



Rabies

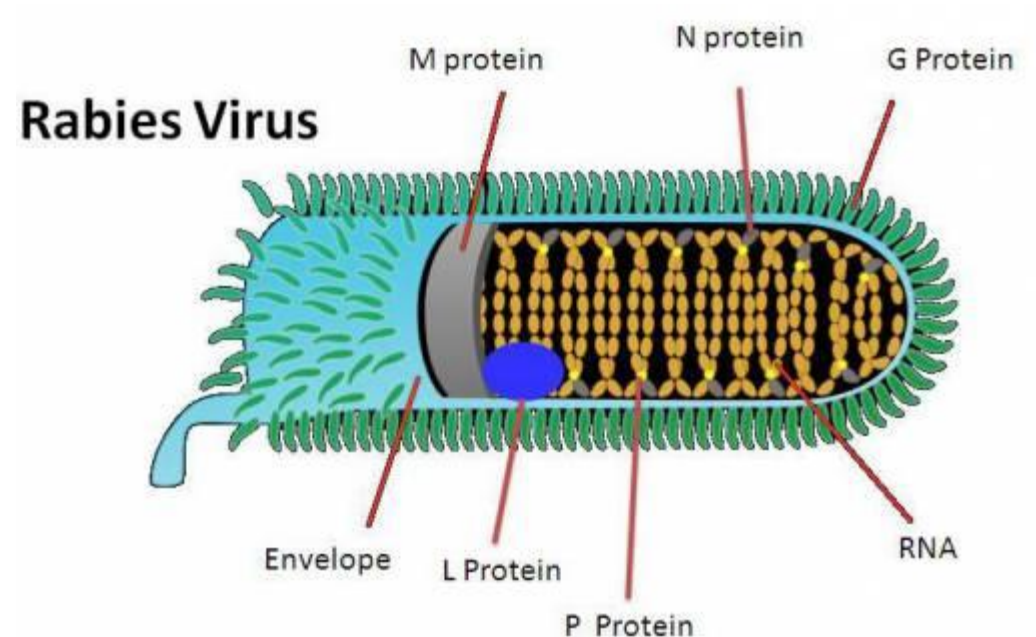
-Name

Date



What is it?

- Rabies is an extremely deadly viral disease. When clinical symptoms show, it is almost always fatal.
- Rabies can affect both animals and humans. Humans get rabies after being bitten by an infected animal. Rabies infect a variety of animals like dogs, cats, bats and racoons.
- Rabies is spread through the saliva of animals.
- Rabies is everywhere besides antarctica, it affects underdeveloped countries in Asia and Africa the most.
- There are two forms of rabies, “Furious rabies” and “Paralytic rabies.”



The virus

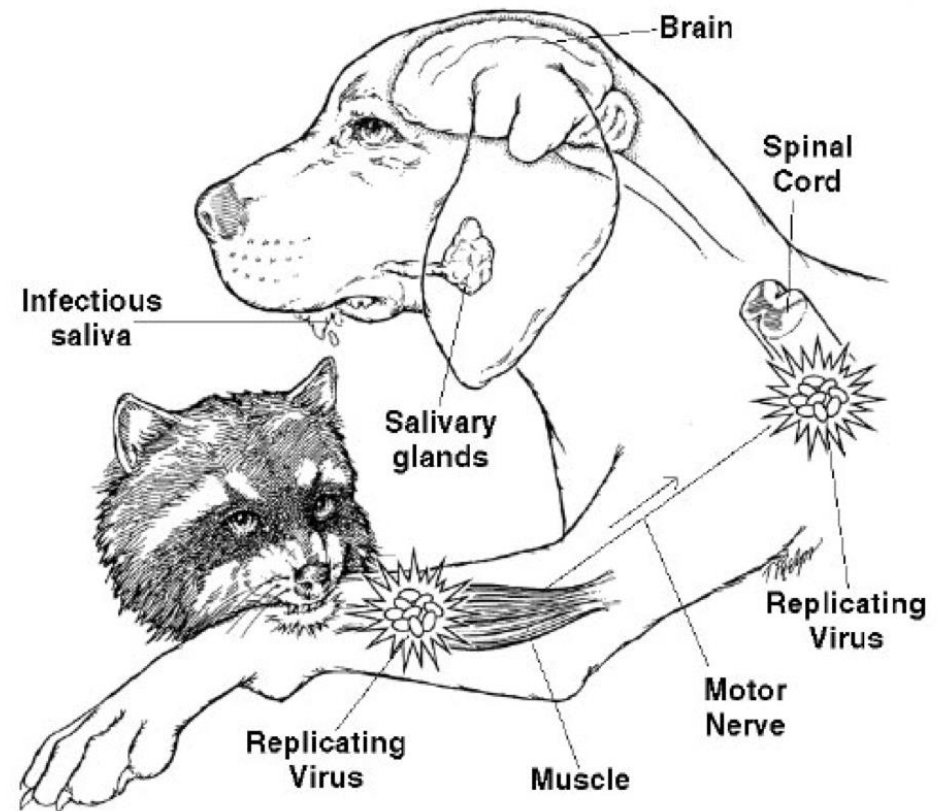
- Its full name is *Rabies lyssavirus*, belonging to the Lyssavirus genus and Rhabdovirus family.
- The Rhabdovirus genus also includes viruses like Mokola virus and Duvenhage virus.
- Rhabdoviruses are around 180 nm wide.
- The virus is bullet shaped.
- The virus is made of negative stranded RNA.



A person with rabies

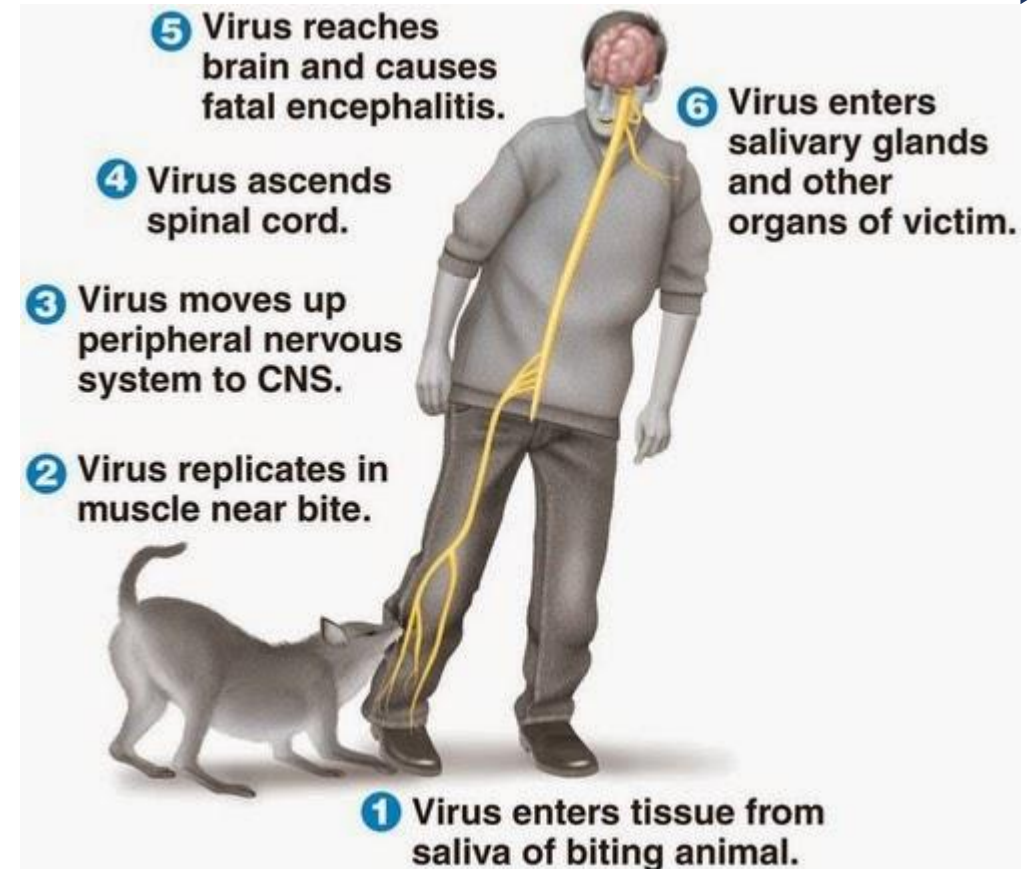
Cases

- Since the 1920's there have only been 26 known cases of rabies in humans in Canada, but there has been a larger number of rabies within animals.
- Worldwide it is a different story, Rabies is estimated to cause over 59,000 human deaths per year, 95% of those cases came from Africa and Asia.
- 99% of those cases are caused because of dogs with the disease.
- Children under the age of 15 account for half of the annual rabies deaths.
- The number of deaths could go down greatly if the proper medial equipment and vaccinations needed were supplied.



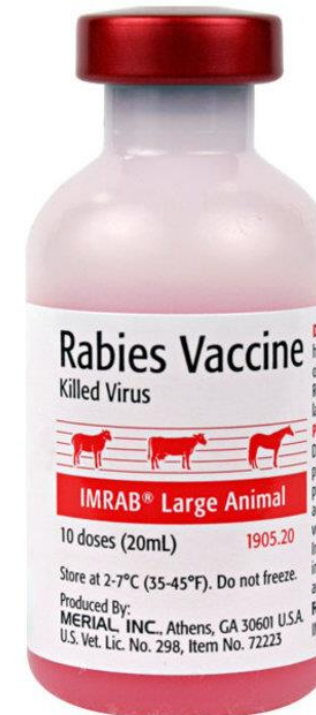
Symptoms

- Rabies must travel to the brain before it can cause symptoms, this can take from weeks to months. This is called the incubation period.
- The symptoms start off feeling like the flu (Fever, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting)
- They become worse and you can have difficulty swallowing, hallucinations, insomnia, and partial paralysis.
- You will become confused and agitated
- As of 2019, there have been less than 20 cases of human survival after clinical rabies were documented.



Prevention

- There is a vaccine for rabies, but the underdeveloped countries who need it most, are unable to get enough.
- The most common way humans get rabies is through a dog bite, the most cost-effective way to prevent rabies is by giving dogs the vaccine.
- A good way to stay safe is to not get close to wild animals, and if you are bit, assume the animal had rabies and go to a doctor. The doctor will decide whether you have rabies.
- You should always vaccinate your pets as a safety precaution.



Sources

- <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/rabies>
- <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/rabies/symptoms-causes/syc-20351821#:~:text=Rabies%20is%20a%20deadly%20virus,%2C%20foxes%2C%20raccoons%20and%20skunks.>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/symptoms/index.html>
- <https://www.healthlinkbc.ca/healthlinkbc-files/rabies-immune-globulin-and-vaccine#:~:text=Rabies%20vaccine%20is%20usually%20given,days%20after%20the%201st%20dose.>
- <https://www.who.int/rabies/epidemiology/en/>
- <https://www.ctvnews.ca/health/rabies-in-canada-what-you-should-know-1.4510513#:~:text=There%20have%20been%2026%20known,positive%20for%20rabies%20in%202018.>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/about.html>