

VF0336



Republic of the Philippines

Department of Health

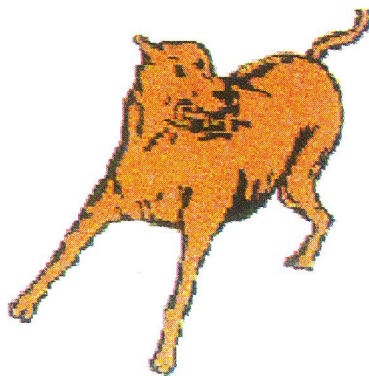
CENTER FOR HEALTH DEVELOPMENT

FOR CENTRAL LUZON

City of San Fernando (P)



RABIES: A MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEM



RABIES: A MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEM

Facts about rabies

- ⌘ Rabies is a preventable viral disease of mammals, including man, most often transmitted through the bite of an infected animal.
- ⌘ The rabies virus is bullet-shaped and is classified in the “rhadoviridae” virus family.
- ⌘ Rabies is a fatal disease affecting the central nervous system and part of the brain, ultimately causing death.
- ⌘ **The factors that may contribute to the outcome of rabies exposure include:** the virus variant, route and severity of exposure, location of exposure, host species, and individual host factors, such as age and host immune defense.
- ⌘ **Early symptoms of rabies in human are nonspecific, consisting of:** fever, headache, and general malaise. as the disease progresses, neurological symptoms appear and may include: insomnia, anxiety, confusion, slight or partial paralysis, excitation, hallucinations, agitation, hyper, salivation, difficulty in swallowing, and hydrophobia (fear of water), or aerophobia (fear of air).
- ⌘ **Death usually occurs within 1-7 days from the onset of symptoms.**

Situationer

- ⌘ In 1999, the Philippines ranked 3rd in the number of rabies cases, worldwide. Every year, 300-400 Filipinos die of rabies with a 100% case fatality rate.
- ⌘ In 2000, Central Luzon was included in the top 5 regions (Reg. 3, 4, 5, 11, and 2) with the most number of human rabies cases.
- ⌘ 98% of human rabies are due to dogbites.
- ⌘ There were more rabies cases among males than females; ages ranged from 1-14 years old.

The infectious path of the rabies virus

