



Surveillance integrating Phylogenetics and Epidemiology for Elimination of Disease: Evaluation of Rabies Control in the Philippines

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Rabies is endemic in the Philippines where it causes 200-250 deaths each year. The national control programme has reduced rabies incidence, but use of life-saving post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is extremely costly and surveillance (case detection) is not sufficient to verify or maintain freedom from rabies



Implementation Activities

- Train human and animal health workers to deliver IBCM
- Conduct trial
- Translate data to stakeholders for scaling up
- Develop a genomic surveillance platform for communication risks of rabies spread



Methods

A pragmatic stepped-wedge RDT, with embedded process evaluation, of rationalized use of PEP implemented over 2 years, in ten 2-month steps across 3 provinces: Romblon, Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental. The comparator is existing practice for dog bite management.



Expected Outcomes

Health - Increased identification of bite victims requiring PEP & reduced deaths
Economic - Reduced costs to providers & patients
Surveillance - Increased & earlier detection of animal rabies cases

- Reduced costs
- Improved data (to respond to & monitor outbreaks)
- Established outbreak response strategy
 - Disseminated best practice for replication
 - Established rabies status & verified freedom from provinces where achieved