

Eliminación de las enfermedades desatendidas y otras enfermedades transmisibles relacionadas con la pobreza

Rabia humana transmitida por perros



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Zonas de riesgo (2007-2008)

3 zonas de riesgo



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Situación epidemiológica

- 11 países
- 28 unidades subnacionales
- Reducción de 90% de los casos en los últimos 20 años
- En 2008 18 casos
- Eliminada la circulación del virus (V1 e V2) en la población canina en varias áreas



EVITABLES CON

Vacunas sueros, normas
capacitación



Atención a mordidos y
campañas bien organizadas

RPR 1.3 Estados Miembros apoyados a través de la cooperación técnica para ofrecer a todas las poblaciones acceso a intervenciones de prevención, control y eliminación de enfermedades transmisibles desatendidas, entre ellas las enfermedades zoonóticas.

N.º Ind.	Indicador	Línea de base (2007)	Meta 2009	Meta 2013
1.3.5	Número de países en América Latina que han eliminado la rabia humana transmitida por los perros	11/21	12/21	16/21



Línea de base

Muy cerca de la meta

Cerca de la meta

Hacia la meta

Bolivia
Colombia*
Ecuador
Perú
Venezuela

Argentina*
Chile
Paraguay
Uruguay
Brasil

Suriname

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras*
Nicaragua
Panamá

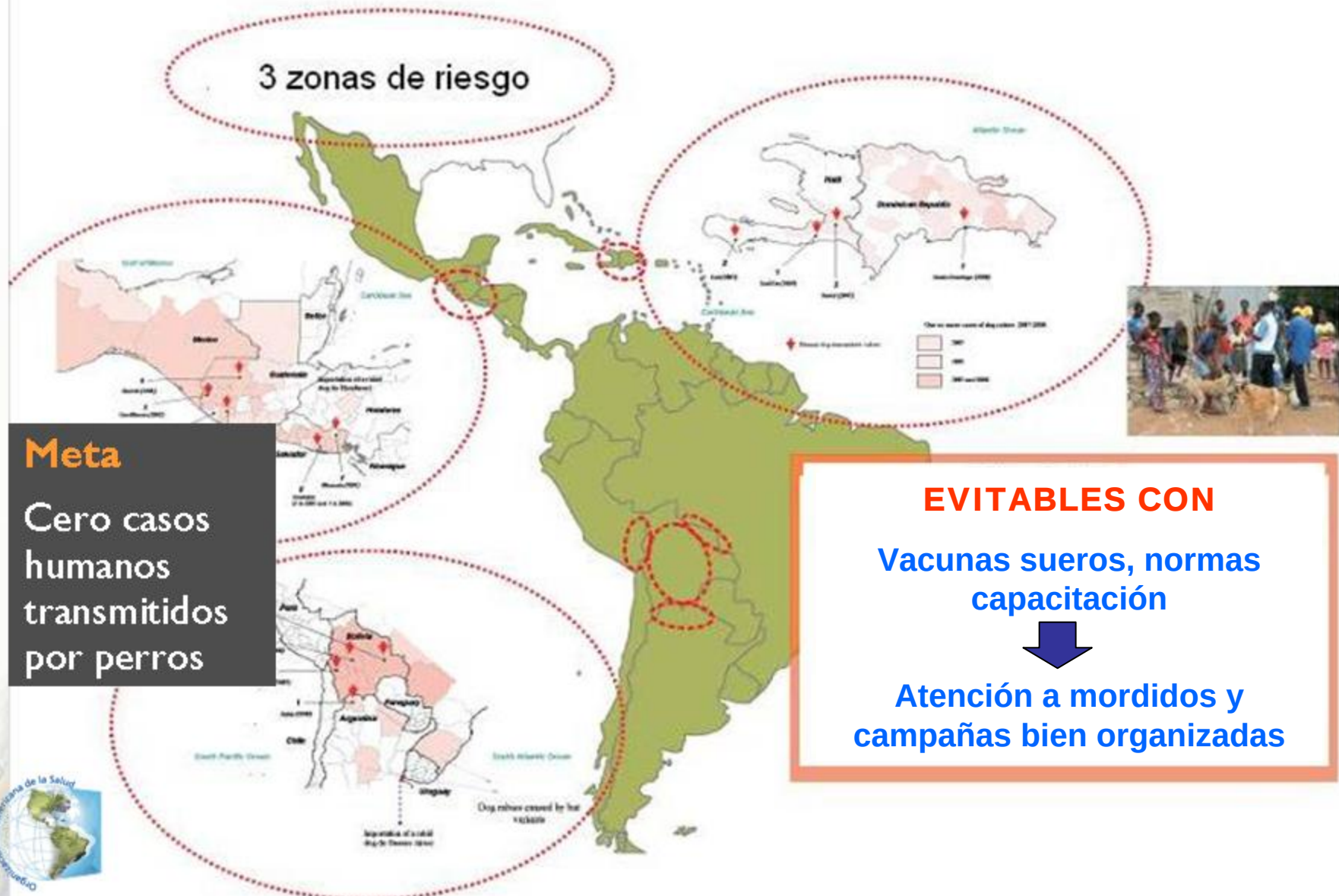
México

Cuba
Haití
República Dominicana

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Meta

Cero casos
humanos
transmitidos
por perros

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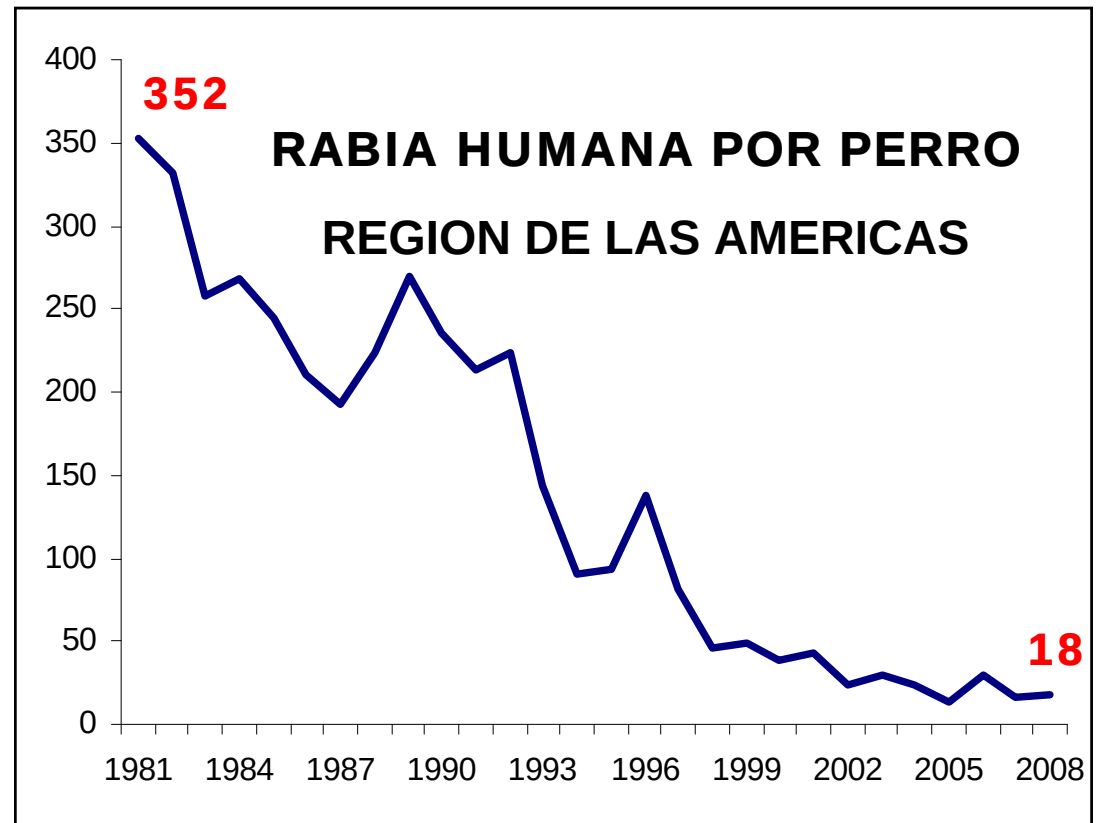


Atención a mordidos y
campañas bien organizadas

Estrategia

- Atención al 100% de las personas expuestas al riesgo con profilaxis post-exposición (PPE)
- Vacunación canina de 80%
- Vigilancia epidemiológica

**TRABAJO
CON SOCIOS**



EVITABLES CON

Vacunas sueros, normas
capacitación



Atención a mordidos y
campañas bien organizadas

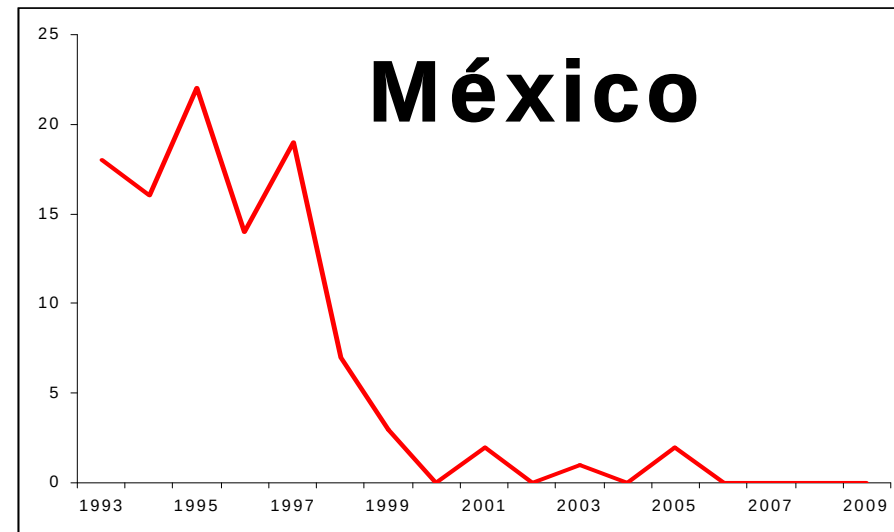
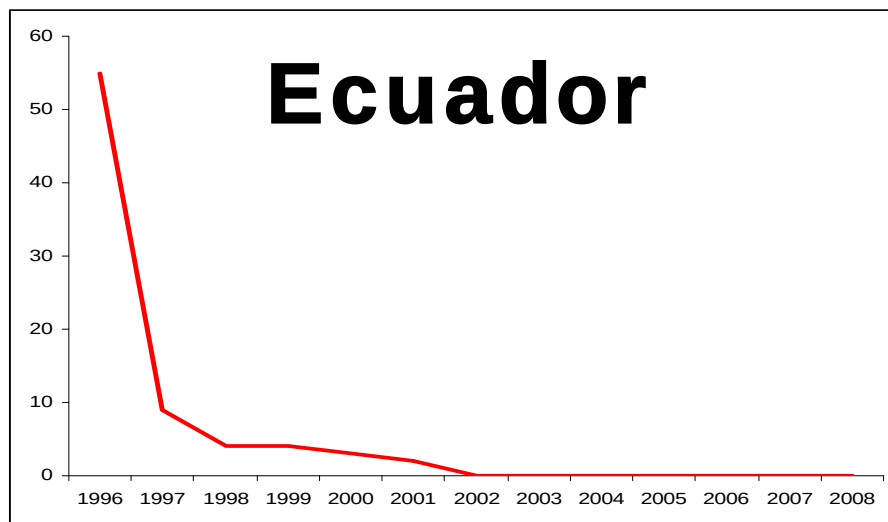
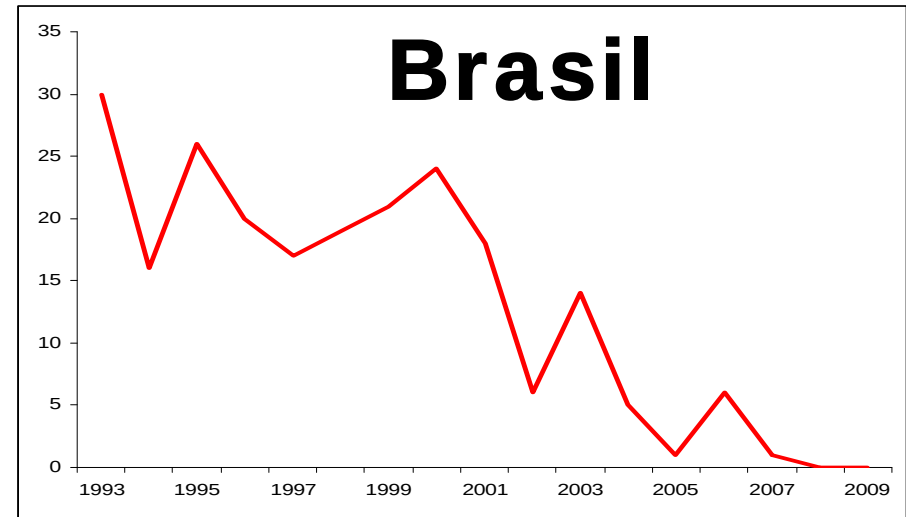
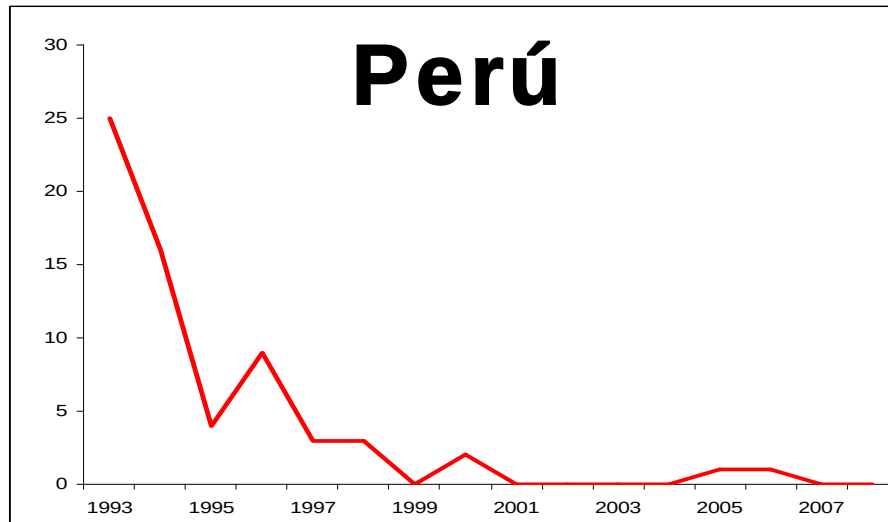
Mandatos y Resoluciones anteriores

1983 (RIMSA 3 y CD 31)
a 2008

Declaración RIMSA
Resolución 13 CD 48



Rabia transmitida por perro es de las enfermedades con mayor potencial para la eliminación

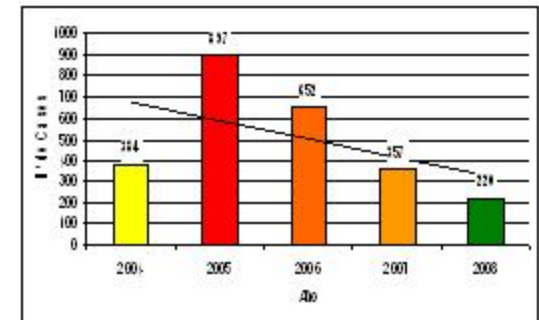
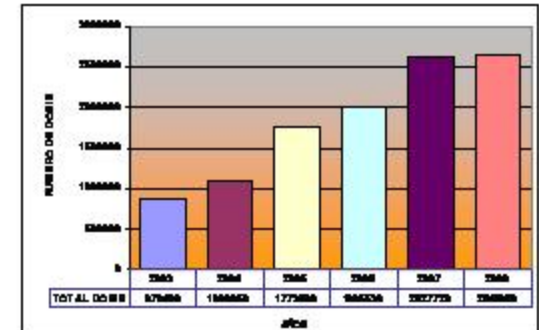


HAITI

- Cooperación entre países
- U\$ 120.000 movilizados para reforzar el control
- 500.000 dosis donadas por Brasil (2008)
- Esfuerzo intersectorial (Agricultura y Salud)
- 400.000 perros vacunados
- Reducción de incidencia



Países prioritarios



BOLIVIA

- Establecimiento de plan nacional
- > 2.00.0000 PERROS VACUNADOS
- Trabajo en escuelas "Mi amigo fiel"

Herramientas disponibles



WHO Guideline for pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis (translated to WHO in Spanish, French, and Portuguese for LAC countries)

<http://www.who.int/rabies/PEP/epj/2010/guide.pdf>



WHO/ISDPA guidelines for dog population management. Very important tool for assessing and controlling dog population. It is an important tool for registration. (Only in English)

[For pandora.org/who](http://www.pandora.org/who)



PAHO/WHO Guideline for the local manager for organizing and evaluating rabies campaigns for dog vaccination (Spanish)

[For pandora.org/who](http://www.pandora.org/who)



Report of the expert consultation on vampire bats. CD explaining the report of the meeting and the most relevant information and advice about surveillance and prevention of vampire bat transmitted zoonoses

<http://www.paho.org/english/topics/zoonoses>



Guideline for the evaluation of national programs control zoonoses. Used for expert missions to countries to strengthen national programs (Spanish)

[For pandora.org/who](http://www.pandora.org/who)



Country by country surveillance for rabies control. Recently reviewed by national disease programs and epidemiology (OECD/PAHO)

<http://www.paho.org/english/topics/zoonoses>



SIVORA: Web-based information system that gathers weekly, monthly and yearly reported rabies cases in human and animal registered by the countries of the Americas

www.pandora.org.br



COMICS, CARTOONS AND VIDEOS. Prepared by PAHO/WHO, Ministerio de Salud Foundation and as national initiatives, e.g. Ministerio del Interior (Uruguay) (Belize) (Belize) for teaching rabies prevention to primary school children and adults

<http://www.paho.org/english/topics/zoonoses>



PAHO/WHO Technical Cooperation among Countries (TCC)

PAHO/WHO Secretariat has provided for Technical Cooperation among Countries (TCC) as a singular and currently existing, institutional cooperation, understanding, and strengthening of the institutional capacity of the countries to meet their health needs.

Two or more countries work together to develop individual or collective capacity through cooperative exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources, and techniques. Ideally, TCC activities should be initiated, organized, and managed by the countries themselves, under the direction of the respective governments and with the participation of public and private institutions and organizations (UNEP 1998).

Through technical cooperation, among countries sponsored by national governments and PAHO/WHO intercountry control projects were conducted.

<http://www.paho.org/english/topics/TCC/08know-09.htm>

WHOCC and other collaborating institutions

Institutions designated by the Director-General of WHO as from period an international collaborative network set up by WHO in support of programs of the country, intercountry, regional, interregional and global levels, as appropriate.

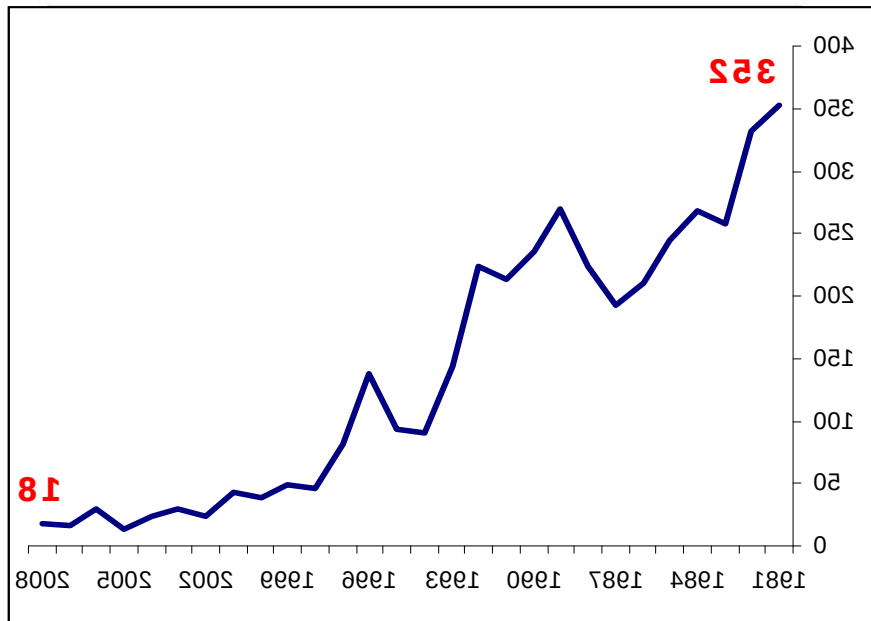
In line with the WHO policy and strategy of technical cooperation, a WHO collaborating center must also participate in the strengthening of country resources, in terms of information, services, research and training, in support of national health development.

In the Americas, The World Institute, CDC and CITA are WHOCC in rabies and the Center of Control of Zoonoses of São Paulo, Brazil, is WHOCC for rabies. Center for Training and Research in Urban Zoonoses Control, there is also a collaborative network of institutions in rabies diagnosis, control and prevention from Argentina (CEZPA), Bolivia (BISA), Brazil (BISA), Canada (TCC CAN), Chile (PREFEP), Colombia (COP), Ecuador (ENEC), Mexico (ENEC, SAGARPA), Peru (PER), and Cuba (CUBA).

<http://www.who.int/collaborating-centers/en/index.html>



Desafío: proteger el logro



**La receptividad para la rabia canina
aumentó por el crecimiento de las ciudades**



Lic. Eduardo Antonio Jiménez Suazo Zoonosis – MINSA NICARAGUA

