

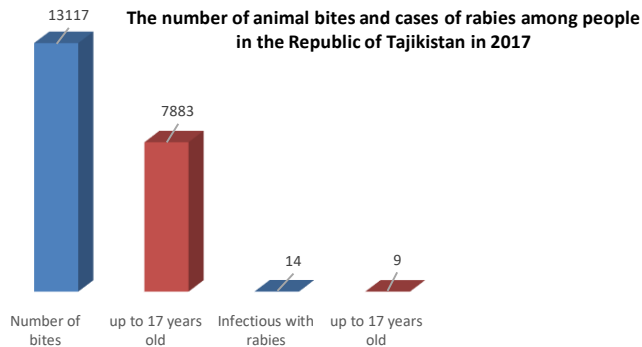


INTRODUCTION In 2017, 14 cases of rabies were registered in Tajikistan. Among them, children under the age of 17 were 64.3%. Only 13,117 people were affected by animal bites, of which children under the age of 17 is 60,0%. The highest number of animal bites is recorded in the Sughd Region (n=4107) compare with other regions (Dushanbe – 1198, GBAO – 92, DRS – 3847 and Khatlon – 3873). The highest number of rabies is recorded in Khatlon Region (n=6) compare with others region (Dushanbe – 1, DRS – 5, Sughd – 2 and GBAO – 0). 191 specimens were examined from animals which rabies was confirmed in 76 (39,7%) samples in the country. In the samples examined from cattle in 56,5%, and from dogs in 63,2% the case of rabies was confirmed. Therefore, need to be improved preventive measures, epidemiological surveillances in both sectors (animal and human) and laboratory surveillance at human sector of the country.

HUMAN RABIES IN 2017

N° of animal bites	13117
N° of rabies deaths	14
-Clinically diagnosed	14
-Laboratory confirmed	0

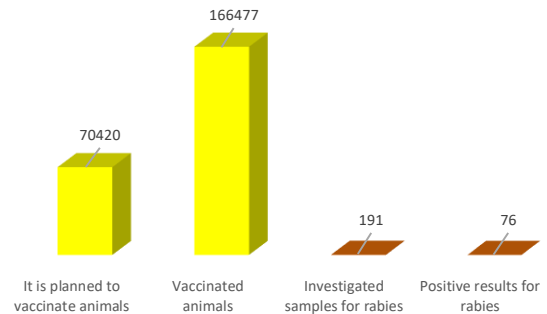
Further explanation



ANIMAL RABIES IN 2017

N° of animal / dog rabies cases	191
-Laboratory confirmed	76
N° dogs vaccinated	80571
% dogs vaccinated	48,3
Further explanation	

Vaccination and diagnosis of rabies in the Republic of Tajikistan in 2017



PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP)

Vaccination schedule (route/n° doses)	No
Vaccine used	
N° of persons who received PrEP	
Who pays for PrEP?	

POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)

Vaccination schedule (route/n° doses)	- N/A
Vaccine used	- Antirabic kulgural concentrated purified inactivated dry vaccine (COCAV)
N° of persons who received PEP	-13117
N° of persons who received RIG	- Based on severity and location of bites
Who pays for PrEP?	- State budget

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

State Emergency Anti-Epidemiological and Anti-Epizootic Commission - all State ministries and agencies are members. Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance Services Department of the State Service for Control of Healthcare and Social Protection of the Population is responsible for epidemiological surveillance at the human sector and Committee of Food Safety under the Government of Tajikistan for animal sector.

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) Molecular characterization of field isolates and improving surveillance for rabies in Tajikistan	Improved surveillance of rabies in Tajikistan	Short term project (3 years)	Need to be continue
2) Outbreak Investigation and Responce Guideline developed within WHO support	Improved capacity to investigate and responce to outbreaks		Cascade trainings