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Interventions for rabies control outbreaks by the National Program of Zoonoses Control and



Rabies National Center in Paraguay (2020-2021) COUNTY NOCO

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Introduction

Rabies is a zoonotic disease, causes by a virus from the Lyssavirus genus, which infects mammals and causes fatal encephalitis. The Paraguayan Program for Rabies Control in herbivores aims to prevent the disease in cattle by focusing on the control of vampire bats (Desmodus rotundus), strategic vaccination and epidemiological surveillance of animal's rabies outbreaks cases based in the vaccination of human, dogs and cats exposed to the virus. Veterinary immunization is mostly provided by the Public Veterinary Services in coordination with the local municipalities; private veterinary services also provide vaccination. The last case of human rabies

Results

There were notified 81 animals with rabies (71 cattle, 1 dog, 5 horses, 1 sheep, 1 fox, and 2 vampire bat) from 14/17 departments of the country. (Table 1 and Figures 3 and 4)), 188 persons (farmers, and animal's owners were vaccinated with Verorab[®] Sanofis[®], France, and Rabivax-s[®], Serum Institute of India[®], vaccines against rabies in humans, 188 persons that were exposed to the virus (farmers, animal's owners), and 3095 dogs and cats living in a ratio of 5 kilometers around the animal's rabies case were immunized with the Rabimic[®], Laboratorios Microsules[®], Uruguay, and Rabigen[®] Mono, Virbac[®], India, veterinary vaccine against rabies. (Figures 1-5 and Table 1).

in Paraguay was in 2004.

Objective

The aim of this study was to show the interventions for rabies control outbreaks occurred from 2020 to September of 2021 in Paraguay.

Materials and methods

The samples came from all regions of the country and were sent voluntarily by farmers or by both private and public veterinarians. The samples sent to the government animal health laboratory were subjected to the direct immunofluorescence technique and to the biological proof (inoculation in mice). There were notified by the National Service of Quality and Animal Health (SENACSA), the National Program of Zoonoses Control and Rabies National Center and the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (CEDIVEP).



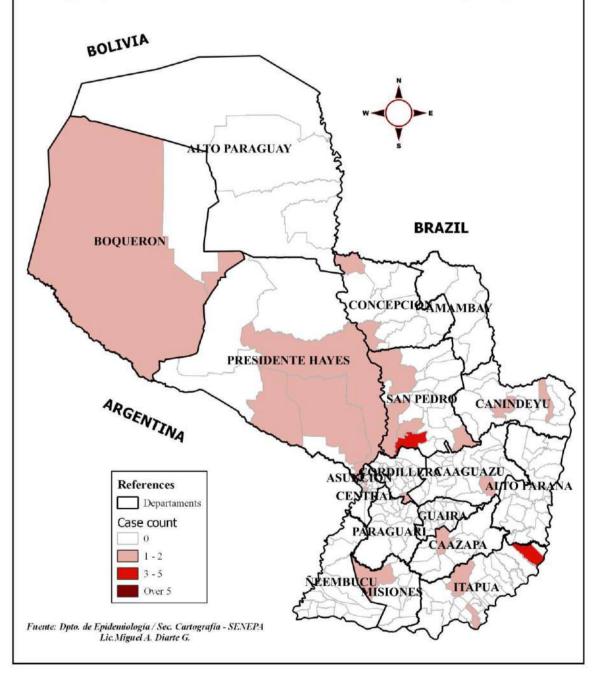


Table 1: Cases of rabies outbreaks and people, dogs and cats vaccinated in Paraguay (2020-2021)

| Departments of Paraguay | Location | Animals with rabies | Number of dogs vaccinated against rabies | Number of cats vaccinated against rabies | Number of people vaccinated against rabies |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Concepción | Concepción, San Lázaro | 1 cattle, 1 horse | 12 | 14 | 8 |
| San Pedro | 25 de Diciembre, General Aquino, 8 de Diciembre, Itacurubí del Rosario, Capiibary, Villa del Rosario, San Pedro del Ycuamandiyú | 10 cattle, 1 horse | 290 | 130 | 11 |
| Cordillera | Valenzuela | 1 cattle | 56 | 24 | 11 |
| Guairá | Paso Yobai | 1 cattle | 105 | 32 | 0 |
| Caaguazú | Coronel Oviedo, J. E. Estigarribia | 1 cattle, 1 horse | 69 | 31 | 7 |
| Caazapá | Caazapá | 1 cattle | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Itapúa | Nueva Alvorada, San Cosme y Damián, Capitán Miranda, Trinidad, Cambyretá, San Pedro del Paraná, Carlos Antonio López | 14 cattle | 107 | 37 | 17 |
| Misiones | San Juan Bautista, San Patricio | 2 cattle | 61 | 62 | 7 |
| Paraguarí | Quyquyhó | 9 cattle, 1 horse | 559 | 191 | 35 |
| Alto Paraná | San Alberto | 2 cattle | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Central | San Lorenzo, M. R. Alonso, Ypané | 2 vampire bat, 1 dog, 1 sheep | 307 | 164 | 12 |
| Ñeembucú | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amambay | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canindeyú | Ypejhú, Yby pytá | 4 cattle | 220 | 117 | 5 |
| Presidente Hayes | Villa Hayes, Pozo Colorado, Cadete Pando, Alborada, Teniente Irala Martínez | 9 cattle, 1 fox, 1 horse | 228 | 110 | 44 |
| Boquerón | Filadelfia, Neuland, Teniente Ochoa, Mariscal Estigarribia, Pirizal, Loma Plata | 15 cattle | 16 | 12 | 13 |
| Alto Paraguay | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asunción | Pettirossi´s neighorhood | 1 cattle | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | | 81 animals | 2129 | 966 | 176 |

Figures 1-2: Distribution of rabies cases in Paraguay (2020-2021)

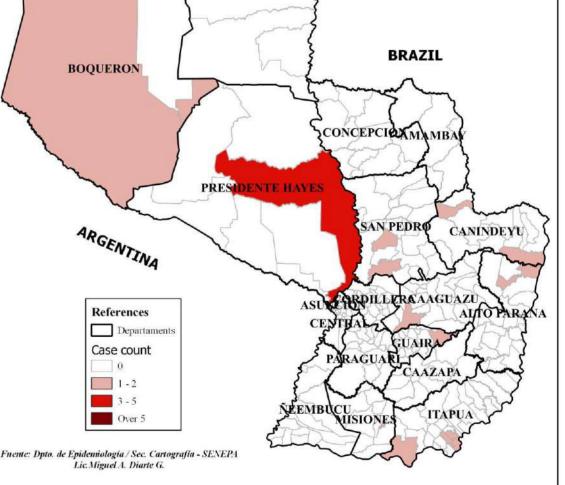
Geographic distribution of rabies in Paraguay 2020



Geographic distribution of rabies in Paraguay 2021



Figures 3-4: Cat and dog's vaccinated against rabies. Figure 5: Person vaccinated from outbreaks of animal rabies



Conclusions

Implementation of control measures for rabies we recommend. Aggressive interventions that include regular animal's vaccination campaigns for farmers and dogs and cat's owners, improvement in vaccines provision for humans and animals, accompanied by regular campaigns of education in communities and sanitary professionals in public health centers for appropriate prevention and control strategies against rabies were carried out.