



# Rabies in IRAQ

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## INTRODUCTION

Rabies is one of the important zoonotic diseases in Iraq, the disease present in all Iraqi governorates, both the ministry of health and agriculture do their best and coordinate to control the disease.

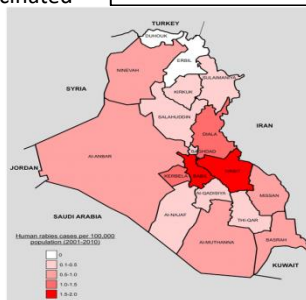
## HUMAN RABIES IN 2017

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| N° of animal bites    | 14725 |
| N° of rabies deaths   | 9     |
| -Clinically diagnosed | 9     |
| -Laboratory confirmed | 9     |

| No. of infected | No. of bitten | year |
|-----------------|---------------|------|
| 24              | 3667          | 2007 |
| 15              | 3908          | 2008 |
| 24              | 4769          | 2009 |
| 29              | 6386          | 2010 |
| 8               | 9530          | 2011 |
| 11              | 13887         | 2012 |
| 8               | 12109         | 2013 |
| 12              | 13764         | 2014 |
| 6               | 14394         | 2015 |

## ANIMAL RABIES IN 2017

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| N° of animal / dog rabies cases | 8 cows / 8 dogs |
| -Laboratory confirmed           | 16              |
| N° dogs vaccinated              | 0               |
| % dogs vaccinated               | 0               |



## PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP)

|                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Vaccination schedule (route/n° doses) | I.M / 3 doses                     |
| Vaccine used                          | Verorab , Sanofi Pasteur          |
| N° of persons who received PrEP       | 40 persons                        |
| Who pays for PrEP?                    | The patients / 3 dollars per dose |

## POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)

|                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Vaccination schedule (route/n° doses) | I.M / 5 doses                     |
| Vaccine used                          | Verorab , Sanofi Pasteur          |
| N° of persons who received PEP        | 14007                             |
| N° of persons who received RIG        | 12404                             |
| Who pays for PEP?                     | The patients / 3 dollars per dose |

Description of the inter-ministerial zoonosis unit or national rabies coordination unit if any .

## KEY ACTION POINTS –

What actions supporting rabies control (at animal and human level) have been carried recently?

| Actions  | Achieved or Progress so far?   | Challenges  | Future actions  |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1) Pre and Post-exposure treatments in humans      | Through increase in public awareness of rabies.  | Reaching rural patients, especially children. Not enough human resources (physicians) and budget. | Trying to reach the rural areas to spread awareness and offer vaccine but depend on the budget. |
| 2) Control of stray dogs                           | Coordination between the MOH & MOA   | Human resources and budget  | Depending on the budget   |
| 3) Information, Education and Communication (IEC). | Planning to start Rabies education and awareness in the community , all public schools and most hospitals. | Human resources and budget  | Depending on the budget   |