

How Can We Prevent The Spread Of Rabies

Wildlife disease Wildlife diseases spread through both direct contact between two individual animals or indirectly through the environment. conservation. The oral rabies vaccine has been used successfully in multiple countries to control the spread of rabies among populations of wild animals Wildlife disease is an abnormal health condition affecting a wild animal species. Additionally, human industry has created the possibility for cross-species transmission through the wildlife trade. In many cases, wildlife hosts can act as a reservoir of diseases that spillover into domestic animals, people and other species 59ac423417

Free-ranging dog organizations work to manage free-ranging dogs, citing concerns about the spread of rabies, the animals’ welfare, and other areas. Free-ranging dogs include street dogs, village dogs, stray dogs, feral dogs, etc. The global dog population is estimated to be 700–900 million, of which approximately 75% are classified as free-ranging. These include governments, A free-ranging dog is a dog that is not confined to a yard or house. , and may be owned or unowned 59ac423417

An example to apply to the ecological triad is Lyme disease, where changes in environment have changed the distribution of Lyme disease and its vector, the Ixodes tick. The recent increase in wildlife disease occurrences... 59ac423417 Rabies kills an average of 70,000 people a year worldwide. Dogs... 59ac423417 Free-ranging dogs are common in developing countries. It is estimated that there are about 62 million free-ranging dogs in India. In Western countries free-ranging dogs are rare; in Europe they are primarily found in parts of Eastern Europe, and, to a lesser extent, in parts of Southern Europe. 59ac423417 Rabies is caused by lyssaviruses, including the rabies virus and Australian bat lyssavirus. It is spread when an infected animal bites or scratches a human or other animals. Even in the absence of a bite or a scratch, saliva from an infected animal coming into contact with the eyes, mouth, or nose can transmit rabies. Rabies can also be transmitted through tears and nervous tissues. Globally, dogs are the most common animal involved. In countries where dogs commonly have the disease, more than 99% of rabies... 59ac423417 Major modern diseases such as Ebola and salmonellosis are zoonoses. HIV was a zoonotic disease transmitted to humans in the early part of the 20th century, though it has now evolved into a separate human-only disease. Human infection with animal influenza viruses is rare, as they do not transmit easily to or among humans. However, avian and swine influenza viruses in particular possess high zoonotic potential, and these occasionally recombine with human strains of the flu and can cause pandemics such as the 2009 swine flu. Zoonoses can be caused by a range of disease pathogens such as emergent viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites; of 1,415 pathogens known to infect humans, 61% were zoonotic. Most human diseases originated in non-humans; however, only diseases that routinely involve non-human to human transmission, such as rabies, are considered direct zoonoses. 59ac423417 Steps involved in the transfer of pathogens to new hosts include contact between the pathogen and the host; the successful infection of an initial individual host, which may lead to amplification and an outbreak; and the adaptation of the pathogen, within either the original or new host, which may render it capable of spreading efficiently between individuals in populations of the new host. The concept is important in understanding and controlling emerging infectious diseases in humans, especially those caused by viruses. Most viral diseases of humans are zoonotic in origin, having been historically... 59ac423417

Zoonosis When humans infect non-humans, it is called reverse zoonosis or anthroponosis. : zoonoses) or zoonotic disease is an infectious disease of humans caused by a pathogen (an infectious agent, such as a virus, bacterium, parasite, fungus or prion) which is transmitted from a non-human animal to a human. transmission, such as rabies, are considered direct zoonoses. In direct zoonosis the disease is directly A zoonosis (; pl. Zoonoses have different modes of transmission 59ac423417

Smallpox and measles viruses are among the oldest that infect humans. Having evolved from viruses that infected other animals, they first appeared in humans in Europe and North Africa thousands of years ago. The viruses were later carried to the New World by Europeans during the time of the Spanish Conquests, but the indigenous people had no natural resistance to the viruses and millions of them died during epidemics. Influenza pandemics have been recorded since 1580, and they have occurred with increasing frequency in subsequent centuries. The pandemic of 1918–19, in which 40–50 million died in less than a year, was one... 59ac423417

Social history of viruses Viruses of plants and livestock also increased, and as humans became dependent on agriculture and farming, diseases such as potyviruses of potatoes and rinderpest of cattle had devastating consequences. References to rabies can be found The social history of viruses describes the influence of viruses and viral infections on human history. Epidemics caused by viruses began when human behaviour changed during the Neolithic period, around 12,000 years ago, when humans developed more densely populated agricultural communities. This allowed viruses to spread rapidly and subsequently to become endemic. Descriptions of rabies can be found in Mesopotamian texts, and the ancient Greeks called it ‘lyssa’ or ‘lytta’, meaning ‘madness’ 59ac423417

Various human organizations work to manage free-ranging dogs, citing concerns about the spread of rabies, the animals' welfare... 59ac423417 The free-ranging dogs from South Asia, where these animals are very common, are often referred to as pye-dogs. The Indian pariah dog is a landrace of the Indian subcontinent and is often found in the form of street dogs, although some Indian pariah dogs are owned, including by the police. 59ac423417 Basic forms of germ theory were proposed by Girolamo Fracastoro in 1546, and expanded upon by Marcus von Plenciz in 1762. However, such views were held in disdain in Europe, where Galen's miasma theory remained dominant among scientists and doctors. 59ac423417 Some treatments for NTDs are relatively inexpensive. For example, praziquantel for schistosomiasis costs about US \$0.20 per child per year. Nevertheless, in 2010 it was estimated that control of neglected diseases would require funding of between US\$2 billion and \$3 billion over the subsequent five to seven years. Some pharmaceutical companies have committed to donating all the drug therapies required, and mass drug administration efforts (for example,... 59ac423417

Bat virome capable of infecting humans and causing disease, thus, are considered important emerging viruses. The greatest share of bat-associated viruses identified as of 2020 are of type IV, in the family Coronaviridae. Bats host a diverse array of viruses, including all seven types described by the Baltimore classification system: (I) double-stranded DNA viruses; (II) single-stranded DNA viruses; (III) double-stranded RNA viruses; (IV) positive-sense RNA viruses; (V) negative-sense RNA viruses; (VI) positive-sense RNA viruses that replicate through a DNA intermediate; and (VII) double-stranded DNA viruses that replicate through a single-stranded RNA intermediate. These zoonotic viruses include the rabies virus, SARS-CoV-1 The bat virome is the group of viruses associated with bats 59ac423417

Neglected tropical diseases There are 60,000 deaths from rabies annually. They are caused by a variety of pathogens, such as viruses, bacteria, protozoa, and parasitic worms (helminths) and mites (acarines). These diseases are broadly characterized by neglect within global health policy, contrasted with the "big three" infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria), which generally receive greater treatment and research funding. It can be prevented in dogs by Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) are a diverse group of tropical infections that are common in low-income populations in developing regions of Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Paralytic rabies causes a slow progression from paralysis to coma to death. In sub-Saharan Africa, the effect of neglected tropical diseases as a group is comparable to that of malaria and tuberculosis. NTD co-infection can also make HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis more deadly 59ac423417

Zoonoses... 59ac423417 Free-ranging dogs survive by adapting to their environment, including scavenging through uncollected food waste, hunting small animals, consuming carrion and road kill, or being fed by people. 59ac423417 Furthermore, there are many relationships that must be considered when discussing wildlife disease, which are represented through the Epidemiological Triad Model. This model describes the relationship between a pathogen, host and the environment. There are many routes to infection of a susceptible host by a pathogen, but when the host becomes infected that host now has the potential to infect other hosts. Whereas, environmental factors affect pathogen persistence and spread through host movement and interactions with other species. 59ac423417 In addition to aggression, the virus can induce hydrophobia ("fear of water")—wherein attempts to drink water or swallow cause painful spasms of the muscles in the throat or larynx—and an increase in saliva production. This aids the likelihood of transmission, as the virus multiplies and accumulates in the salivary glands and is transmitted primarily through biting. The accumulation of saliva can sometimes create a "foaming at the mouth" effect, which is commonly associated with rabies in animals in the public perception and in popular culture; however, rabies does not always present as such, and may be carried without typical symptoms being displayed. 59ac423417

Rabies The time depends on the distance the virus must travel along peripheral nerves to reach the central nervous system. Early symptoms can include fever and abnormal sensations Rabies is a viral disease that causes inflammation of the brain in humans and other mammals. Early symptoms can include fever and abnormal sensations at the site of exposure, which are followed by nausea, vomiting, violent movements, uncontrolled excitement, fear of water, inability to move parts of the body, confusion, and loss of consciousness. The time period between contracting the infection and the start of symptoms is usually one to three months but can vary from less than one week to more than one year. Once symptoms appear, the result is virtually always death. Rabies is a viral disease that causes inflammation of the brain in humans and other mammals 59ac423417

Rabies in animals In the laboratory it has been found that birds can be infected, as well as their cell cultures. The brains of animals with rabies deteriorate In animals, rabies is a viral zoonotic neuro-invasive disease which causes inflammation in the brain and is usually fatal. mammals. In the laboratory it has been found that birds can be infected, as well as their cell cultures. The brains of animals with rabies deteriorate. Rabies, caused by the rabies virus, primarily infects mammals. As a result, they tend to behave bizarrely and often aggressively, increasing the chances that they will bite another organism and spread the disease 59ac423417

Bats harbor many viruses and a few of them are zoonotic, or capable of infecting humans and causing disease, thus, are considered important emerging viruses. These zoonotic viruses include the rabies virus, SARS-CoV-1, MERS-CoV, Marburg virus, Nipah virus, and Hendra virus. While research strongly indicates that SARS-CoV-2 originated in bats, it is unknown how it was transmitted to humans, or if an intermediate host was involved. It has been speculated that bats may have a role in the ecology of Ebola virus, though this is unconfirmed. A closely-related ebolavirus, Bombali... 59ac423417 By the early 19th century, the first vaccine, smallpox vaccination... 59ac423417

Germ theory of disease Their growth and reproduction within their hosts can cause disease. rabies and leprosy). "Germ" refers not just to bacteria but to any type of microorganism, such as protists or fungi, or other pathogens, including parasites, viruses, prions, or viroids. These small organisms, which are too small to be seen without magnification, invade animals, plants, and even bacteria. The book cites Anton van Leeuwenhoek to show how ubiquitous such animalcules are and was unique for describing the presence of germs The germ theory of disease is the currently accepted scientific theory explaining the cause of infectious diseases. Pathogens are disease-causing agents that can pass from one individual to another, across multiple domains of life. It states that microorganisms known as pathogens or "germs" can cause disease. Even when a pathogen is the principal cause of a disease, environmental and hereditary factors often influence the severity of the disease, and whether a potential host individual becomes infected when exposed to the pathogen 59ac423417

Cross-species transmission The phenomenon is most commonly studied in virology, but cross-species transmission may also occur with bacterial pathogens or other types of microorganisms. become prevalent in the poultry industry. CST of rabies virus variants between many different species populations is a major concern of wildlife management Cross-species transmission (CST), also called interspecies transmission, host jump, or spillover, is the transmission of an infectious pathogen, such as a virus, between hosts belonging to different species. Once introduced into an individual of a new host species, the pathogen may cause disease for the new host and/or acquire the ability to infect other individuals of the same species, allowing it to spread through the new host population 59ac423417

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