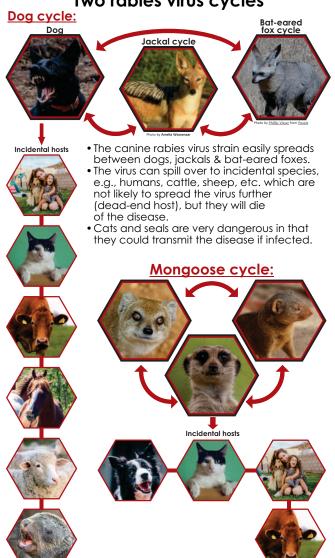
# Two rabies virus cycles



- The mongoose rabies virus strains are adapted to several mongoose species and meerkats.
- This virus type spreads readily within and between species of mongoose and meerkats.
- The virus can spill over to dead-end hosts as discussed.
- Dogs would not readily spread this virus to other dogs before dying of the disease.

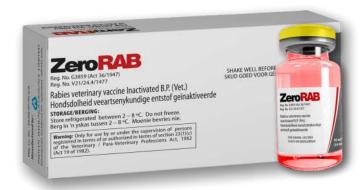
# Private veterinarian details:

# \_\_\_\_

## **Zerorab vaccine:**

For the immunisation of dogs, cats, cattle, sheep and goats.

• Dosage: 1 ml I/M or S/C



# State veterinarian details:



ZERORAB: RSA Reg. No.: G3859 (Act 36/1947)
Registration holder: Afrivet Business Management (Pty) Ltd,
Co. Reg. No.: 2000/011263/07, PO Box 2009, Faerie Glen, 0043, RSA

FOR MORE INFORMATION: 012 817 9060 | www.afrivet.co.za

# Love to hate RABIES





### Rabies is a viral animal disease.

- It is transmitted in the saliva of infected animals through bites, licks, and scratches.
- Humans can also be affected as rabies is a zoonotic disease (a disease that can be transmitted to humans from animals).

# Symptoms:

• In all species **changed behaviour** is the most common finding.

# Clinical signs in dogs:

- Change in temperament
- Attacking and biting anything
- Fever
- Exaggerated responses to sound and light
- Restlessness & nervousness
- Snapping at imaginary flying insects
- Disorientation
- Wandering aimlessly
- A fixed stare
- Drooling saliva
- Hoarse howling
- Choking sounds
- "Bone in throat" syndrome
- Uncoordinated actions
- Progressive paralysis
- Dilated pupils
- Irritability
- Photophobia
- Infliction of self-injury
- Convulsions
- Muscle spasms

# What to do if I see an animal behaving strangely?

- Contact state veterinary services, a veterinarian, or animal welfare.
- Do not engage with the animal but keep an eye on where it is until help arrives.
- Keep people and other animals away from suspected animal and do not process or consume the meat.

# What if I get exposed?

- Wash the area of saliva contact or bite wound thoroughly with soap and running water for at least 10 minutes.
- Seek medical help immediately.
- Contact state veterinary services to follow up on the animal.
- At the clinic or hospital they will provide further treatment:
  - Attend to the wound.
  - Provide post-exposure vaccinations based on category of exposure.
  - Administer rabies immunoglobulins (RIG) to the wound if any bleeding of any size was seen.
- Make sure of the following:
  - Do not delay treatment whilst waiting for the animal's test results.
  - **Complete** the prescribed post-exposure vaccination protocol.
  - Do not suture the wound.
- If uncertain about the protocol, the health practitioner can contact the NICD hotline. (+27 800 212 552)

# What if my pet gets exposed?

- Contact the state veterinary services immediately.
- Isolate your pet until they are examined.
- Take your pet's vaccination booklet along.

### How can I assist?

- Make sure your pets are vaccinated by a vet, vet nurse or authorised official.
- Unvaccinated or inadequately vaccinated pets must be euthanised if exposed to rabies to protect their owners.

# Dogs and cats:

- First vaccination at 12 weeks.
- Booster within 12 months.
- Thereafter boost every 3 years.

# During an outbreak:

- All dogs of all ages should be vaccinated.
- If vaccinated before 12 weeks restart vaccination protocol above.

# Help the community:

- Report suspected cases.
- Help family and friends to get their pets vaccinated.
- Be responsible pet owners.
- Get involved with animal welfare projects and rabies drives.

# Grow your knowledge:

https://rabiesalliance.org https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-zindex/rabies/



