28 September is World Rabies Day

World Rabies Day

World Rabies Day 2021

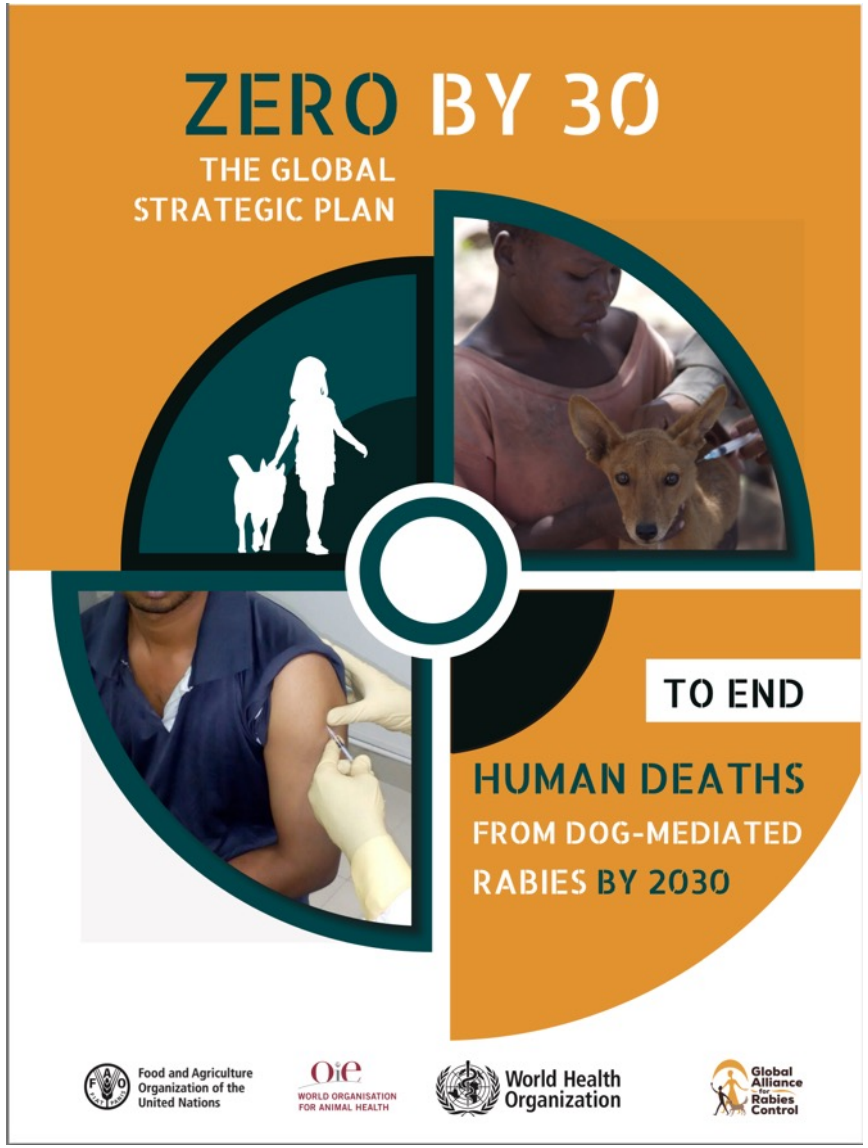
28 September 2021

It is celebrated annually to raise awareness about rabies prevention and to highlight progress in defeating this horrifying disease.

28 September also marks the anniversary of Louis Pasteur's death, the French chemist and microbiologist, who developed the first rabies vaccine.

Today, safe and efficacious animal and human vaccines are among the important tools that exist to eliminate human deaths from rabies while awareness is the key driver for success of communities to engage in effective rabies prevention.

136 years (1885 - 2021) with an effective vaccine vaccine



United Against Rabies Forum

Working Group 1

Effective use of vaccines, medicines, tools and technologies

Thumbi Mwangi

Paul G. Allen School for Global Health
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

tiba

THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH

CEMA
Center for Epidemiological Modelling and Analysis

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

United Against Rabies: One Health in Action, Partnering for Success

A global virtual event announcing the new United Against Rabies Forum, with high level speakers including ministers, experts and activists from around the world. First shown 22 September 2020, moderated by Patricia Amira.

English

Français

Español

HIGHLIGHTS

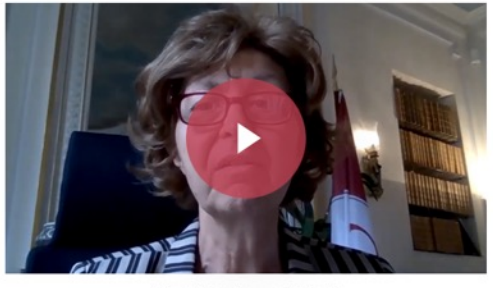
Highlights

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Director-General, WHO

Dr Qu Dongyu

Director-General, FAO



Dr Monique Eloit

Director-General, OIE

A PHASED APPROACH TO ELIMINATION

We propose a pragmatic, three-phase approach to achieve the shared goal of Zero by 30:

HOW WE WILL REACH ZERO BY 30

Our global strategic plan prioritizes the societal changes needed to reach Zero by 30 into three objectives:

OBJECTIVE 1
to effectively use vaccines, medicines, tools and technologies

Reduce human rabies risk

- improved awareness and education
- increased access to healthcare, medicines and vaccines
- dog vaccinations

OBJECTIVE 2
to generate, innovate and measure impact

Provide guidance and data

- effective policies, guidance and governance
- ensuring reliable data to enable effective decision-making

OBJECTIVE 3
to sustain commitment and resources

Harness multi-stakeholder engagement

- demonstrate the impact of activities completed under the **United Against Rabies** collaboration

UAR Working Group 1 UAR Working Group 2 UAR Working Group 3

UAR Working Group 1: effective use of vaccines, medicines, tools and technologies

Focused on five workstreams:

1) Minimum essential surveillance data elements

2) Evaluation of rabies tools to support elimination activities

3) Mapping of rabies global activities

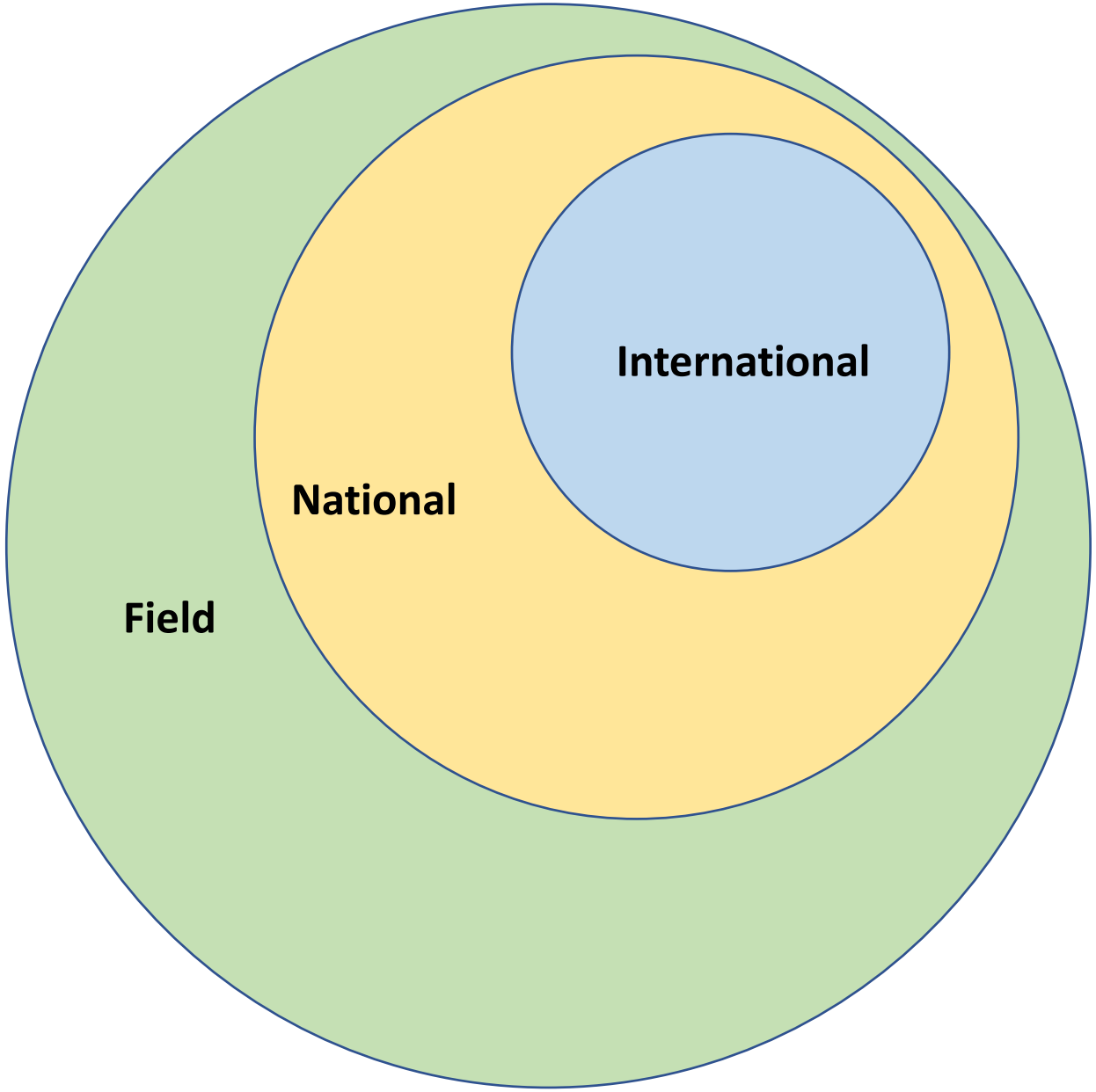
4) Human animal bond – improving community engagement

5) Rapid diagnostic testing for rabies

Workstream: Minimum essential surveillance data elements

Data elements to inform:

1) Animal surveillance
2) Animal vaccination
3) Human surveillance
4) Human vaccination



Suggested Minimum Data Elements

Animal surveillance (5 core data elements)

1. Number of Animals Investigated for Suspicion of Rabies
   - Type of Surveillance Conducted
   - Species / Common Name
2. Case Classification
   - test-positive, probable, suspected, test-negative, non-case
   - Geographic Location (Administrative unit)
3. Diagnostic Test Performed
4. Rabies Virus Variants
5. Number of Laboratories Capable of Conducting Animal Rabies Testing
   - Number of Laboratories that Tested Samples for Animal Rabies

Satisfies Reporting Criteria for:
- **OIE WAHIS**
- **Rabies Bulletin Europe**
- **PAHO SIRVERA**
- **Rabies Epi Bulletin (GARC)**
- **CDC NNDSS**

Suggested Minimum Data Elements

Dog vaccination (4 core data elements)

1. Estimated Dog Population (National)
2. Method of Population Estimation
3. Number of Dogs Vaccinated, annual (National)
4. Vaccination Coverage Reported (National)
   - Method of Vaccination Coverage Estimation (National)
5. Number of dogs impacted by population management programs
   - Number of dogs culled
   - Number of dogs humanely euthanized for population control
   - Number of dogs sterilized

Satisfies Reporting Criteria for:
- **OIE WAHIS**
- **Rabies Bulletin Europe**
- **PAHO SIRVERA**
- **Rabies Epi Bulletin (GARC)**
- **CDC NNDSS**

Suggested Minimum Data Elements

- **Human Rabies Surveillance (n = 14 data elements)**

  - Number of Human Rabies Exposures Investigated by:
    - Case Classification of Offending Animal
    - WHO Wound/bite Category

  - Number of Human Rabies Cases Investigated by:
    - Case Classification (test-positive, probable, suspected, test-negative, non-case)
    - Location (exposure, residency)
    - Rabies Virus Variant
    - Date of Exposure (exposure, investigation, or test date)
    - Date of Symptom Onset
    - WHO Wound/bite Category
    - Treatments Provided
    - Vaccination History / Suspected Vaccine Failure
    - Age
    - Outcome (Alive / Dead)

  - Number of Laboratories Capable of Conducting Human Rabies Testing
    - Number of Laboratories that Tested Samples for Human Rabies

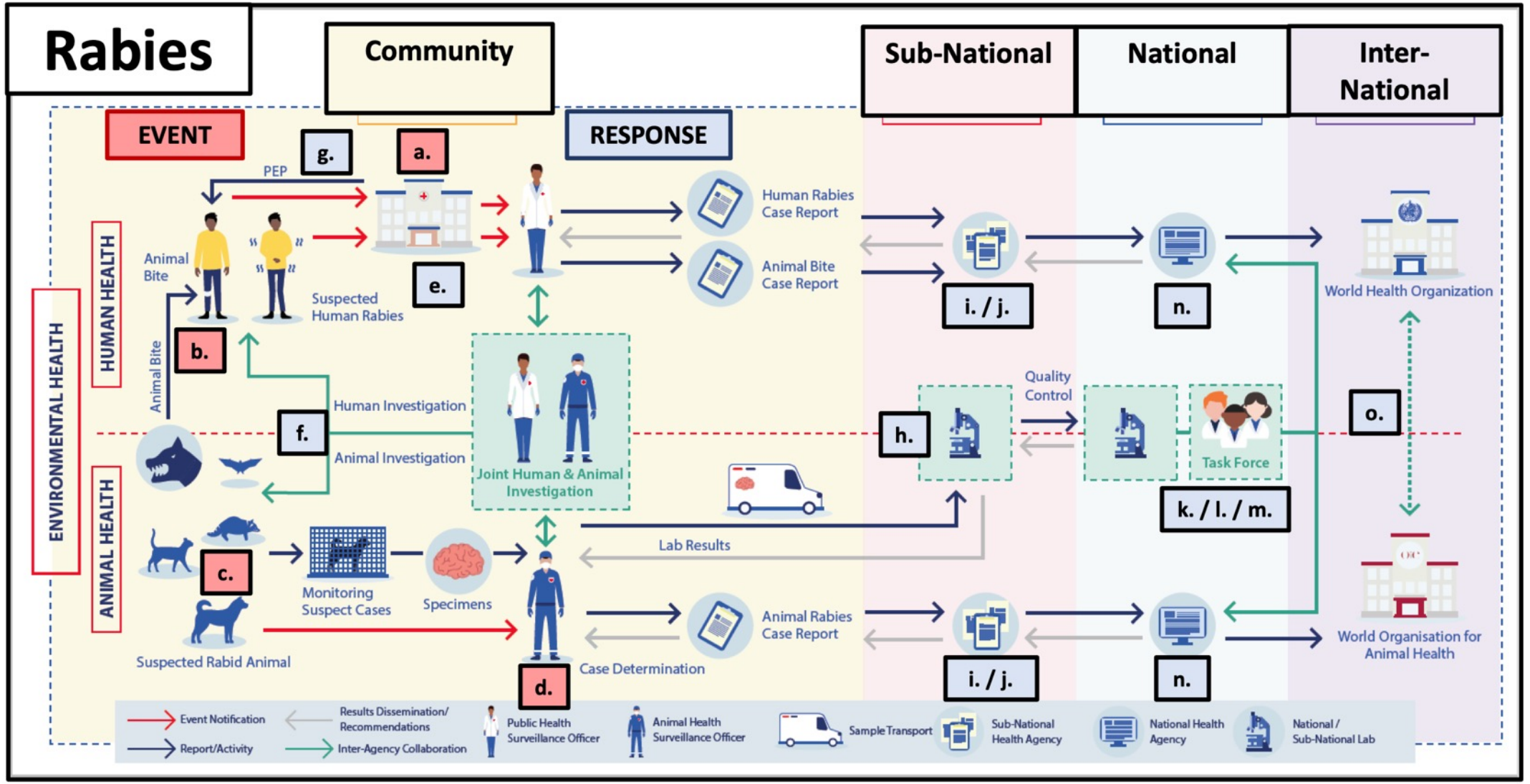
Satisfies Reporting Criteria for:
- **WHO Standards**
- **Rabies Bulletin Europe**
- **PAHO SIRVERA**
- **Rabies Epi Bulletin (GARC)**
- **CDC NNDSS**

Suggested Minimum Data Elements

- **Human Rabies PEP (n = 5 core data elements)**

  - PEP Schedules Recognized by National Program (list)
  - Number of Vaccination Centers
  - Number of People Initiating Vaccination by Animal Case Classification
  - Number of People Receiving HRIG
  - Vaccine Completion Rate by Animal Case Classification

Satisfies Reporting Criteria for:
- **WHO Standards**
- **Rabies Bulletin Europe**
- **PAHO SIRVERA**
- **Rabies Epi Bulletin (GARC)**
- **CDC NNDSS**



1. COMMUNITY

- a. Hospital detection of rabies exposures
- b. Community detection of human rabies exposures
- c. Community detection of suspect rabid animals
- d. Veterinary detection of suspect rabid animals
- e. Risk assessment for rabies exposures
- f. Field investigation (OneHealth)
- g. PEP tracking / patient tracking

2. SUB-NATIONAL / NATIONAL

- h. Laboratory monitoring
- i. Data analysis & visualization: real-time
- j. Data analysis & visualization: delayed
- k. Linked data systems: automated
- l. Linked data systems: manual
- m. Monitoring and Evaluation

3. NATIONAL / INTERNATIONAL

- n. National data analysis
- o. International reporting

Photo credit: Ryan Wallace CDC

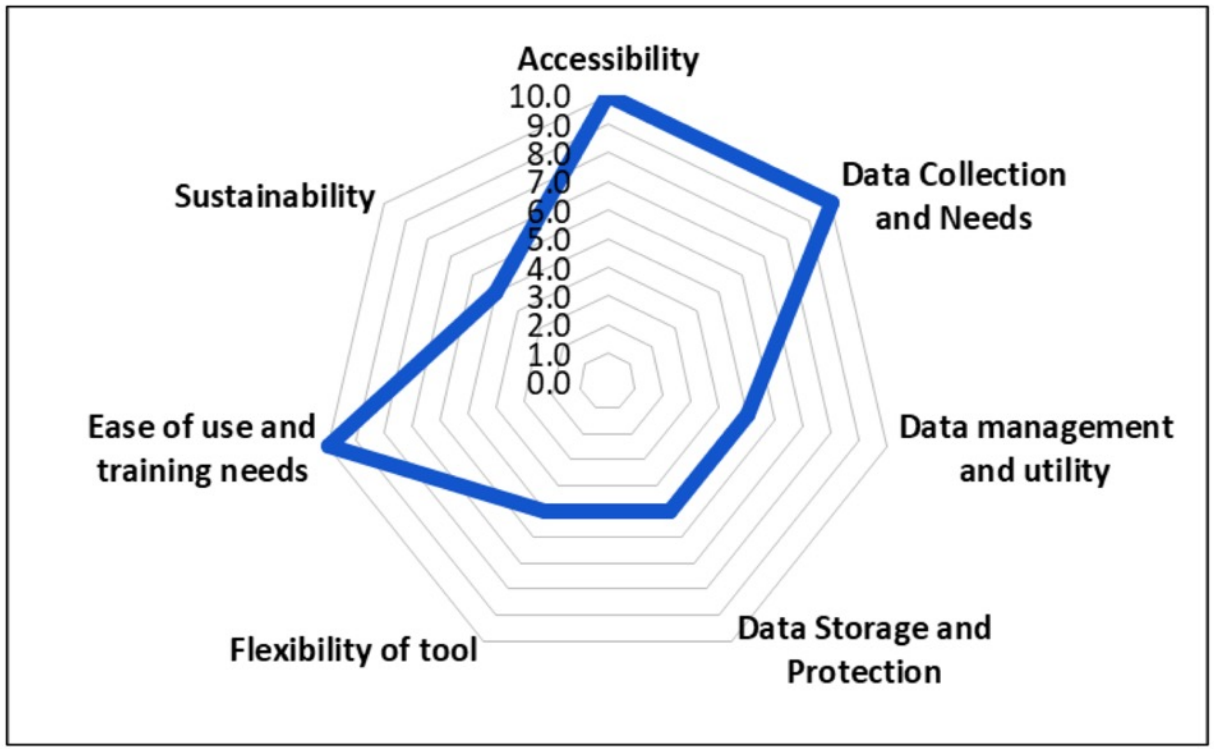
Workstream: evaluation of rabies tools

- **Surveillance and Information Sharing Operational Tool (Rabies toolkit)**

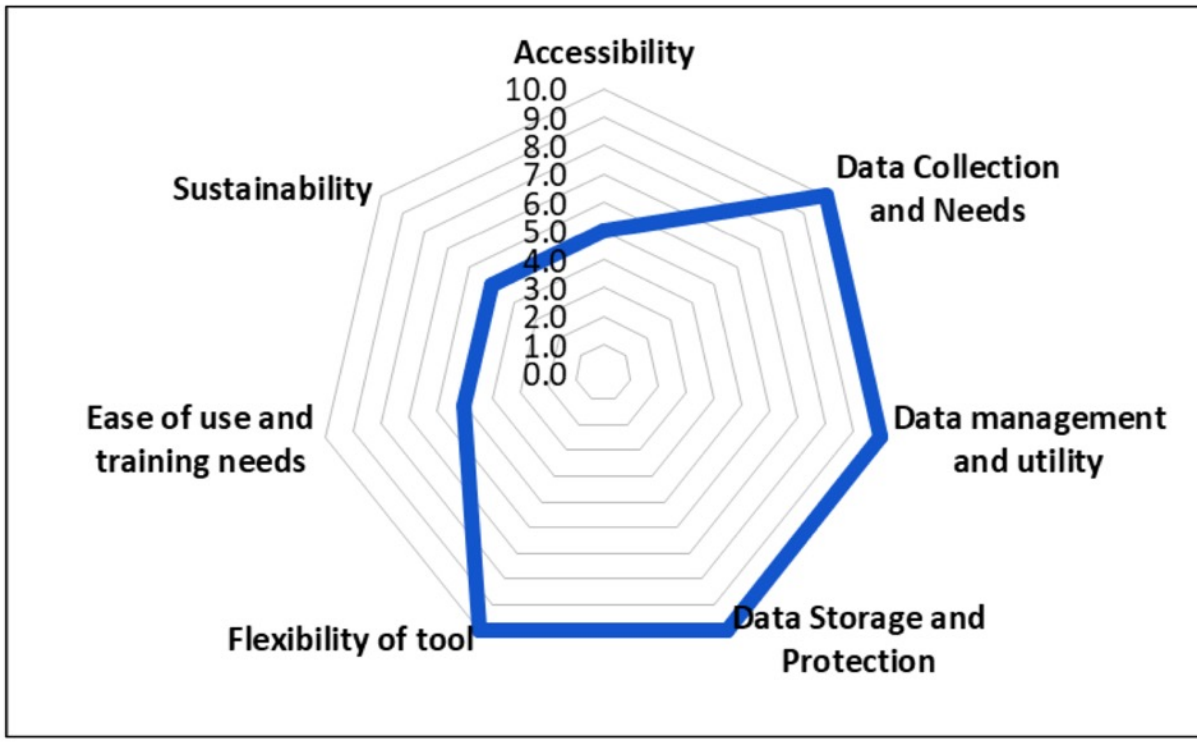
Seven criteria categories for evaluation of rabies tools

1) Accessibility
2) Data collection and needs
3) Data management and utility
4) Data storage and Protection
5) Flexibility of tools
6) Ease of use and training needs
7) Sustainability

SISOT-R Interpretation



- Tool #1
  - Accessible
  - Easy to Use
  - Limited Functionality



- Tool #2
  - Comprehensive data collection and analysis
  - Difficult to use
  - Barriers to access (cost?)

UNITED AGAINST RABIES FORUM

ANNUAL STAKEHOLDER EVENT 2021

https://oie.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_Y6Q7W5GOTLWioqyiHQ7KFw

Effective use of vaccines, medicines, tools, and technologies towards Zero by 30
Monday 4 October, 12h00-13h30 UTC

<< Lessons from Rinderpest success >>
<< Mapping of rabies activities >>
<< Minimum Data Elements to strengthen rabies surveillance >>
<< Evaluation of existing rabies tools >>

Strategic and operational support towards Zero by 30
Monday 11 October 12h00-13h30 UTC

<< OIE endorsement of National Strategic Plans >>
<< National and regional strategies for rabies control >>
<< The main constraints faced to control rabies >>
<< Joining the United Against Rabies Forum >>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

World Health Organization

United Against Rabies Annual Meeting!

Effective use of vaccines, medicines, tools, and technologies towards Zero by 30

Monday 4 October, 12h00-13h30 UTC