

EVACS[®]: a decision tool to evaluate vaccination strategies against avian influenza

Why?

To choose the most efficient vaccination strategy against avian influenza

Who can use EVACS[®]?

- Decision makers
- > Scientists
- > Producers

What impacts?

- Resource optimisation
- > Improve disease control
- > Advocacy for decision makers

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Costs-Benefits of the

vaccination strategies



How does EVACS[®] work?

Results





Data collection

using semi-structured interview, focus on group discussion and/or expert opinion

Data Analysis





Vaccination strategies

Stakeholder workshops

Model parameters fitting and validation of model outputs

Immunity level per production type and vaccination strategy

Geographic distribution of immunity level per vaccination strategy



Sero-protection



Vaccination efficacy indicators

The vaccination strategies were different depending on:

- Vaccine coverage
- > Immunity levels
- Duration of sero-protection
- > Geographic distribution of immunity levels

> the production network and the legal requirements of the countries where EVACS[®] was applied (Egypt, Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh); \succ the type of vaccines used :

- Inactivated vaccines: not applicable to day old chicks,
- Recombinant vectored vaccines: hatchery administration.

Potential applications

> Any species production networks: poultry, bovine, swine.

>Any animal diseases:

Avian Influenza, Newcastle disease, Peste des petits ruminants, Foot and mouth disease, etc.

Reference

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Peyre M., et al. 2015. Added value of avian influenza (h5) day-old chick vaccination for disease control in egypt. Avian diseases 60.1s: 245-252.

Acknowledgments

CEVA Animal Health



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