

KYRGYZSTAN

I.) BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Kyrgyzstan covers 199,951 sq. km and shares its borders with China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Kyrgyzstan's population is estimated at around 5.6 million (2014), with about 35.3 percent living in urban areas (2011). Its GDP per capita (PPP) amounts to 2,500 USD (2013). However, 33.7 percent of the population lived below the poverty line in 2011. With a high income inequality it is ranked according to the Human Development Index of 2013 in 125th place, amongst the countries with medium human development.^{i ii}

Rabies is enzootic in Kyrgyzstan, predominantly in the southern provinces. The most common lyssavirus is Genotype 1 (Rabies virus, RABV). However, Lyssaviruses Aravan and Khujand, which were isolated from bats, are also present. Human rabies infections are mostly due to the RABV canine biotype.ⁱⁱⁱ

Human rabies is a notifiable disease in Kyrgyzstan.^{iv}

II.) HUMAN RABIES EPIDEMIOLOGY

Human rabies cases are sometimes laboratory confirmed, but mostly diagnosed on clinical grounds only. According to the OIE World Animal Health Information System in 2011 Kyrgyzstan reported 2 cases of rabies in humans, and 1 case in 2012^v. A recent global burden of rabies study estimates that 11 people die from rabies every year^{vi}.

III.) RABIES VECTORS^{vii}

The main vector for rabies in Kyrgyzstan is the domestic dog. In 2011, Kyrgyzstan reported 38 cases of rabies in dogs, with 252,500 dogs routinely vaccinated. In the following year, 2012, 49 dogs died from rabies while 450,500 animals were routinely vaccinated. In 2013, there were 43 dog rabies cases and 573,800 routine vaccinations.

Nonetheless, a significant number of livestock, especially cattle, die from rabies every year. In 2011, 35 cases were reported, 39 cases in 2012, and in 2013, 41 cases.

Rabies in wildlife is present in Kyrgyzstan with 1 case reported in 2011, 9 cases in 2012, and 3 in 2013. Unfortunately, the affected species were not recorded. Generally, little is known about rabies reservoirs in wildlife^{viii}.

IV.) RABIES BIOLOGICS AVAILABILITY

PEP treatment is available, with 10,000 to 12,000 people seeking treatment every year^{ix}.

-
- ⁱ CIA (2013). The World Factbook: Kyrgyzstan. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kg.html> [accessed 24.04.2014]
- ⁱⁱ UNDP (2013). The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World. Human Development Report 2013. New York: UNDP. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013_en_complete.pdf [accessed 24.04.2014]
- ⁱⁱⁱ Kuzmin IV, AD Botvinkin, EM Poleschuk, LA Orciari, CE Rupprecht (2006). Bat rabies surveillance in the former Soviet Union. *Dev Biol*; 125:273-82.
- ^{iv} ISTC (2006). Project: Rabies in the Kyrgyz Republic. <http://www.istc.ru/istc/db/projects.nsf/0/6BAFA17CB8E0CBB6C32571C30025550D?OpenDocument&action=print&lang=Eng> [accessed 23.04.2014]
- ^v OIE World Animal Health Information System. Kyrgyzstan. http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/reporting/reporthistory [accessed 23.04.2014]
- ^{vi} Hampson K and Partners for Rabies Prevention (in prep). Estimating the global burden of endemic canine rabies.
- ^{vii} OIE World Animal Health Information System. Kyrgyzstan. http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/reporting/reporthistory [accessed 23.04.2014]
- ^{viii} ISTC (2006). Project: Rabies in the Kyrgyz Republic. <http://www.istc.ru/istc/db/projects.nsf/0/6BAFA17CB8E0CBB6C32571C30025550D?OpenDocument&action=print&lang=Eng> [accessed 23.04.2014]
- ^{ix} ISTC (2006). Project: Rabies in the Kyrgyz Republic. <http://www.istc.ru/istc/db/projects.nsf/0/6BAFA17CB8E0CBB6C32571C30025550D?OpenDocument&action=print&lang=Eng> [accessed 23.04.2014]