



Rabies in Ukraine

4th MEEREB Meeting, 2018
April 23-25, 2018 * Annecy, France

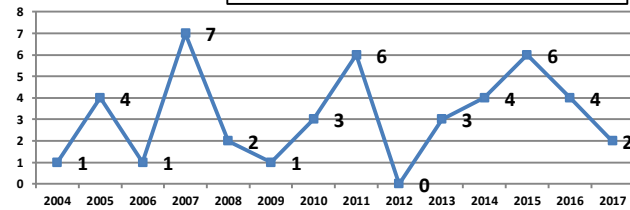


INTRODUCTION

Rabies at the early twenty-first century is a significant veterinary and public health problem in Ukraine. It is spread throughout the territory of Ukraine, which is one of the biggest rabies-infected countries in Europe. In accordance with national legislation, vaccination of dogs is carried out mandatory and vaccination of cats and cattle is carried out only in cases of rabies outbreaks. Since 2006, Oral Immunization of Wild Carnivores (ORV) has started in significant areas (central and eastern regions of Ukraine), but due to economic and military-political reasons, since 2014, the ORV has been stopped. Currently, the ORV is conducted only in the western regions on the border with Poland and Hungary, which was launched in 2012.

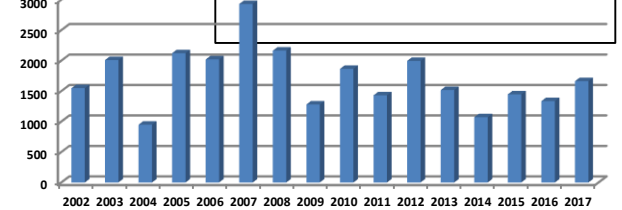
HUMAN RABIES IN 2017

N° of animal bites	66350 of animal bites
N° of rabies deaths	2 cases of human rabies in 2017
2 -Clinically diagnosed	Only laboratory confirmed
2 -Laboratory confirmed	All cases laboratory confirmed (RT-PCR)
Further explanation	Currently dynamic of human rabies infection is unstable



ANIMAL RABIES IN 2017

N° of animal / dog rabies cases	1663 cases / 348 dog rabies cases
1663 -Laboratory confirmed	All cases laboratory confirmed (FAT)
N° dogs vaccinated	5 253 500 vaccination of dogs against rabies in 2017, however, this number does not include dogs that have been vaccinated in private veterinary clinics
% dogs vaccinated	102 % of plan, formed by STATE SERVICE OF UKRAINE FOR FOOD SAFETY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
Further explanation	The number of vaccination of dogs is carried out in accordance with the plan of antiepidemic measures of the STATE SERVICE OF UKRAINE FOR FOOD SAFETY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION, however, as evidenced by the epizootic situation and scientific research is not enough.



PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP)

Vaccination schedule (route/n° doses)	3-dose IM regimen used (D0, D7, D28)
Vaccine used	Verorab, Rabipur, Indirab
N° of persons who received PrEP	174
Who pays for PrEP?	Profile organizations and laboratories in which people at risk are employed

POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PEP)

Vaccination schedule (route/n° doses)	6-dose Essen regimen used schedules
Vaccines used	Verorab, Rabipur, Indirab
N° of persons who received PEP	14215
N° of persons who received RIG	2660
Who pays for PEP?	Central government (Ministry of Health of Ukraine)

Description of the inter-ministerial zoonosis unit or national rabies coordination unit if any . Unfortunately, in Ukraine there are no interdepartmental groups or organizations that can coordinate global effort in rabies control.

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) Vaccination of stray dogs with oral vaccine	Awareness on the level of State Veterinary Agency about efficacy of oral vaccination of stray dogs	Lack of methodology in stray dogs vaccination	Development of methodology and its implementation in stray dogs vaccination
2) Development of National programme of rabies control	Documentation and Action Plan 2025 has been developed	Lack of financial resources to be invested into the programme's implementation	Updating the programme and its implementation
3) World rabies Day 2018 and public awareness	A cycle of lectures has been done for vet doctors and students	Still low level of awareness and practical skills in rabies foci	Efficient prevention of human and animal rabies
4) Organization of a Forum on rabies laboratory diagnostics	A network of veterinary laboratories has been established	Lack of advanced training system for laboratories staff on diagnostics of human and animal rabies	Creation of advanced training system for laboratory diagnostics of rabies