



Rabies in **ALGERIA**

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Area: 2,381,740 km²

40 million inhabitants

60% in urban areas

40% in rural areas

Rabies is a public health problem.

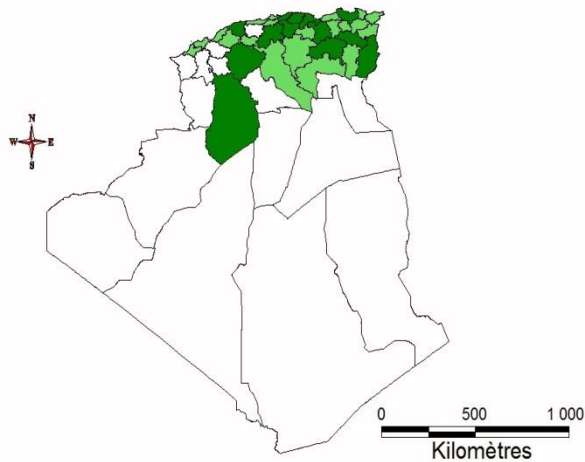
- It has been a reportable disease since 1984.

- In 1985, it was identified as a priority disease by the National Zoonoses Control Committee, hence the establishment of a national program to fight against rabies.

Geographical distribution

The geographical distribution of rabies infection in animals has been almost identical for more than 45 years.

Distribution of animal rabies cases in 2017
by wilaya (department)



Distribution of animal rabies cases in 2017



North: 106894 (91,8%)
West: 29080 (25%)
Center: 39975 (34,3%)
East: 37839 (32,5%)

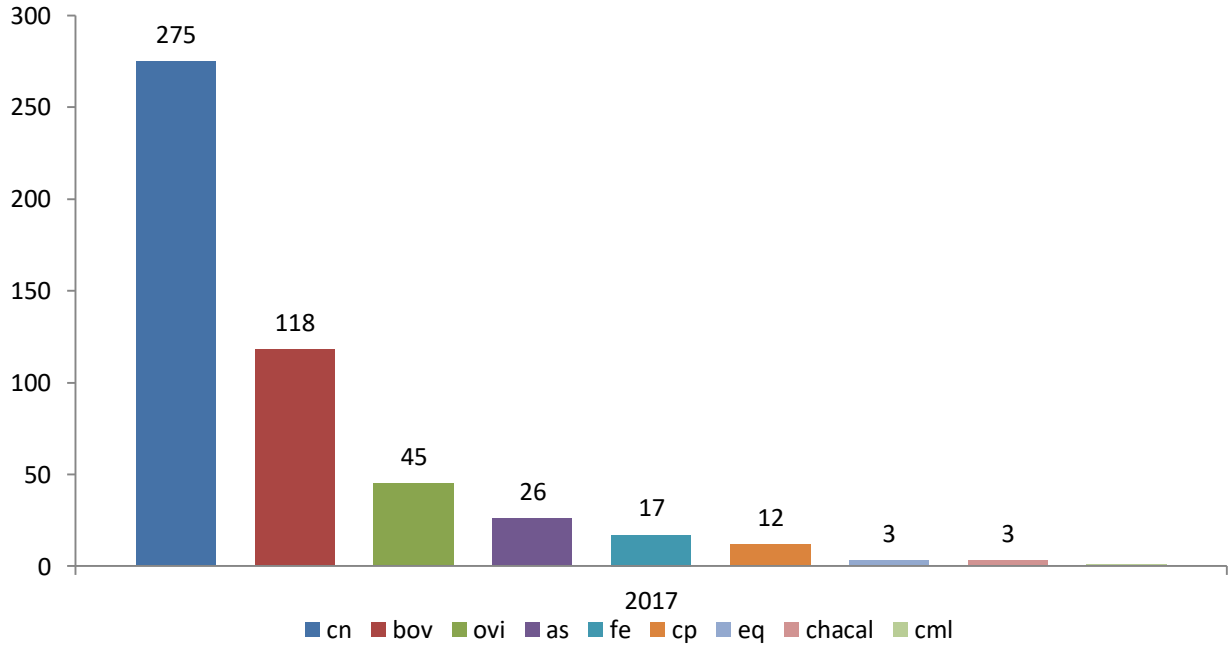
South: 9509 (8,2%)

Geographical distribution of animal rabies cases

Only six wilayas (counties) of the South maintain the "rabies-free" health status to date:

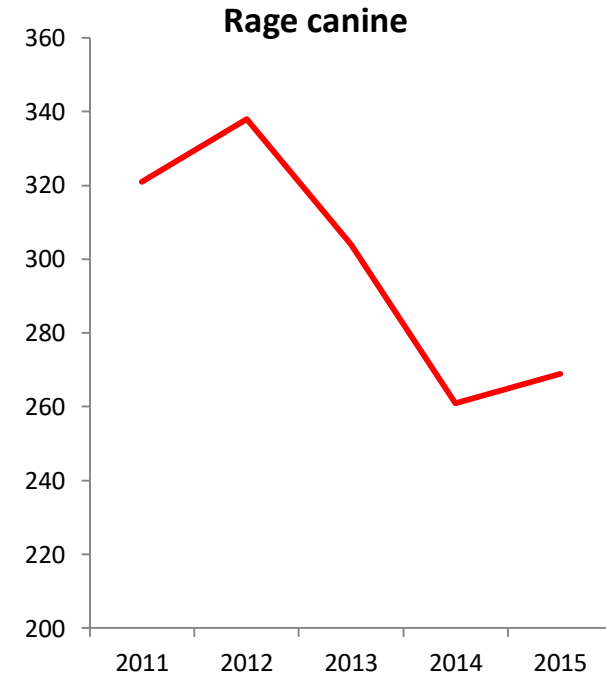
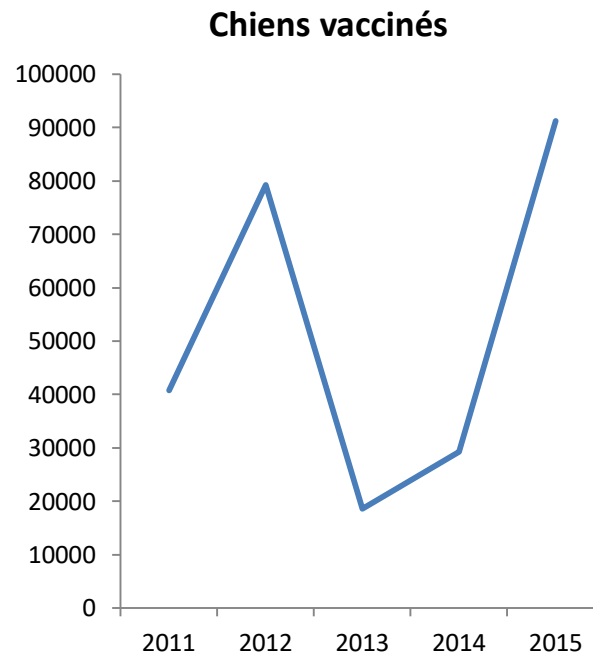
- Very low concentration of the canine population
- The vast expanse of the southern territory
- Long intercommunity distances
- The very difficult conditions for the survival of stray animals.

Number of rabies cases by animal species

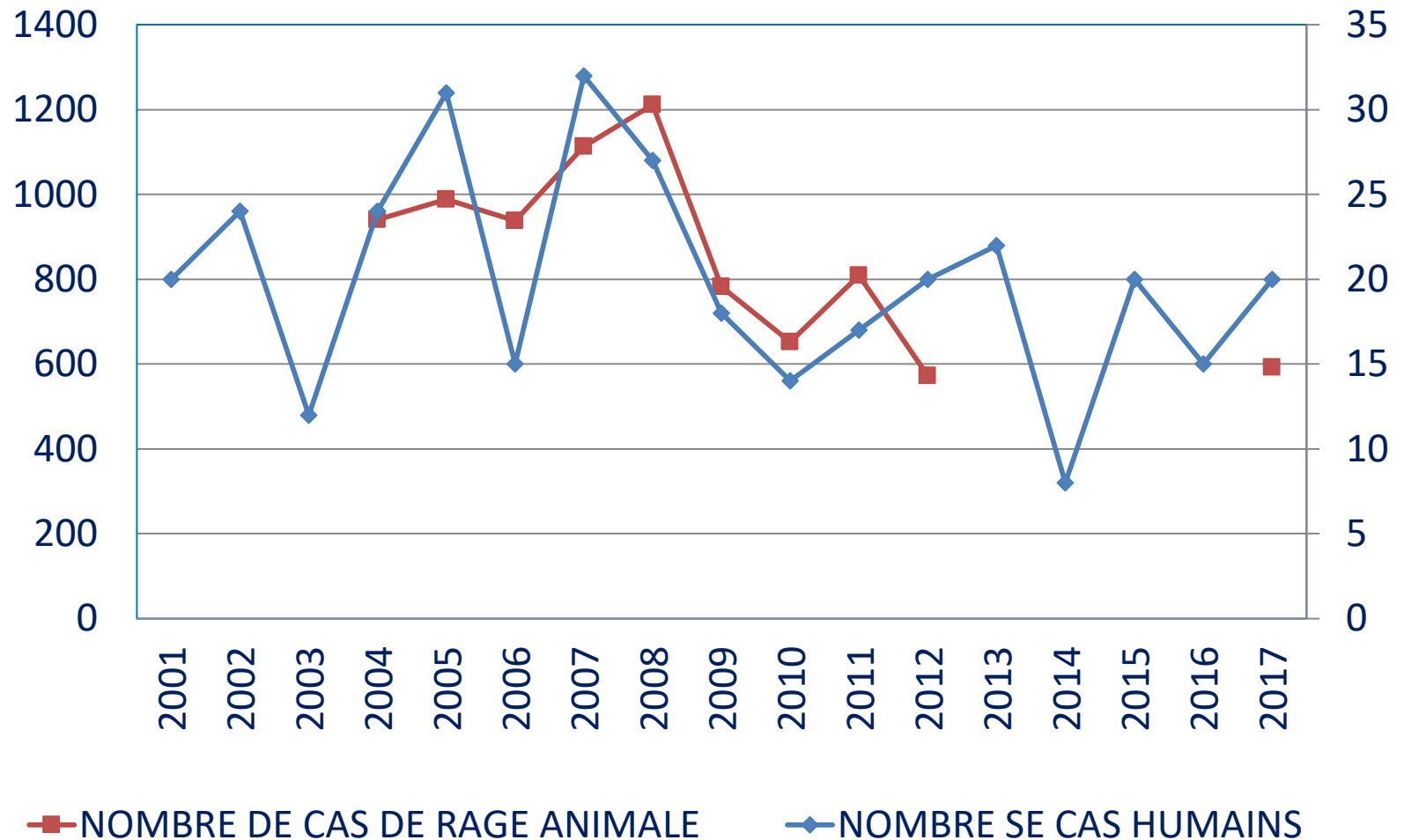


The reservoir is essentially represented by the canine species (dog), then cattle, sheep, etc. .

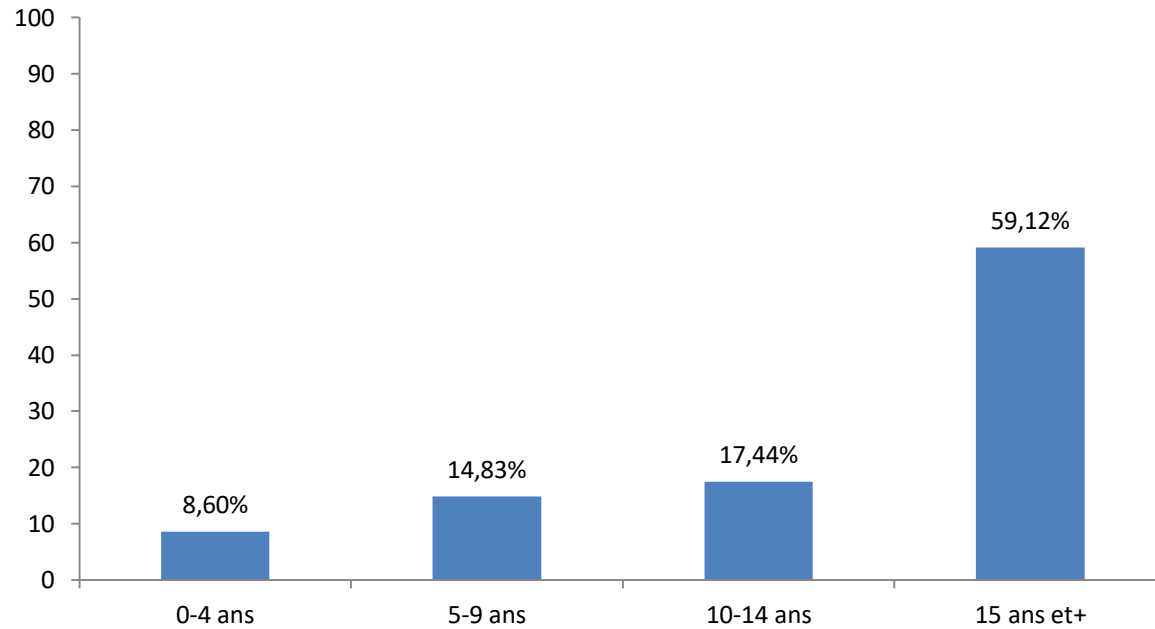
Canine vaccination reduces cases of canine rabies



Evolution of human rabies cases in relation to cases of animal rabies (2001-2017)

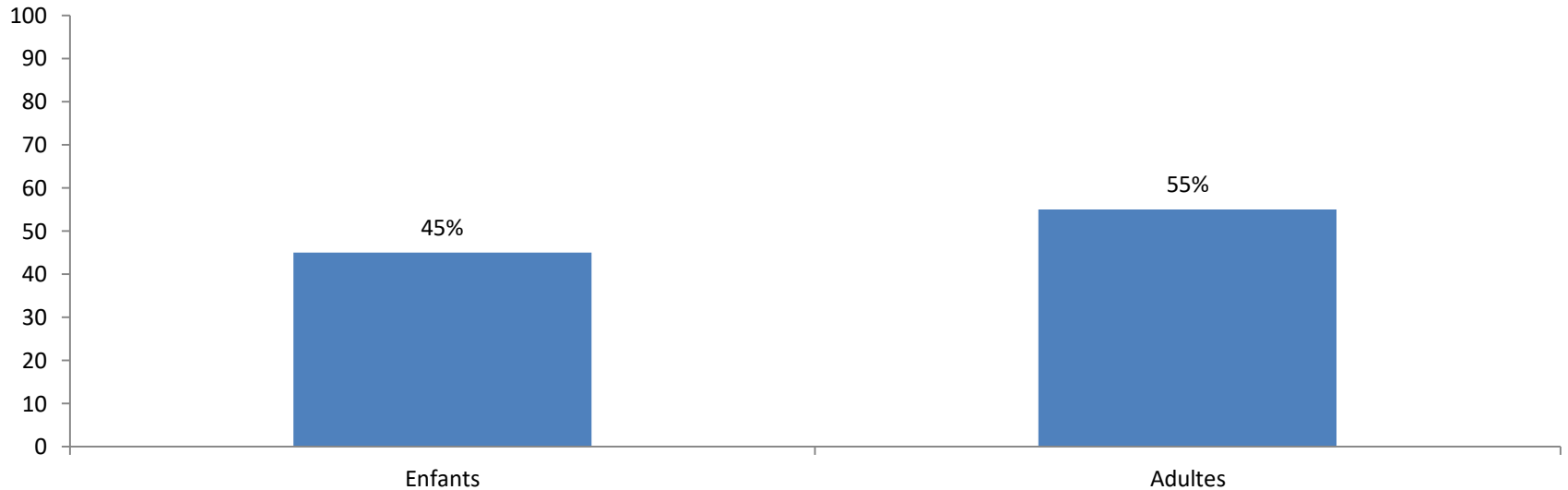


Distribution of bites cases by age group



During the year 2017 there were 116403 cases of bites all age together with a peak of 68822 cases of bites for adults

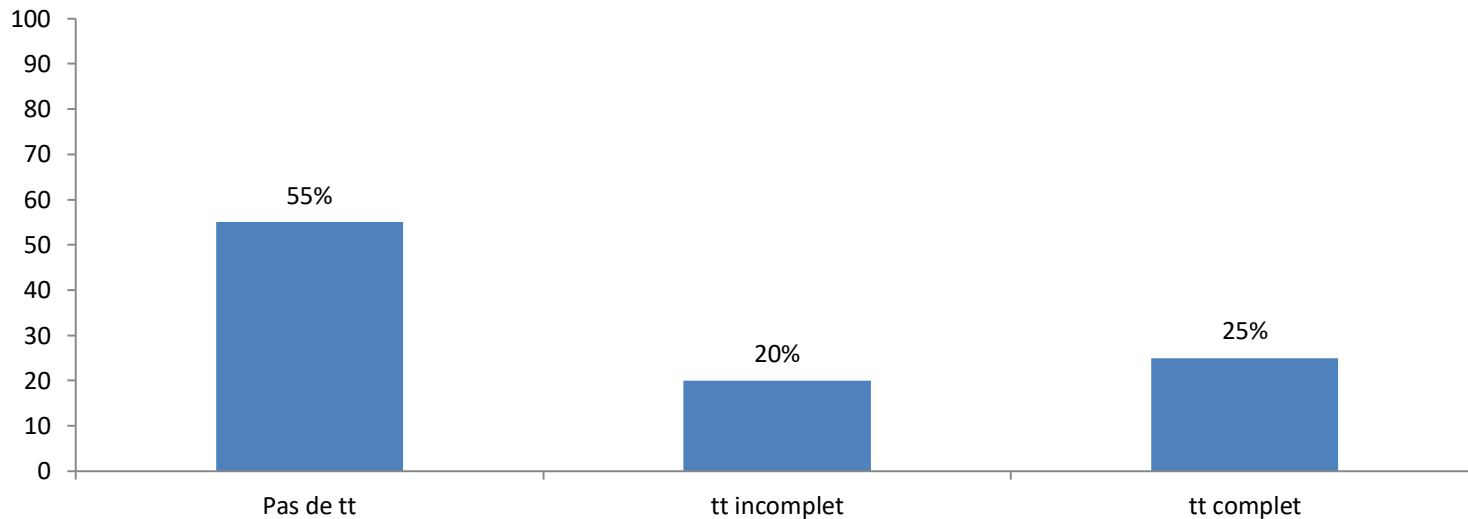
Distribution of rabies cases by age



Among the 20 cases of rabies, 09 cases were children under 10 years, and 11 cases were adults.

- Cases of male rabies are significantly higher than female cases (17 males / 3 females): the sex ratio was 5.6 in 2017.
- This distribution is explained by the way of life, with more outdoor exposure for male subjects.

Distribution of rabies cases according to post exposure prophylaxis (PEP)



Of the 20 cases of rabies reported:

- 11 cases did not consult
- 04 cases received incomplete PEP (no ERIG, incomplete vaccination schedule)
- 05 cases received a complete PEP (no local care, no ERIG, ERIG without infiltration, delayed PEP, very large bites)

CONCLUSION

Algeria through its health services, veterinary and local communities has put all human and material resources to achieve the goal of eradicating Rabies by 2030.

Since the establishment of the National Rabies Committee by the Ministry of Health, effective results have been achieved such as:

- The standardization of care -
- The continuous updating of the ministerial instruction on the conduct to be held in the event of a bite
- Training seminars throughout the national territory
- The permanent monitoring of animal rabies foci to prevent the risk of transmission to humans

**Thank you for your
kind attention**