



Rabies: A Widespread Threat to Animal and Public Health

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Introduction

Rabies is a highly contagious disease that continues to wreak havoc on animals and humans worldwide. Spread by the bite of an infected animal, this zoonotic disease affects the central nervous system and can be fatal if left untreated. In this article, we understand the importance of disease prevention and disease control, focusing on the important role veterinarians play in solving the ongoing health problem of the population.

Understanding rabies

Rabies is caused by the rabies virus and usually affects animals. This phenomenon occurs in many countries, especially in areas where vaccinations are insufficient and there are large numbers of wild animals. While dogs are the main carriers and infect humans, other animals such as bats, cats and wild animals can also carry and spread the disease.

Protection through vaccination

Vaccination is an important part of protection against rabies. The World Health Organization (WHO) actively promotes rabies vaccination in dogs as a way to control the disease. Veterinarians play an important role in these programs by vaccinating animals and participating in mass vaccination programs. Vaccination is important to create a protective barrier against the spread of rabies.

Education and awareness

Public education and awareness campaigns play an important role in preventing human deaths from rabies. Veterinarians are invaluable resources in educating pet owners and communities about the disease, its spread, and the importance of animal care. Behavioral support, including appropriate vaccination, avoidance of contact with wild animals, and prompt reporting of animal bites, can reduce the risk of rabies.

Control and monitoring

Effective surveillance is essential to monitor and respond to rabies outbreaks. Veterinarians actively contribute to this process by reporting potential problems, conducting clinical trials, and collaborating with government health authorities. Timely detection and control of rabies is important to prevent further transmission and to protect people and animals.

Global elimination mission

International organizations, including the World Health Organization, the World Health Organization (OIE), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), have set a goal to eradicate rabies by 2030. Achieving this goal will require the collaboration of veterinarians, policymakers, public health professionals and communities. Improving surveillance systems, using effective vaccines, and promoting animal care are important steps in rabies eradication.

Summary

Rabies continues to be an important public health problem posing a risk to humans and animals worldwide. Veterinarians have an important role to play in advocating prevention and control strategies. Participation in vaccination programs, public education programs and surveillance programs will contribute to global efforts to eradicate this devastating disease. Together we can protect communities and animals from the threat of rabies and ensure a safe and healthy future for all.