



1st Asian Rabies Control Network (ARACON) MEETING

The Sukosol Bangkok, Thailand | 13-14 March 2018

Lessons Learned: PHILIPPINES

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Alternate Rabies Focal Person

Animal Health and Welfare Division

Bureau of Animal Industry

Department of Agriculture



The PHILIPPINES

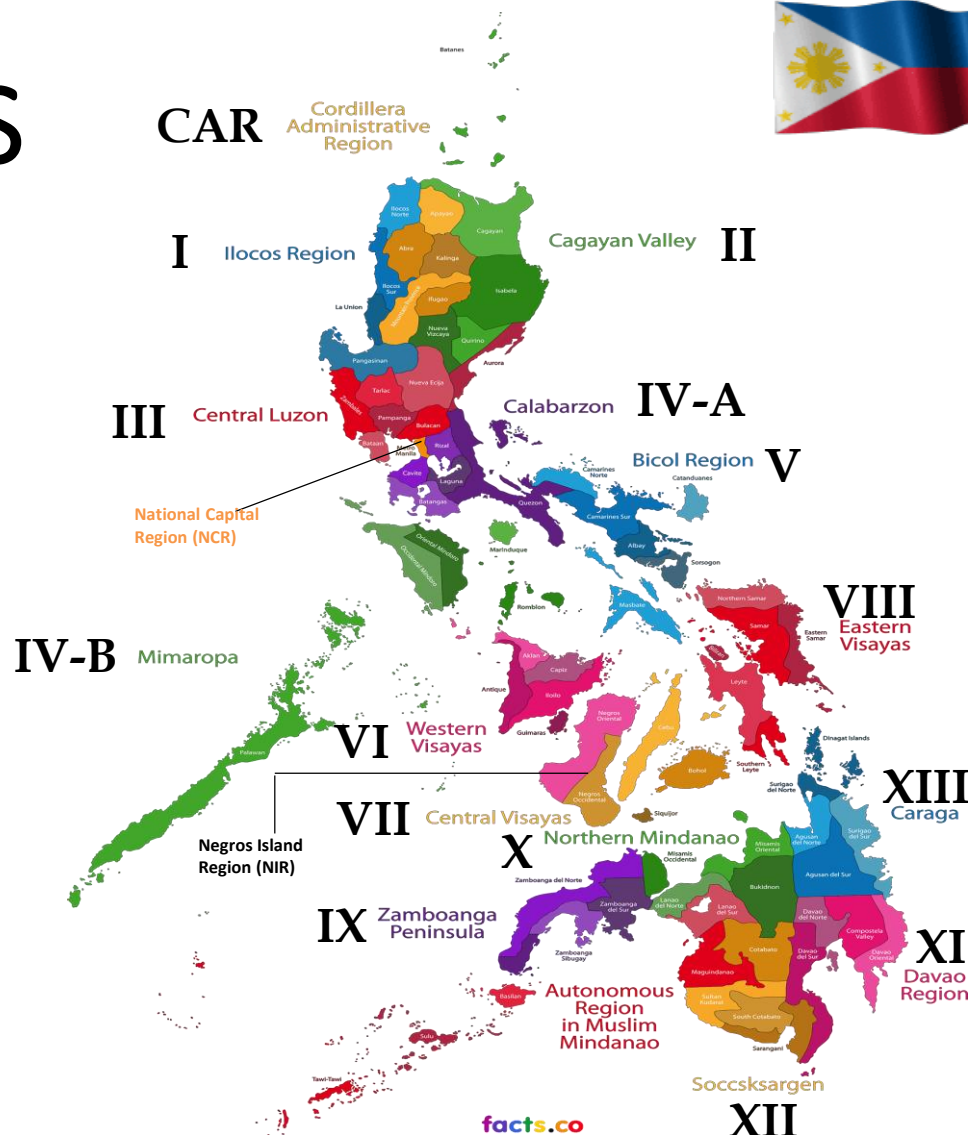


3 Island Groups

Luzon (north)
Visayas (central)
Mindanao (south)

18 Administrative Regions

No. of Provinces	81
No. of Cities	145
No of Municipalities	1,489
No. of Barangays	42,036



Human Rabies Situation



- Rabies continues to be a public health problem in the Philippines
- Responsible for the death of 209 Filipinos in 2016
 - **2017: 188**
 - **2016: 209**
 - **2015: 217**
 - **2014: 236**
 - **2013: 205**
 - **2012: 213**
 - **2011: 219**
 - **2010: 257**

Source: INFECTIOUS DISEASES for ELIMINATION DIVISION
Infectious Disease Office
Disease Prevention & Control Bureau
Department of Health

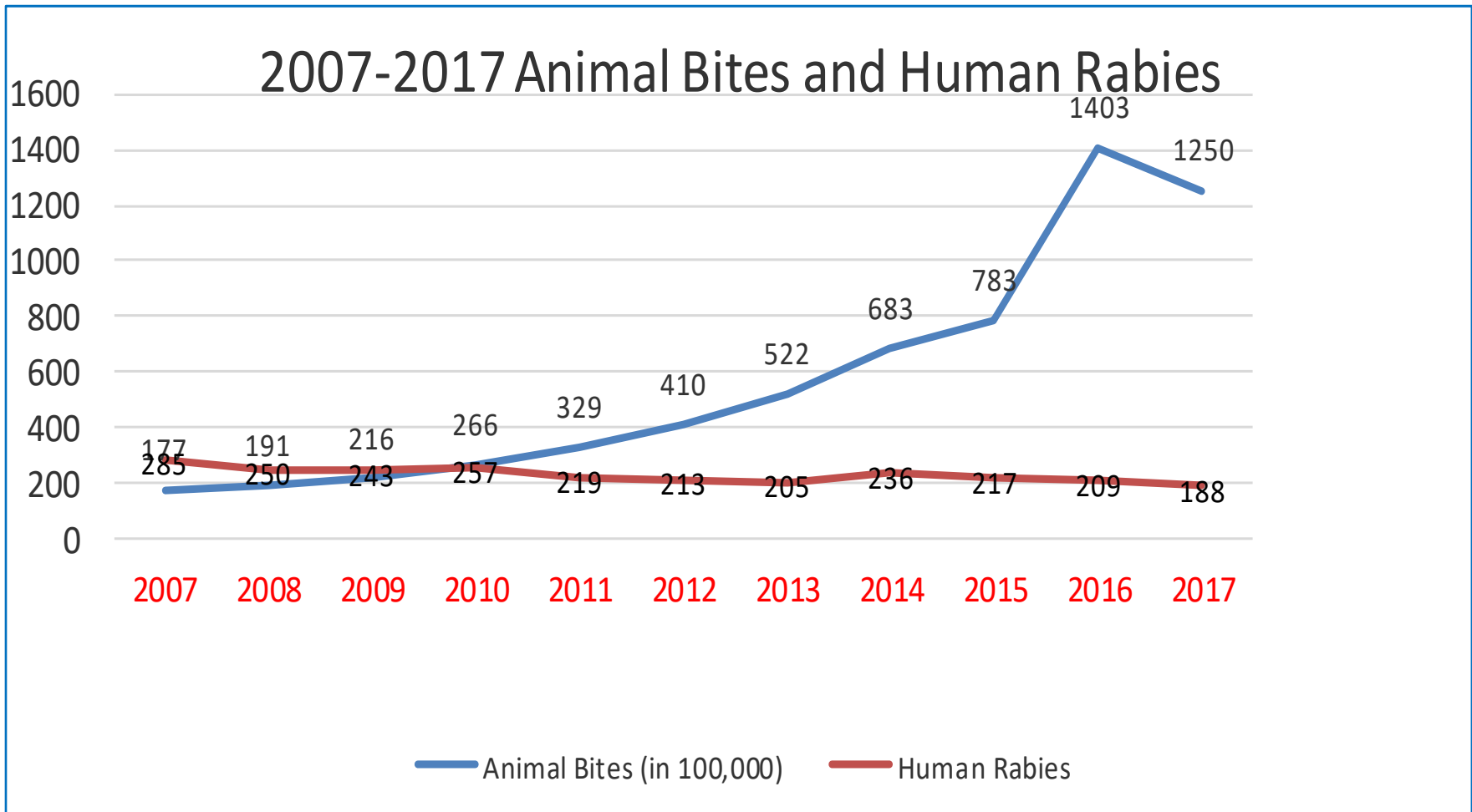
Human Rabies Situation



- Animal bite cases has been increasing for the past 10 years
 - **2017: 1,250,511**
 - **2016: 1,403,041**
 - **2015: 783,663**
 - **2014: 683,302**
 - **2013: 522,420**
 - **2012: 410,811**
 - **2011: 330,077**
 - **2010: 266, 220**
- Dogs remain the principal cause of animal bites
 - **Dog: 74.9%**
 - **Cats: 20.4%**
 - **Others: 9% (other small mammals)**

Source: INFECTIOUS DISEASES for ELIMINATION DIVISION
Infectious Disease Office
Disease Prevention & Control Bureau
Department of Health

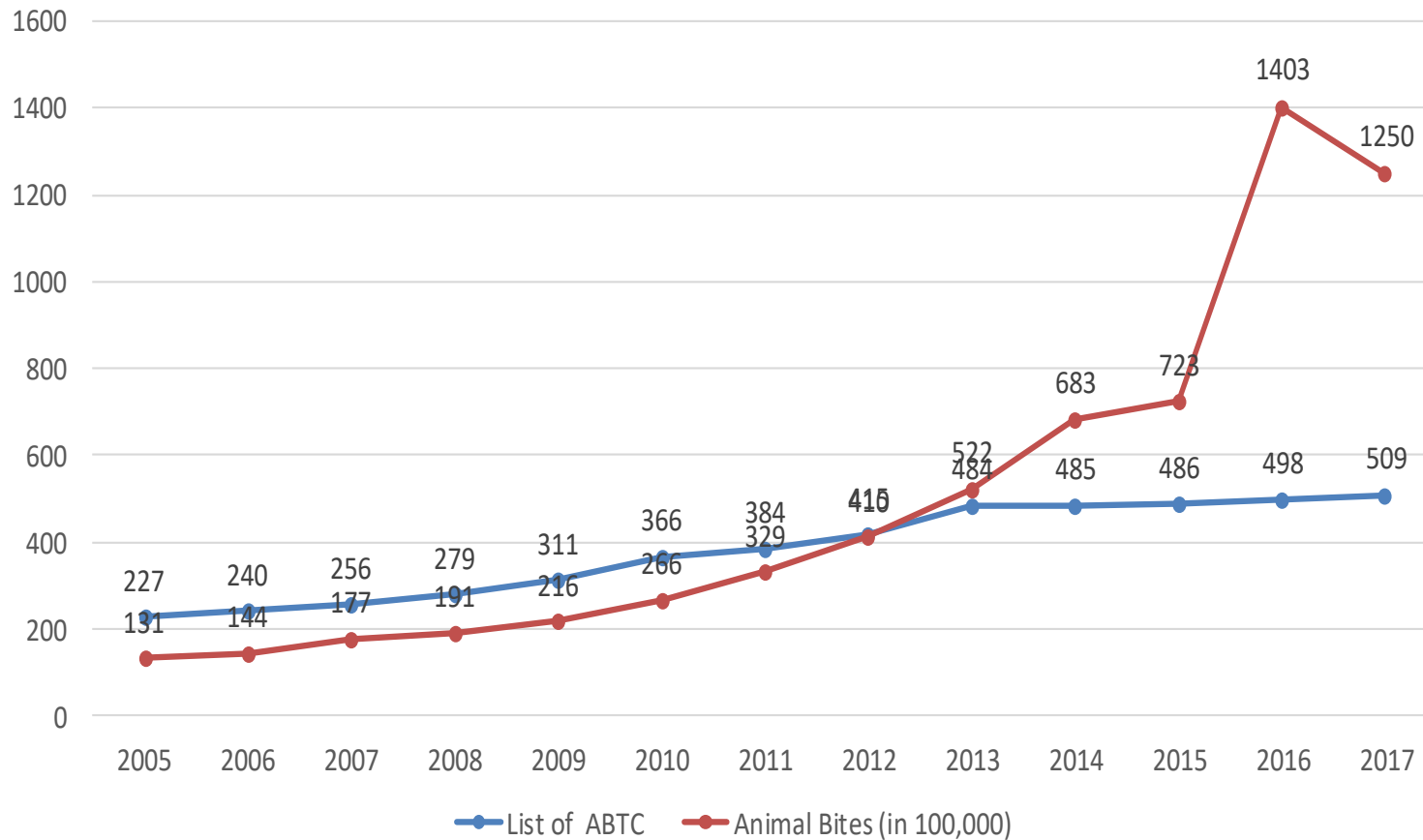
Human Rabies Situation



Human Rabies Situation



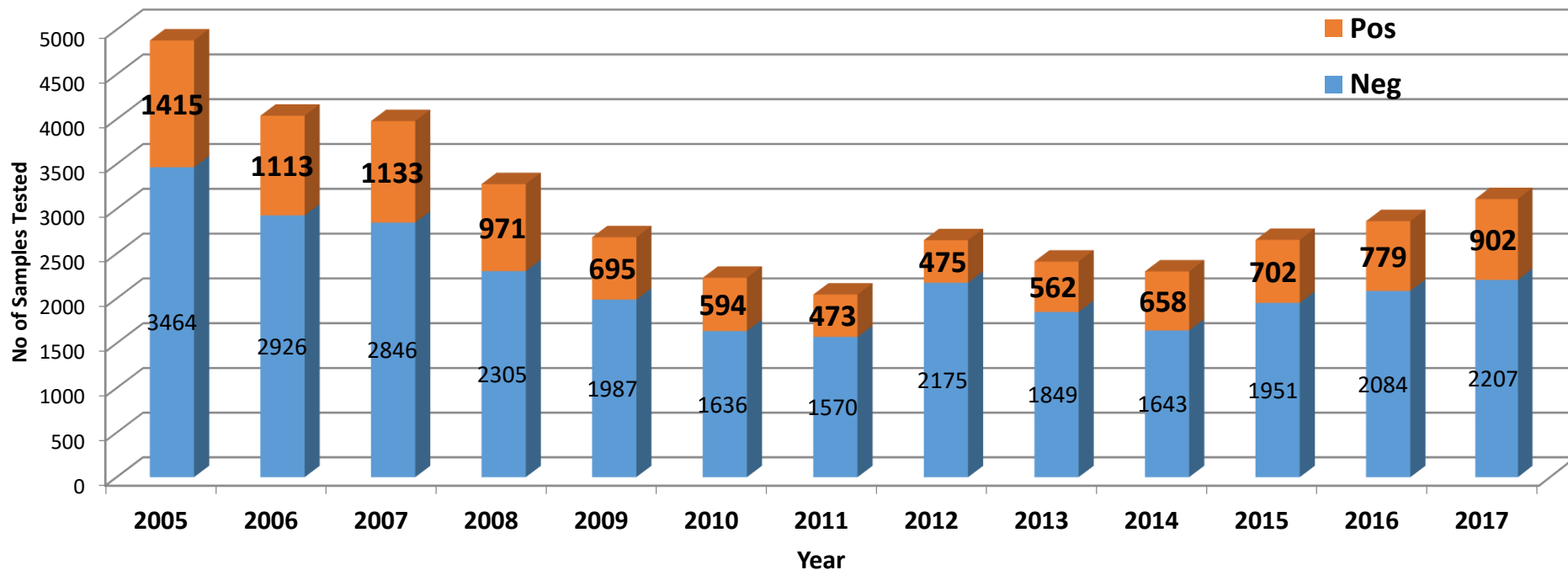
Number of Bites and ABTC , 2005 – 2016, Philippines



Animal Rabies Situation



Animal Rabies Laboratory Data (Antigen Detection) 2005-2017



Source: ADDRL-BAI, RADDLs, RITM-DOH, PADDLs

* As of 11 December 2017



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Species Affected by Rabies in 2017*



SPECIES	Positive
<i>Canine</i>	868
<i>Feline</i>	28
<i>Caprine</i>	2
<i>Porcine</i>	2
<i>Bovine</i>	1
<i>Bubaline</i>	1
<i>Buffalo</i>	0
<i>Murine</i>	0
<i>Primate</i>	0
Grand Total	902

87% of canine rabies cases were either free-roaming or occasionally roaming

28% of canine rabies cases were not owned

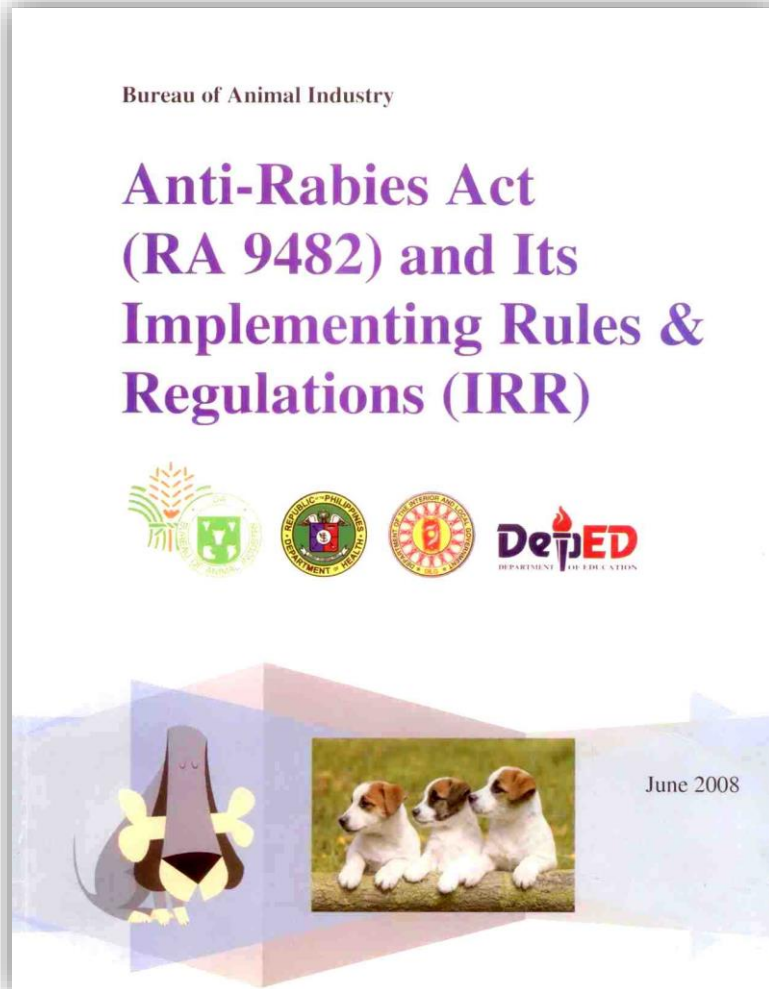


* As of 11 December 2017



Republic Act No. 9482

(Anti-Rabies Act of 2007)



“An Act Providing for the Control and Elimination of Human and Animal Rabies, Prescribing Penalties for Violation Thereof and Appropriating Funds Therefor”



The National Rabies Prevention and Control Committee (NRPCC)

NATIONAL RABIES PREVENTION AND CONTROL COMMITTEE (NRPCC)

CHAIR

Bureau of Animal Industry
Department of Agriculture (DA)

VICE-CHAIR

Disease Prevention and Control Bureau
Department of Health (DOH)

MEMBERS

DA

DOH

**Department of
Interior and Local
Government
(DILG)**

**Department
of Education
(DepED)**

- *Department of Environment and Natural Resources*
- *Non-Government Organizations*
- *People's Organizations*
- *Academe*
- *Local Government Units*
- *Provincial, City and Municipal Veterinarians League of the Philippines (PCMVLPP)*



National Rabies Prevention and Control Program

Component Activities

- 1) Mass registration and vaccination of dogs
- 2) Establishment of central database system for registered and vaccinated dogs
- 3) Impounding, field control and disposition of unregistered, stray and unvaccinated dogs
- 4) Conduct of information and education campaign on the prevention and control of rabies



National Rabies Prevention and Control Program

Component Activities...

- 5) Provision on pre-exposure treatment to high-risk personnel and post-exposure treatment to animal bite victims
- 6) Provision of free routine immunization or Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) of school children aged five to fourteen in areas where there is high incidence of rabies
- 7) Encouragement of the practice of responsible pet ownership (RPO)

Major challenges/difficulties on rabies control

1. No direct line of authority from the national to the local level because of decentralization: devolution.
 - Sustaining a higher national budget for the rabies program
 - Support of Local Chief Executives or LCEs (governors of provinces and mayors of cities/municipalities) for the implementation of the NRPCP; program is less prioritized
 - Complacency of some local government veterinarians in playing an active role in rabies prevention and control
2. Getting good estimates of the dog population
3. Maintaining an adequate supply of vaccines per year



Major challenges/difficulties on rabies control

4. Prompt reporting on the utilization of rabies vaccines
5. Delivery of vaccines and maintenance of the cold chain
6. Prompt investigation and management of outbreaks
7. Efficient control of stray or roaming dogs
8. Fielding of more licensed veterinarians to give technical direction and supervision over MDV activities
9. Getting more vaccinators to fast track MDV in some local government units
10. Difficulty in attaining the 70% target in certain localities
 - a) Communities in far flung, hard to reach or inaccessible areas
 - b) Refusal of pet owners to have their dogs vaccinated since they cannot handle or manage their dogs
 - c) Resistance of some communities to vaccination due to local folklore or socio-cultural beliefs



Major challenges/difficulties on rabies control

- 11. Humans are collateral damage to rabies in animals
- 12. Insufficient budget Information, Education and Communication Campaign on rabies
- 13. Substantial burden on the budget for human rabies vaccine
- 14. Global Shortage of WHO Pre-qualified human rabies vaccine



Medium Term Plan for Rabies (2017-2022)

OPLAN RED

**OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR RABIES ELIMINATION IN DOGS
IN THE PHILIPPINES**

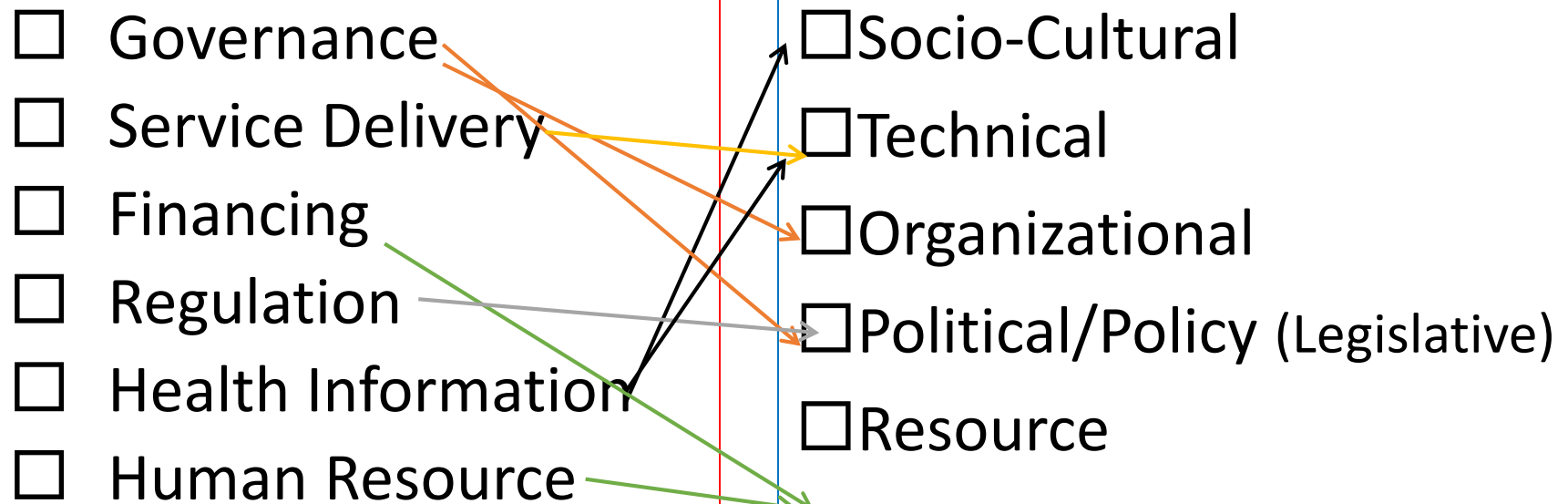


OPLAN RED

Operational Plan for Rabies Elimination in Dogs
(Animal Rabies Medium Term Plan 2017 to 2022)

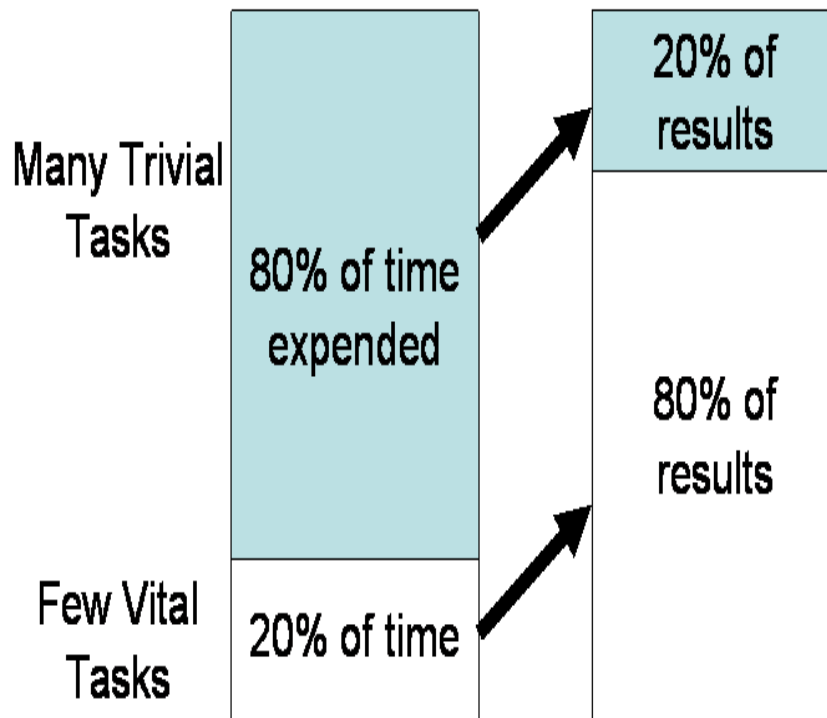
- MTP 2011 to 2016

- MTP 2017 to 2022



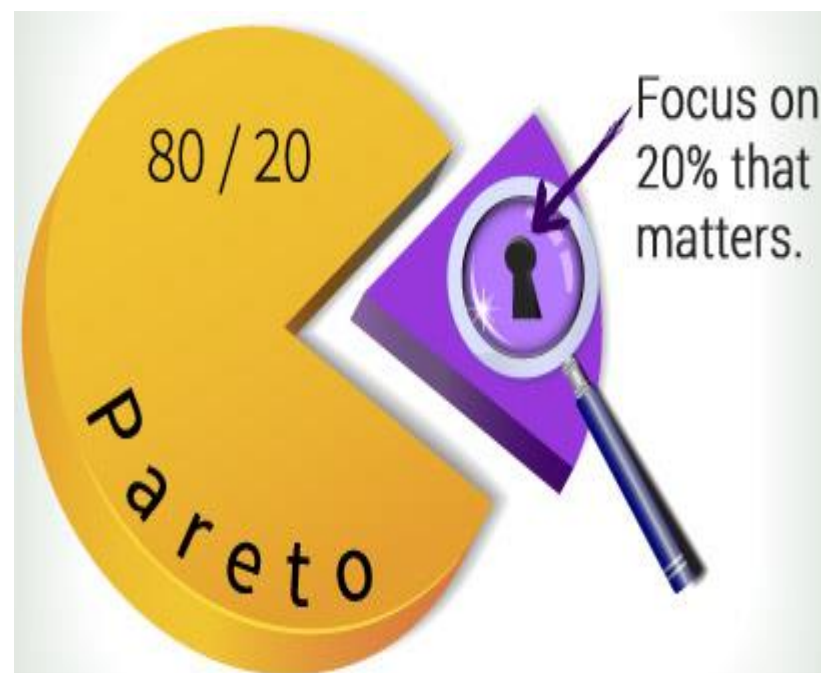
Pareto Principle (80/20 Rule)

- States that, for many events, roughly 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes
- It means that **20 percent of your priorities** will give you **80 percent of your production**.



Pareto Principle (80/20 Rule)

- ☐ City income: 80 percent of our income come only from 20 percent of our residents.
- ☐ Lunch: 20 percent of the participants will eat 80 percent of the food prepared
- ☐ Management: 20 percent of our employees take up 80 percent of our time.



Pareto Principle (80/20 Rule)

Lesson: Consider everything but concentrate on the important things.



OPLAN RED

OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR **RABIES ELIMINATION IN DOGS** IN THE PHILIPPINES

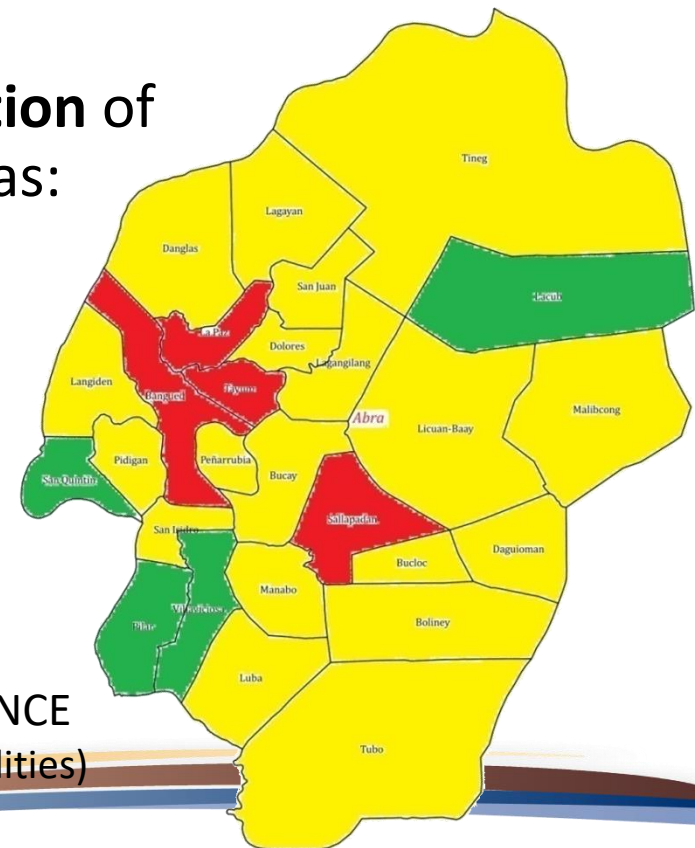
Goal of OPLAN RED:

- **To progressively reduce the risk of dog rabies** in areas where present and maintain freedom where this has been achieved

Includes initial **evidence-based classification** of key compartments (provinces and cities) as:

High Risk
Medium Risk
Low Risk
Candidate Free Zone
Officially Free Zone

Map of
ABRA PROVINCE
(with municipalities)



RISK-BASED APPROACH TO MASS DOG VACCINATION

What is risk-based approach to mass dog vaccination (MDV)?

This is a strategic approach that takes into consideration the existing rabies risk when planning for MDV to prioritize areas where most urgent interventions will be needed to effectively interrupt rabies virus circulation.

What are its objectives?

It aims to efficiently reduce the overall infection pressure within the shortest period possible, and maximize available rabies resources which are often limited.

What are its potential advantages?

This will allow implementing bodies to optimize limited human resources and funds, and strategically address the disease at source, while taking into consideration that proactive vaccination remains to be a critical action needed to eliminate the disease in the population.



Refining approaches to MDV

More than 95% of human cases of rabies are due to bites from infected dogs. Controlling and eradicating rabies therefore means combating it at its animal source. Mass vaccination of dogs is the recognized method of choice, because it is the only real way to interrupt the disease's infectious cycle between animals and humans.

Mechanisms to access high quality dog rabies vaccines for developing countries have been put in place through the OIE regional rabies vaccine bank. This has catalyzed various national rabies vaccination programs in the region from which further work can be expanded from.

Often however, sustained actions are hampered by limitations in implementation resources and availability of trained manpower in developing countries. Initiating MDV under such conditions often result to minimal impact in addressing the disease at source and tend to waste difficultly procured resources. In order to maximize limited resources and the potential impact of MDV interventions in reducing rabies virus circulation, a tool for implementing risk-based approach to MDV was thus developed.



OPLAN RED

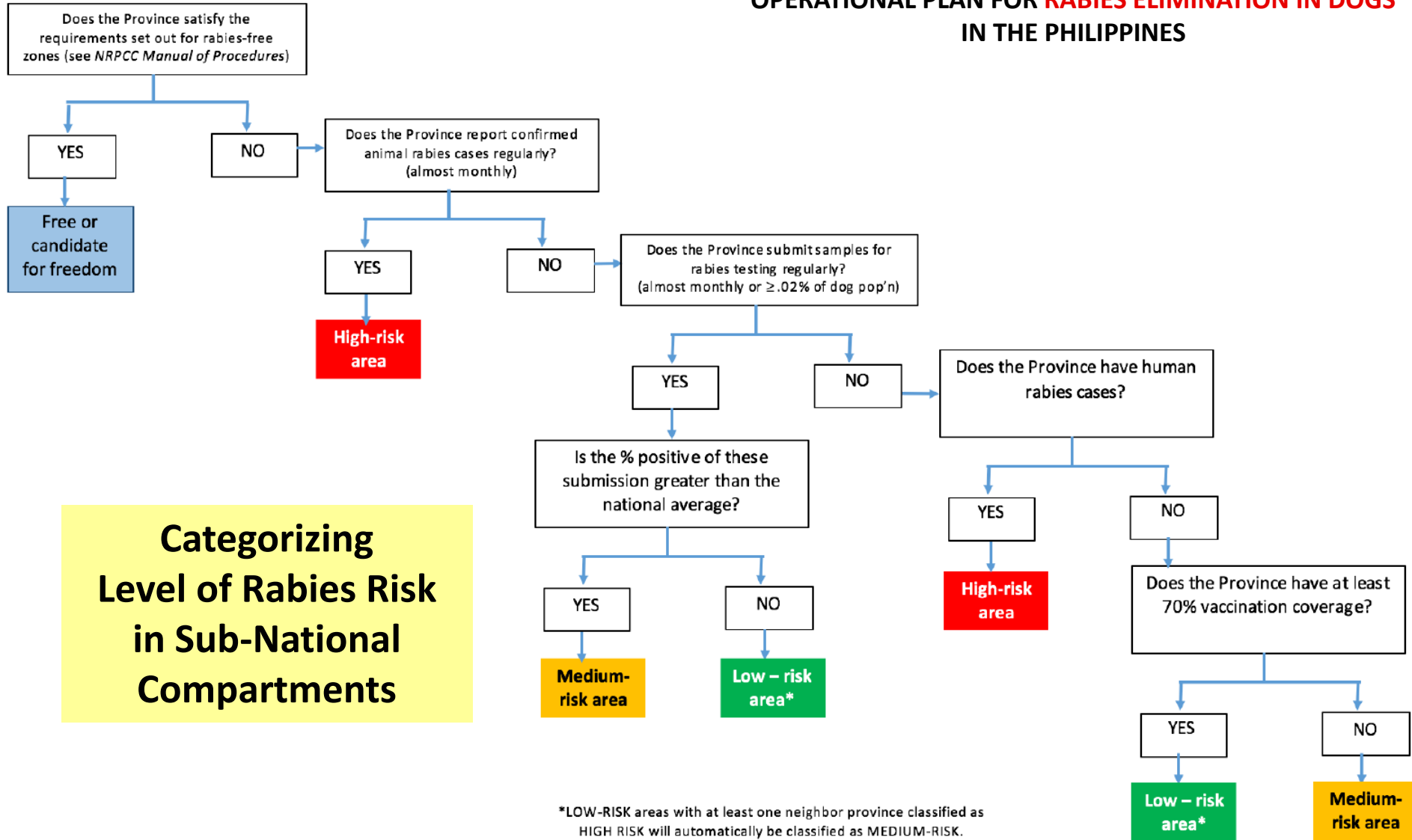
OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR **RABIES ELIMINATION IN DOGS** IN THE PHILIPPINES

Categorizing Level of Rabies Risk in the Province, City and Barangay (Village)

RISK	FOCUS / ACTIVITY
HIGH	Rabies risk reduction through Mass Dog Vaccination (MDV)
MEDIUM	Improving surveillance by proactive case investigations
LOW	Enhancing dog movement control to prevent intrusion by monitoring dog movements and strengthening quarantine

OPLAN RED

OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR **RABIES ELIMINATION IN DOGS** IN THE PHILIPPINES



38 Rabies-Free Zones



- Batanes
- Apo Island, Dauin, Negros Oriental
- Biliran
- Limasawa, Southern Leyte
- Marinduque
- Camiguin

- Alabat, Quezon
- Quezon, Quezon
- Perez, Quezon
- Socorro, Surigao del Norte (Bucas Grande Island)
- Linapacan, Palawan
- Kalayaan, Palawan
- Magsaysay, Palawan
- Cagayancillo, Palawan
- Araceli, Palawan
- Cuyo, Palawan
- Romblon, Romblon
- San Jose, Romblon
- Concepcion, Iloilo (Pan de Azucar and Botlog Islands)

2008

2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

- Siquijor
- Malapascua Island, Cebu
- Camotes Island, Cebu
 - San Francisco
 - Poro
 - Tudela
 - Pilar
- Guimaras
- Olympia Island, Bais, Negros Oriental
- Culion, Palawan
- Coron, Palawan
- Busuanga, Palawan
- Boracay, Malay, Aklan
- Tingloy, Batangas
- Agutaya, Palawan
- Balabac, Palawan
- Cagdianao, PDI
- San Jose, PDI
- Dinagat, PDI
- Loreto, PDI
- Libjo, PDI
- Basilisa, PDI
- Tubajon, PDI

World Rabies Day 2017

28 September 2017

Eight (8) Areas Declared Rabies-free Zones

Region V: Ticao Island, Masbate

- 1. Municipality of Batuan**
- 2. Municipality of San Fernando**
- 3. Municipality of San Jacinto**
- 4. Municipality of Monreal**

Region IV-B: Simara, Sibale and Jones Islands, Romblon

- 1. Municipality of Corcuera**
- 2. Municipality of Concepcion**
- 3. Municipality of Banton**

Region VII: Pitogo Island, Bohol

- 1. Municipality of President Carlos P. Garcia**



Thank you!