

Rabies Prevention in Humans

Post-exposure vaccination: 4–5 ARV doses.

Pre-exposure vaccination for high risk groups such as vets, handlers, lab workers.

Rabies Prevention in Animals

Vaccinate dogs/cats at 3 months of age and annually.

Stray control: mass dog vaccination and ABC program.

Community Prevention

Promote dog vaccination, avoid stray animals, educate children, and report suspected animals.

Key Safety Tips

Avoid touching unknown animals. Supervise children. Teach gentle behavior. Seek medical help immediately.

One Health Approach

Human health, veterinary services, animal welfare groups, and communities must work together to eliminate rabies.

Final Message

Rabies is 100% preventable — Vaccinate your pets, protect your family. Don't Wait — Vaccinate!

What is Rabies?

Rabies is a viral zoonotic disease that affects the brain and nervous system of humans and animals. It is fatal once symptoms appear but fully preventable through timely vaccination and proper wound care.

How Does Rabies Spread?

Rabies spreads through the saliva of infected animals by dog bites, scratches, or contact with open wounds or mucous membranes.

Common carriers: dogs, cats, bats, monkeys, and occasionally cattle and goats.

Signs of Rabies in Animals

Furious form: aggression, biting, drooling, roaming, sensitivity to noise.

Dumb form: paralysis, dropped jaw, inability to swallow.

Signs of Rabies in Humans

Fever, headache, tingling at bite site, hydrophobia, difficulty swallowing, muscle spasms, confusion, paralysis.

What To Do After an Animal Bite?

1. Wash wound with soap and water for 15 minutes.
2. Apply antiseptic.
3. Do NOT apply oil, herbs, or home remedies.
4. Visit hospital within 24 hours.
5. Start anti-rabies vaccination (ARV).
6. Rabies Immunoglobulin may be needed.

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कोटा, राजस्थान



Rabies: Don't Wait — Vaccinate!
A deadly but 100% preventable
zoonotic disease

संकलन

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