DOG (ORV)

Manual

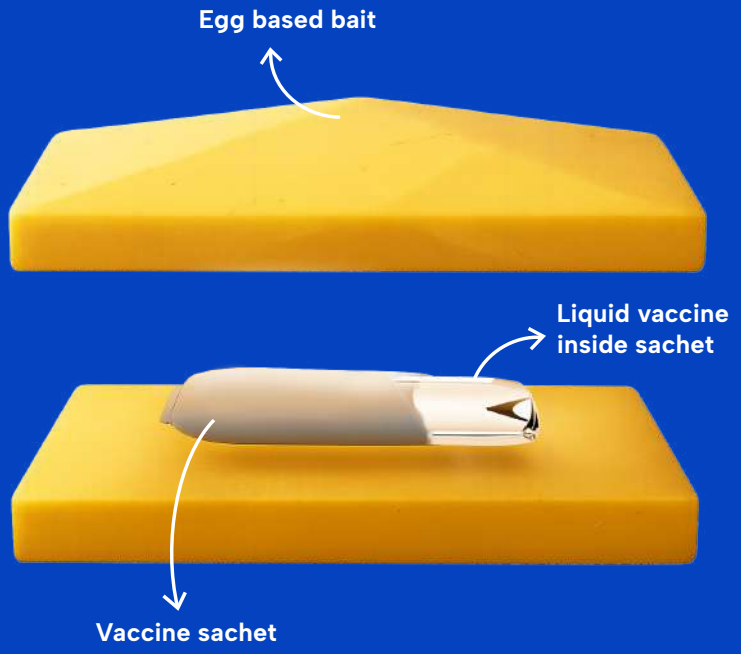
CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

This manual provides essential guidelines for effective distribution of oral rabies vaccine for dogs to maximize vaccination coverage and minimize wastage.

The manual is designed for field teams and supporting staff, outlining procedures for handling, distributing, and monitoring vaccine baits, emphasizing safety and efficiency.

ABOUT THE VACCINE



SPBN GASGAS is an advanced oral rabies vaccine designed for dogs, to significantly improve rabies control and elimination efforts.

MECHANISM OF ACTION

1

Chewing the bait

When the dog chews the vaccine bait, the action ensures proper vaccine uptake through the oral cavity.

2

Vaccine Release

Chewing breaks the vaccine bait sachet, releasing the vaccine virus for absorption primarily through the dog's tonsils.

3

Replication of Virus

The vaccine virus replicates only in the tonsils for a limited time.

4

Immune Response

This limited replication triggers a strong immune response, detectable two weeks after intake.

5

Long-Term Immunity

The immune protection remains effective long-term, providing sustained defense against rabies infection.

6

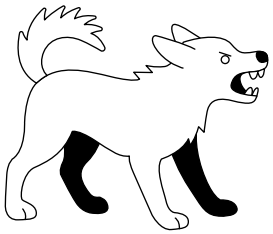
Environment Safe

The vaccine virus is not shed in saliva, urine, or feces, ensuring complete environmental safety.

SITUATIONS FOR ORV

The use of **oral rabies vaccines (ORV)** is particularly beneficial in scenarios where traditional injectable vaccination methods are challenging or impractical.

The following situations represent ideal conditions for ORV implementation:

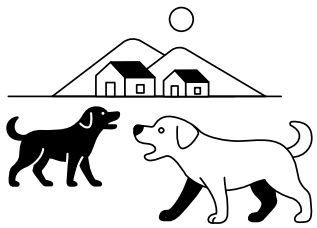


Difficult-to-Handle Dogs:

Dogs that cannot be restrained for injectable vaccines due to fear, aggression, or lack of socialization (guarding, herding, protection).

Free-Roaming Dogs:

Populations of stray or semi-owned dogs that cannot be handled.

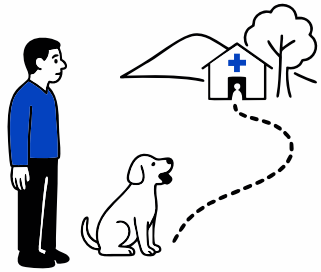


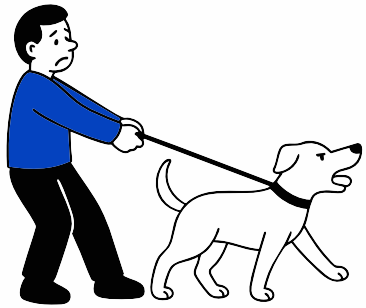
Limited Veterinary Facility

Areas, especially rural or remote regions, where veterinary clinics and professionals are scarce, making injectable vaccination programs difficult to implement.

Owner Constraints Due to Distance:

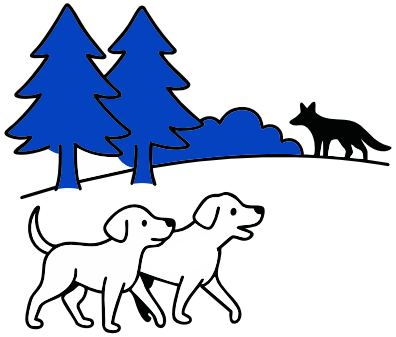
When dog owners cannot travel to veterinary clinics because of long distances or lack of transportation.





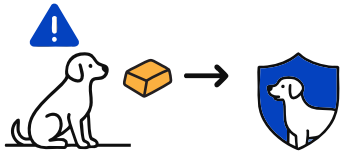
Owner Constraints Due to Handling Issues:

When dog owners are unable to physically restrain their dogs for injectable vaccination, ORV is a practical alternative.



High Risk Populations Near Wildlife:

Free-Roaming dogs living near forests, game reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, wildlife corridors are at a risk of rabies transmission to and from wildlife.

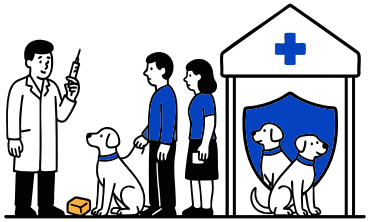


Post Outbreak Control Measures:

Following an outbreak, ORV can be used to create herd immunity quickly to prevent further spread of the disease.

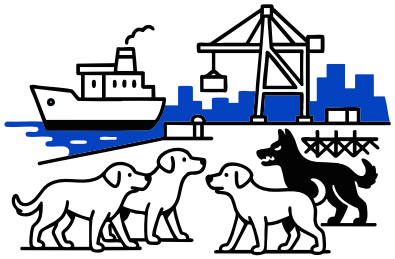
Free-Roaming Dogs in Rabies Endemic Border Areas:

Populations near international or state borders where rabies is prevalent, increasing the risk of cross-border disease transmission.



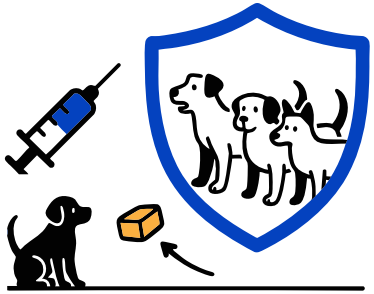
Supplementary Strategy in Large Scale Vaccination Campaigns:

ORV can complement injectable vaccination programs to ensure broader coverage and meet the recommended 70% vaccination target.



Free Roaming Dogs in Port Cities or Trade Hubs:

Areas where there is a high risk of rabies introduction through the importation of dogs via ports, transportation hubs, or migratory pathways.



Cost Effective Method to Maintain Rabies Controlled Status:

ORV provides a practical and economical approach to sustaining rabies control in dog populations, particularly in areas where ongoing injectable vaccination campaigns are logistically challenging or resource-intensive.

ORV INSTRUCTIONS

1. Assess if you want to inject the dog or give ORV.
2. If you give ORV, toss the vaccine bait at a low level, do not throw.
3. You can offer the bait like a treat if the dog is friendly and willing to approach.
4. If the dog is hard to reach, place the bait 1–2 meters away and pretend to walk away.
5. If the dog does not take the vaccine bait, pick it back up and move to the next dog.
6. Observe if the dog chews the bait properly so the vaccine is released.
7. Collect semi chewed left over vaccine baits to dispose safely later.
8. Record vaccination data in your preferred method.

METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

This section outlines the various methods for distributing oral rabies vaccines (ORV) and injectable vaccines in mass dog vaccination programs. The approach depends on factors such as dog population type (owned, semi owned, free roaming, community, feral) , dog population density, accessibility, and available resources. Each method should be selected based on local conditions to maximize vaccination coverage and effectiveness. Continuous monitoring and evaluation ensure program efficiency and contribute to achieving the recommended 70% vaccination coverage target and rabies elimination.

Static Point Vaccination + ORV

This method combines injectable vaccines and ORV distribution:

- Owners bring their dogs to a designated vaccination point.
- Dogs are vaccinated with an injectable rabies vaccine and marked with paint on the forehead or provided with a collar to indicate vaccination status. Vaccination cards can be provided if it is a local requirement.
- Once the static point closes, the vaccination team scouts the streets to distribute ORV baits to unmarked dogs, both owned and free roaming.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

The total number of dogs vaccinated by both injectable and ORV can be compared to the estimated dog population in the area to calculate coverage. Alternatively, the number of dogs seen without paint and not vaccinated during ORV hand out provides an estimate of vaccination coverage. Aim for a vaccination coverage of 70% or higher, particularly within the free-roaming dog population.

Door-to-Door Vaccination + ORV

In areas where owners cannot bring dogs to a static point due to distance or where most owned dogs are not easily handled, a door-to-door approach is suggested:

- Teams walk through designated areas, knocking on doors to vaccinate dogs at households and on the streets using injectable vaccines.
- Dogs that cannot be handled for an injection are provided with ORV baits. The baits can be provided to the owner as the acceptance by the dog is higher when fed by the owner.
- Marking vaccinated dogs (via paint or collars) is optional, as the team attempts to vaccinate all dogs immediately upon sight.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Similar to previous approach, track the number of injectable and ORV-vaccinated dogs. Estimate vaccination coverage based on the total number of vaccinated dogs versus the estimated dog population or identify dogs observed but not vaccinated to refine coverage estimates.

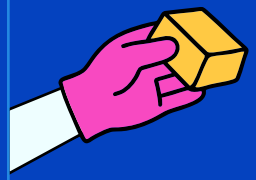
ORV Only

- ORV baits are handed directly to every dog, whether owned or free-roaming.
- Owners of vaccinated dogs may receive a vaccination leaflet detailing the vaccine used if required.
- This approach allows for rapid coverage, reaching the maximum number of dogs in a short time.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Estimate vaccination coverage based on the total number of baits distributed compared to the estimated dog population or document the number of dogs observed but not vaccinated to refine coverage estimates.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

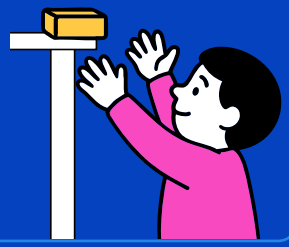


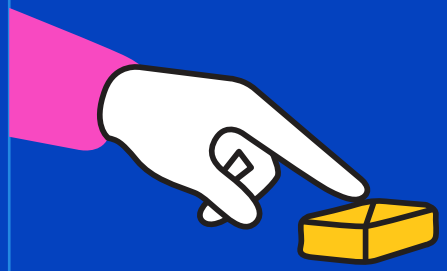
Preferably **wear gloves** while handling ORV baits.

Take care **not to pierce or crack** the vaccine bait.

Do not eat, drink,or smoke while handling the vaccine baits.

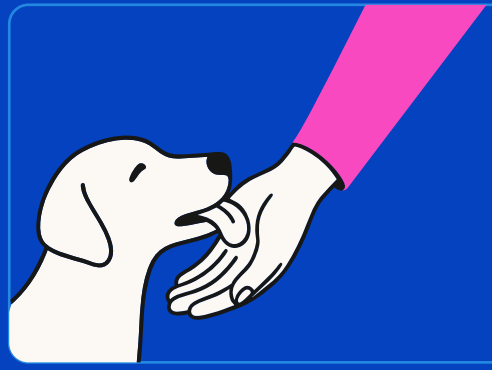
Keep ORV baits out of reach of **children and non-target animals.**





You touched a vaccine bait (full/intact) no problem at all. **Just leave it where you found it**.

Vaccine got on your skin, face, or eyes. No worries. **Wash the area well with soap and water**.



A dog licked or bit you within 12 hours of being vaccinated. As a safety step, **call the helpline.**

For more information refer United Against Rabies forum.

Scan here

PRE-PROGRAM PLANNING

Infrastructure Set up

Cooler boxes to transport vaccine baits.

Ice packs, gloves, garbage bags, information leaflets.

Freezers (below -15°C) for long term storage (2 years).

Refrigerators (2-8°C) for short term storage (4 weeks maximum).

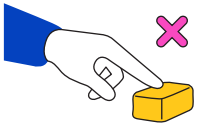
Cars, mopeds, bikes and fuel.

Smart phone application or other data collection methods for project management.

Set up a Helpline for public to call for general queries and vaccine exposure.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

General Public and local administration should be informed about rabies and the vaccination campaign including benefits and safety precautions. Public should be informed the following :



Do not touch the vaccine bait unnecessarily.

If you touch the bait to feed the vaccine to your dog, please wash hands soon after.

Prevent direct contact with your dog for 12 hours after vaccination.

Do not eat the vaccine bait.

VACCINE STORAGE AND HANDLING

The vaccine baits can be stored below -15°C for 2 years
2-8°C for 4 weeks and at 25°C for 5 days.
Once thawed, do not freeze again.

Provide enough **cooler packs** in cooler box during vaccination.

Do not keep vaccine baits exposed to **direct sunlight.** Heat and sunlight can damage the vaccine.

Ensure baits are fully thawed before use. Keep in a refrigerator or cooler box overnight.

Store leftover vaccine baits in the refrigerator for next day use. **Do not freeze again.**

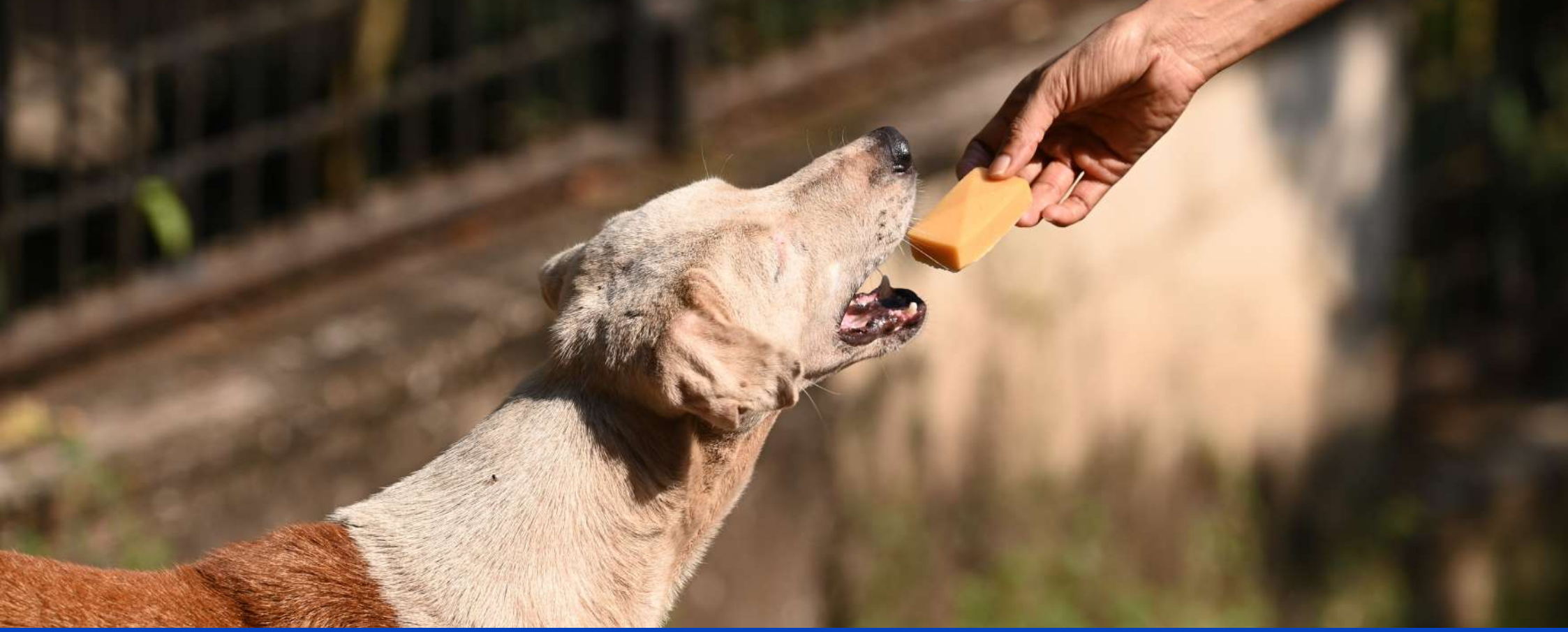
WASTE DISPOSAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

Vaccine Waste Disposal

Dispose unused or expired vaccine baits in accordance with local biohazard protocols.

Environmental Precautions

Pick up semi chewed sachets to safely dispose through biohazard protocols.



ENDING RABIES BY REACHING EVERY DOG.