



# VIETNAM

## Overview of the ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy and its Application in Vietnam

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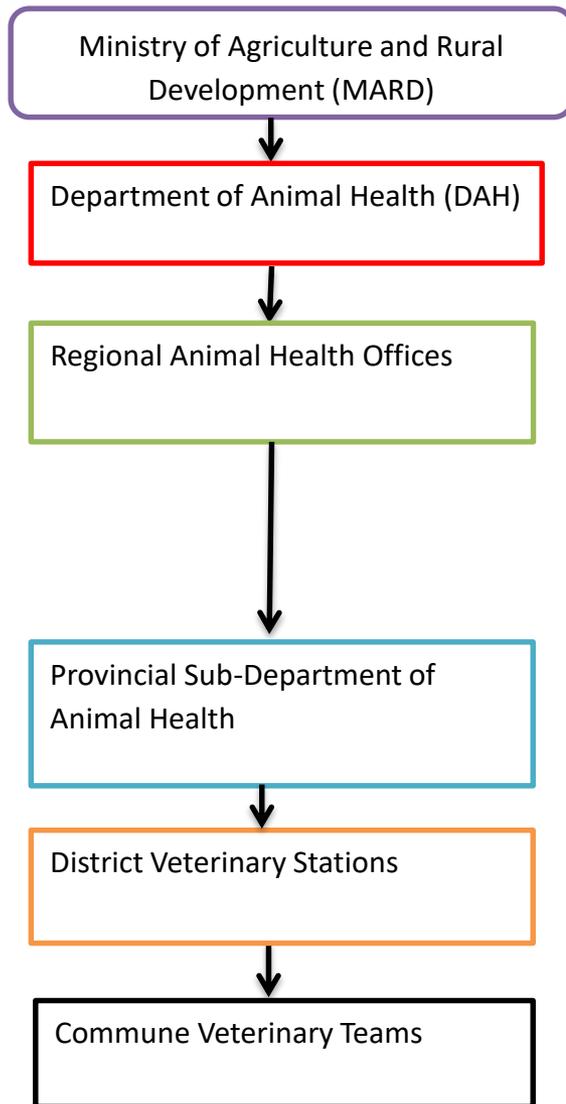
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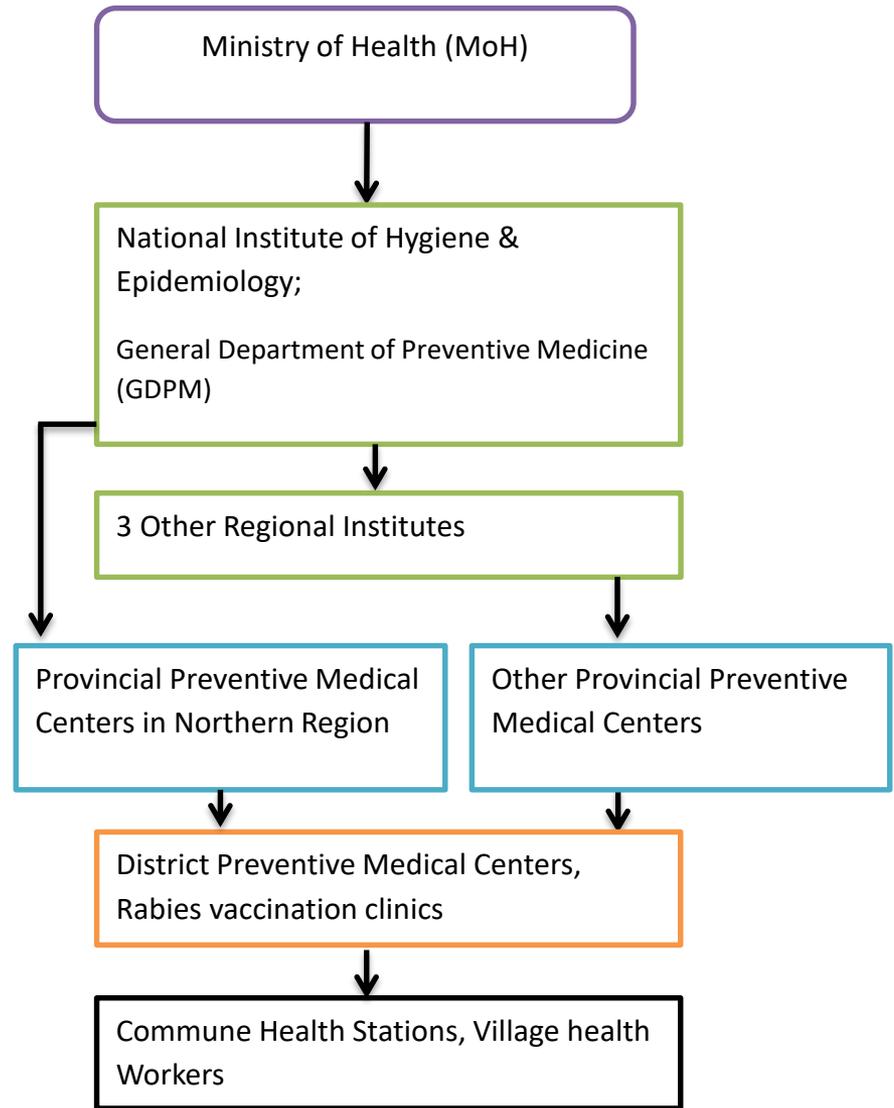
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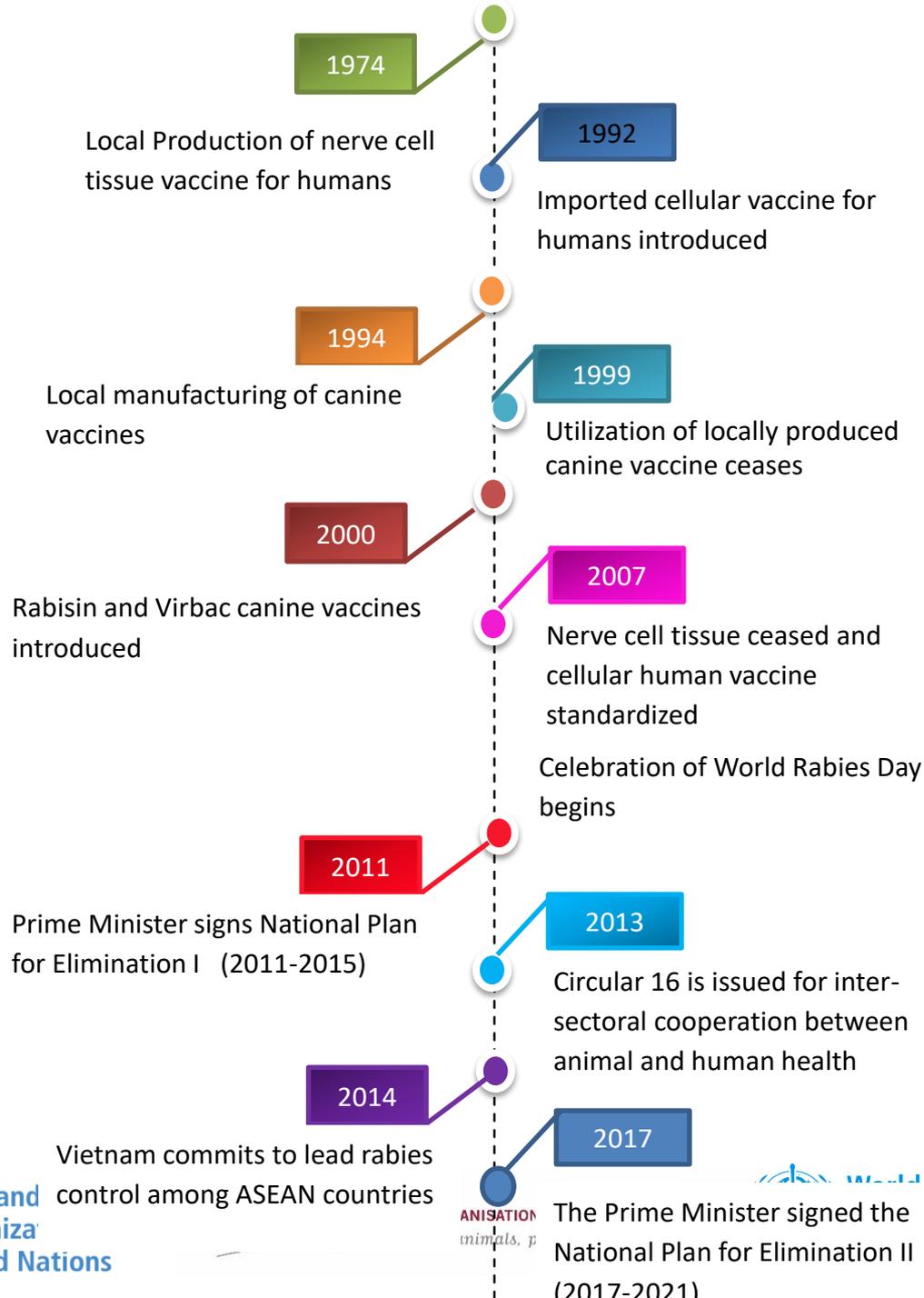
## Animal Health



## Human Health

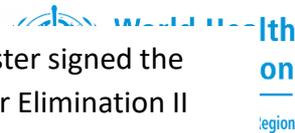


# Progress of Rabies control and elimination in Vietnam



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# The ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy

## NATIONAL DOG RABIES ELIMINATION

A. SOCIO-CULTURAL

B. TECHNICAL

C. ORGANIZATIONAL  
& ONE HEALTH

D. POLICY  
& LEGISLATIVE

ASEAN RABIES CONTROL  
GLOBAL RABIES CONTROL

# AGENDA

1. Background
2. Political commitment and Legislation
3. Technical support
4. Organization and Multi-sectoral element
5. Challenges
6. Impact



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# BACKGROUND

- Leading country in ASEAN
- One of the most important notifiable disease.
- Endemic in both human and animal, focus in the North region (80%)
- One of the communicable diseases cause most death in recent years (~100 cases per years).
- Cause a significant social and economic burden (~ 400.000 PEP per year).
- Nearly all of the human rabies cases are due to bites from rabid dogs.
- Low vaccination coverage in dog population, dog management.
- PEP cost is still an issue (quite high for poor people).



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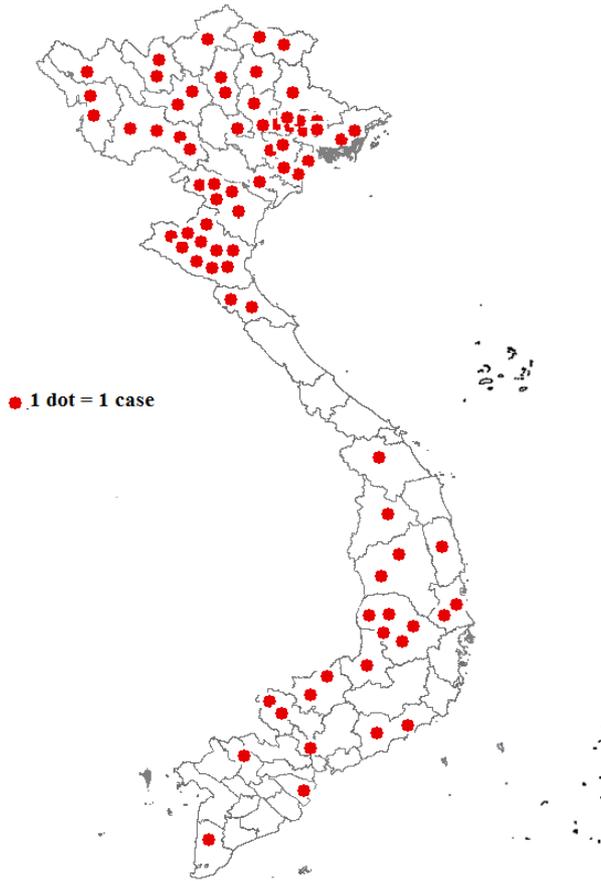
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# BACKGROUND (2)

Figure: Rabies incidence risk in Viet Nam 2017



- Rabies has existed and circulated in Vietnam for many years. It occurs at any time in the year.
- In 1990s- rabies declining; 2004 - today rabies increasing
- Rabies in people is almost exclusively caused by dog bites
- According to the Ministry of Health report from the rabies prevention and control committee:
  - >400,000 PEP/year
  - Human deaths from rabid dog bites is on the rise (average per year of about 100 people die of rabies)



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# BACKGROUND (3)

- Most cases occur in the northern mountainous provinces.
- Most outbreaks were detected in humans before dogs.
- Since dogs are not managed carefully, numbers of dog cases may not be accurately counted.
- 2 rabies vaccination rounds annually: April-May and Sept-October.
- In urban areas, more than 80% of pets was vaccinated while in rural and remote areas, vaccination percentage was less than 50%.



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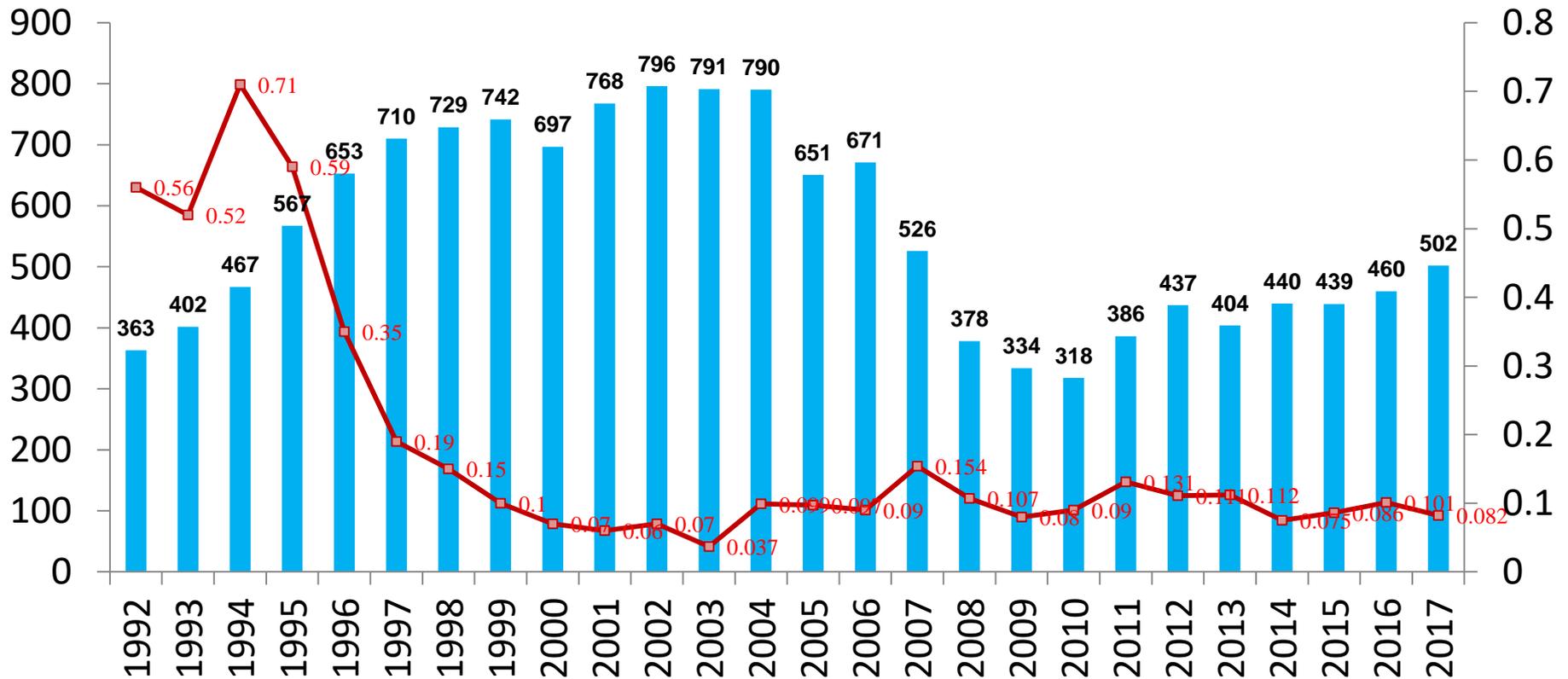


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# The vaccination and mortality rate of rabies/ 100.000 in Vietnam in the period from, 1992-2017



■ vaccination/100000 inhabitant

—■— death/100.000 inhabitant



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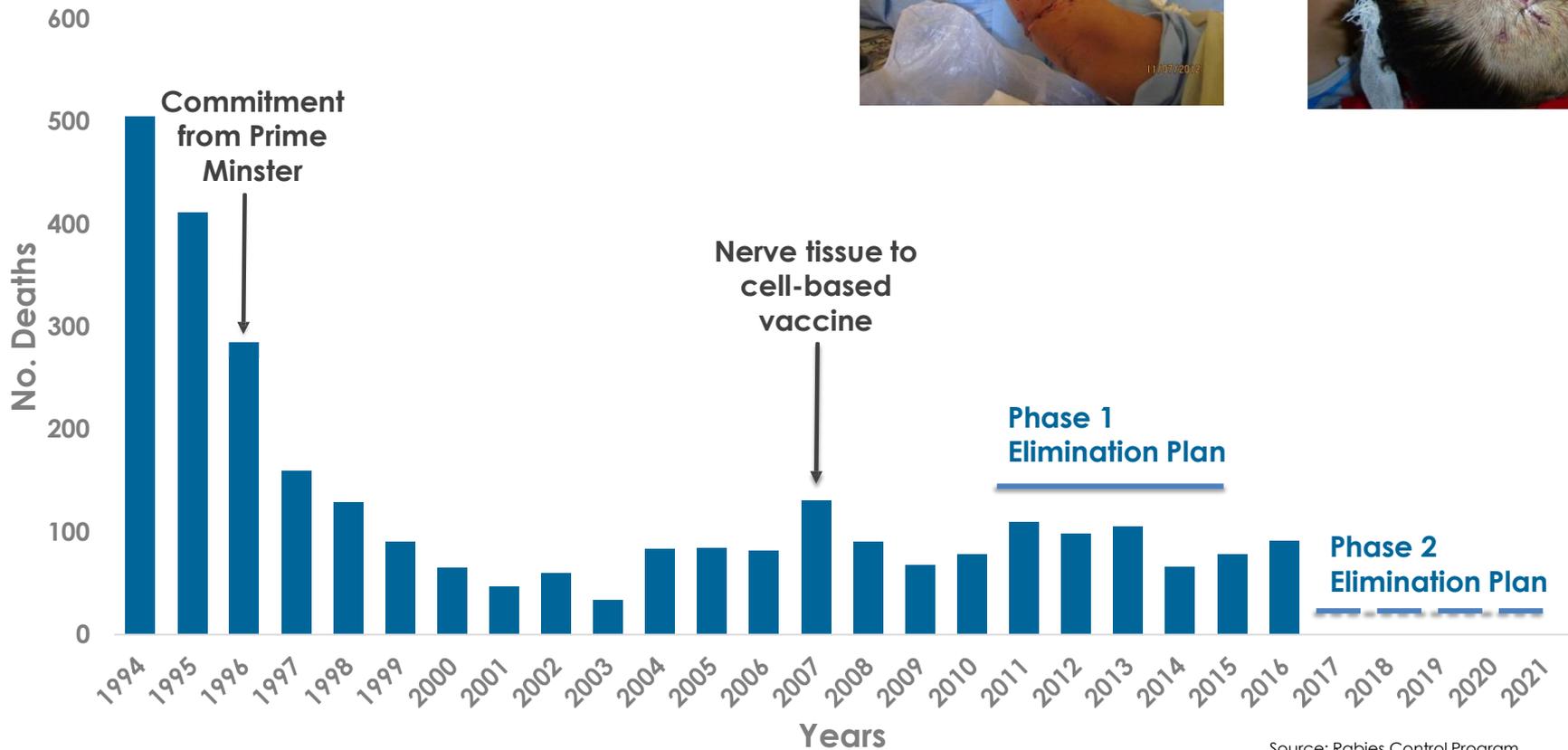
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# Rabies in Vietnam



Source: Rabies Control Program



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# Dog case situation

*(Data from provincial SDAH reported in Jan 2018)*

Năm	Tổng đàn chó	Tỷ lệ tiêm phòng (%)	Number of province	Suspect rabies dog (head)
2011	8.585.856	37,8	16	1199
2012	8.437.861	38,2	12	1365
2013	8.239.877	44,2	21	1924
2014	8.195.809	47,0	19	1444
2015	9.080.802	42,9	27	-
2016	7.721.720	38,5	23	-
2017	7.219.159	51,0	30	1045



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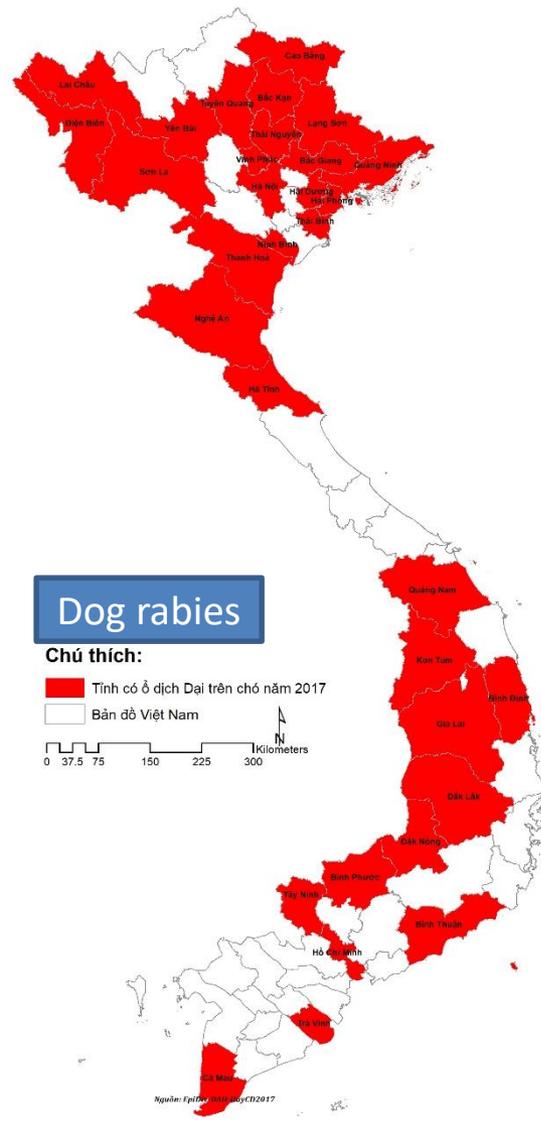
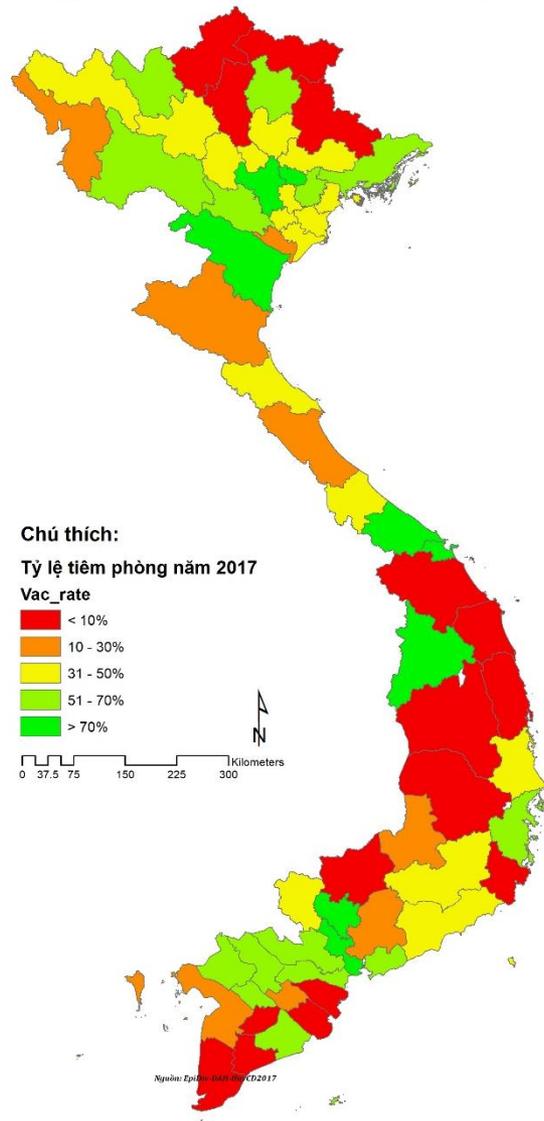
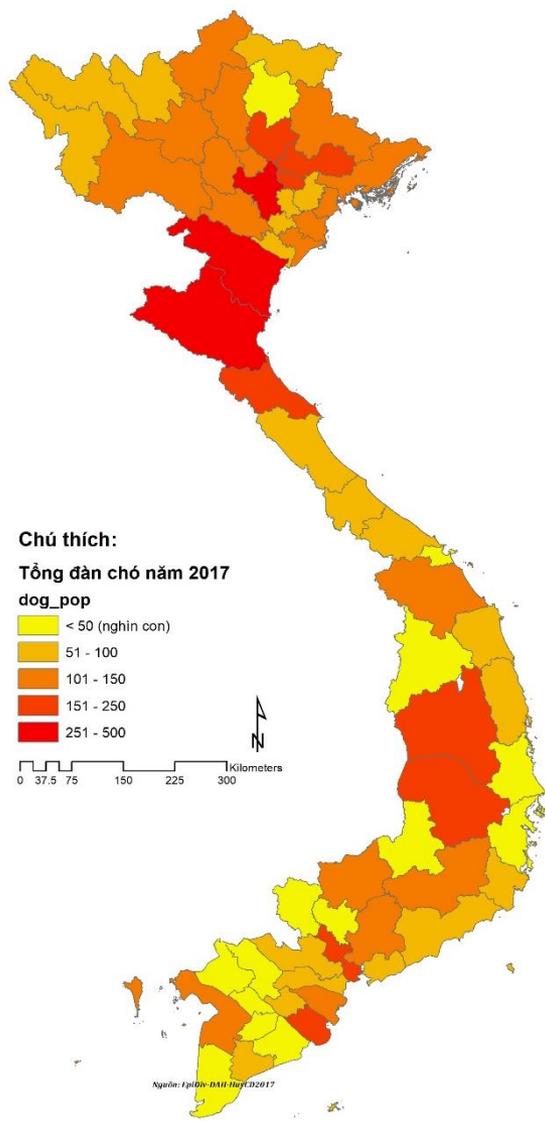
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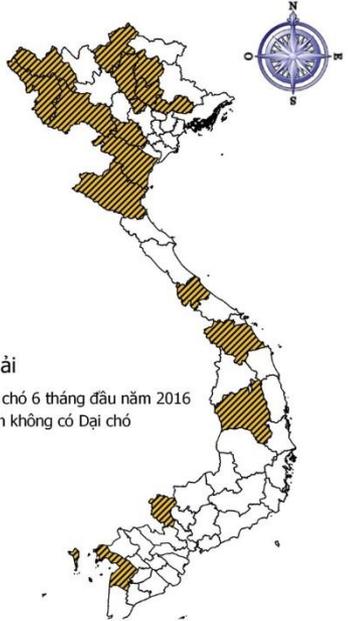
# Dog population, dog vaccination rate, dog rabies by 2017



# tribution dog rabies cases by province, 2015-2017

## Chú giải

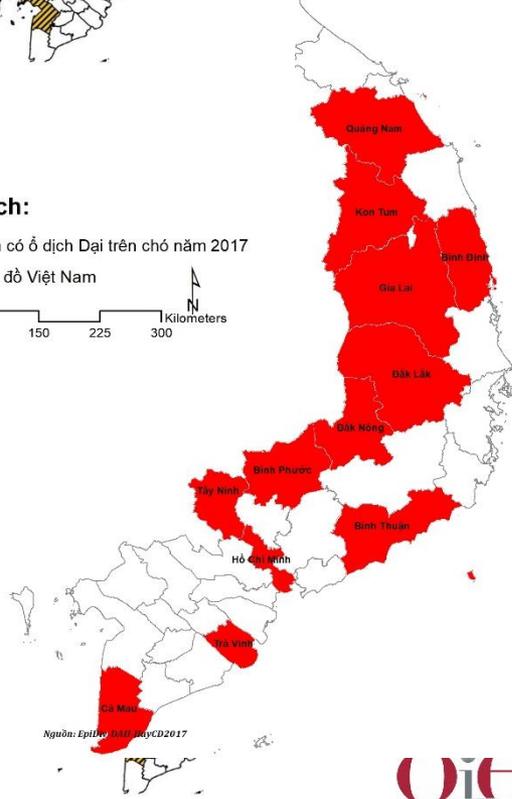
-  Đại chó 6 tháng đầu năm 2016
-  Tỉnh không có Đại chó



## Chú thích:

-  Tỉnh có ổ dịch Đại trên chó năm 2017
-  Bản đồ Việt Nam

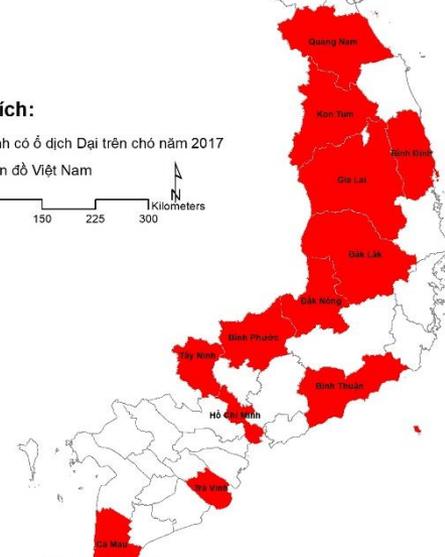
0 37.5 75 150 225 300 Kilometers



## Chú thích:

-  Tỉnh có ổ dịch Đại trên chó năm 2017
-  Bản đồ Việt Nam

0 37.5 75 150 225 300 Kilometers



# POLITICAL COMMITMENT AND LEGISLATION

- Vietnam government commit to fight rabies: providing support at all level, coordination via steering committee.
- **Government decree** on rabies control and prevention of rabies in animal and human.
- **Inter-Ministerial circular** (MOH and MARD) on zoonotic diseases prevention and control (rabies is one of priority zoonotic diseases).
- **National guidelines** on surveillance and control rabies both in human and animal.
- **MOU between the MARD, MOH and key partners** (WHO, FAO and WPA) to build the overall prevention of rabies at national level.



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# POLITICAL COMMITMENT AND LEGISLATION (2)

- Issued the law emphasize dog ownership, dog management, rabies vaccination and dog exports and imports.
- PEP free for the poor people
- Allocate budget for rabies prevention and control
- Engage local government to support proper resources for rabies prevention and control.
- Mobilize other resources from local government, private sectors, WHO, FAO, CDC and other NGOs (including technical, physical and human resources for rabies elimination).



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# TECHNICAL SUPPORT

## Surveillance and epidemiology:

- Issue National Guidelines on surveillance, prevention and control rabies in human and animal.
- Monitor PEP and human death cases base on the national surveillance system (from central to commune level)
- Develop and implement pilot of rabies free zone, then sustain and expand to other regions.
- Ensure availability and accessibility of vaccine and immunoglobulin, especially at remote areas (at least 1 vaccination site per district )
- Monitor dog rabies: in the high risk area



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# National Program on Rabies Prevention and Control (period 1: 2011-2015)

- Overall: National Program - Minister of MARD
- Government budget: **\$11.6 million USD** ( 233.114 billion VND)
  - Central Government: **\$1.3 million USD** of which MARD 0.8 million USD & MOH: 0.5 million USD
  - Local Government: **\$10.3 millions USD** of which MARD 6.5 million USD & MOH 3.8 million USD
- Privates/dogs owners: vaccine and vaccination fees
- MOET (education), MIC (communication); MPS (Pub. Security), MARD & MOH Institutions



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# National Program on Rabies Prevention and Control (Period 2: 2017-2021)

- **Government budget: \$14.9 million USD** (Central level: \$1.72M USD, Local: \$13.18M \$)

## General objective:

- Basically controlling rabies on domestic dogs by 2021, progressing towards eliminating rabies in domestic animals.

## Specific objectives

1. Over 95% of communes, wards, towns, make the list of household raising dog
2. Over 85% dog population in communes, wards, towns have been vaccinated against rabies
3. Over 70% of provinces nationwide observed no rabies case in human in two consecutive years
4. Reducing by 60% of the number of provinces at high risk of rabies
5. Reducing by 60% of deaths due to rabies by 2021 compared to the number of deaths on average in 2011-2015 periods.



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# TECHNICAL SUPPORT (2)

## Laboratory diagnoses:

- 2 national and regional laboratories in human. (30-50% of samples of clinical cases were diagnosis/year)
- 3 national and regional laboratories in animal (66/111 samples were positive)

## Other activities:

- Enhance the dog population/biosecurity management:
  - Government issued a law emphasize the responsibilities of pet owners.
  - Raising public awareness on dog management: limit the stray dogs.



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# TECHNICAL SUPPORT (3)

## Research:

- ASSESSMENT OF RABIES BURDEN AND VACCINE UTILIZATION IN VIET NAM, 2017
- EVALUATE OF THE EXPOSURE RABIES IN CHILDREN IN 6-15 YEARS OF AGE, AND THE EFFECTIVE OF RABIES EDUCATION IN SCHOOL, 2015-2017
- Investigate the existence of perceptions, attitudes and practices of the local people involved in the ecological characteristics of dogs and rabies prevention.
- Investigate the relationship between people, dogs, and other animals.
- Identify difficulties remained in the policies of rabies prevention for sound adjustments to better prevention , as well as better effective mobilization of resources.



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# SOCIO-CULTURAL ELEMENTS

## Communication and advocacy:

- Public awareness of rabies risk and control, and implementing Celebration of World Rabies Day yearly.
- Conduct awareness workshop/meeting at high risk provinces to increase engagement of the local government for rabies prevention and control.
- Allocate canine vaccine and fund from local government, organizations to control rabies, particularly to implement and sustain dog vaccination campaigns.
- Socialization of rabies control and prevention



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# The ONE HEALTH World Rabies Day



# Coordination between Animal and Human health sectors for rabies prevention and control



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# World Rabies Day (11 years for ceremony)



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## Workshop on Coordination between Animal and Human health sectors for rabies prevention and control, 2017



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# Surveillance and Response Pilot

## Phu Tho Province

- 16 reported deaths/year (0-95)
- 1.4 million residents, 13 districts
- 2 hours from Hanoi

## National Center Veterinary Diagnostics (NCVD)

- National reference laboratory
- No rabies diagnostic testing capacity



Source: Rabies Control Program



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# Phu Tho Pilot

## Goals

- Develop system with partners
- Ensure NCVD is proficient for testing
- Engage stakeholders



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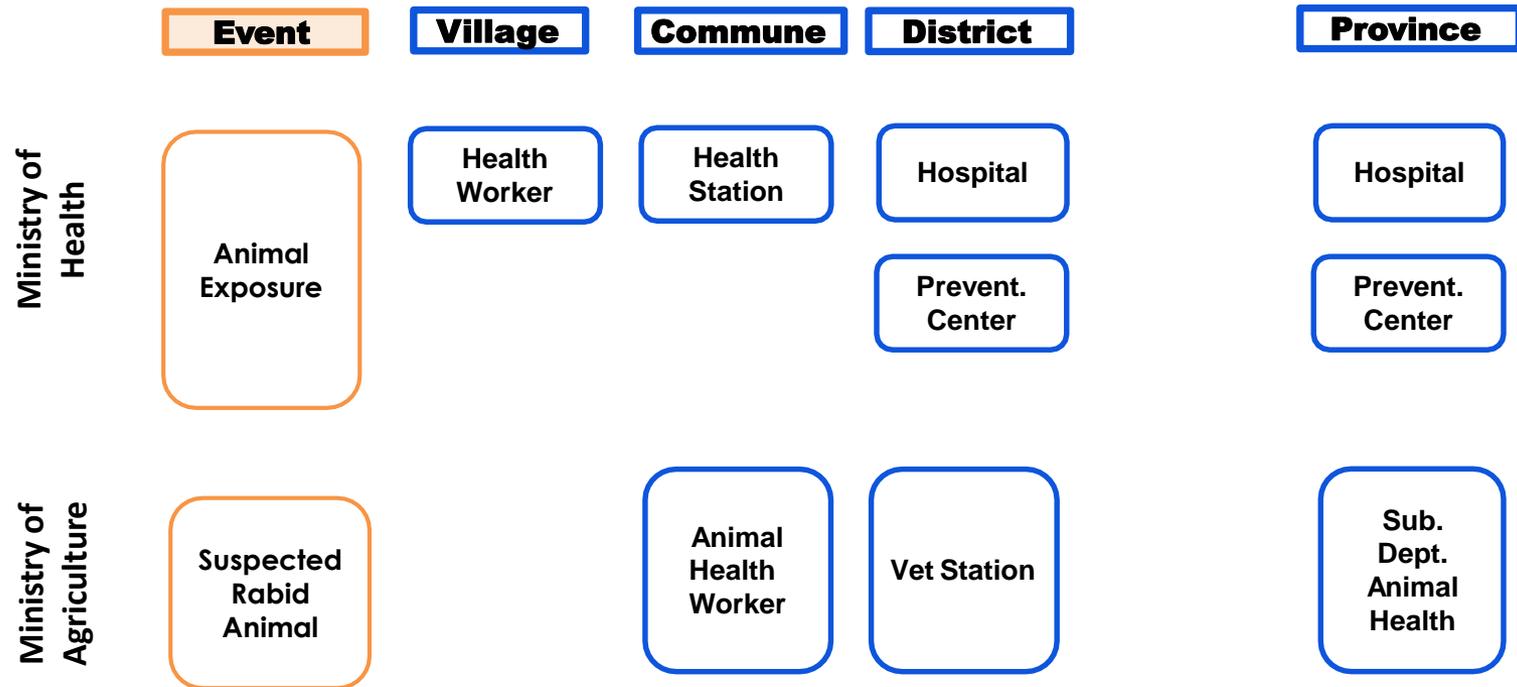
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# Phu Tho Pilot: Detect

Detect an event

**Detect**



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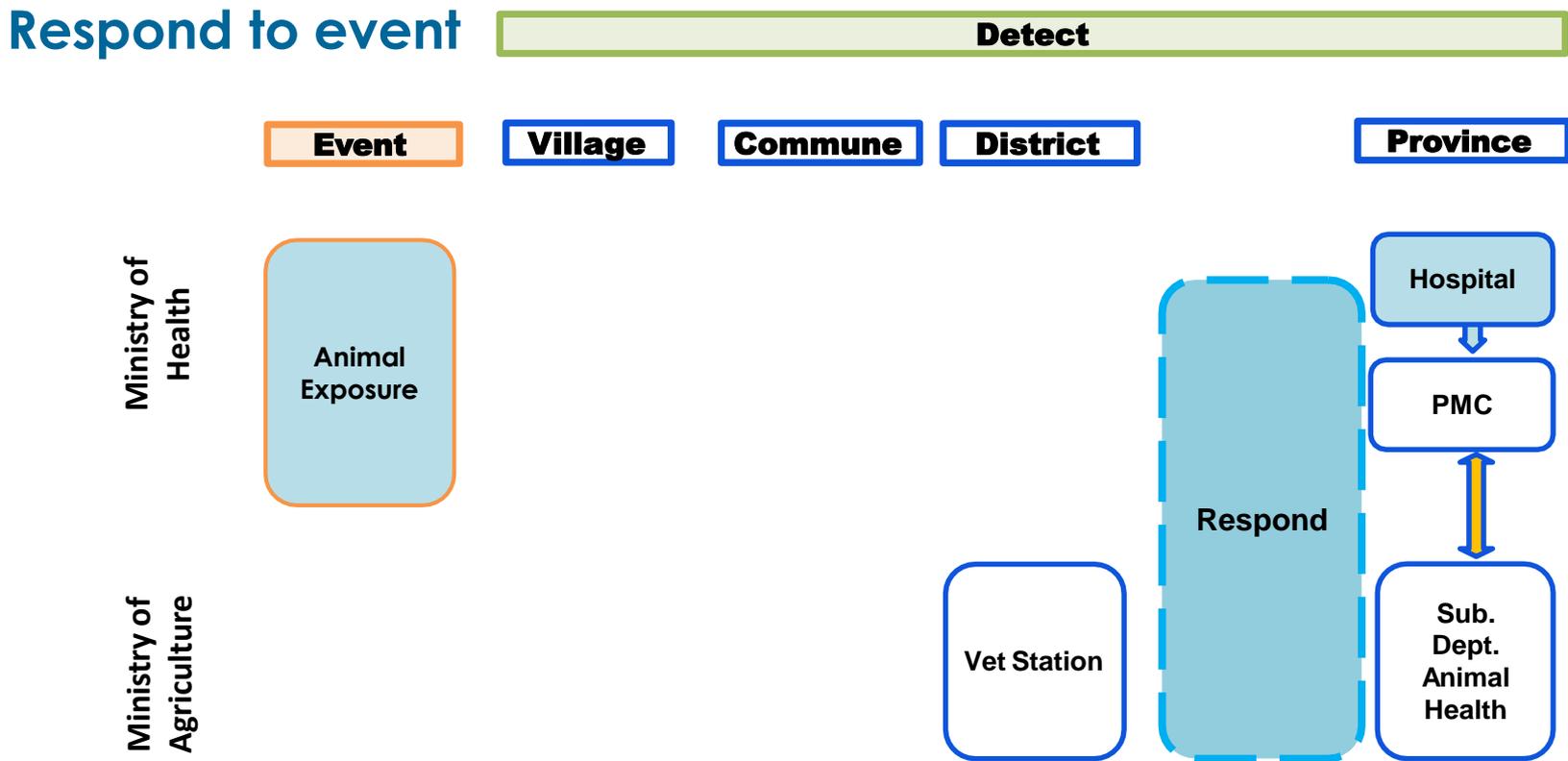
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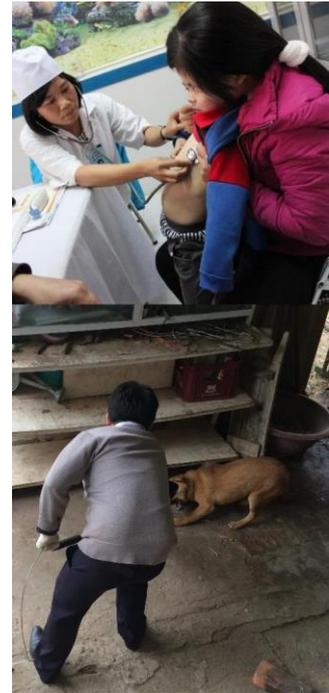
# Phu Tho Pilot: Example



# Phu Tho Pilot: Respond

## Respond to event

- Start PEP immediately
- Investigate (community and animal)
  1. Identify additional victims
  2. Animal capture and assessment
    - 10 day quarantine
    - Euthanatize and submit for testing
  3. Report outcome
    - Continue or stop PEP



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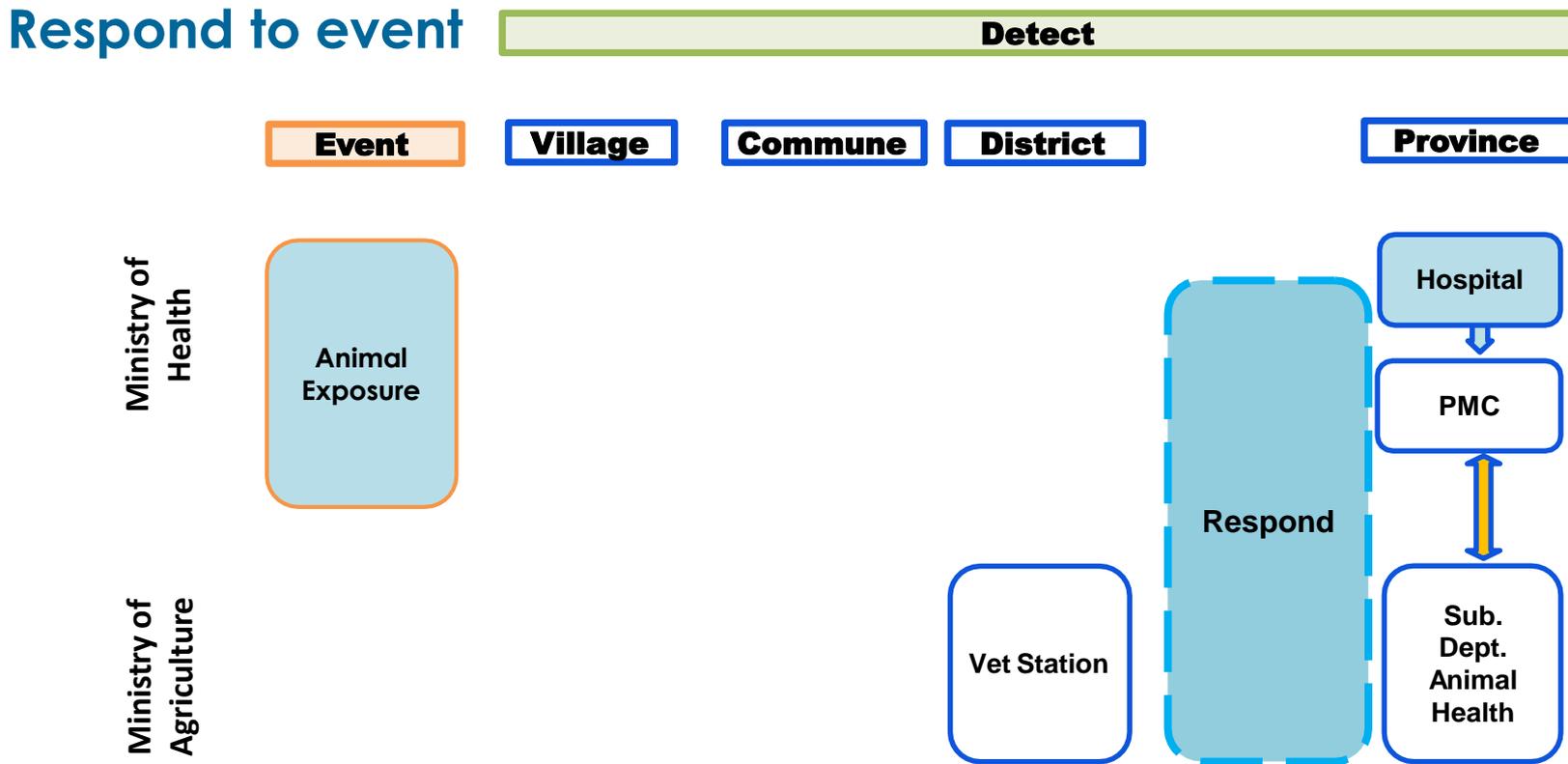
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# Phu Tho Pilot: Example



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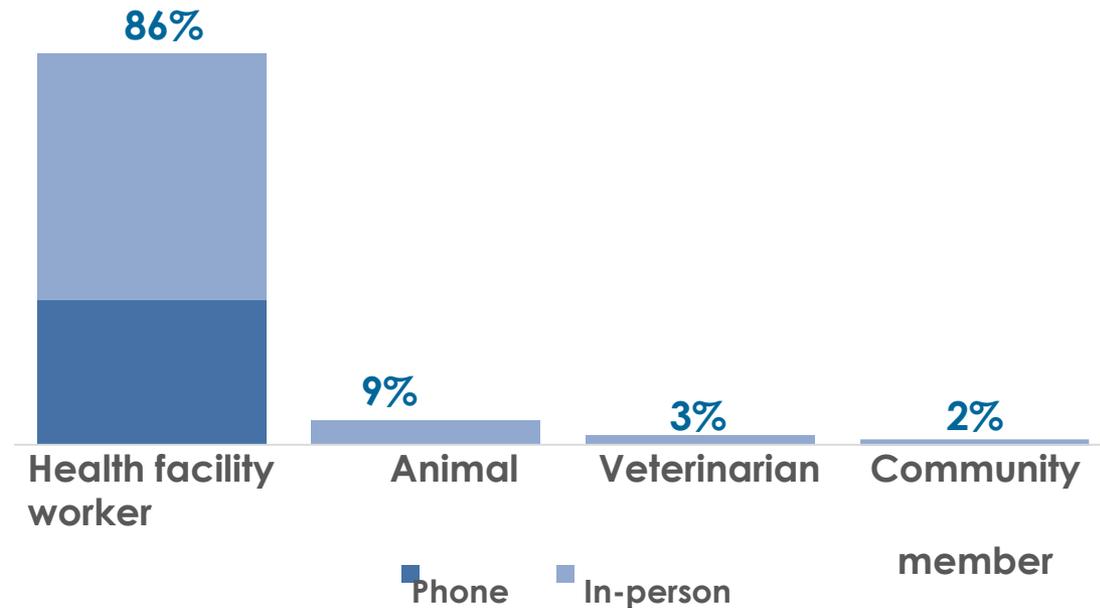
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# Reported Events in Phu Tho

233 events in 7 months

- 11 of 13 districts (3 targeted)



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# Reported Events in Phu Tho

233 events in 7 months

- **91% (213) human exposures**
- **9% (20) suspected rabid animal**



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# Phu Tho Community Investigation

## 233 events in 7 months

- 213 human exposures
- **43 additional people exposed**
- 16 years, range <1–86
- All started PEP



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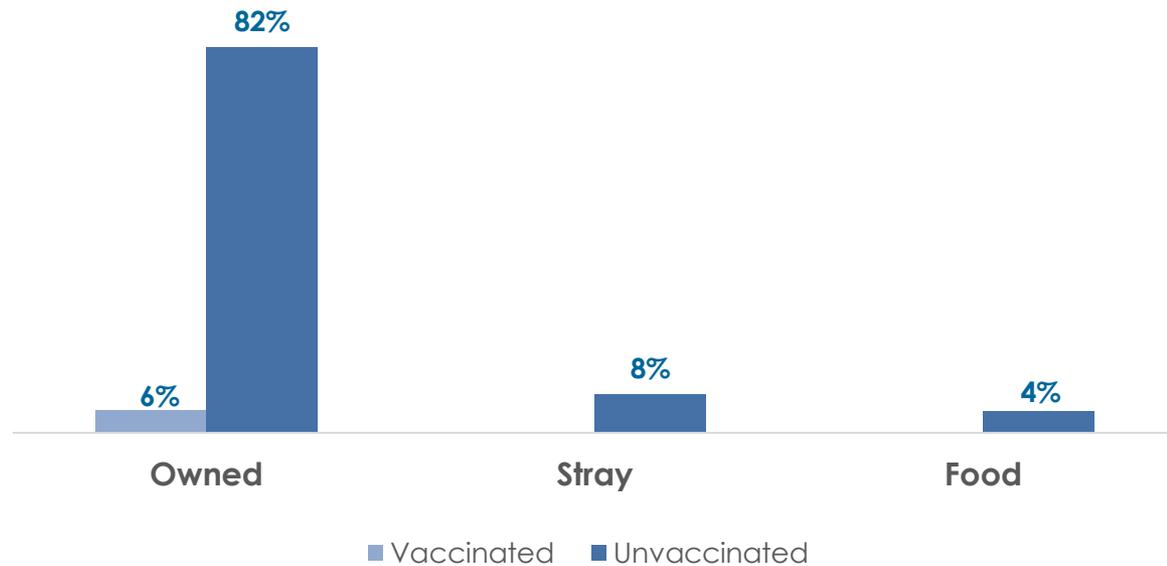
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# Animal Investigation

## 233 events in 7 months

- 233 animals involved
- 12 additional animals
- 95% unvaccinated



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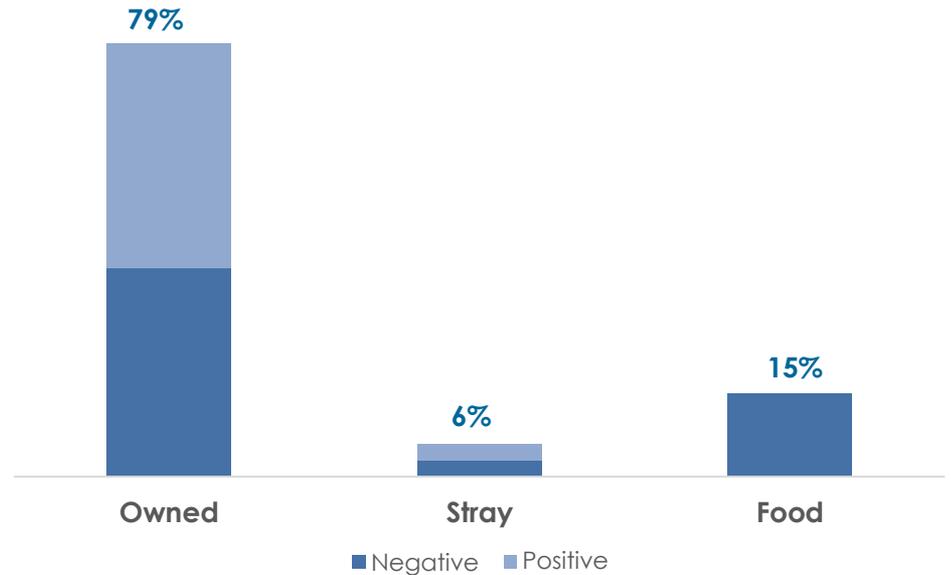
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# Laboratory Diagnostic

66 animals tested

- 3 days (0-6) submission to results



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# Significant Findings

## People

- 48 exposed to rabid animal
- 43 additional exposures

## Animal

- 12 additional animals
- 2,487 vaccinated



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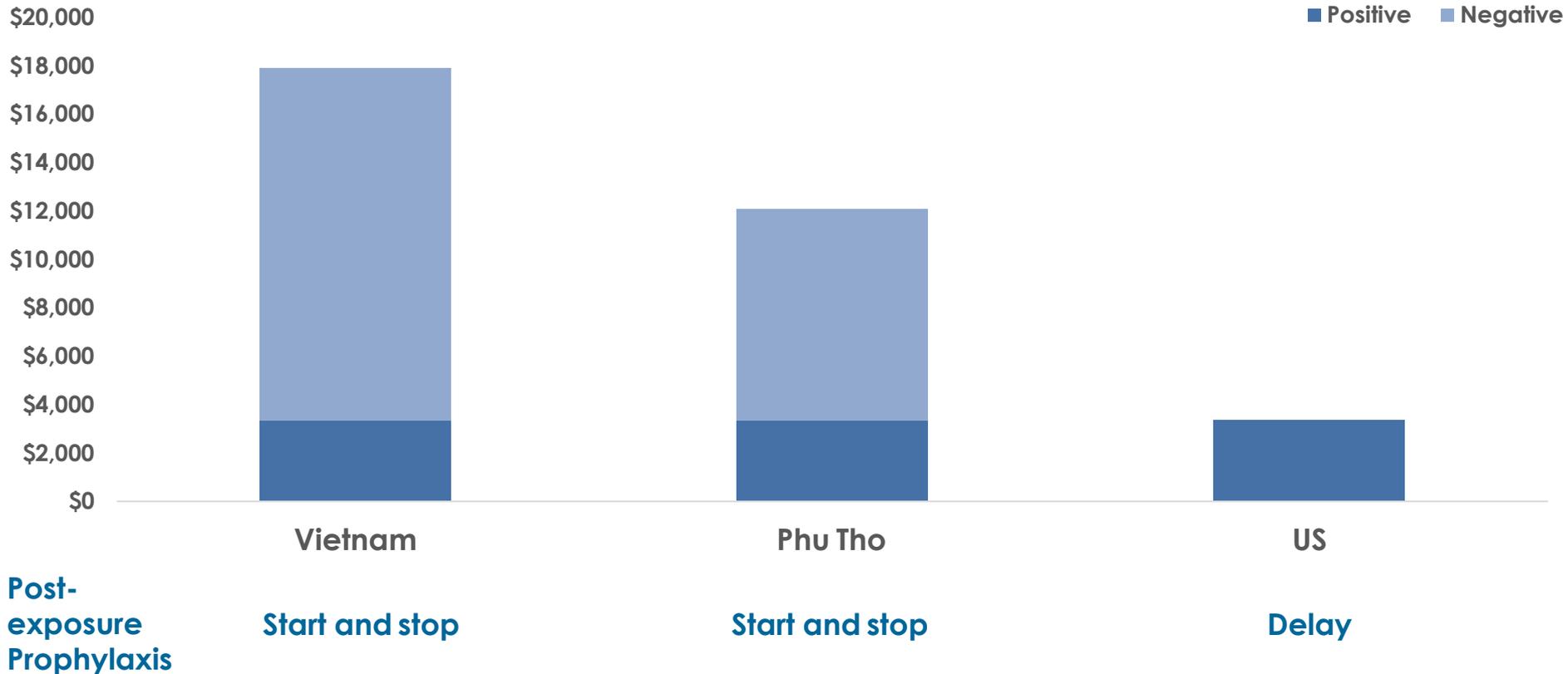
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# Significant Findings



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# Expansion more 6 provinces



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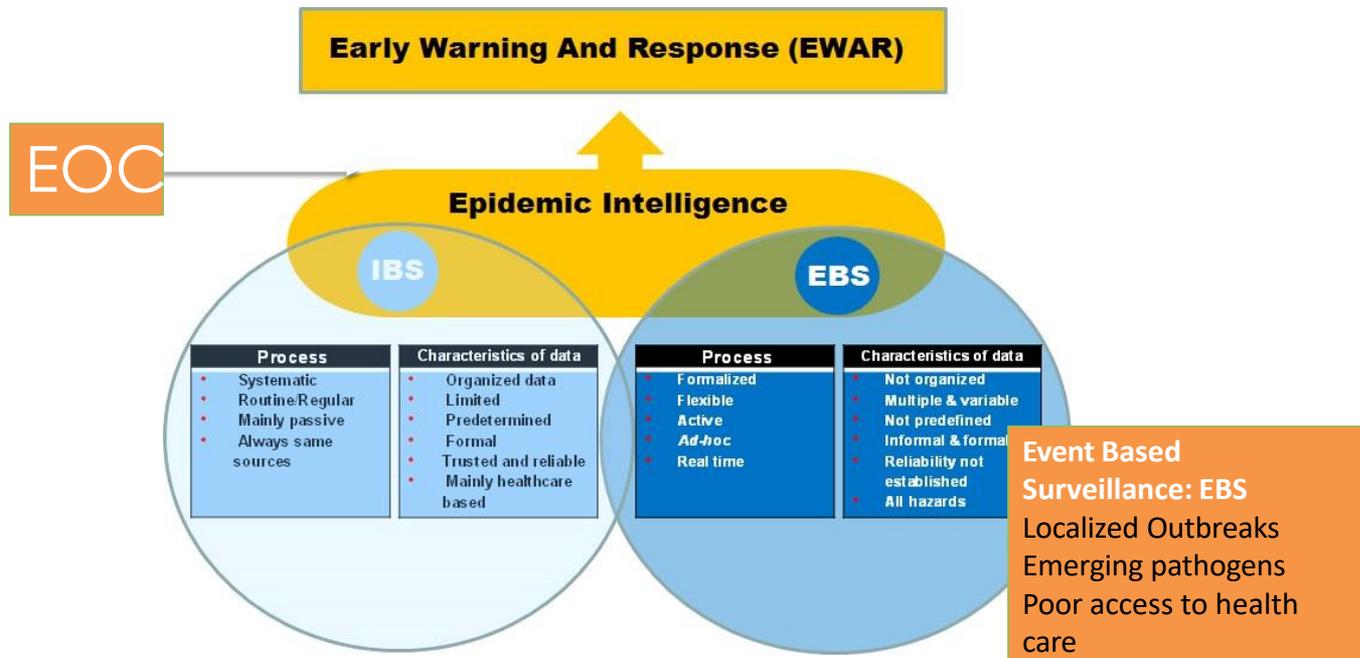


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# Expansion

- GHSA Flagship



# Activities of the FAO TCP Rabies Project

- 6 Training of trainers (TOT) courses for dog catching, vaccination, and rabies prevention & control - 120 Participants
- Trainings coordinated between DAH and FAO
- 6 policy advocacy meetings in the 6 District models in two pilot project provinces (Phu Tho and Thai Nguyen)
- 13 communes levels advocacy meetings in the 6 districts in model of 2 provinces (Phu Tho and Thai Nguyen province).
- 30 Rabies communication at school based education programs with more than 8,000 participations in Thai Nguyen; 9,000 in Phu Tho province)
- Cross-sectoral communication materials produced via collaboration amongst FAO, OIE, WSPA, DAH, GDPM, WHO
  - Posters, leaflets, world rabies day fact sheets and materials



## Policy and Coordination Workshop



## Communication Workshop





***Catching dog by net in Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam***



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***Catching dog by net in Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam***



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***Collar mark after vaccinating dog in Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam***



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***Collar mark and unleash a dog in Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam***



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# Leaflet of Asia Canine Protection Alliance Dogs movement into Vietnam (Circular 48 MARD)



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# Rabies Video

- Vietnam rabies video
- <http://youtu.be/-cMZ5ou8TJU>
- <http://youtu.be/qfOKyhT4p7E>
  
- OIE rabies video (Philippines)
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RS4\\_38sZF3](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RS4_38sZF3)
  
- ACPA video
- <http://www.acpagroup.org>



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# Rabies communication at primary and secondary school - Thai Nguyen province



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# Public awareness campaigns and education programs implemented to increase general awareness on rabies



**5/ Dấu hiệu bệnh dại ở chó như thế nào?**  
 Chó hay cắn, thay đổi thói quen, bỏ ăn, bỏ chơi, không trả lời khi gọi.  
 - **Chó dại thể điên cuồng:** chó thay đổi thói quen thường ngày, hay tấn công và hung dữ bất thường, tiếng sủa thay đổi, rống lên như tiếng hú, trẻ hăm, thể bất ra ngoài, sợ gió, sợ nước và chảy nhiều nước dãi và chết.  
 - **Chó dại thể bại liệt (thể chậm):** chó không bần bả, một mắt, nhai nuốt khó khăn, Chó bị bại liệt, hăm tở và nước dãi chảy nhiều và chết.

**6/ Người bị chó cắn cần phải làm gì?**  
**Không hoảng hốt! Làm TẤT CẢ các bước sau để phòng chống nhiễm dại!**  
 - Rửa ngay vết cắn trong vòng 15 phút bằng nước chảy liên tục dưới vòi và xà phòng đặc. Nếu không có xà phòng, hãy rửa ngay vết cắn bằng nước. Đây là biện pháp sơ cứu hiệu quả nhất phòng chống bệnh dại.  
 - Sát trùng vết cắn với thuốc sát trùng như cồn y tế, cồn 60 độ nếu có.

**7/ Cần làm gì khi thấy chó cắn người?**  
 - Thông báo ngay cho cán bộ thú y xã và trưởng thôn/ khu từ để bắt chó.  
 - Giúp đỡ người bị chó cắn tới trung tâm y tế để được tư vấn và tiêm phòng.  
 - Hợp tác với thú y xã để nhận diện và bắt con chó đã cắn người.

**8/ Chủ nuôi chó cần làm gì khi chó nhà cắn người?**  
 - Cố gắng bắt chó để xích hay nhốt lại vào chuồng nếu có thể làm được việc này an toàn.  
 - Thông báo ngay cho thú y xã và trưởng thôn/ khu để giúp bắt chó lại.  
 - Không dùng chêm vào chó để đảm bảo bạn được an toàn trong khi chó cắn bộ thú y xã.  
 - Giúp đỡ người bị chó cắn tới trung tâm y tế để được tư vấn và tiêm phòng.

**Tiêm phòng bệnh dại kịp thời và đầy đủ = Bảo vệ bạn, gia đình và chó của bạn**

**Bệnh dại gây chết người NHƯNG phòng tránh được**

**Xóa bỏ bệnh dại ở Việt Nam**  
 Tài liệu tập huấn dành cho cán bộ thú y và y tế

Logos: FAO, WHO, OIE, ANIMAL, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization Western Pacific Region.



# Rabies education programs in school



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# ORGANIZATION AND MULTI-SECTORAL ELEMENTS

- ASEAN rabies elimination strategy (ARES)
- Action Plan to implement ARES.
- National program of Rabies prevention and control (2017-2020).
- Timely information sharing between human and animal health sectors.
- Active and close cooperation between human and animal health in the investigation.
- Organizing the joint training course on rabies surveillance, prevention and control.



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# Main challenges for controlling human & canine cases in Viet Nam

- People do not think it is important to vaccinate their dogs
- Difficult to reach desired 70% vaccination rate of dog population
- As most dogs roam in large numbers with other dogs, one infected dog can easily spread disease to other dogs in the group
- Rabies vaccination too expensive for some families to treat their dogs
- People do not get post-exposure vaccination if they are bitten because: a) they do not think it is necessary, b) they do not have access to medical facilities with the vaccine, or c) it is too expensive



# CHALLENGES

- The coordination between human health and animal health at the local levels are still limited and not frequently consistent
- Sharing information of surveillance delayed results in slow response to implement prevention and outbreak treatment.
- Differences in priorities of disease surveillance between human health and animal health.
- Smuggle of dogs is risk for uncontrollable incursion of diseases from other countries; Incursion risk of emerging infectious diseases from outside of Vietnam.
- Limited funding for prevention and control of zoonotic diseases.
- Limited public-private partnership.
- Limited dog population management .



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# CHALLENGES (2)

- Insufficient attention is given to strengthening vaccine delivery by the animal health sector. Greater detail about vaccination strategies is required, including methods of evaluating coverage, proposals for increasing coverage and projected timelines.
- Insufficient information on course materials for training workshops prevents budget and time allocation evaluation.
- Too much emphasis is placed on enforcement and regulations, rather than grassroots activities promoting community participation in dog vaccinations.

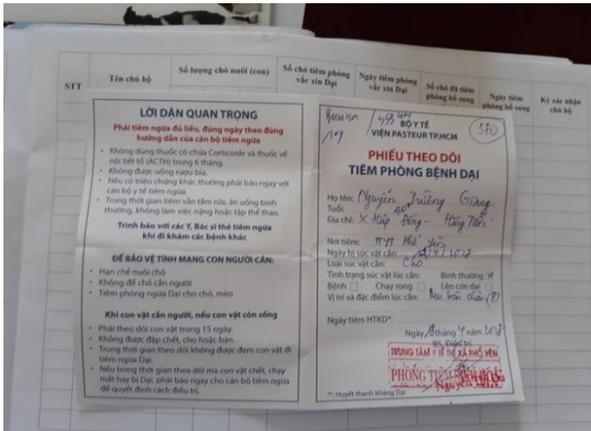


# CHALLENGES (2)

## 1. Quản lý, đăng ký nuôi chó:



## 2. Công tác tiêm phòng chó nuôi:



# IMPACT

- Government commitment (central and local) and One Health efforts (MoH, MARD) have been made a significant reduction on human death case by rabies in 2011- 2015 (~60%).
- Timely information sharing, active and close cooperation in the investigation and handling of the outbreak help to control the disease.
- Joint circular between MoH and MARD created a legal basis for human health and animal health collaborative activities at all levels in disease prevention and control.



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# IMPACT (2)

- Interdisciplinary activities promotes the relationship between officers of both sides and facilitate information sharing and more active development of a joint action plan for the next period of time.
- The support from International organizations to promote cooperation and funding activities
- The mobilization and participation of the government, social and civil society organizations, the mass media... and at all levels are key factors in the success of public awareness-raising and communication activities on zoonotic diseases.



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## CÁCH HẠN CHẾ BỊ ĐỘNG VẬT CẢN



**KHÔNG** trêu chọc chó, **KHÔNG** lại gần chó khi chó đang ăn, ngủ hoặc khi chó mẹ đang cho con

**KHÔNG** nhìn thẳng vào mắt chó. ▶

Khi một con chó gầm gừ đến sát bạn, **KHÔNG ĐƯỢC** quay đầu chạy. Đứng yên tại chỗ, tay duỗi 2 bên. Cho chó ngửi bạn và rồi nó sẽ bỏ đi.



◀ Nếu bị chó tấn công, **HAY** giả vờ ngồi im, cuộn tròn như quả bóng, che mặt lại.



**KHÔNG** chạy nhanh gần chó.



## CÁCH PHÒNG CHỐNG BỆNH ĐẠI

**KHÔNG** thả rông chó mèo ra đường.  
**TRÁNH XA** chó mèo lạ, chó mèo chạy rông. ▼



Đặt chó ra đường ▶ phải có rọ mõm.



◀ Chó nuôi phải được tiêm vắc xin phòng đại hàng năm.



THANK YOU SO MUCH  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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