

**Results of the
implementation of 2010
co-financed Rabies
eradication programme
in Bulgaria**

SCoFCAH, 4th -5th October
2011

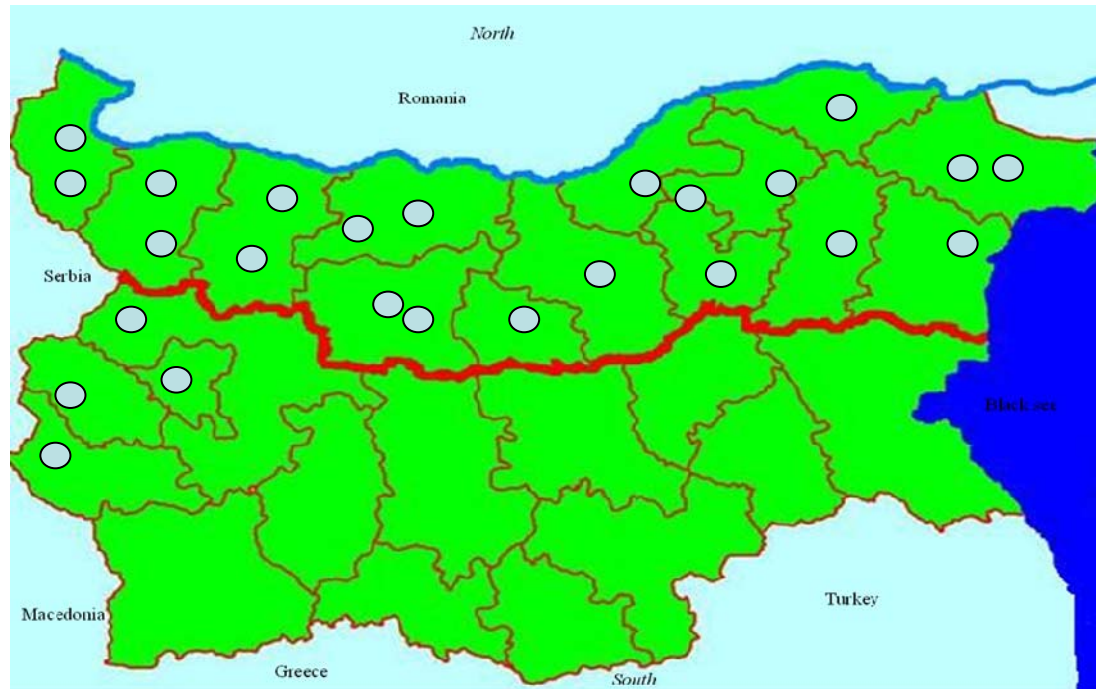




Community Co-financing

- Programme approved and co-financed by Commission Decision No 2009/883/EC amended by Commission Decision No. 2010/732/EC;
- Maximum amount of the Community financial contribution: 1 870 000 €

Epidemiological situation and spreading of Rabies in Bulgaria



○ Rabies cases

- Spreading Rabies in North Bulgaria;
- Since 2007 – Rabies cases reported in North-west Bulgaria;
- Since 2009 – Start of the oral vaccination in Bulgaria.



Description of the 2010 programme

- Objective : eradication of rabies on the territory of Republic of Bulgaria;
- Achievement: Oral vaccination of foxes on the territory of North and North-west Bulgaria, where rabies cases have been registered;
- Part of 5-7 year duration programme (at least 2 years after the last positive case)
- 2 vaccination campaigns per year
 - spring (Mart -May)
 - and
 - autumn (September –November)




Vaccination in 2010

- **One vaccination campaign** - the time-period between 27.05 and 10.06 2010 ; by 6 /six/ aircrafts (of AN-2 type);
- 19 /nineteen/ administrative districts (55 995 km² total area).
- LISVULPEN vaccine type - 20 pieces dose (vaccination bites with live vaccine) per 1 km²
- **1 119 900** - total number of the **baits** distributed in the 2010 vaccination campaign;
- Vaccination bites stored at temperature of -20°C in one central warehouse. Daily batches have been transported by a refrigerated truck onto the various aircraft fields used for the daily flight operations;
- Vaccination flight operations controlled on daily basis by experts from the NVS Central Office and Regional office. Each single such operation has been documented in individual protocols /evidence acts/.



Vaccination in 2010



 Vaccinated regions

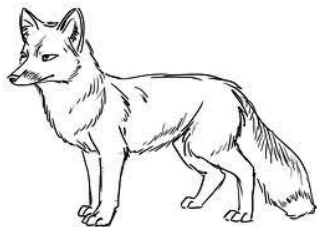


Laboratory control after performing the vaccination in 2010

Laboratory control after vaccination:

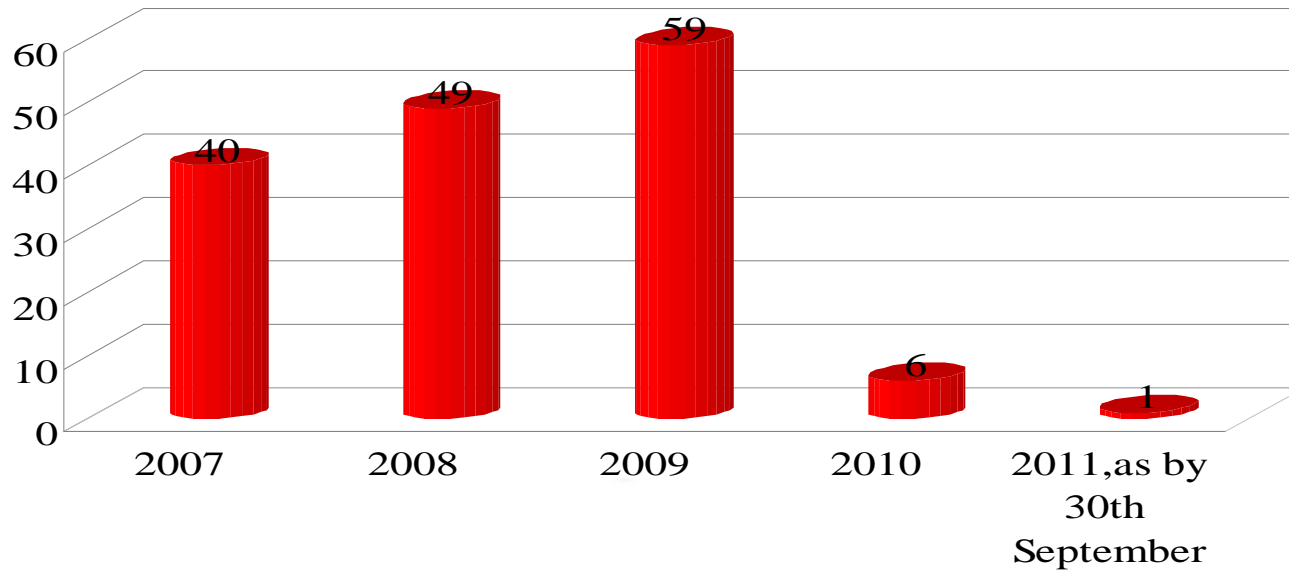
- Identifying the presence of Vi.(DIF)
- Identifying the presence of Ab against Rabies Vir. (ELISA)
- Identifying the presence of tetracycline into the teeth /dentin/

<u>2010:</u>	Number of tests	Number of positive
Direct immune-fluorescent	158	0
ELISA Ab	69	14
Identifying tetracycline marker test (ITMT)	167	15





Summary



- Decreasing number of positive cases for Rabies since the start of the oral vaccination in 2009.



Thank you for your attention

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