

Rabies

Rabies is a viral disease affecting the central nervous system. It is transmitted from infected mammals to man and is invariably fatal once symptoms appear. Animals in the early stages of the disease show obvious deviant behaviour. When tame animals suddenly become aggressive and wild animals appear tame, one should suspect rabies.

Who gets rabies?

All mammals, including man, are susceptible to rabies.

How is rabies spread?

Rabies is almost always contracted by exposure to a rabid animal, usually through a bite, but scratches and saliva contact with broken skin are also possible causes.

What are the symptoms of rabies?

Early symptoms include irritability, headaches, fever and sometimes itching or pain at the site of exposure. The disease eventually progresses to paralysis, spasms of the throat muscles, convulsions, delirium and death.

How soon after exposure do symptoms appear?

The incubation period is variable, but is normally two to eight weeks. Incubation periods of over one year have also been reported.

When and for how long is a person able to spread rabies?

Person to person transmission is extremely rare, however, precautions should be taken to prevent exposure to the saliva of the diseased person.

What is the treatment for rabies?

Treatment requires prompt scrubbing of the bite site, followed by the administration of rabies immune globulin (dosage dependent on weight) and five doses of human diploid cell rabies vaccine administered in the arm on days 0, 3, 7, 14 and 28 after exposure.

What happens if rabies exposure goes untreated?

Exposure of man to a rabid animal does not always result in rabies. If preventative treatment is obtained promptly following exposure to rabies, most cases of rabies will be prevented. Untreated cases will invariably result in death.

What can be done to prevent the spread of rabies?

Exposure to rabies may be minimised by removing all stray dogs and cats, having all pets vaccinated and staying away from all wild animals - especially those acting abnormally.

Rabies

People can get rabies through the saliva when bitten by an infected animal. Rabies affects the brain and leads to death.

Symptoms

Domestic animals salivate a lot, become aggressive, then become paralysed and die. Wild animals become tame.

People suffer from headaches, anxiety, fever, vomiting, foaming at the mouth, then become paralysed, go into a coma and die.



Treatment

Wash the wound well and go to the clinic for injections. Vaccinate your dogs and cats against rabies.

Hondsdolheid

Mense kry hondsdolheid deur die spoeg van diere wanneer hulle deur 'n besmette dier gebyt word. Hondsdolheid tas die brein aan en lei tot sterftes.

Siektetekens

Mak diere kwyl baie, raak aggressief, raak dan lam en vrek. Wilde diere raak mak.

Mense kry hoofpyn, raak angstig, koorsig, braak, skuim om die mond, raak lam, gaan in 'n koma en sterf.

Behandeling

Was die bytwond goed en gaan kliniek toe vir 'n inspuiting. Immuniseer jou honde en katte teen hondsdolheid.

Umgada

Abantu bangosuleleka ngumgada ngamathe xa belunywe yinja enawo. Umgada uchaphazela ingqondo yaye ubangela nokufa.

Iimpawu

Izilwanyana zasekhaya ziba nezinkcwe ezininzi, zibe noburhalarhume, zigqibele ngokufa iindawo ezithile zomzimba zize zife. Izilwanyana zasendle ziba mbuna.



Abantu baba nentloko ebuhlungu, ixhala, umkhuhlane, bagabhe, baphume amagwebu ngomlomo, bafe iindawo ezithile zomzimba, babe kwikhoma (umzimba uyeke tu ukusebenza) baze basweleke.

Unyango

Hlambisisa inxeba uze uye kufumana izitofu eklinikhi. Thintela izinja neekati zakho kumgada.

Ama-Rabies (Isifo esihlanyisainja)

Abantu bangathola ama-rabies ngokuthintana namathe uma belunywe yisilwane esithelekile. Ama-Rabies athelele ingqondo futhi loku kungakuholela ekufeni.



Izimpawu

Izilwane zasekhaya zikhipha amathe kakhulu, zibe nokususa uthuli/ nokuhlasela, bese zithwebuleka zibe seziyafa. Izilwane eziyimbodla ziyathamba.

Abantu baba nekhanda elibuhlungu, imbandezelo, imfiva, bahlanze, baphume ugwebu emlonyeni, bathwebuleke, bangene kwikhoma bese befa.

Ukuzelapha

Geza inxeba kahle bese uya emtholampilo ukuze uyothola imijovo. Jova izinja zakho namakati maqondana nama-rabies.

Bohlanya ba diphoofolo

Batho ba ka tshwaetswa bohlanya ba diphoofolo ke mathe ha e o lomile. Bohlanya bo tshwaetsa boko mme bo isa lefung.

Matshwao

Diphoofolo tsa hae di na le mathe a mangata, di bontsha bohlaha, di ntano shwa ditho qetellong di shwe. Diphoofolo tse hlaha di a thapa.

Batho ba tshwarwa ke hlooho e bohloko, tabatabelo, feberu, ho hlatsa, kgethetsa makweba molomong, ho shwa ditho, ba ya akgeha, ba shwe.

Phekolo

Hlatswa leqeba hantle mme o ye tleliniking ho fumana mehlabele (injections). Enta dintja le dikatse tsa hao kgahlanong le bohlanya ba diphoofolo. [UM](#)