



OIE全球狂犬病防治會議

從根本建立永續之防疫

首爾-仁川市 (韓國), 7~9日 九月 2011年

RECOMMENDATIONS 建議

CONSIDERING THAT 基於以下考慮:

1. Rabies is a widespread, neglected and under-reported zoonosis with an almost 100% case fatality rate in human and animal untreated on time, and causing a significant social and economic burden in many countries worldwide; 狂犬病是一種廣泛存在，被忽視和案例通報不足的人畜共患病，未按時治療的人和動物的死亡率幾乎達到100%，並在全世界許多國家造成了巨大的社會和經濟負擔；
2. On a global level, the main reservoir of rabies is the dog, responsible for almost 99% of fatal rabies cases in humans; 在全球，狂犬病的主要保毒動物是狗，約佔人類狂犬病致死病例的99%。
3. Only 32 out of the 178 OIE Member Countries would be eligible to qualify for historical freedom in accordance with the provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* or have successfully eliminated rabies in domestic animals, while at least 110 Member Countries are considered endemically infected with rabies; only in 161 Member Countries is rabies a notifiable disease in dogs; 在世界動物衛生組織的178個會員國中，只有32個國家有資格按照《陸生動物法規》的標準在歷史上被認定是非疫區；或是已經成功撲滅了家畜狂犬病。但至少還有110個會員國被認定是狂犬病的風土性疫病；僅有161個會員國規定狂犬病是應通報疾病；
4. Good veterinary governance is a prerequisite for compliance with international standards, guidelines and recommendations for rabies prevention and control in animals; 獸醫治理的標準規定，就是要遵守動物狂犬病防治的國際標準、準則和建議；
5. In spite of the availability of scientific methods to control rabies in dogs the effective implementation of such rabies control programs and technologies are dependent on political will, community commitment and sufficient financial resources at the global, regional, national and local levels; 雖然有控制狗型狂犬病的科學方法，但徹底有效的做到這種狂犬病防治方案，仍是取決於全球、區域、國家和地方各級的政治意願、社區承諾、和充足的財政資源；
6. The control and elimination of rabies in dogs, through vaccination remains the only cost-effective way to sustainably protect humans from contracting the disease; 透過疫苗來控制和撲滅狗型狂犬病，是唯一最有效、最便宜的方法；
7. Massive culling of dog populations or wildlife, as isolated, interim or emergency control measures, is neither sustainable nor scientifically supported for efficiently controlling or eliminating dog-mediated rabies; 為有效地控制或撲滅狗型狂犬病，無論是面對臨時性、常態性、或是緊急控制措施，大規模撲殺狗群或相關的野生動物都是無效的，也沒有科學依據。
8. On-going assessment of the global burden of rabies will help to better advocate for rabies control worldwide; 持續評估全球狂犬病負擔，將更容易推動全球狂犬病之控制；
9. The OIE, WHO and FAO have published a concept note on the sharing of responsibilities and coordinating their global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystem interfaces; 世界動物衛生組織、世界衛生組織、和聯合國糧農組織共同發表了一份概念性說明，強調要分擔責任以及協調全球活動，以解決 [動物-人-生態系統] 界面的健康風險；

10. Rabies in wildlife reservoirs remains important in many parts of the world and endangers biodiversity particularly where wildlife become victims of dog-mediated rabies; 野生保毒動物中的狂犬病在世界許多地方仍然很重要，並危害生物多樣性，特別是在被狗型狂犬病入侵地區的野生動物；
11. The OIE has adopted and continually updates international standards related to rabies prevention and control; 世界動物衛生組織已經通過並不斷更新有關狂犬病預防和控制的國際標準；
12. The regular training of OIE National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification and for Wildlife have increased their knowledge of and reporting on the rabies situation in their respective countries; 世界動物衛生組織在各國聯絡點的動物疫病通報和野生動物疫病的定期培訓，提升了各國對自己國內狂犬病情況的了解和通報機制。
13. The OIE twinning initiative is improving the capability and access of Member Countries to rabies diagnosis and scientific expertise in some regions of the world; 世界動物衛生組織的偶合創議是持續提升會員國在世界若干地區獲得狂犬病診斷和科學知識的能力和切入途徑；
14. OIE Reference Laboratories and WHO Collaborating Centres on rabies have considerably contributed to the development of safer, more effective rabies vaccines and other rabies biologicals, diagnostics test and preventive and control methods; 世界動物衛生組織參考實驗室和世界衛生組織狂犬病合作中心，在開發更安全有效的狂犬病疫苗和其他狂犬病生物製劑、診斷試劑、以及預防和控制方法做出了巨大貢獻；
15. The OIE is promoting and implementing the concept of regional vaccine banks for dog vaccination; 世界動物衛生組織正在推動和實踐有關狗疫苗接種的全球區域性疫苗庫的概念；
16. An increasing number of non-governmental organisations are supporting rabies control at the animal source and rabies awareness campaigns; 越來越多的非政府組織從動物來源和狂犬病宣導活動中支持狂犬病防治；
17. The goal of this conference was to support global rabies elimination while providing a global platform to encourage exchanges of experiences on rabies prevention and control at the animal source and to seek for renewed concepts of inter-sectoral collaboration between stake-holders. 這次會議的目的是支持全球撲滅狂犬病，同時提供一個全球平台，鼓勵從動物源頭交流關於狂犬病預防和控制的經驗，並尋求利益相關者在跨部門合作(inter-sectoral collaboration)議題的創新。

RECOMMENDS THAT 基於以下考慮：

1. Governments, donors, foundations and NGOs be mobilised at global level with the guidance of the OIE, WHO and FAO to continue to invest in dog rabies prevention and control and to increase and sustain the momentum of the global control and subsequent elimination of rabies with emphasis on dog rabies; 在世界動物衛生組織、世界衛生組織和聯合國糧農組織的指導下，在全球層面動員各國政府、捐助者、基金會和非政府組織，繼續投資於狗型狂犬病的預防和控制，並增強和維持全球狗型狂犬病之控制與撲滅的動力；
2. All governments consider rabies control as a high priority and ensure that national legislation provides for rabies to be a notifiable disease; 各國政府都把狂犬病防治作為高度優先選項，並確保國家立法將狂犬病訂為應向衛生當局通報之疾病；
3. The OIE, WHO and FAO should consider rabies a priority and should encourage international solidarity and donor support for countries in need of funding to initiate and sustain control programs for rabies; 世界動物衛生組織、世界衛生組織和聯合國糧農組織應將狂犬病列為優先事項，以提高國際團結和鼓勵捐款人對需要資金啟動和維持狂犬病防治計劃的國家予以支持；
4. OIE Member Countries are encouraged to support awareness campaigns on rabies (e.g. participate in the World Rabies Day initiative); 鼓勵世界動物衛生組織會員國支持關於狂犬病的宣傳運動（例如推動參加世界狂犬病日組織）；

5. The re-assessment of the global burden of rabies (in animals and humans) and the assessment of cost-effectiveness be completed to provide updated data to better advocate for rabies control at the global level; 完成對狂犬病（動物和人類）全球負擔的重新評估和成本效益評估，以提供最新數據，強化全球狂犬病防治；
6. The governance of Veterinary Services be strengthened through the active participation of countries in the PVS pathway of the OIE to enhance their capacity and ability and make appropriate financial and human investments to control rabies; 經由各國積極參與世界動物衛生組織的PVS途徑，來加強獸醫服務的管理能力，並進行適當的財政和人力投資以控制狂犬病；
7. Veterinary services of endemic countries in collaboration with the public health services (Ministry of Public Health), municipalities and local communities mobilize appropriate financial support from the public budget and other sources to benefit from the cost-effective advantage of eliminating rabies at the animal source; 狂犬病疫區國家的獸醫局透過與公共衛生部門、市政府和地方社區等之合作，從公務預算和其他預算調控(mobilize)財政來源，以有效率的方式從動物源頭撲滅狂犬病；
8. The budget for rabies control programs should include the cost and accessibility of human vaccines to protect veterinarians, para-veterinarians, laboratory staff and other personnel directly involved in rabies control programs to mitigate any professional hazard leading to rabies infection; 狂犬病防治方案的預算應包括人疫苗的成本和來源，以保護獸醫、準獸醫、實驗室工作人員和直接參與狂犬病防治計畫的人員，以減輕(mitigate)狂犬病的職業傷害(professional hazard)；
9. Options for combining rabies control programs with other interventions or zoonosis prevention and control programs should be actively considered; 應積極考慮將狂犬病防治計劃與其他干預措施(interventions)或人畜共患病預防和控制計劃相結合；
10. Surveillance and reporting of rabies, in humans, domestic animals and wildlife, be continually improved nationally and globally, and the data so generated should be shared across sectors through e.g. WAHIS/WAHID and GLEWS; 在國家和全球範圍內，人類、家畜和野生動物的狂犬病監測和報告工作將繼續得到改善，因此產生的數據應在WAHIS / WAHID和GLEWS等網站分享；
11. Definitive diagnosis of rabies in animals should only be confirmed by laboratory tests as described in the OIE *Terrestrial Manual*; 動物狂犬病的確診只能通過世界動物衛生組織《陸生動物手冊》中所述的實驗室檢查來確認；
12. OIE Reference Laboratories and WHO Collaborating Centres continue their work on international harmonisation of laboratory methods for the diagnosis and the quality control of vaccines as well as development/evaluation of new techniques and methodologies for rabies control; 世界動物衛生組織參考實驗室和世界衛生組織合作中心在診斷、控制疫苗品質，以及狂犬病防治的新技術和方法的開發與評估方面，繼續進行國際協調；
13. Laboratory twinning / training programs should be encouraged to further improve diagnostic capability in laboratories in developing countries; 應鼓勵實驗室偶合/培訓方案，以進一步提高開發中國家實驗室的診斷能力；
14. Strategic implementation and continuous evaluation of control programs throughout the world should be undertaken to enhance and improve the decision-making ability for the most appropriate vaccination strategies; 應徹底執行全球控制計畫之策略和評估，以提升疫苗策略的決策能力；
15. Control strategies be continuously reviewed and adapted taking into account, e.g. dog population density, population turn-over and accessibility; 策略應不斷的審查和調整，並考慮到以下因素：狗的族群密度，族群流動性和可及性(accessibility)；
16. More research on practical and feasible chemical or immuno-contraception with the possibility for use in combination with parenteral or oral rabies vaccines should be supported, with due consideration to safety, public and animal health and ecological aspects of oral vaccines; 應加強實用可行的化學或免疫避孕的研究，並能與注射或口服狂犬病疫苗併用，且應考慮口服疫苗在人群和動物之衛生以及生態的安全性；
17. OIE standards on rabies prevention and control should be continuously updated to reflect new scientific advances; 應不斷更新世界動物衛生組織關於狂犬病預防和控制的標準，與科學發展同步；

18. The OIE extend the establishment of regional vaccine banks to provide access to high quality vaccines to countries in urgent need; 世界動物衛生組織擴大了各地區疫苗庫的範圍，以便提供高品質疫苗給迫切需要的國家；
19. Dog population management be applied in compliance with OIE standards; 應按照世界動物衛生組織的標準實施狗的族群管理；
20. Public awareness and education on rabies be a national priority and be enhanced by exchange of information, experience and cooperation between medical, veterinary, educational, environmental and customs authorities, relevant communication channels and the private sector; 教育社會大眾認識狂犬病是國家的優先工作，此教育工作可透過醫療、獸醫、教育、環境、海關等公務機關與相關的通訊頻道 (communication channels) 以及與私部門 (private sector) 之間的資訊經驗交流與合作來加強；
21. Governmental and non-governmental organisations active in rabies control should communicate and coordinate their technical and financial efforts with national authorities and international organisations, to maximise sustainability of their collaboration and joint projects; 推動狂犬病防疫的政府和非政府組織，應與政府機關和國際組織溝通並協調相關之技術和財務，盡最大努力達成合作計畫之永續性；
22. The OIE, WHO and FAO continue to encourage governments to update their legislation to comply with relevant standards for efficient rabies prevention and a 'One Health' approach to disease control; 世界動物衛生組織，世界衛生組織和聯合國糧農組織繼續鼓勵各國政府修訂法律，以有效的遵守狂犬病預防相關標準並達成疾病防治的“One Health”目標；
23. Dog population management, rabies control and animal welfare be included in the basic core curriculum of the initial training of veterinarians and para-veterinarians; 要將狗的族群管理、狂犬病防治和動物福利納入獸醫和準獸醫的初步培訓的基本核心課程；
24. Veterinary Statutory Bodies should ensure that their rules provide for the ethical conduct required from veterinarians and para-veterinary professionals in situations where rabies poses risks to animals and humans; 獸醫法規機構應確保當狂犬病對動物和人類構成危險的情況時，獸醫和準獸醫專職人員應遵守的道德規定；
25. Rabies control be considered as a global public good eligible to international solidarity and donors support where needed, as well as a priority model to apply the 'One Health' concept by countries and intergovernmental organisations. 當有需要時，「狂犬病防治」是符合國際合作和捐款支持的全球性公益事務，「狂犬病防治」也是世界各國和國際組織率先應用“One Health”概念的模式。