2012.00	2. Vaccination or treatment			900,000	6	540,000.00	yes
			Sum:	1,800,000		891,000.00	
			Sum:	1,805,126		1,048,043.80	
		Total:		8,632,400		Sum: 4,954,616.56	

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION

In 2009, 34 cases of rabies were detected.

Figure 1: Rabies in 2009

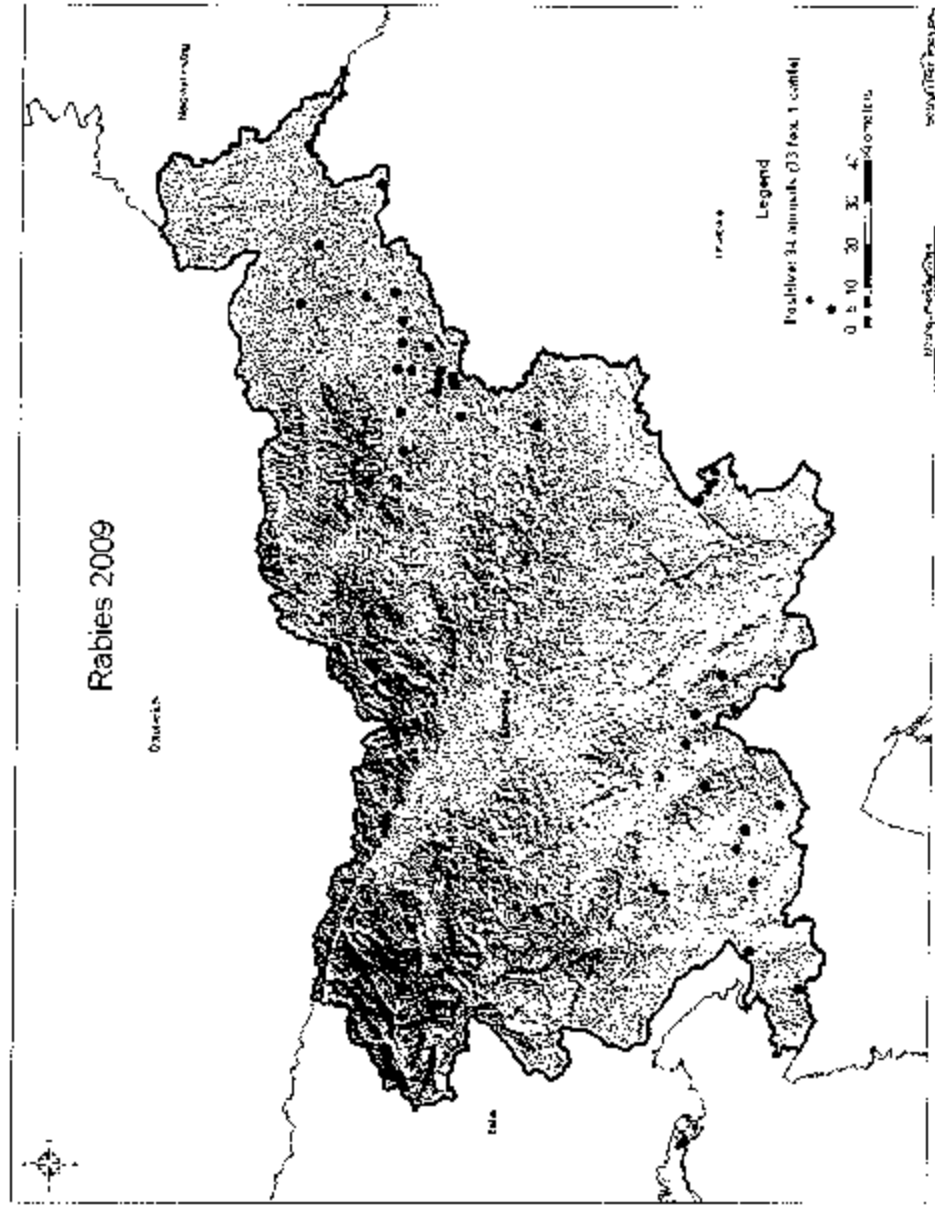


Figure 2: Spring vaccination campaign 2009



Figure 3: Autumn vaccination campaign 2009



Figure 4: Vaccination area 2009 - 2012

Rabies vaccination area 2009 - 2012

