

MATCHING THE WORDS IN THE BOX WITH THE TEXT



- Rabies is a serious disease.
- It affects the central nervous system of mammals and humans.
- It can give the victim fatal effect if the symptoms appear.

- 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 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.

Identification

Effects



- Rabies virus spread through the saliva of infected animals.
- The most common way people get rabies is through animal bites, particularly from dogs.
- Animals can transmit rabies include bats, racoons, skunks and foxes.

- 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

- Early symptoms are similar to those of the flu, including fever, headache, and general weakness.
- more severe symptoms develop, such as: Anxiety, Confusion, Agitation, Hallucinations, Excessive salivation, Difficulty swallowing, Fear of water (hydrophobia)

Symptoms

Prevention

Treatment

Conclusion