RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 2018 RABIES ERADICATION PROGRAMME



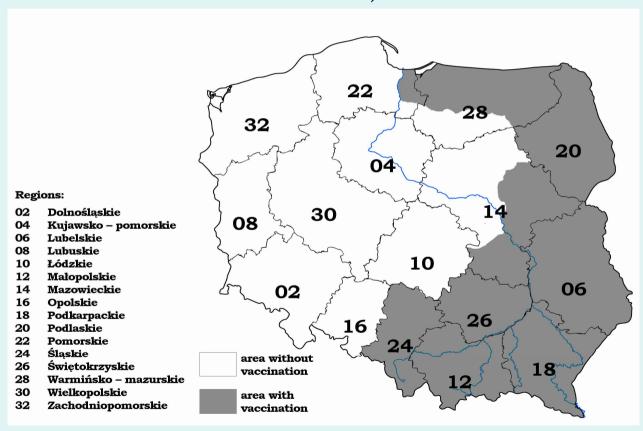
General Veterinary Inspectorate Polish Veterinary Inspection

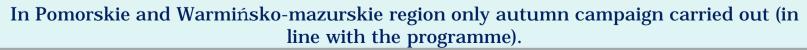
Vaccination in Poland

- The vaccine distributed either from the planes or manually;
- **Plane distribution** performed in forest areas and wild foxes habitats (planes are equiped with appropriate GPS devices);
- Flight distances 500 m;
- **Manual distribution** performed in municipal agglomerations, dumping grounds, parks in cities, or cementaries (in 5 regions: Lubelskie, Malopolskie, Podkarpackie, Slaskie and Swietokrzyskie);
- Two regular vaccination campaigns carried out (spring and autumn);
- Additional campaign performed in the whole Malopolskie and Podkarpackie region due to the epizootic situation in last years;
- Vaccine used for foxes' immunization: LYSVULPEN;
- Number of baits distributed (not less than 20 baits per 1 km²):
 - \checkmark 30 baits per 1 km² in the part of Lubelskie region and whole Malopolskie and Podkarpackie region in spring and autumn campaign;
 - ✓ 25 baits per 1 km² in the part of Mazowieckie and Podlaskie and whole Swietokrzyskie region in spring and autumn campaign;
 - ✓ 30 baits per 1 km² in the whole Malopolskie and Podkarpackie region in additional campaign;
 - ✓ 20 baits per 1 km² in the rest of areas vaccinated in spring and autumn campaign;
- In total 6 789 482 vaccine doses distributed in 2018.

Vaccination in Poland

areas vaccinated in spring (April) and autumn campaign (September-October)

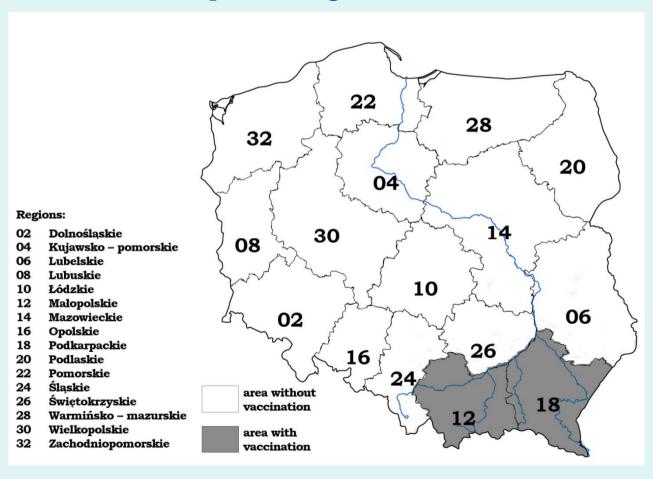






Vaccination in Poland

areas vaccinated in additional campaign in Malopolskie and Podkarpackie region (November)





Vaccination in the buffer zone in Belarus

- Number of baits distributed 25 baits per 1 km²;
- In total 302 000 doses of vaccine distributed by plane during autumn campaign (October);
- Spring campaign not carried out;
- Vaccine used for foxes' immunization Rabivak-0/333;
- Flight distances 500 m.



Vaccination in the buffer zone in Ukraine

Agreement signed, but no vaccination implemented.



Monitoring of 2018 vaccination effectiveness in Poland

Region	Number of foxes tested – biomarker (TC)	Uptake level	Number of foxes tested – serology (ELISA)	Seroconversion level
Lubelskie	848	90.45%	821	34.96%
Małopolskie	616	89.12%	615	58.37%
Mazowieckie	614	85.67%	511	63.60%
Podkarpackie	662	94.11%	638	61.76%
Podlaskie	670	94.93%	582	58.59%
Pomorskie	66	84.85%	66	30.30%
Śląskie	405	80.00%	405	22.47%
Świętokrzyskie	420	93.33%	420	36.19%
Warmińsko- mazurskie	609	88.83%	605	44.30%
TOTAL	4 910	89.90%	4 663	47.97%

Data for buffer zone in Belarus - not available



Number of animals tested in the framework of passive surveillance (FAT):

- In Poland 3 246;
- In the buffer zone in Belarus 120.

Number of animals tested in the framework of active surveillance (FAT):

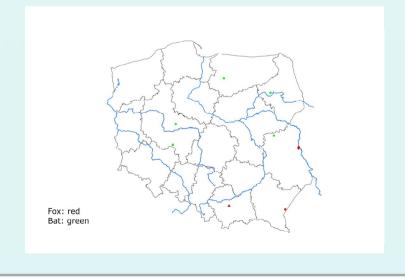
- In Poland 4 855;
- In the buffer zone in Belarus 212.



Rabies occurence in 2018

Cases of rabies in Poland - Details

Region	Fox	Bat
Lubelskie	2	1
Malopolskie	1	0
Podkarpackie	1	0
Podlaskie	0	1
Warmisko-mazurskie	0	1
Wielkopolskie	0	2
TOTAL	4	5





Rabies occurence in 2018

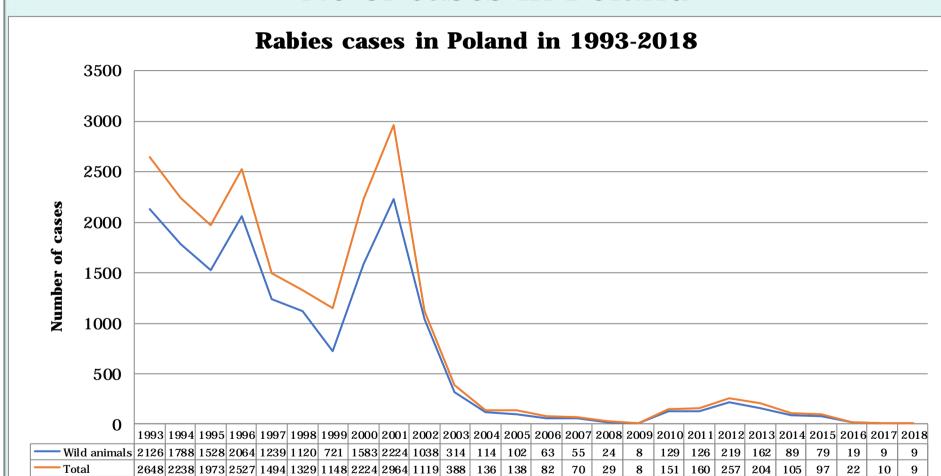
Cases of rabies in the buffer zone in Belarus - Details

- Rabies cases in wildlife 62;
- Rabies cases in other species 8.



Rabies occurence

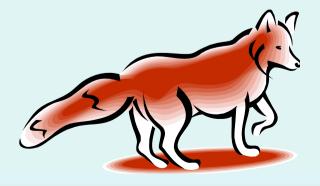
No of cases in Poland





Summary

- Number of rabies cases at low level;
- 1 rabies case (RABV) in Malopolskie region caused by vaccine strain in 2018;
- 3 rabies cases (RABV) localized close to Belarusian and Ukrainian border (in Lubelskie and Podkarpackie regions) caused by field strains in 2018;
- Only 1 rabies case (RABV) confirmed in Poland in 2019 (Lubelskie region, also close to Belarusian and Ukrainian border).





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

