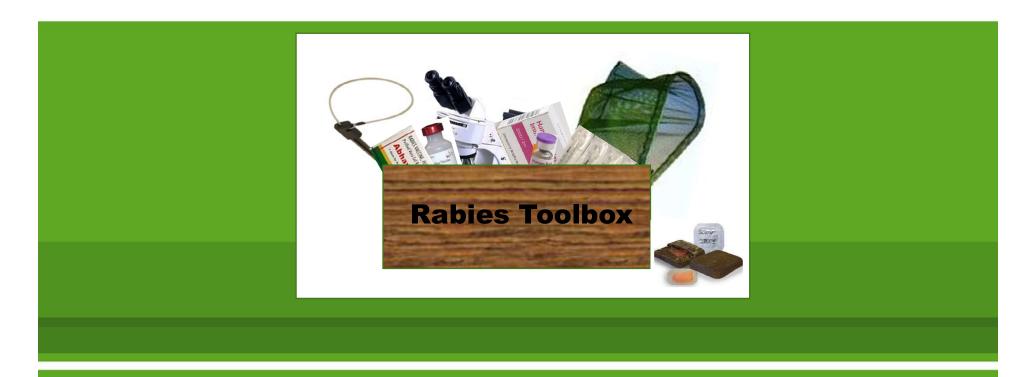
Oral Vaccination of Dogs against Rabies (OVD): an additional tool for your toolbox?





Ad Vos



Mass Dog Vaccination Campaigns: Cornerstone of (dog) rabies control

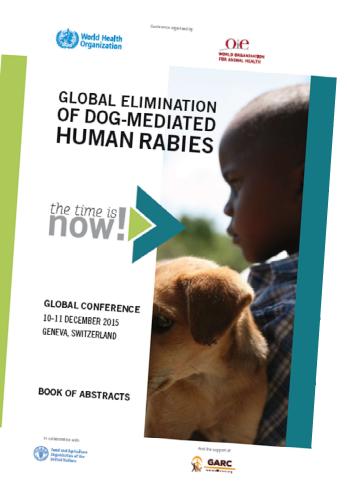
"Dog-mediated human rabies can be eliminated at source by vaccinating dogs ..."



central point vaccination



door-to-door vaccination







Mass Dog Vaccination Campaigns: Cornerstone of dog rabies control

Vaccine 30 (2012) 3492-3502

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Vaccine

ELSEVIER journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/vaccine

Review

Canine rabies vaccination and domestic dog population characteristics in the developing world: A systematic review

Stacy L. Davlin*, Helena M. VonVille





The Feasibility of Canine Rabies Elimination in Africa: Dispelling Doubts with Data

Tiziana Lembo^{1,2}a, Katle Hampson³, Magai T. Kaare^{4†}, Eblate Ernest⁴, Darryn Knobel¹, Rudovick R. Kazwala⁵, Daniel T. Haydon¹, Sarah Cleaveland¹

1 Boyd Oir Centre for Population and Ecosystem Health, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom, 2 Daivee Center for Epidemiology and Endocrinology, Uncoln Park Zoo, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, 3 Department of Animal and Plant Sciences, University of Sneffield, Western Bank, Sheffield, United Kingdom, 4 Serengeti Carnivore Viral Transmission Dynamics Project, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, Arusha, Tanzania, 5 Sokoine University of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary Medicine and Public Health, Morogoro, Tanzania

Review on Dog Rabies Vaccination Coverage in Africa: A Question of Dog Accessibility or Cost Recovery?

Tariku Jibat^{1,8}*, Henk Hogeveen¹, Monique C. M. Mourits¹

1 Business Economics Group, Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 2 College of Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture, Addis Ababa University, Debre Zeit, Ethiopia

Zambia	80%	De Balogh et al, 1993
Mexico	73%	Flores-Ibarra et al, 2004
Chad	74%	Kayali et al, 2003
Thailand	70%	Kongkaew et al, 2004
Bolivia	85%	Suzuki et al, 2008
Tanzania	68%	Cleaveland et al, 2003
Mexico	78%	Fishbein et al, 1992
Tanzania	80%	Kaare et al, 2009
Sri Lanka	66%	Matter et al, 2000
Philippines	73%	Robinsin et al, 1996
Tunisia	70%	Touihri et al, 2011
Tanzania	78%	Gsell et al, 2012

24%	Dürr et al., 2009
29%	Kitala et al., 2001
22%	Ratsitorahina et al. 2009
17%	Dzikwi et al., 2011
56%	Van Sittert et al., 2010
9%	Cleaveland et al., 2003
20%	De Balogh et al., 2003
33%	Macharia et al (2003)
2-20%	Chimera & Chikungwa (2001)
12%	Mettler (2003)
3%	Ali (2001)
16%	Rutebarika (2003)
	29% 22% 17% 56% 9% 20% 33% 2-20% 12% 3%





Mass Dog Vaccination Campaigns: Cornerstone of dog rabies control

Several reasons have been identified to explain the difficulty in achieving high vaccination coverages

- campaigns are not well managed
- lack of awareness
- shortage in financial and/or human resources
- high turnover-rate of dog population
- charging a vaccination-fee
- poor quality of vaccine
- vaccines are not always handled or applied properly
- poor immune responsiveness of the vaccinated dog
- inaccessibility of a large fraction of the dog population (free-roaming dogs)

"Free-roaming dogs: Key in transmission of rabies, (Prof Dr Be-Nazir Ahmed, Rabies Global Conference)







Mass Dog Vaccination

The tools 'vaccine' and 'syringe' are there but how to reach the free-roaming dog with parenteral vaccines?







Mass Dog Vaccination Campaigns: Cornerstone of dog rabies control

We can add some tools to capture the dogs ...





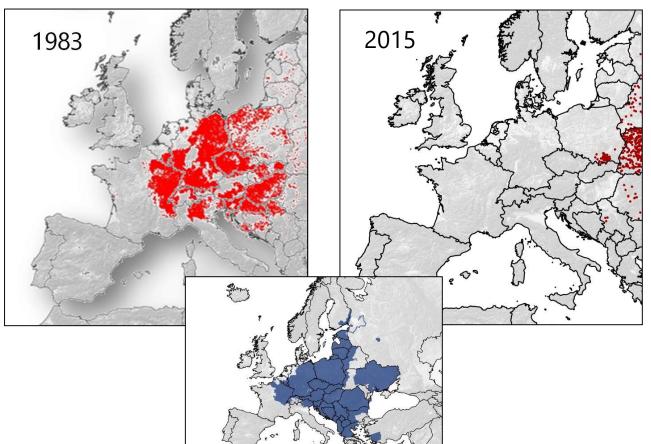
Accessibility of dogs defines the percentage of dogs in a given population which can be caught by a person without special effort (WHO, 1988)





Oral vaccination of wildlife against rabies

Rabies incidence











Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies

If it works for him, ...

why would it not work for her? ...





... it does!



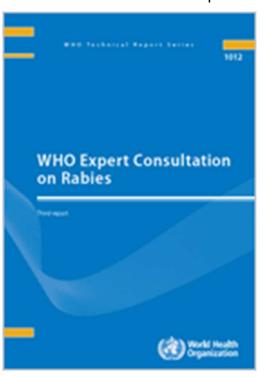


Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies

WHO Expert Consultation on Rabies: WHO TRS N°1012 Third report

Mass parenteral canine vaccination campaigns ... are the mainstay of dog-mediated rabies contol. ... **Oral rabies vaccination (OVD)** of dogs may improve coverage in situations in which dogs cannot be restrained or caught and should be used as a complementary measure to improve overall vaccination coverage in dog rabies control programmes









Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies: field studies - Turkey



Istanbul, Turkey

Vaccination coverage [%]	Sarigazi	Ferhatpasa	
Prior to campaign	18.0	15,5	
Campaign at clinic	21.8	-	
House-to-house campaign			
Parenteral	22.8	40.5	
Subtotal	62.6	56.0	
Oral	21.2	18.1	
Total	83.8	74.1	





Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies: field studies - Philippines

BMC Infectious Diseases

BioMed Central

Research article

Field trial with oral vaccination of dogs against rables in the Philippines

Roland Estrada¹, Ad Vos*², Renato De Leon³ and Thomas Mueller⁴

Address: Institute of Veterinary Medicine, DM MMSU, Baenotan, La Union, Philippines, "IDT GmbH, PSF214, 06855 Rosslau, Germany, 3Provincial Veterinary Office, San Fernando City, La Union, Philippines and 4Federal Research Centre for Virus Diseases of Animals, 16868 Wasterhausen, Germany

E-mail: Roland Estrada - ovd_philippines@pinoyjustice.com; Ad Vos* - ad.vos@idt-direct.de; Renato De Leon - redeleon@thepentagon.com; Thomas Mueller - thomas mueller@wus.bfar.de .

*Corresponding author



Mindoro, la Union, 11-12 June 2001

vaccination coverage

before campaign			0%
after	campaign		76%*
- parenteral			(9%)
	- oral		(67%)

^{* -} puppies not included









Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies: field studies - Haiti

Mass dog vaccination campaign methods



Central point vaccination (CPV)

or



Capture-vaccinate-release (CVR)



Parenteral vaccination: accessible dogs

door-to-door

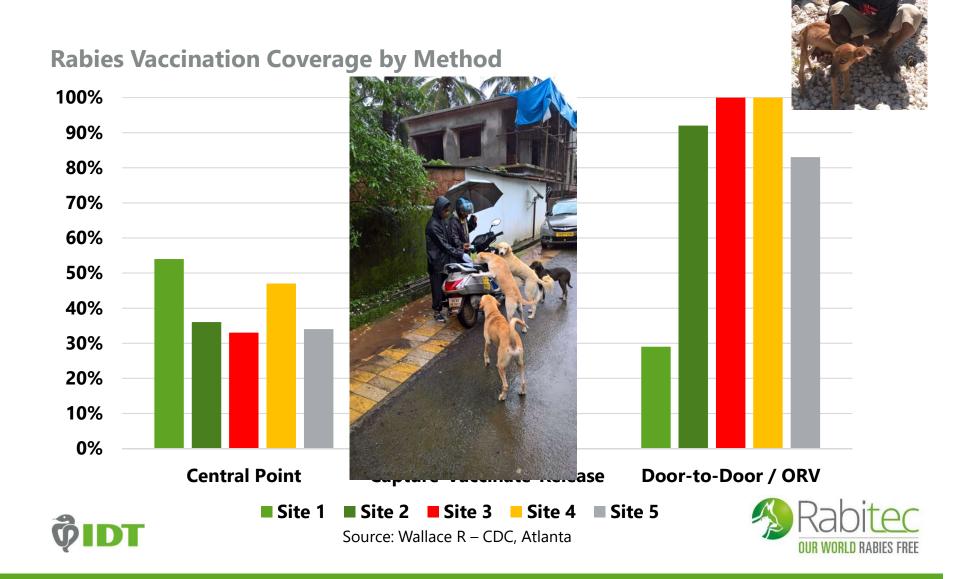


Oral vaccination (OVD): inaccessible dogs hand-out model





Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies: field studies - Haiti



Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies: field studies - Haiti



Evaluation of immune responses in dogs to oral rabies vaccine under field conditions

Todd G. Smith ^{a,1,*}, Max Millien ^{b,1}, Ad Vos ^c, Franso A. Fracciterne ^d, Kelly Crowdis ^e, Cornelius Chirodea ^e, Alexandra Medley ^a, Richard Chipman ^f, Yunlong Qin ^{a,2}, Jesse Blanton ^{a,2}, Ryan Wallace ^{a,2}

Hand-out model of baits:

- 97% of dogs offered a bait accepted it
- 93% of dogs offered a bait punctured the vaccine capsule
- 95% of blisters were swallowed by dogs or recovered by vaccinators
- 78% of dogs had evidence of rabies antibodies after bait acceptance (ELISA)
- No adverse events in dogs and humans reported







Oral vaccination of dogs against rabies: field studies – Goa State, India

Cost-effectiveness analysis ORV vs. CVR



ORV-team: team leader, vaccinator + scooter

CVR-team: team leader, vaccinator, 4 catchers, 1 driver + truck

1 CVR person : 1 ORV person = 9 : 32 dogs vaccinated/day





Oral Vaccination of Dogs against Rabie Summary

- Oral vaccination offers a possibility to reach dogs inaccessible for parenteral vaccination
- Oral vaccination increases efficiency of campaigns by reducing time (and therefore money) required to capture and restrain dogs
- Oral vaccination reduces capture stress for both dogs and humans
- Oral vaccination as a supplementary tool to parenteral vaccination can increase herd immunity to levels required to interrupt the transmission cycle







Acknowledgements:

- USDA/APHIS, Wildlife Service, USA
- CDC, Atlanta, USA
- FLI, Germany
- Mission Rabies, UK
- Faculty of Vet Med, Kasetsart University, Thailand
- Dept. of Livestock, Thailand
- Institute of Vet. Medicine DMMMSU, Philippines
- Faculty of Vet Med Adnan Menderes University, Turkey
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Turkey
- Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Haiti
- Navajo Nation Veterinary Program, USA
- •



