

Rabies is a serious viral disease that affects the central nervous system of mammals, including humans. It is almost always fatal once symptoms appear, but it is preventable through vaccination.

Rabies remains a significant public health concern, especially in areas where vaccination rates for pets are low. Awareness, preventive measures, and timely medical intervention are key to controlling the spread of this deadly virus. Through these efforts, rabies can be effectively managed and prevented.

The best way to prevent rabies is through vaccination. Pets, especially dogs and cats, should be regularly vaccinated against rabies. People who are at high risk of exposure, such as veterinarians and animal handlers, should also receive the rabies vaccine. Additionally, avoiding contact with wild animals and stray pets can reduce the risk of exposure.

If someone is bitten by an animal that may have rabies, immediate medical attention is crucial. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) involves a series of rabies vaccinations that can prevent the virus from causing the disease if given promptly after exposure.

The symptoms of rabies can take weeks or even months to appear after exposure. Early symptoms are similar to those of the flu, including fever, headache, and general weakness. As the disease progresses, more severe symptoms develop, such as:

- Anxiety
- Confusion
- Agitation
- Hallucinations
- Excessive salivation
- Difficulty swallowing
- Fear of water (hydrophobia)

Rabies is caused by the rabies virus, which is typically spread through the saliva of infected animals. The most common way people get rabies is through animal bites, particularly from dogs. Other animals that can transmit rabies include bats, raccoons, skunks, and foxes.



Identification

Effects

Symptoms



Rabies  
A deadly virus



Prevention

Treatment

Conclusion