Lessons Learned: PHILIPPINES

MARIA GLOFEZITA OPULENCIA LAGAYAN
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

2007-2017 Animal Bites and Human Rabies

Animal Bites (in 100,000), Human Rabies
Human Rabies Situation

Number of Bites and ABTC, 2005 – 2016, Philippines

List of ABTC: Animal Bites (in 100,000)
Animal Rabies Situation

Animal Rabies Laboratory Data (Antigen Detection)
2005-2017

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

* As of 11 December 2017
### Species Affected by Rabies in 2017*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canine</td>
<td>868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feline</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprine</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcine</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubaline</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murine</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primate</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>902</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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”
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

Section 4 of RA 9482
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)

Section 4 of RA 9482
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
  - Governance
  - Service Delivery
  - Financing
  - Regulation
  - Health Information
  - Human Resource

• MTP 2017 to 2022
  - Socio-Cultural
  - Technical
  - Organizational
  - Political/Policy (Legislative)
  - Resource
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.
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)
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
Categorizing Level of Rabies Risk in Sub-National Compartments

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

---

**Does the Province satisfy the requirements set out for rabies-free zones (see NRPCG Manual of Procedures)?**

- **YES**: Free or candidate for freedom
- **NO**: Does the Province report confirmed animal rabies cases regularly? (almost monthly)

**Does the Province submit samples for rabies testing regularly? (almost monthly or ≥0.02% of dog pop'n)**

- **YES**: High-risk area
- **NO**: Does the Province have human rabies cases?

**Is the % positive of these submission greater than the national average?**

- **YES**: Medium-risk area
- **NO**: Low-risk area*

**Does the Province have at least 70% vaccination coverage?**

- **YES**: Low-risk area*
- **NO**: Medium-risk area

---

*LOW-RISK areas with at least one neighbor province classified as HIGH RISK will automatically be classified as MEDIUM-RISK.
38 Rabies-Free Zones

- Batanes
- Apo Island, Dauin, Negros Oriental
- Siquijor
- 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
- Biliran
- Limasawa, Southern Leyte
- Marinduque
- Camiguin
- Romblon, Romblon
- San Jose, Romblon
- Concepcion, Iloilo (Pan de Azucar and Botlog Islands)
- 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
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!