

SWAZILAND

I.) BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Swaziland covers 17,364 sq km and shares its borders with Mozambique and South Africa. Mozambique's population is estimated to be around 1.4 million (July 2013), with about 21 percent living in urban areas (2010). Its GDP per capita (PPP) amounts to 5,300 USD. However, 69 percent of the population lived below the poverty line in 2006, resulting in a relative high income inequality (GINI index of 50.4 in 2001). It is ranked according to the Human Development Index of 2013 in 141th place, being the last country in the listing of medium human development.^{i ii}

In Southern Africa, 4 genotypes of the lyssavirus, which cause rabies, are endemic. The most common is Genotype 1 (Rabies virus, RABV). Others are Genotype 2 (Lagos bat virus, LBV), Genotype 3 (Mokola virus, MOKV) and Genotype 4 (Duvenhage virus, DUVV). Human infections are mostly due to the canine biotype of RABV.ⁱⁱⁱ

Rabies is a notifiable disease in Swaziland. Animal and human rabies cases are confirmed via fluorescent antibody test (FAT) at the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Manzini.^{iv}

II.) HUMAN RABIES EPIDEMIOLOGY

Rabies in humans in Swaziland is mostly transmitted through the bite of the domestic dog. According to data submitted to OIE World Animal Health Information System, in 2011, there were 38 human rabies cases^v. For 2012 rabies in humans is reported to have been present, but the exact number is not known^{vi}.

III.) RABIES VECTORS

The domestic dog is the main rabies vector in Swaziland. Despite routine vaccination of 60,868 animals in 2011, and 79,673 in 2012, there were 26 positive rabies cases in 2011 and 10 in 2012. In 2012, there were also 3 cases of rabies in cattle and 15 cases of rabies in other domestic animals (including cattle) in 2011. There is no data available to rabies in wildlife.^{vii}

IV.) RABIES BIOLOGICS AVAILABILITY

Human rabies vaccine for post-exposure-prophylaxis (PEP) is available and provided for free in the country's main hospitals.^{viii}

V.) OTHER

n/a

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- ⁱ CIA (2013). The World Factbook: Mozambique. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/wz.html#top> [accessed 1.6.2013]
- ⁱⁱ UNDP (2013). The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World. Human Development Report 2013. New York: UNDP. <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/HDR/2013GlobalHDR/English/HDR2013%20Report%20English.pdf> [accessed 1.6.2013]
- ⁱⁱⁱ Rupprecht CE, J Barret, D Briggs, F Cliquet, AR Fooks, B Lumlertdacha, FX Meslin, T Muller, L Nel, C Schneider, N Tordo and A Wandeler (2008). Can rabies be eradicated? *Emerg Infect Dis*; 13(1):25-7.
- ^{iv} OIE World Animal Health Information System. Swaziland, 2012. http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/semestrial/review?year=2012&semester=0&wild=0&country=SWZ&this_country_code=SWZ&detailed=1 [accessed 1.6.2013]
- ^v OIE World Animal Health Information System. Swaziland, 2011. http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/semestrial/review?year=2011&semester=0&wild=0&country=SWZ&this_country_code=SWZ&detailed=1 [accessed 1.6.2013]
- ^{vi} OIE World Animal Health Information System. Swaziland, 2012. http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/semestrial/review?year=2012&semester=0&wild=0&country=SWZ&this_country_code=SWZ&detailed=1 [accessed 1.6.2013]
- ^{vii} OIE World Animal Health Information System. Swaziland, 2012. http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/semestrial/review?year=2012&semester=0&wild=0&country=SWZ&this_country_code=SWZ&detailed=1 and Swaziland, 2011. http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Reviewreport/semestrial/review?year=2011&semester=0&wild=0&country=SWZ&this_country_code=SWZ&detailed=1 [accessed 1.6.2013]
- ^{viii} SEARG (1999). Rabies in Swaziland. <http://searg.info/fichiers/articles/1999034036L.PDF> [accessed 1.6.2013]