

Rabies is dangerous

Rabies is a zoonotic disease, which means that people can get it from animals. Rabies is caused by a virus which affects the brain. It can lead to the death of the animal or person who has the disease. The rabies virus is spread in saliva, usually through the bite of an infected animal. The animals that usually infect people are dogs, cats, jackals and other wild animals.

Signs of rabies in animals

Rabies is normally detected through changes in animals' behaviour. Domestic animals such as dogs and cats, become wild and very aggressive. The animal becomes paralysed (cannot walk and move) and usually dies. Dogs will attack and bite without warning. They salivate a lot, will choke, eat soil, vomit and bite at imaginary flies.

A horse with rabies will show difficulty walking, is aggressive and bites, seems weak and will struggle to swallow. A cow with rabies will bellow, choke, salivate, be aggressive, struggle to walk and become paralysed. Goats will bleat, drag their hind-legs, be aggressive and very sexually active. Donkeys and pigs will become savage and will bite and be aggressive.

Wild animals seem to become tame when they have rabies. They will walk into your home and garden at night. Night animals, such as the black-backed jackal, will walk around in the day. Even though they may seem tame, they will attack people and objects without warning.

Animals with rabies look as if they have something stuck in the back of their throats. DO NOT put your hands inside the animal's mouth. Also take care when cutting open the carcass of cattle, sheep, goats, horses and donkeys.


Signs of disease in people

The first signs are headaches, anxiety, fever, vomiting and fear of water. Later signs are paralysis, a coma and death. It takes two to ten weeks for people and animals to show signs of the disease after being bitten. Once people or animals show signs of rabies, no treatment is possible and they will die.

Treatment

If you are treated in time, you will not die from rabies. If bitten, wash the wound well, using soap or disinfectant. Then seek medical attention from your clinic or doctor immediately. The doctor or nurse will start a course of injections, which MUST be completed. These injections include the rabies anti-serum and a vaccination course.

Prevention

- Vaccinate dogs and cats against rabies.
- Young animals should be vaccinated twice in their first year and then every three years.
- Notify your veterinarian immediately if you see animals acting strangely.
- Do not handle or go near strange or aggressive animals and wild animals that seem tame. 



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 bytewond 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.

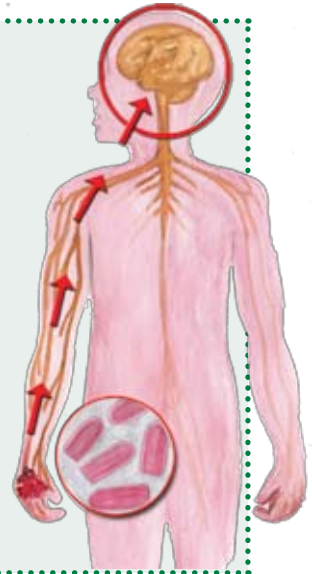
Izimpawu

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 lefungu.

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, kgethethsa makweba molomong, ho shwa ditho, ba ya akgeha, ba shwe.

Phekolo

Hlatswa leqeba hantle mme o ye tseliniking ho fumana mehlabelo (injections). Enta dintja le dikatse tsa hao kgahlanong le bohlanya ba diphoofolo. **UM**

