



BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN

**CỤC THÚ Y VIỆT NAM**

Department of Animal Health



# **Rabies in Vietnam: Actual situation, challenges and the way forward**

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**Director**

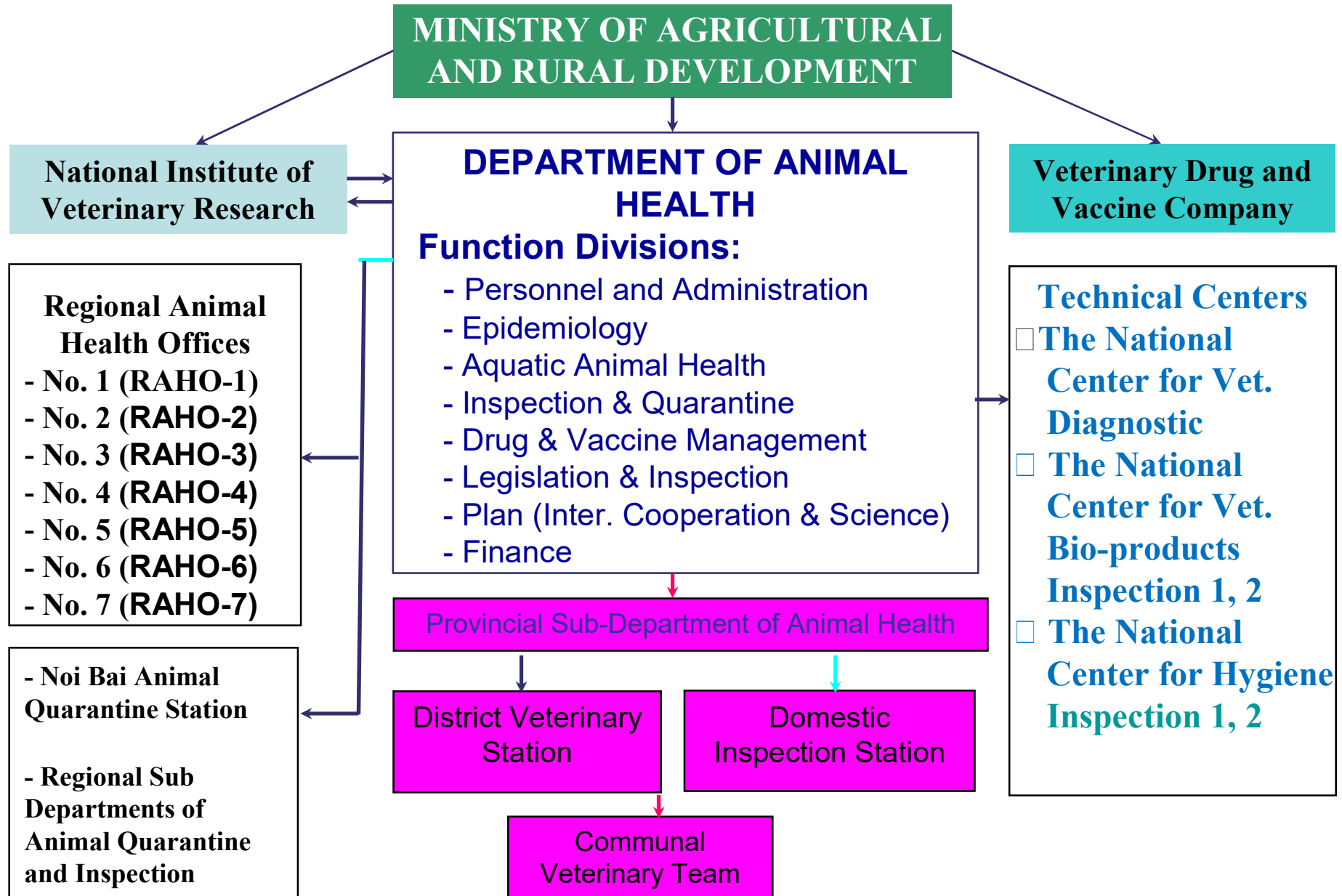
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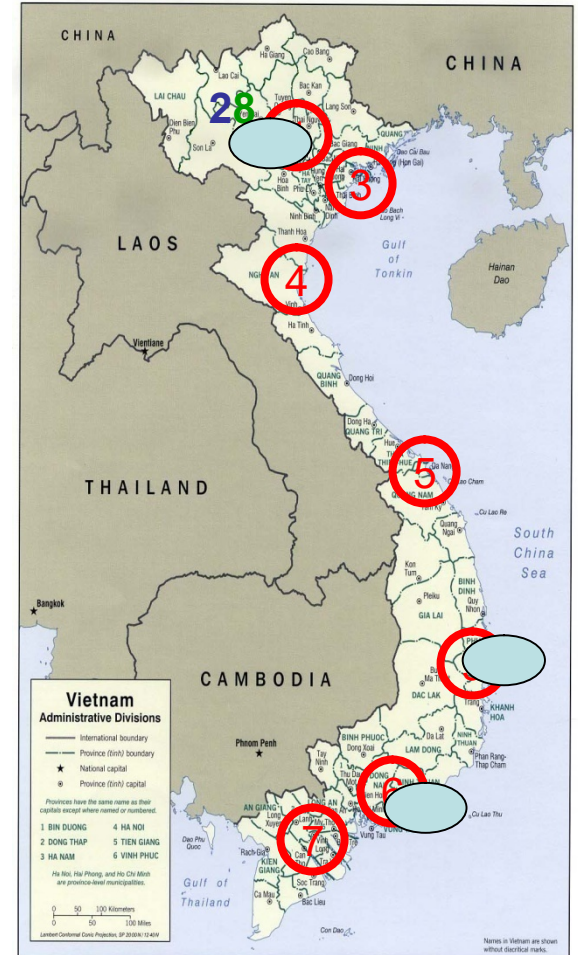
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# Veterinary Services in Viet Nam



# Animal Health Laboratories in Vietnam

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development



○ Rabies ○ FMD, PRRS AI diag. center

# Trainings and Workshops on Rabies

## Outside of Vietnam:

- 2014 and backward: Trainings (FAO, CDC, QIA)
- August 28, 2014: Assessment to Implement a Rabies Diagnosis laboratory at the NCVD by CDC's experts.
- **2016: International standards related to Rabies, Thailand.**
- **2016:** Assessment to Implement a Rabies Diagnosis laboratory at the NCVD by CDC's experts.
- **2017: Training on rabies diagnosis, China.**

## In Vietnam:

- 2015: Training in animal diseases diagnosis, including rabies organized by the QIA, Korea.
- 2015: Diagnostic techniques for animal Rabies organized by FAO-Vietnam and National Institute for Hygiene and Epidemiology of Vietnam for staffs of the NCVD and RAHO VI.
  - + **Necropsy technique for brain sampling.**
  - + **Diagnosis by FAT**
  - + **Diagnosis by RT-PCR**
- 2016: In-house training for RAHOs.
- 11/2017: Training on animal Rabies, organized by IAEA (UN)
- 12/2017: Training on animal diseases diagnosis, including Rabies.

# Training on animal Rabies, organized by IAEA (UN)

(Program for 1 week, November 2017)

Rabies Introductory Lectures	Rabies disease overview, available laboratory diagnostic methods, Rabies Immunoperoxidase Antigen detection test (RIAD)
Health and Safety Rabies sample collection	Working safely with rabies, Vaccination requirements, safety aspects of sample collection including brain dissection and laboratory testing
Rabies Sequencing Genotyping	Is sequencing genotyping required? - need clarification as to the experience of the intended participants and their laboratory's capabilities

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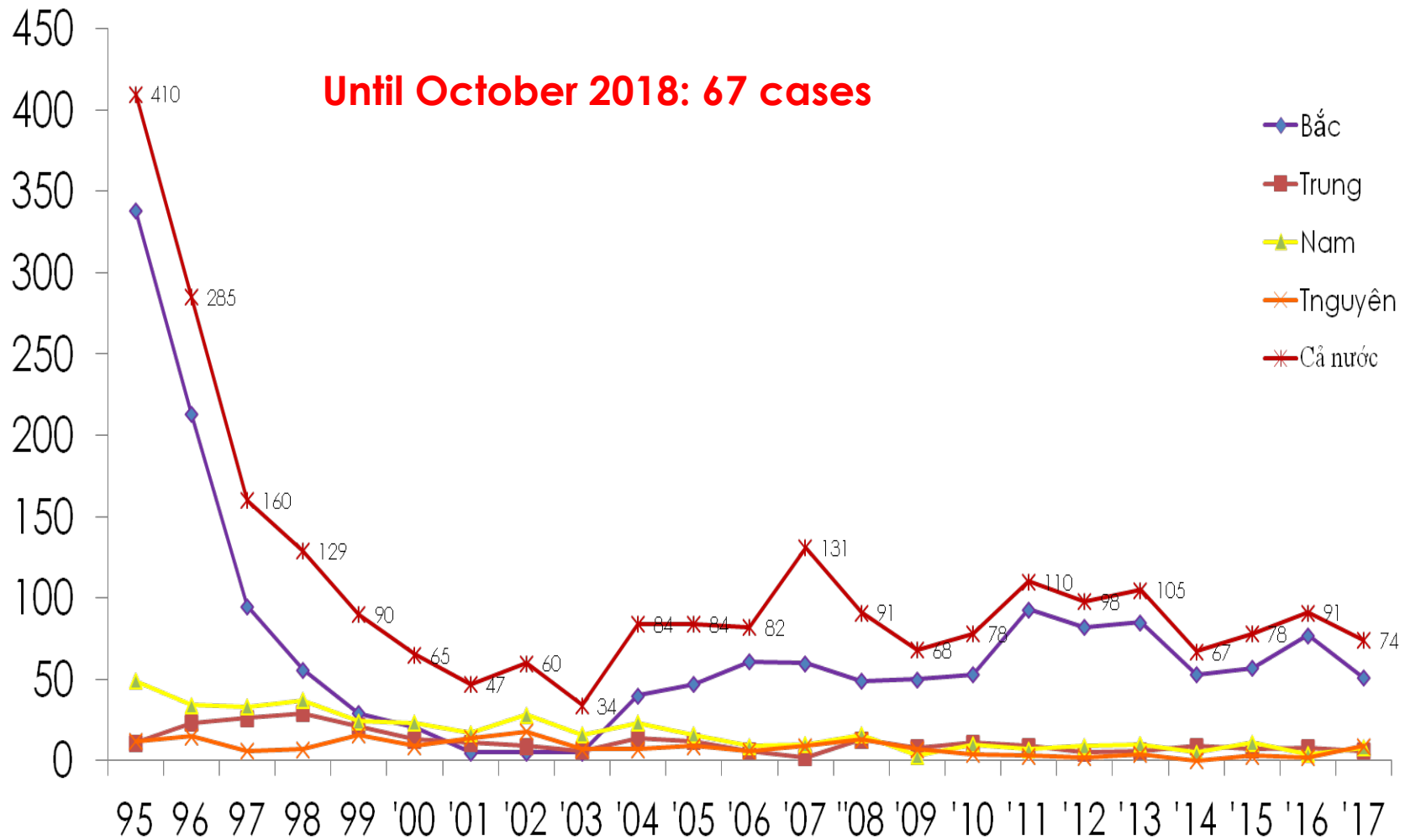
**6. Solutions**

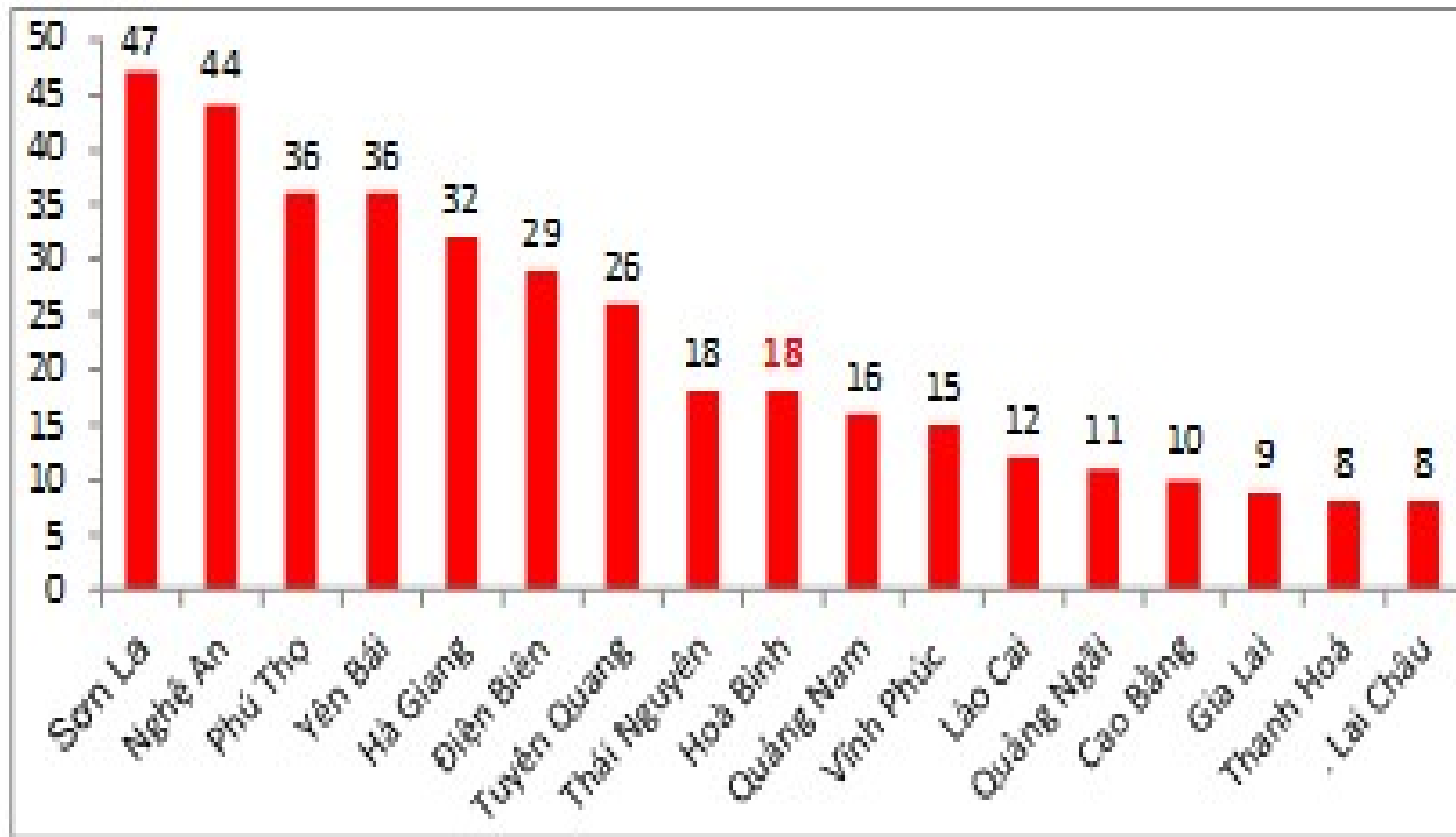
# Rabies situation in humans

- Rabies has been circulating for many years and reported since 1974.
- Rabies information before 1990 is very poor due to the lack of active investigation, statistic and reports activities.
- Although, PEP treatment against rabies has been conducted at several city/provincial health care units for people exposed to suspected rabies animals, but there are still the high number of people died of rabies annually.
- According to rabies surveillance done by NIHE, rabies death cases in human have been reported for the past 25 consecutive years and always ranked at the top of 24 communicable diseases in Vietnam.



# Human died of Rabies: Data from 1995 to 2017





Provinces with highest rabies deaths reported (2011– 2015)

# Rabies in Animal

- From 1991-1995, there were 2.600 rabies outbreaks in animals (mainly dogs & cats).
- In 1996, there were 587 rabies outbreaks reported, causing the deaths for 16,800 animals, 97% of these were dogs, 3% were cats and some cattle.

Table 3: Rabies in animals from 2008 to 2015

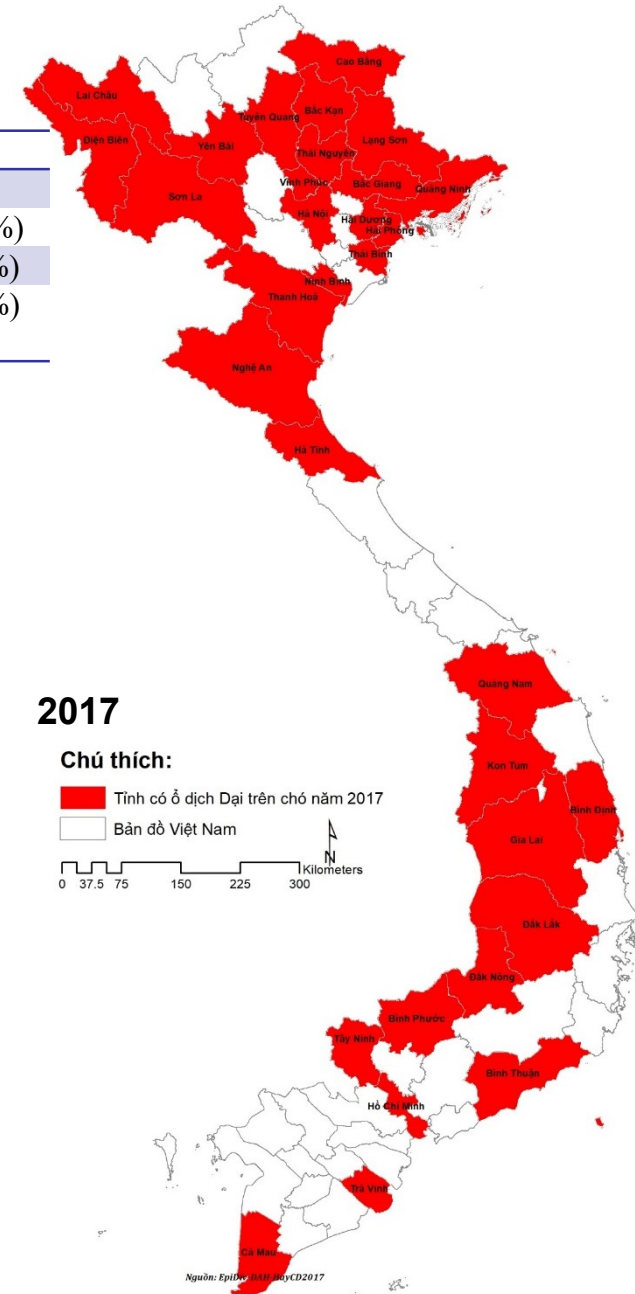
Year	The number of provinces	The number of districts	The number of communes	The number of dogs died and destroyed
2008	5	7	28	110
2009	2	4	8	25
2010	8	14	42	150
2011	5	6	11	58
2012	8	19	34	268
2013	10	20	27	260
2014	23	53	65	125
2015	27	52	63	85
To 11/2016	23	55	60	88

# Rabies situation in Viet Nam

## Rabies in animals

Content	2016	2017
Number of outbreak provinces	20	32
Vaccination rate at over 70% (% of provinces/cities)	14/63 (22.2%)	21/63 (33.3%)
Vaccination rate below 50% (% of provinces/cities)	35/63 (55.5%)	27/63 (42.9%)
Provinces with data on dog owners (number of provinces/cities)	50/63 (79.3%)	52/63 (82.5%)

- In 2017, **1.045 cases** were **suspected** to be bitten by rabies dogs in 19 provinces of *Ninh Binh, Son La, Vinh Phuc, Bac Kan, Bac Giang, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Quang Ninh, Thai Nguyen, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Kon Tum, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Binh Thuan, Ben Tre, Ninh Thuan, Dong Thap and Tra Vinh*.
- Currently, statistics indicates that there are more than 7.2 million domestic dogs and 4.1 million dog owners across the country.
- Total dog population recorded in 2017 is reduced by over half million heads (502,561) as compared to that in 2016.
- Dogs vaccinated against rabies reached 3.7 million heads, accounts for 51% of total dog population

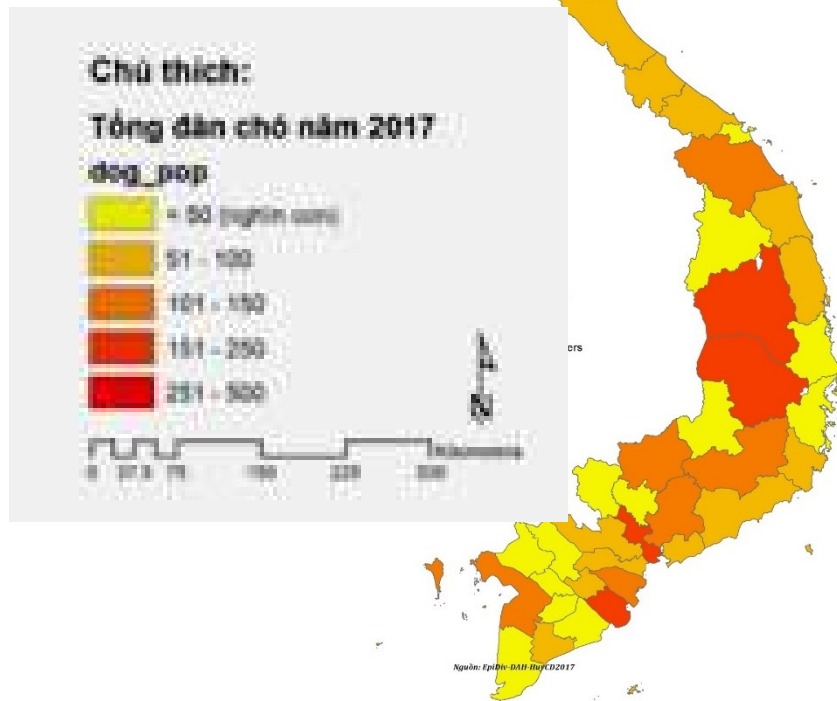




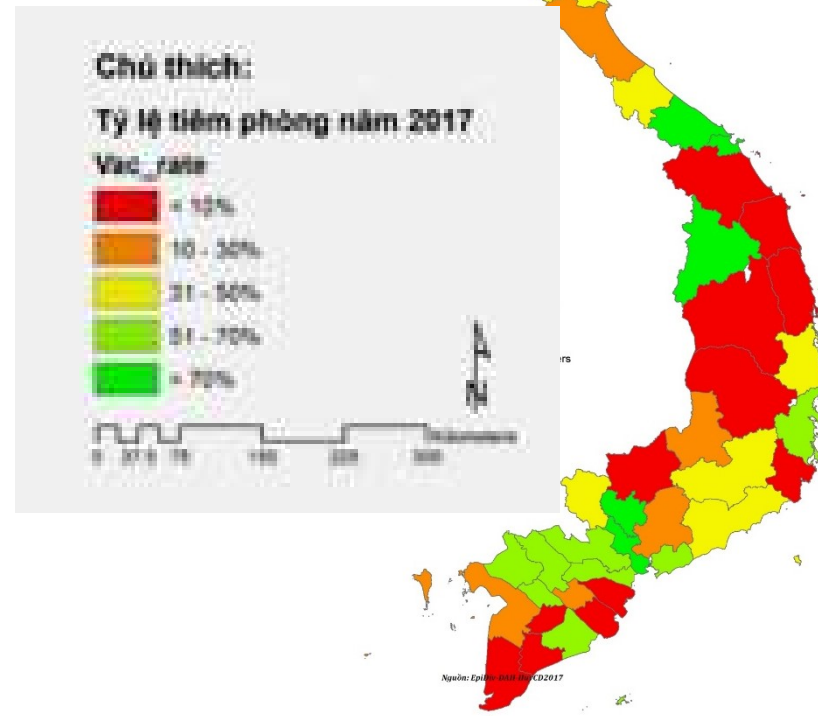
# Rabies situation in Viet Nam

## Rabies in animals

**Distribution of domestic dogs**



**Vaccination rate**



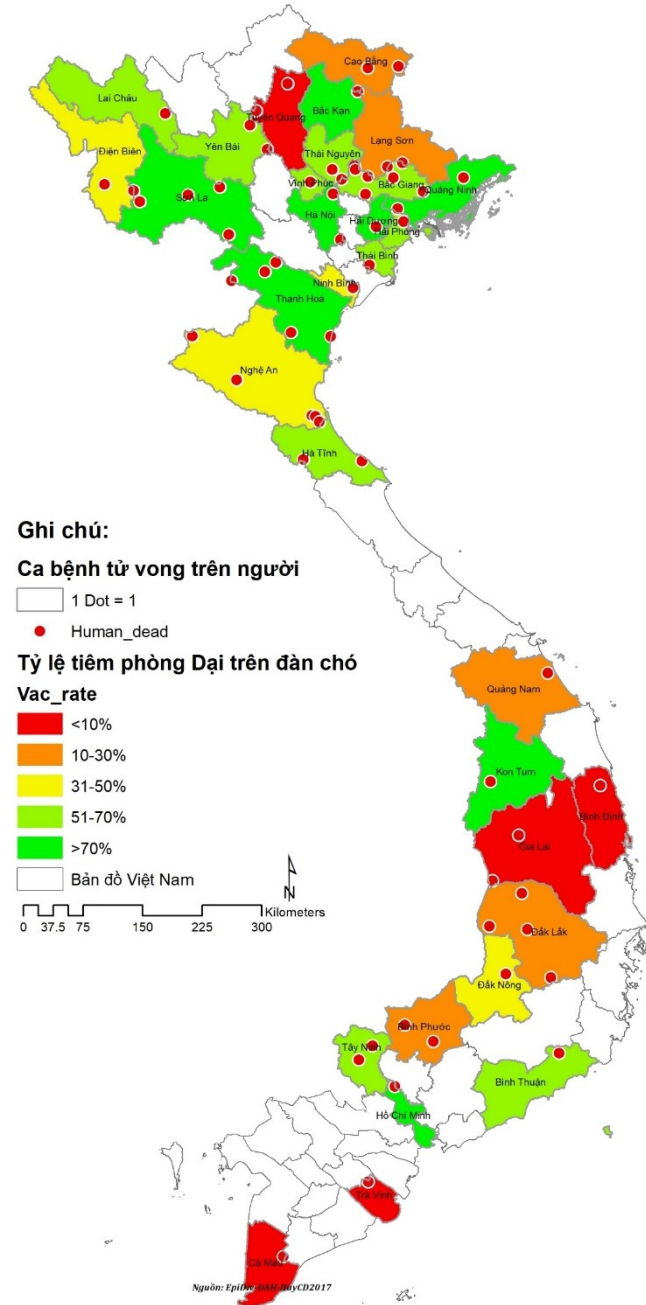
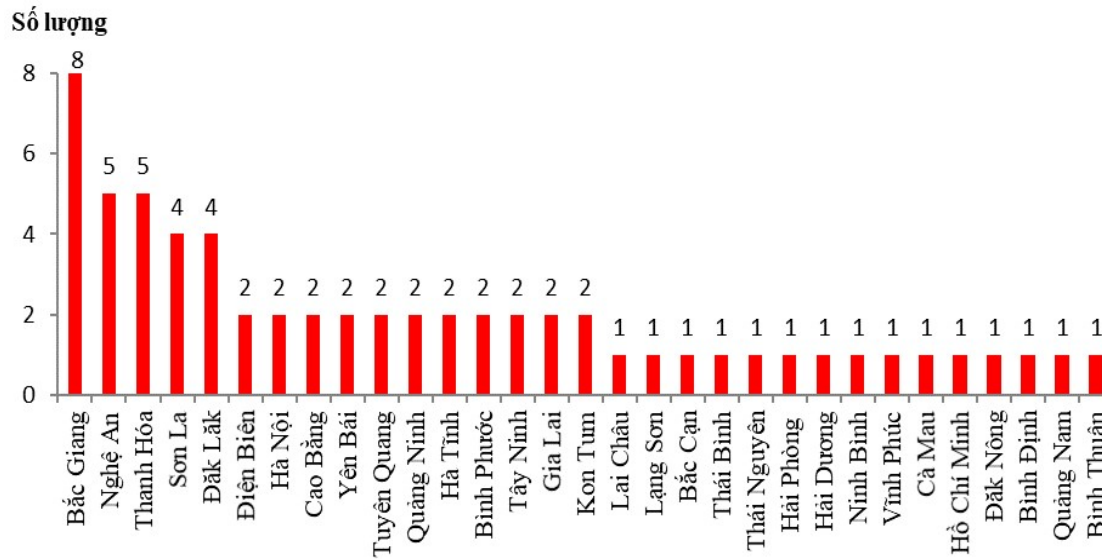
**Distribution map of domestic dogs and rabies vaccination in dogs in 2017**



# Rabies situation in Viet Nam

## Rabies situation in animals

### Distribution map of rabies vaccination rate in dogs and number of human deaths in 2017



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**BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN - BỘ Y TẾ**



**CHƯƠNG TRÌNH QUỐC GIA  
KHÔNG CHẾ VÀ TIẾN TỚI LOẠI TRỪ BỆNH ĐẠI  
GIAI ĐOẠN 2017 - 2021**

*Tháng 12/2016*

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT - MINISTRY OF HEALTH**



**NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR  
RABIES CONTROL AND ELIMINATION IN VIET NAM  
IN THE PERIOD FROM 2017 TO 2021**

*December/ 2016*



## **PART VI: OBJECTIVES AND SOLUTIONS**

### **4.1. OBJECTIVES**

#### **4.1.1. General objective:**

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

#### **4.1.2. 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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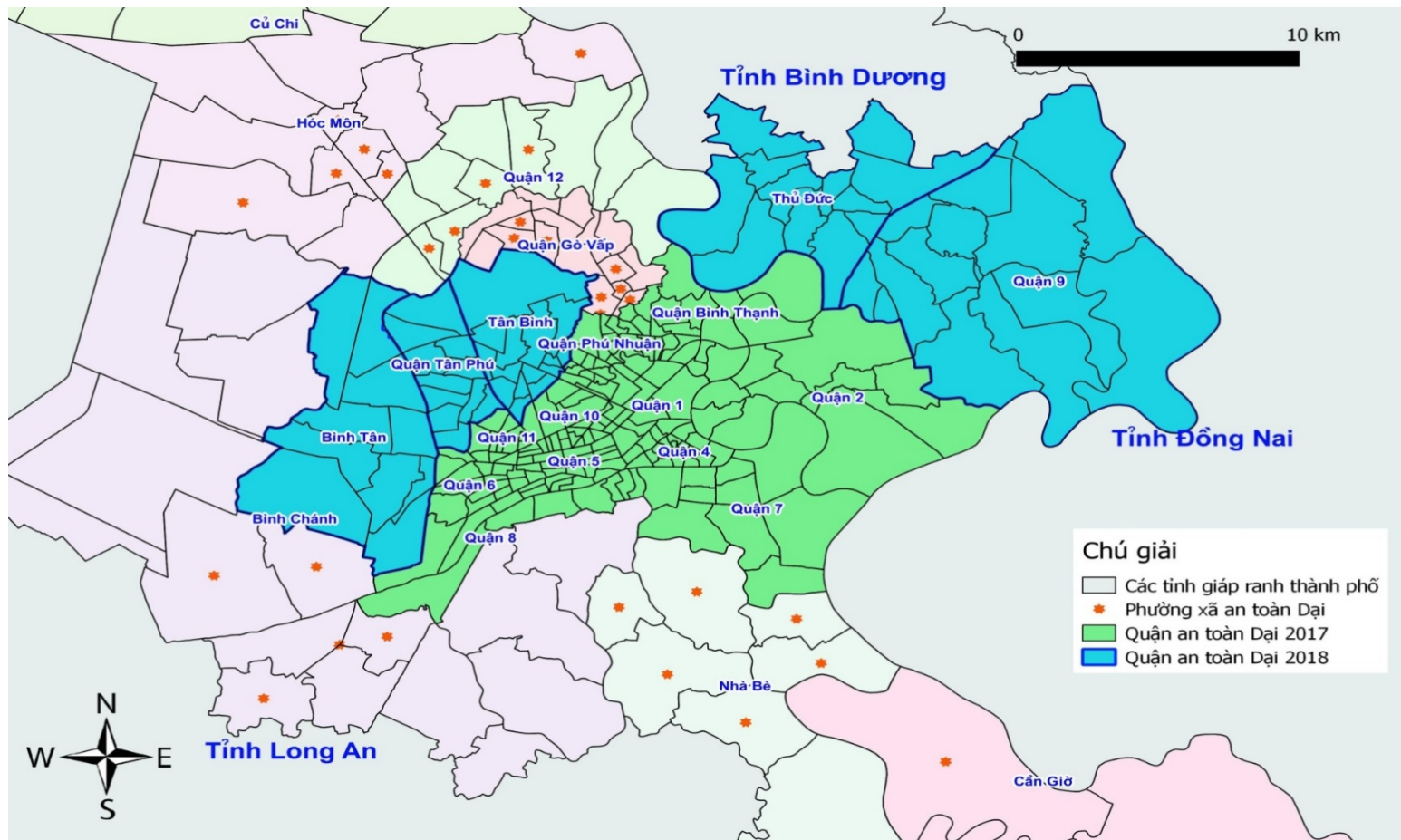
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# ACHIEVEMENTS

## 1. Establishment of animal rabies free zone

- 17 districts in HCMC were recognized as rabies free zones



- Ba Ria Vung Tau: Con Dao district

## **2. Instructing guidance, mass communication**

- Development and submission of the “**National Program for Rabies Control and Elimination, 2017 - 2021**” to Prime Minister for approval at the Decision No. 193/QD-TTg dated 13 February 2017;
- Prime Minister issued **Directive No. 31/CT-TTg on 06 July 2017**;
- MARD established the **vaccine stockpile fund (90 million doses)**;
- Communication via VTV1, VTC14, VOV1, Vietnam Agriculture Newspaper, Tien Phong Newspaper,...);
- Conducted trial model of domestic dog management in Thai Nguyen province;
- Some provinces established and maintained teams to catch wandering dogs and hotlines to receive information on rabies in animals and other arising issues in such provinces as HCMC, Tien Giang, Nghe An...

### **3. Dog surveillance and management, vaccination**

- The surveillance system, diagnosis and testing of rabies in animals have been invested and operated; 03 laboratories for rabies testing under the animal health sector have been established and operated.
- A management software for rabies prevention and control is under development and expected to be functional nationwide after 2018.
- Basically prepared statistics of dog keeping households in most of provinces in the country (conducted in 54/63 provinces, cities)
- Rabies vaccination rate in domestic dogs in the country increased by over 12% as compared with that in 2016.
- The rate of provinces with rabies vaccination of over 70% increased by over 11% (33.3% against 22.2% in 2016).
- The rate of provinces with rabies vaccination of below 50% reduced by 12.6% as compared to that in 2016.

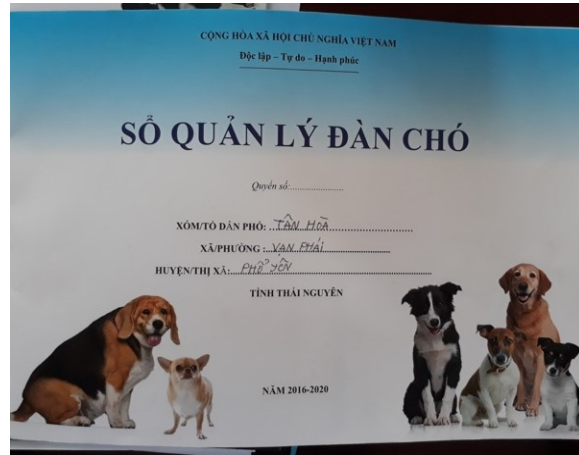
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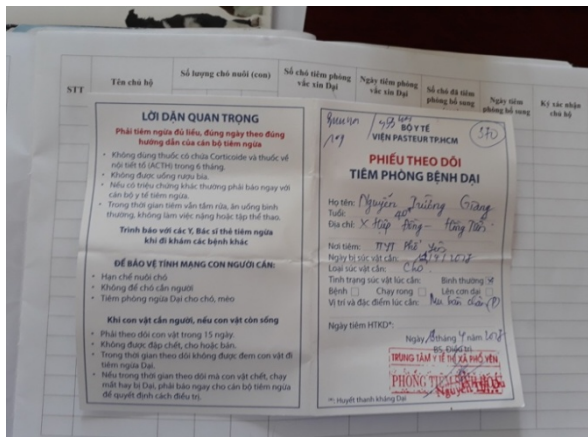
# CONSTRAINTS

## 1. Management and registration of domestic dogs:



Source: internet

## 2. Vaccination for domestic dogs:



Source: internet



# Catching of scavenging dogs





### **3. Communication:**

- Still weak;
- Very few provinces carried out communication campaigns on the harmful effects of non-vaccination for dogs, not going for PEP after dog bites,...

### **4. Community awareness:**

- Do not vaccinate the dog, or do not go to the health clinics for PEP, or go to non-licensed clinics for rabies treatment after being bitten;
- Bitten victims feel afraid and think that the vaccination will affect their health.

**5. There is no plan for active prevention and control against rabies according to the Circular No. 07/2016 / TT-BNNPTNT on prevention and control of terrestrial animal diseases, there is no active surveillance plan,... (17/63 provinces in 2017)**

# SOLUTIONS

## 1. Communication for public awareness raising in Rabies

- Disseminate the law on rabies prevention and control, in order to raise the responsibility of dog owners, local authorities, and the whole "community for rabies prevention and control". These include:
- No vaccination for dogs (dog owners will be fined from 600,000VND to 800,000 VND as specified at the item 2 in Article 7 of the Decree No. 90/2017/NĐ-CP by the Government dated 31/7/2017);
- Releasing their dogs with no muzzle and leashing in public places (dog owners will be fined from 600,000VND to 800,000 VND as specified at the item2 in Article 7 of the Decree No. 90/2017/NĐ-CP by the Government dated 31/7/2017).
- Maintain a meeting for “World Rabies Day” in high-risk provinces of rabies.

# World Rabies Day of 2018, 4/October, Lao Kay province









# Communication for public awareness raising in Rabies

Strengthen communication for awareness raising for the community, local authorities and related agencies



**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, té hăm, thể liệt ra ngoài, sò giò, sùi nước và chảy nhiều nước dãi và chết.
- Chó dại thể bại liệt (thể câm): chó trông buồn bã, mệt mỏi, nhai nuốt khó khăn. Chó bị bại liệt, hăm té 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 iốt đều có.

**Đến ngay Trung tâm y tế gần nhất để được tư vấn và tiêm phòng dại kịp thời.**

- Hạn chế làm dập vết thương và không băng kín vết thương.
- Tuyệt đối không tự chữa hoặc nhờ thầy lang khám chữa.

**7/ Cần làm gì khi thấy chó cắn người?**

- Thông báo ngay cho cán bộ thú y xã và trưởng thôn/khu 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 đồng ý chăm sóc chó để đảm bảo an toàn được an toàn trong khu chó cắn bò 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**

nguồn: FAO, Vietnam



# SOLUTIONS

## 2. International cooperation

Propose OIE, FAO, WHO, CDC, other related countries and international organizations to support for:

- Rabies vaccines for animals,
- Research and production of rabies vaccine in Vietnam;
- Strengthen surveillance for the circulation of pathogens and outbreak investigation;
- Establishment of Rabies free zones,...
- Replication of trial model of dog management in Thai Nguyen

## 3. Cooperation with local authorities

- Develop active plan for rabies prevention and control following the guidelines by MARD at the Circular No. 07/2016/TT-BNNPTNT dated 31/5/2016.
- Dog management, catching of wandering dogs as stipulated.
- Rabies vaccination for dogs & Development of rabies free zones.
- Rabies investigation and outbreak handling.

**CONCLUSION: Toward “Rabies: Zero by 2030” is the message made by the MARD, MOH, FAO, WHO and other One Health partners on the occasion of event in Bac Giang, 27 September 2017.**

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

## acknowledgement

1. Rabies Prevention and Control in 2017 2nd “Research to Policy” Worksho Hanoi, 18 May 2018. Report of Epidemiology Division, Department of Animal Health, Viet Nam
2. BÁO CÁO THƯỜNG NIÊN BỆNH DẠI TẠI VIỆT NAM 2017, NGUYỄN THỊ THANH HƯƠNG, CHƯƠNG TRÌNH QUỐC GIA KHÔNG CHẾ VÀ TIẾN TỚI LOẠI TRỪ BỆNH DẠI TRÊN NGƯỜI – NIHE - Bộ Y Tế
3. NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR RABIES CONTROL AND ELIMINATION IN VIET NAM IN THE PERIOD FROM 2017 TO 2021. MOH and MARD, Viet Nam, December-2016.

