Rabies Epidemiological Bulletin

On behalf of the Global Alliance for Rabies Control

4th MEEREB meeting

Veyrier-du-Lac, France

23-25 April, 2018



We know data collection is difficult





There is a problem with current data



Discrepancies in Data Reporting for Rabies, Africa

Louis H. Nel

Human rabies is an ancient disease but in modern times has primarily been associated with dog rabies—endemic countries of Asia and Africa. From an African perspective, the inevitable and tragic consequences of rabies require serious reflection of the factors that continue to drive its neglect. Established as a major disease only after multiple introductions during the colonial era, rabies continues to spread into new reservoirs and territories in Africa. However, analysis of reported data identified major discrepancies that are indicators of poor surveillance, reporting, and

and responsible data reporting. Analyses of examples from Africa indicate that the above aspects are seriously compromised.

Factors Leading to Complacency and Neglect of Rabies

Rabies virus, a classical zoonotic pathogen, has an extensive host range and can probably infect all terrestrial mammals. Although vampire bat rabies has a major effect

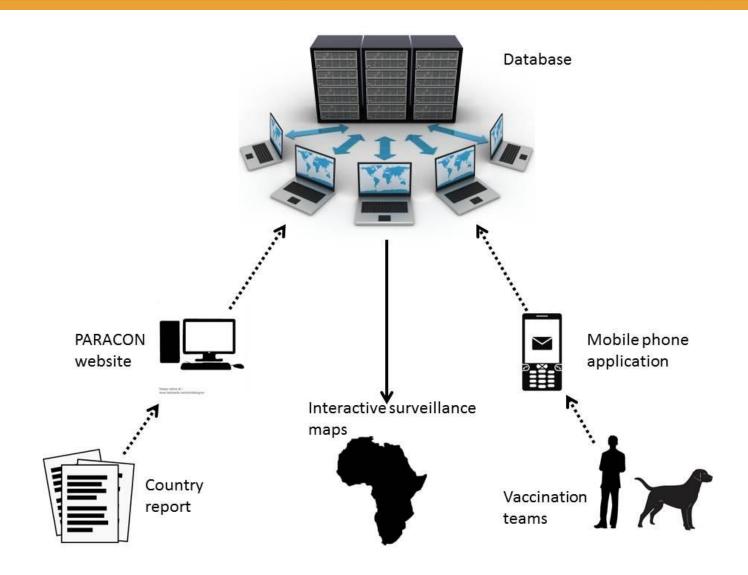
International Reporting Inconsistencies

		Nat database	OIE WAHID	Meeting	Oral
Kenya		1000-2000	2	3	comms
Lesotho			3	11	2
Liberia – Libéria					
Madagascar	8	ι	Unknown – Inconnu	7	2
Malawi			50		
Mali			2	3	
Mauritania – Mauritanie			Unknown – Inconnu		
Mozambique			40	72	72
Namibia – Namibie		18	10	1	62
Niger			Unknown – Inconnu	2	

Fahrion et al. 2016 Human rabies transmitted by dogs: current status of global data, 2015. WHO WER



Rabies Epidemiological Bulletin concept: 2015





Rabies Epidemiological Bulletin

- Based on the DHIS2 platform
 - Open source software
 - Used in more than 60 countries in MoH



Available in English and various other languages











Regional data collection

PARACON; ARACON; MEEREB





National reporting











Who owns the data?

The data belongs to the country

- The REB is simply a tool for countries to use:
 - Designed to ease data reporting
 - Simplify data collection and analysis
- Countries must provide permission for their data to be shared
 - Only made public with country's permission
- Countries are requested to share data permission sharing form







Regional data collection

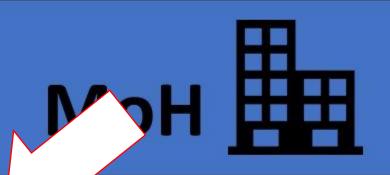
PARACON; ARACON; MEEREB





National reporting



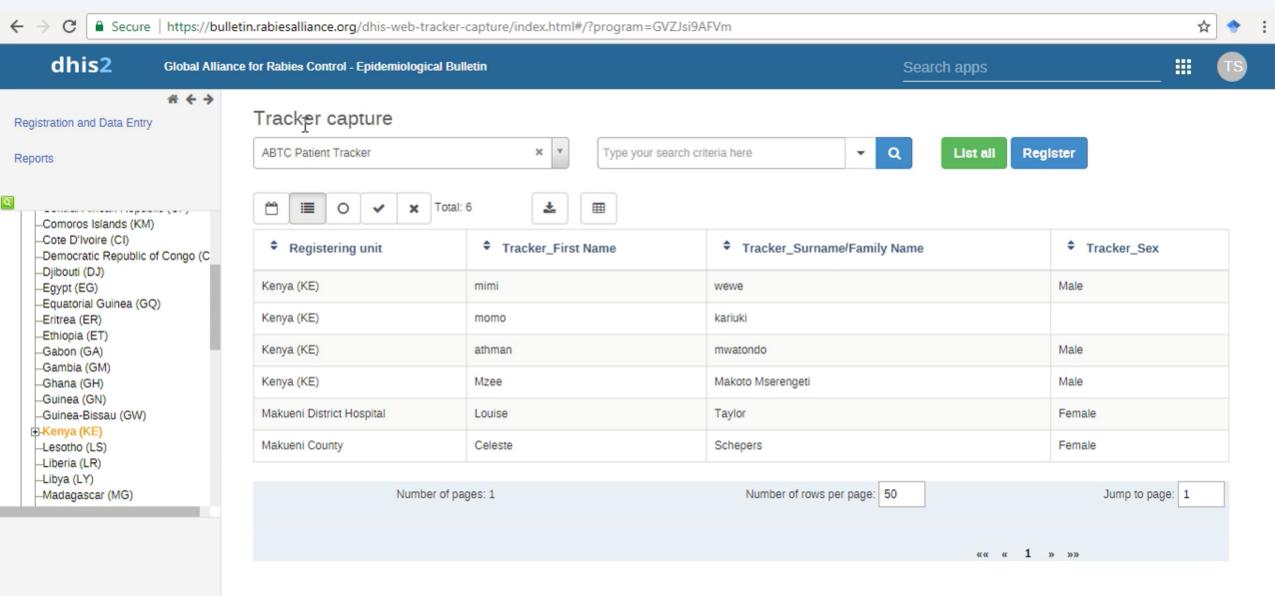






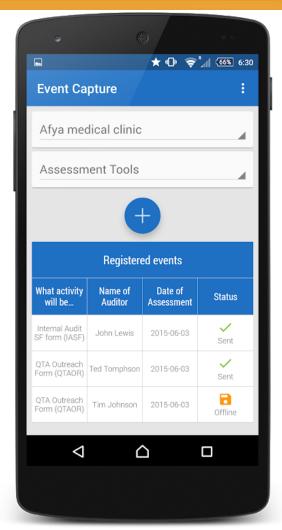


Facility level reporting – Patient tracker



Facility level reporting – Patient tracker

- The patient tracker is a web-based programme
 - Can be used anywhere
 - Can store data offline if internet connection is poor
- Scales to screen size and can thus be used as-is on a mobile phone





GARC Data Logger (GDL) and its integration into the Rabies Epidemiological Bulletin



GARC Data Logger

• Robust, lightweight handheld device

- Works solely on GPS
 - No running costs
 - Works anywhere in the world

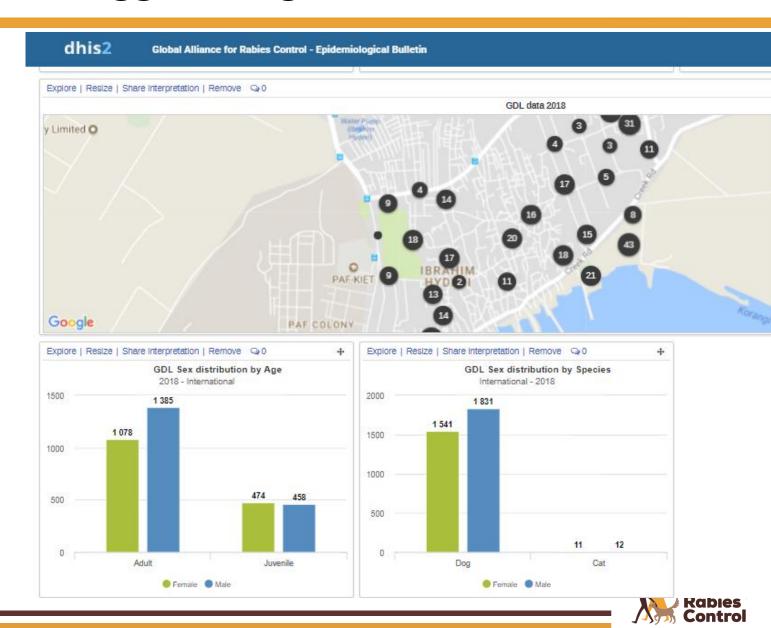
- Collects essential data
 - GPS
 - Time and date
 - 3 questions
 - Campaign information

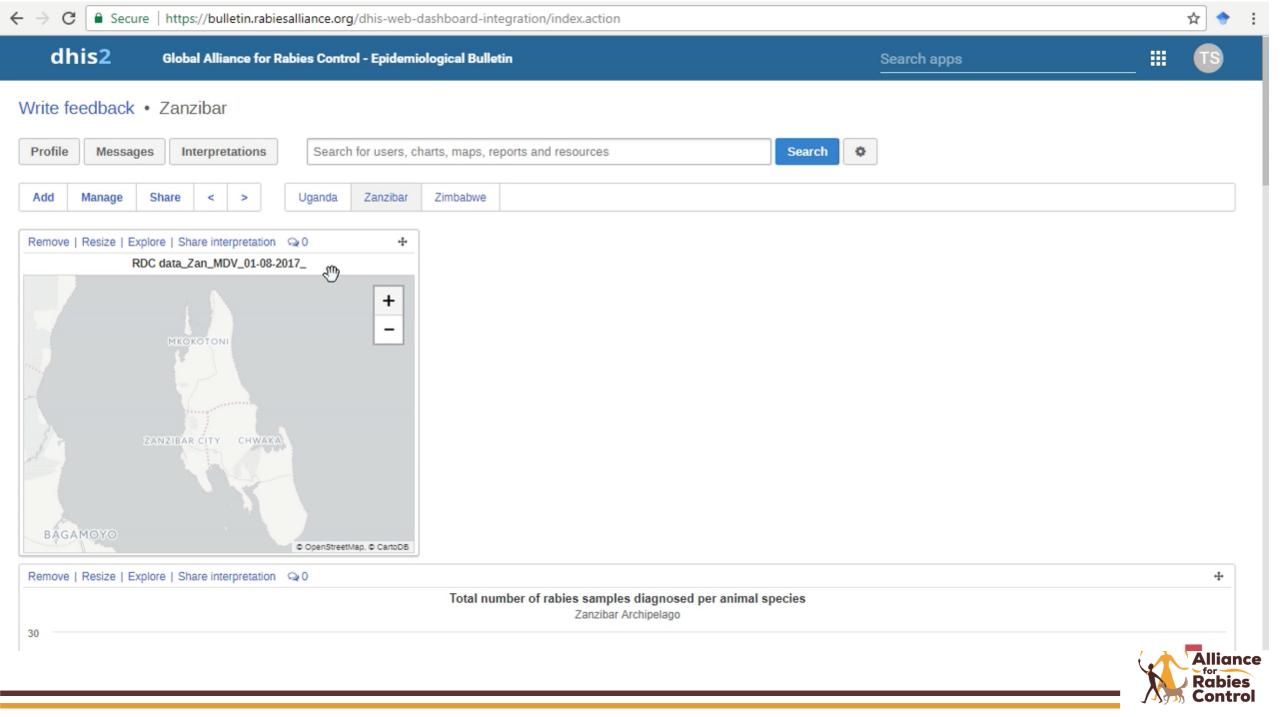




GARC Data Logger integration

- Direct integration into DHIS2
 - Simple upload of data
- Once in DHIS2, data is automatically aggregated and visualised
 - Perfect to visualise progress of vaccination campaigns daily









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PARACON; ARACON; MEEREB





National reporting

















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National reporting











Data Sharing

- Transparency to work together
 - Address that rabies is transboundary
- Automated reporting to international organisations
 - WHO
 - Working to include OIE and others
- Encourage you to sign your data sharing permission form



Rabies Epidemiological Bulletin: Country Rabies Data Permission Request Form

Background

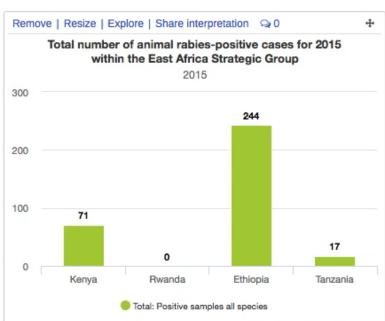
The Rabies Epidemiological Bulletin has been developed and managed by GARC to support rabies control efforts through the improvement of rabies surveillance in all rabies endemic countries and any other interested parties. The Rabies Epidemiological Bulletin focusses on the collection of national rabies data, but also supports and encourages the use of this system in-country as a specialised rabies

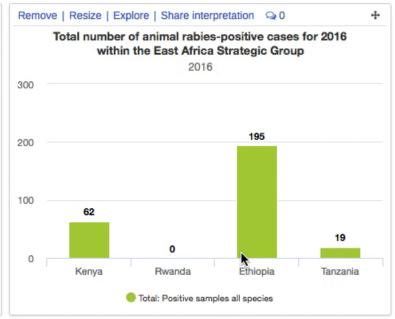


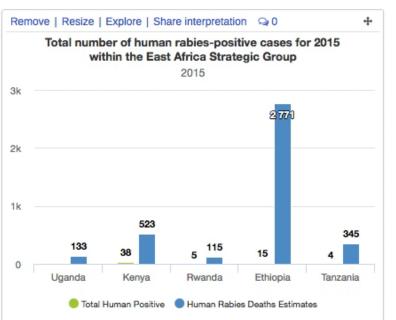


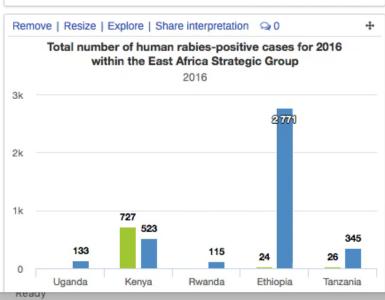


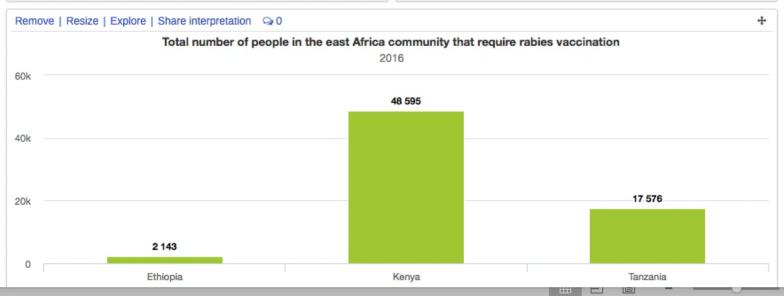
Add Manage Share < > 1.PARACON 2.East Africa Strategic Group 3.Example Country Benin Burkina Faso Cameroun Congo (Brazzaville) Cote d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia



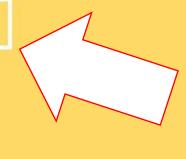














Regional data collection

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National reporting











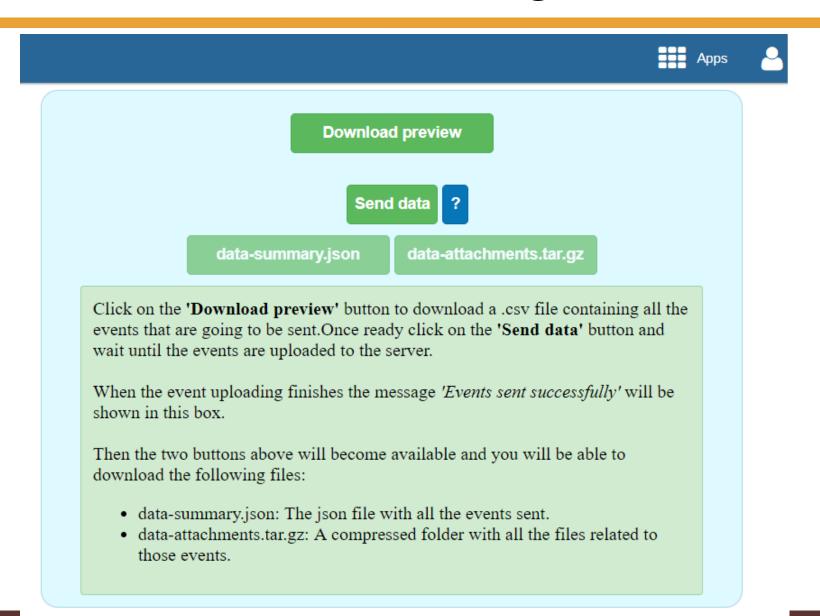
Standardised indicators

TABLE 1 | Description of and rationale for using initial basic indicators in the Pan-African Rabies Control Network bulletin.

Indicator	Disaggregation	Description	Rationale	Reporting period
Number of bite cases in humans	Age: <5 years, 5–14 years; ≥15 years; unknown age Sex: male, female; unknown Wound category: I, II, or III	Number of bite cases reported at a health-care facility, disaggregated by age, sex, and wound category	To determine at-risk populations (children, adults) and the numbers of people who have been potentially exposed to a rabid animal; this indicator influences decisions regarding human vaccine procurement and targeted education. This indicator also excludes snake bites	Annual
Doses of human vaccines purchased	None	Number of human vaccines purchased for the country	To determine the number of vaccines available in the country and whether this complies with PEP requirements	Annual
Cost per vaccine (US\$)	Private sector Public sector	Cost per vaccine administered in a government institution (including all associated costs such as doctor's fees, consumables, etc.)	To determine the costs associated with procurement and administration of vaccine for budgetary purposes and to advocate the allocation of funds toward rabies control efforts	Annual



Automated sharing of data









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Making a statement with data



WHY WE NEED TO END RABIES NOW

Canine rabies is one of the world's oldest diseases, eliminated in countries like the US and the UK, but still a daily threat to millions around the world.









Domestic dogs cause over

99%
of human rabies deaths.



Vaccinating
70%
of dogs in at-risk areas can eliminate canine

rabies.



Mass canine vaccination programmes reduced rabies by

Canine rabies kills more than

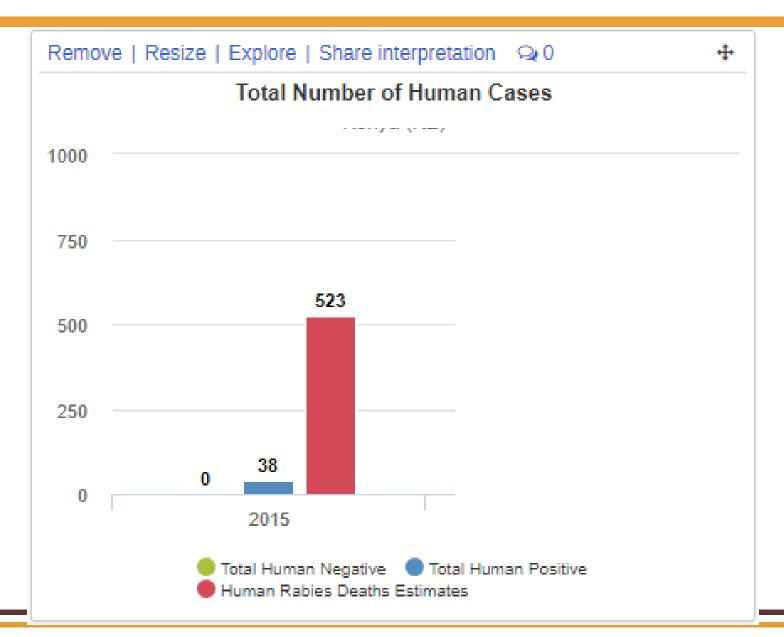
59,000 people every year.



2.9 million
lives are saved annually due to preventative measures.

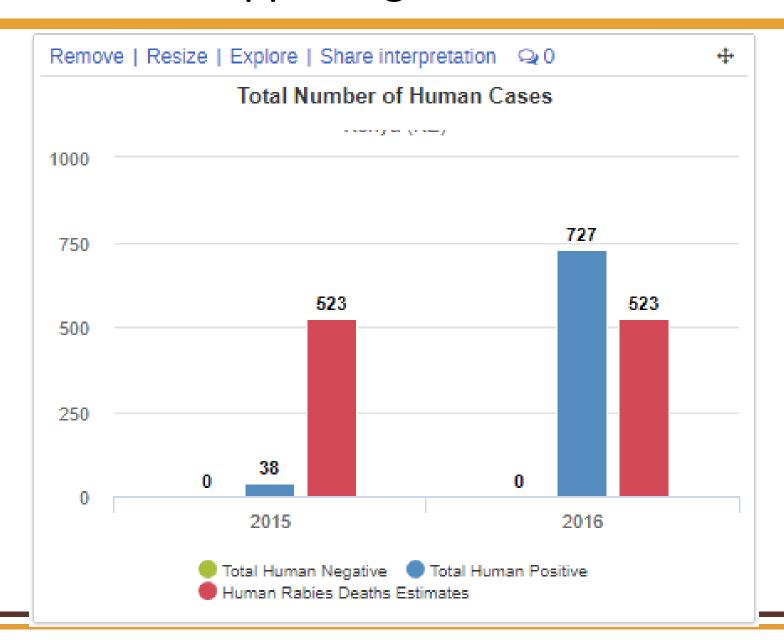


Data supporting the estimates





Data supporting the estimates





We aim to make data collection and analysis easy!





https://bulletin.rabiesalliance.org

https://endrabiesnow.org

