



中国疾病预防控制中心
CHINESE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Promoting legislation in relation to dog-mediated rabies elimination in China

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outline

Background

How did we promote the legislation in China

What we achieved and lessons learnt





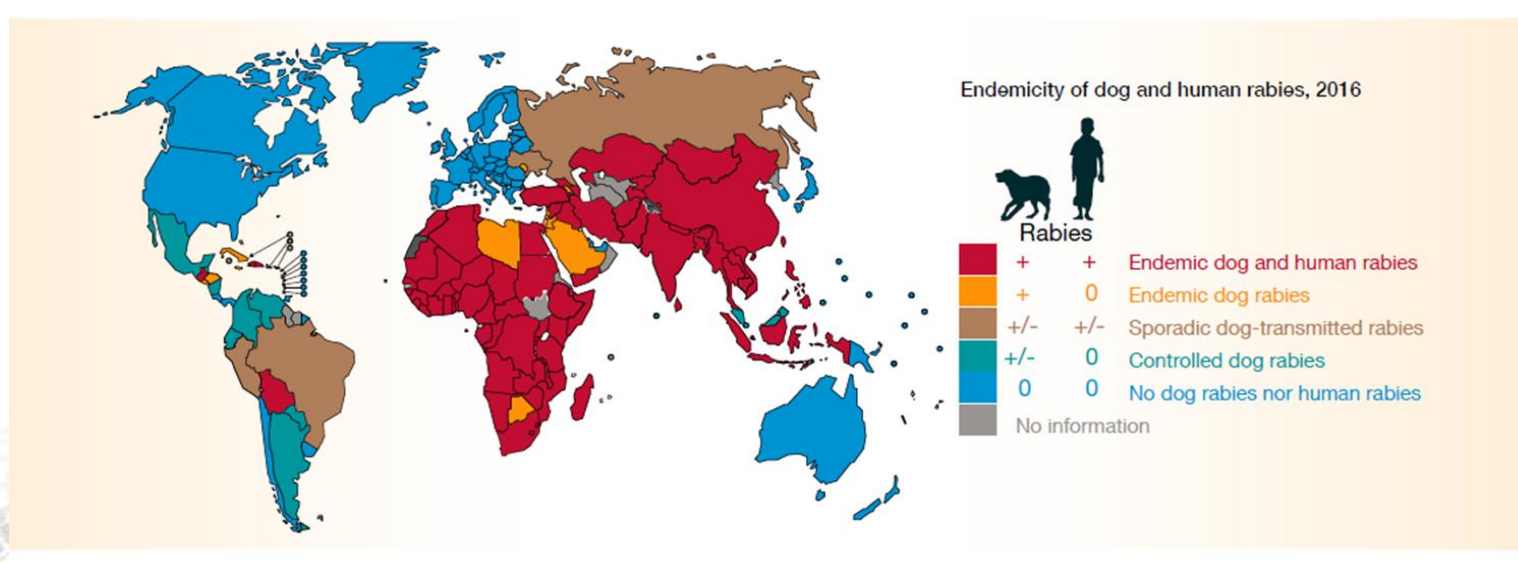
1. Background





Rabies is preventable but still cause heavy burden

- ◆ Rabies still exists in over 150 countries and regions, deprived 59,000 lives annually
- ◆ about 99% of human cases was caused by rabid dogs.
- ◆ 80% of human cases living in rural areas; 40% under 15 years old



Global distribution map of dog / human rabies in 2016



Zero by 2030



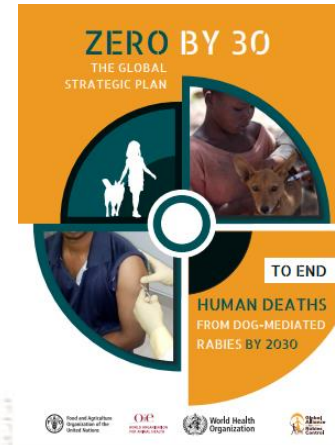
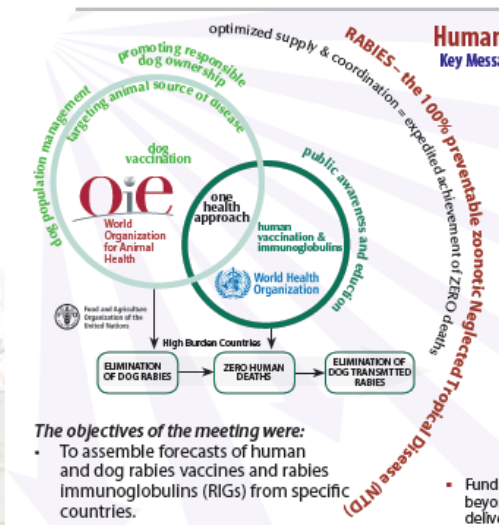
GLOBAL ELIMINATION OF DOG-MEDIATED HUMAN RABIES

the time is now!



GLOBAL CONFERENCE
10-11 DECEMBER 2015
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

The goal is perfectly aligned with the United Nations sustainable development goal 1&3 (SDG 1,3)



Global Strategic Plan for the Elimination of Dog-mediated rabies



Dog immunization is the core strategy for dog-mediated rabies elimination

Dog vaccination is key to stopping rabies transmission between dogs, and from dogs to humans

Cost of rabies post-exposure prophylaxis and dog vaccination

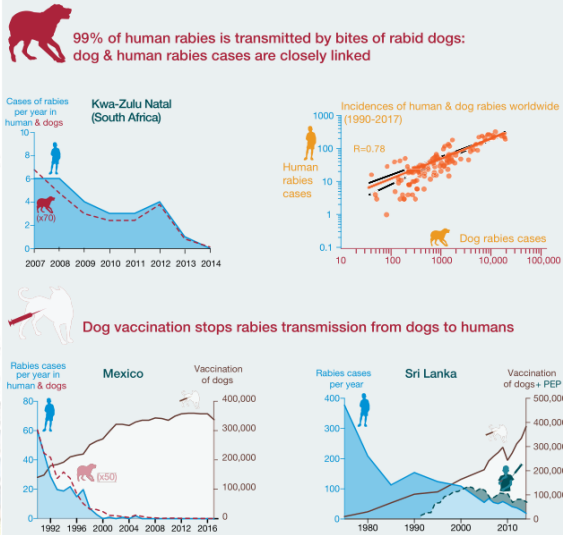


Indicative rabies treatment costs per patient in rabies endemic countries

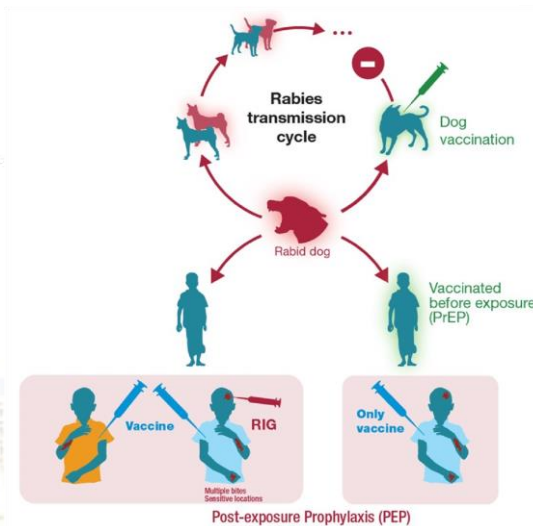
Average costs: US\$ 108.07
(min: US\$ 7.48 – max: US\$ 597.36)

Mass dog vaccination cost per dog

Average costs: US\$ 4.03
(min: US\$ 1.56 – max: US\$ 11.33)
n=10 published studies



Dog vaccination stops rabies transmission from dogs to humans





Legislation on dog management and vaccination is very important to ensure sustainable and high vaccination coverage



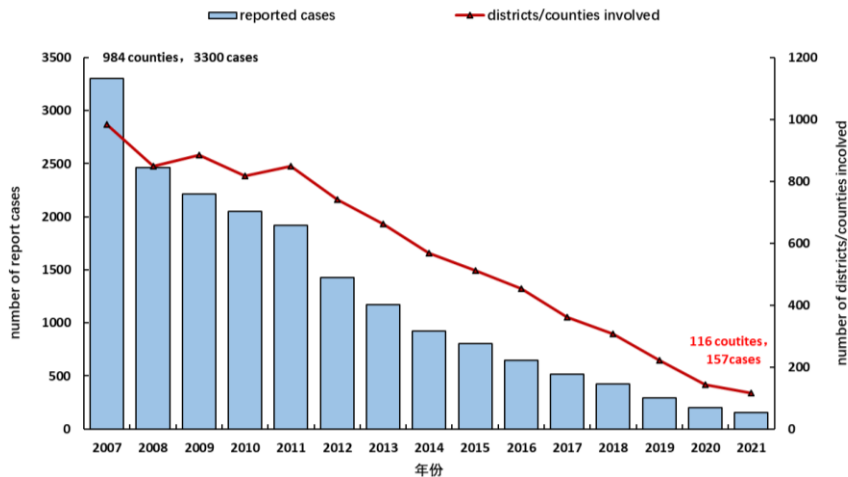


What is the situation in China towards Zero by 2030?

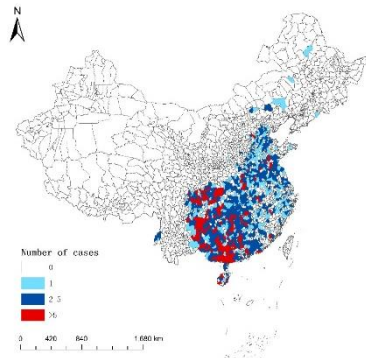




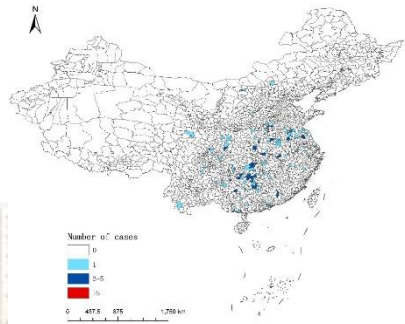
The epidemic situation of rabies in China continues to decline, 2007-2021



In 2021, 157 human cases nationwide, decreased over 95% compared with that of 3300 in 2007.



2007:
984
districts/
counties



2021:
116
districts/
counties



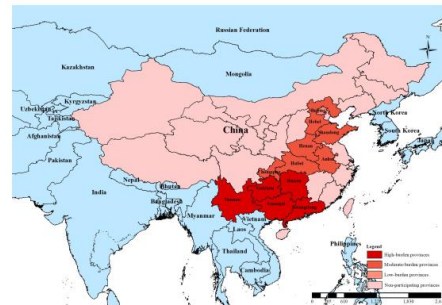
What is the gap towards Zero by 2030 in China? - Assessment using scientific methods





The initial **SARE** assessment in China in 2019, based on an **one health approach**

Stepwise Approach to Rabies Elimination(SARE): an international tool to evaluate the process towards the goal of dog-mediated rabies elimination



SARE workshop, March, 2019

Participated provinces

participants

- Domestic participants:
China CDC, China Animal CDC, national reference lab
12 provinces (representatives from CDC and Animal CDC)
- International observers: WHO, OIE, WPA, USDCG-China office



Common gaps, limitations, and barriers in China

1 Data collection and analysis

- Weak surveillance system for detecting and reporting animal rabies cases
- Infrequent information share between human and animal health sectors.

2 Prevention and control

- **Dog registration is infrequent in rural areas.**
- **Dog rabies vaccination** coverage is **very low.**
- Lack of Integrated Bite Case Management at the local level

3 Dog population control

- No census data on home, stray and free-roaming dogs
- Lack of strategic plan for dog population control.

4 Laboratory diagnosis

- Lack of laboratory diagnostic ability for animal rabies.
- Difficult to obtain specimens from human rabies cases.

5 Information, education & communication

- Lack of systematic health education on rabies prevention for different sub-populations.
- Inconsistent messaging on rabies prevention

6 Cross-cutting issues

- Lack of national strategic plan towards dog-mediated rabies elimination.
- Lack of “One-Health” cross-sector coordination mechanism, at national and provincial level

7 Legislation

- **Lack of regulation** for dog management and vaccination at national level



The legislation on dog management and vaccination is a burning issue





2. How did we promote legislation in China?

- ✓ How to do the advocacy based on scientific evidence





Dissemination the findings from initial SARE assessment



Stakeholders Routable meeting : initial results of SARE workshop

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2 UNITED AGAINST RABIES FORUM PRIORITY STRATEGIC AREA Identifying ways to generate, innovate and measure impact

The UAR Forum will provide a platform for sharing success stories, lessons learned, and implementation strategies for national and regional rabies control and elimination strategies. By learning from one another, mistakes can be avoided, and progress can be achieved.

Background and considerations

- ❖ In Latin America and the Caribbean, new cases of rabies have been reduced by more than 95% in humans and 98% in dogs since 1983 through a long-term, regionally coordinated strategy that includes mass dog vaccination, timely access to PEP, epidemiological surveillance backed by laboratory support and health education.
- ❖ In addition to dog-mediated rabies, rabies is also prevalent in wild animals that may transmit the disease to farmed animals. Human health impacts are compounded by losses in livestock.
- ❖ Community engagement is instrumental in shifting perceptions about rabies and successful implementation of national rabies elimination programmes.
- ❖ The Stepwise Approach to Rabies Elimination (SARE)¹ has helped many countries to focus their activities and increase capacity in key areas.
- ❖ Transboundary control of rabies requires active surveillance, coordination and communication.
- ❖ Data is needed to demonstrate the true burden of rabies, both in terms of human lives lost and economic losses, and to maintain rabies programmes on the agenda of both public health and veterinary health authorities.

Technical Panel Discussion 2:

This session focused on the lessons learned from the guidance, strategies, priorities and legal frameworks that have been implemented and how they can impact next steps for countries and regions. It also looked at how rabies can be used as an entry point to enhance national One Health programmes.

Moderator: Dr Bernadette Abela-Ridder, Team Leader, Neglected Tropical Diseases, WHO

Panellists:
Dr Ottorino Cosivi, Director PAHO-PANAFTOSA
Dr Vivian Iwar, Head of Livestock Division, ECOWAS

Dr Qijuan Chen, Center for Disease Control, People's Republic of China
Dr Thomas Müller, Director, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Germany

Dr Vasilii Basiladze, Deputy Head of National Food Agency, Georgia

PLOS NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

RESEARCH ARTICLE Findings from the initial Stepwise Approach to Rabies Elimination (SARE) Assessment in China, 2019

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OPEN ACCESS

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Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the manuscript and its Supporting Information files.

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Abstract

In 2015, China and other member states of the United Nations adopted the goal of eliminating dog-mediated rabies by 2030. China has made substantial progress in reducing dog-mediated human rabies since peaking with more than 3,300 reported cases in 2007. To further improve coordination and planning, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, in collaboration with the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, conducted a Stepwise Approach towards Rabies Elimination (SARE) assessment in March 2019. Assessment goals included outlining progress and identifying activities critical for eliminating dog-mediated rabies. Participants representing national, provincial and local human and animal health sectors in China used the SARE assessment tool to answer 115 questions about the current dog-mediated rabies control and prevention programs in China. The established surveillance system for human rabies cases and availability of post-exposure prophylaxis were identified as strengths. Low dog vaccination coverage and limited laboratory confirmation of rabid dogs were identified gaps, resulting in an overall score of 1.5 on a scale of 0 to 5. Participants outlined steps to increase cross-sectoral information sharing, improve surveillance for dog rabies, increase dog vaccination coverage, and increase laboratory capacity to diagnose rabies at the provincial level. All assessment participants committed to strengthening cross-sector collaboration using a One Health approach to achieve dog-mediated human rabies elimination by 2030.

Author summary

Rabies is an acute zoonosis with a mortality rate of almost 100% following the onset of symptoms. In China, the increased access to post-exposure prophylaxis has substantially

Sharing lessons on United Against Rabies Forum(UAR) 2020

Published on Scientific journal PLOS NTD, 2021



Make use of the sound of famous experts and official media



Multi-sector seminar

Expert consensus

- ✓ China's next steps towards zero by 2030

*Call on legislation on dog management
at national level*



Xinhua News Agency



—WWW.JKB.COM.CN—

Health News

Special report presented to
high level



Speak out through professional committee



- *August 2020: Establishment of Rabies Working Committee, Chinese Preventive Medicine Association (Now 54 members)*
 - *Preventive medicine*
 - *Clinical medicine*
 - *Veterinary medicine*
 - *vaccinology*
 - *NGO*
 - *Enterprises*
- *TOR*
 - *Disseminate expertise, knowledge and provide advices to government*
 - *Academic seminar, training, public education, **advocacy***



Roundtable discussion and media Q&A



Advocacy at Two Sessions in China



George F Gao
Academician
CPPCC proposal
Strengthening the Dog Responsibility of grassroots Government to increase the dog vaccination in rural China



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China News Special issue on Rabies during the two sessions

- *Call on legislation on dog management at national level*
- *Delivered to representatives of the Two Sessions*
- *Also 100,000 readers, mainly targeted politicians*



3. What we achieved and lessons learnt





Law of the people's Republic of China on Animal epidemic Prevention(Revision)

(revised at the 25th meeting of the standing Committee of the 13th National people's Congress on January 22, 2021)

- **Mandated the dog owners’ responsibility against rabies**
 - **Registration, vaccination against rabies, avoid injury others**
- **Mandated the government accountability on management of stray dogs and cats**

中华人民共和国动物防疫法(2021修订)

颁布单位：全国人大常委会

文号：中华人民共和国主席令(第六十九号)

颁布日期：2021-01-22

执行日期：2021-05-01

时效性：现行有效

效力级别：法律

《中华人民共和国动物防疫法》已由中华人民共和国第十三届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十五次会议于2021年1月22日修订通过，现予公布，自2021年5月1日起施行。

中华人民共和国主席 习近平

2021年1月22日



- One health approach
- Evidence based
- Make use of experts, VIP, media





Thanks!

