

Pre Exposure Prophylaxis Rabies

Rabies vaccine Transmission of rabies virus to humans typically A rabies vaccine is a vaccine used to prevent rabies.

Transmission of rabies virus to humans typically occurs through a bite or scratch from an infectious animal, but exposure can occur through indirect contact with the saliva from an infectious individual. Vaccinations must be administered prior to rabies virus exposure or within the latent period after exposure to prevent the disease. administered prior to rabies virus exposure or within the latent period after exposure to prevent the disease. There are several rabies vaccines available that are both safe and effective 6ab0ef1408

Rabies vaccines may be used safely by all age groups. About 35 to 45 percent of people develop a brief period of redness and pain at the injection site, and 5 to 15 percent of people may experience fever, headaches, or nausea. After exposure to rabies, there is... 6ab0ef1408

Rabies immunoglobulin It is given after the wound is cleaned with soap and water or povidone-iodine and is followed by a course of rabies vaccine. Rabies immunoglobulin (RIG) is a medication made up of antibodies against the rabies virus. It is used to prevent rabies following exposure. It is given by injection into the site of the wound and into a muscle. It is not needed in people who have been previously vaccinated against rabies. It is given Rabies immunoglobulin (RIG) is a medication made up of antibodies against the rabies virus. It is used to prevent rabies following exposure 6ab0ef1408

== Use of pre-exposure medication against specific diseases == 6ab0ef1408 Doses are usually given by injection into the skin or muscle. After exposure, the vaccination is typically used along with rabies immunoglobulin. It is recommended that those who are at high risk of exposure be vaccinated before potential exposure. Rabies vaccines are effective in humans and other animals, and vaccinating dogs is very effective in preventing the spread of rabies to humans. A long-lasting immunity to the virus develops after a full course of treatment. 6ab0ef1408 Various human organizations work to manage free-ranging dogs, citing concerns about the spread of rabies, the animals' welfare... 6ab0ef1408

Prevalence of rabies The treatments used for the prevention of rabies, (post-exposure prophylaxis, and pre-exposure prophylaxis) The prevalence of rabies, a deadly viral disease affecting mammals, varies significantly across regions worldwide, posing a persistent public health problem. of rabies infections, compared to other continents. Rabies is caused by lyssaviruses, including

the rabies virus, the Australian bat lyssavirus, the European bat 1 lyssavirus and the European bat 2 lyssavirus 6ab0ef1408

Post-exposure prophylaxis prevent the infection from occurring. It should be contrasted with pre-exposure prophylaxis, which is used before the patient has been exposed to the infective Post-exposure prophylaxis, also known as post-exposure prevention (PEP), is any preventive medical treatment started after exposure to a pathogen in order to prevent the infection from occurring 6ab0ef1408

It should be contrasted with pre-exposure prophylaxis, which is used before the patient has been exposed to the infective agent. 6ab0ef1408

Dog bite Dog bites can occur during dog fighting, as a response to mistreatment, by trained dogs working as guard, police or military animals, or during a random encounter. Another type of dog bite is the "soft bite" displayed by well-trained dogs, by puppies, and in non-aggressive play. Though some dog bites do not result in injury, they can result in infection, disfigurement, temporary or permanent disability, or death. Following a bite, local animal A dog bite is a bite upon a person or other animal by a dog. between tens of thousands of individuals receive pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis against the rabies virus each year.

More than one successive bite is often called a dog attack, although dog attacks can include knock-downs and scratches 6ab0ef1408

Ensitrelvir has been studied for its potential use as post-exposure prophylaxis against COVID-19 in a phase 3 clinical trial. In 2025, the SCORPIO-PEP trial found the treatment with ensitrelvir significantly reduced the incidence of symptomatic COVID-19 in people who had a household exposure to the illness compared to a placebo. In clinical observations, only 2.9% of the ensitrelvir group developed symptoms, versus 9.0% in the control group, representing a 67% reduction in risk. In September 2025, the FDA accepted a New Drug Application from the manufacturer for ensitrelvir as PEP for... 6ab0ef1408

WHO Model List of Essential Medicines Anidulafungin and caspofungin are alternatives Also indicated for pre-exposure prophylaxis > six weeks > three years ≥ 4 weeks and ≥ 3 kg; ≥ 25 kg For use 6ab0ef1408

Animal bite Other bite attacks may be apparently unprovoked. Biting is a physical action not only describing an attack but it is a normal response in an animal as it eats, carries objects, softens and prepares food for its young, removes ectoparasites from its body surface, removes plant seeds attached to its fur or hair, scratching itself, and grooming other animals. Bites can be provoked or unprovoked. Animal bites not only include injuries from the teeth of reptiles, mammals, but fish, and amphibians. Animal bites often result in serious infections and mortality. Pasteurella species. Rabies post-exposure prophylaxis is generally

recommend in areas where the disease is prevalent (see Prevalence of rabies). Arthropods can also bite and leave injuries. An animal bite usually results in a break in the skin but also includes contusions from the excessive pressure on body tissue from the bite. The contusions can occur without a break in the skin. Annually, over An animal bite is a wound, usually a puncture or laceration, caused by the teeth 6ab0ef1408

== Signs and symptoms == 6ab0ef1408 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. 6ab0ef1408

Anthrax vaccine adsorbed is approved for both pre-exposure prophylaxis of disease in persons at high risk of exposure and also for post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) of disease following 6ab0ef1408

Significant dog bites affect tens of millions of people globally each year. It is estimated that 2% of the U.S. population, 4.5-4.7 million... 6ab0ef1408 At a global level dog bites and scratches cause 99% of the human rabies cases, but in some countries, including the United States, most cases of human rabies are acquired from bats. 6ab0ef1408

Free-ranging dog The global dog population is estimated to be 700-900 million, of which approximately 75% are classified as free-ranging. , and may be owned or unowned. There have been debates about whether pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for rabies (preventative rabies vaccines) should be A free-ranging dog is a dog that is not confined to a yard or house. Free-ranging dogs include street dogs, village dogs, stray dogs, feral dogs, etc. die annually due to rabies 6ab0ef1408

In 2021, the US FDA gave emergency use authorization (EUA) to bamlanivimab/etesevimab for post-exposure prophylaxis against COVID-19. However, due to its reduced effectiveness against Omicron variants of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, it is no longer recommended for this purpose. 6ab0ef1408 In general, the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis requires balancing the risks of the treatment (e.g., side effects from a drug) to healthy individuals with the risk of the disease. 6ab0ef1408 == COVID-19 == 6ab0ef1408 Rabies, a viral zoonotic neglected tropical disease, poses a severe public health threat in over 150 countries and territories, primarily in Asia and Africa. Each year, this disease results in tens of thousands of fatalities, with children under 15 accounting for 40% of these deaths. Rabies infects mammals and is spread to humans and other animals by contact with saliva, most commonly through bites and scratches. Worldwide, nearly all human rabies cases are caused by dog bites and scratches. However, in the United States, bats are now the primary source of human rabies due to the diligent vaccination of dogs against rabies. 6ab0ef1408 Bite wounds can cause a number of signs and symptoms 6ab0ef1408 It is contrasted with post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), which is used once the patient has already been exposed to the infectious agent. 6ab0ef1408 There is debate

on whether or not certain breeds of dogs are inherently more prone to commit attacks causing serious injury (i.e., so driven by instinct and breeding that, under certain circumstances, they are exceedingly likely to attempt or commit dangerous attacks). It is recognized that the risk of dog bites can be increased by human actions such as abuse or bite training, or through inaction such as neglect, carelessness in confinement or lack of control. 6ab0ef1408

Pre-exposure prophylaxis In particular, the term PrEP is now synonymous in popular usage with the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention. Examples include taking medication to prevent infection by malaria or HIV. Vaccination is the most commonly used form of pre-exposure prophylaxis; other forms of pre-exposure prophylaxis generally involve drug treatment, known as chemoprophylaxis. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is the use of medications to prevent the spread of disease in people who have not yet been exposed to a disease-causing agent. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is the use of medications to prevent the spread of disease in people who have not yet been exposed to a disease-causing agent 6ab0ef1408

Common side effects include pain at the site of injection, fever, and headache. Severe allergic reactions such as anaphylaxis may rarely occur. Use during... 6ab0ef1408 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. 6ab0ef1408 Almost all cases of human rabies are transmitted by animal bites or scratches, or other contact of animal saliva with the eyes, mouth, or open wounds. Although human-to-human transmission is theoretically possible, given that the rabies virus is present in the saliva, sperm and vaginal secretions of infected people and therefore could be transmitted through bites or sexual intercourse, no such case of transmission has ever been documented. There have been, however, rare cases of transmission of rabies through organ transplants. No case of rabies transmission from consuming the meat or milk of rabid animals has ever been documented, although the World Health Organization strongly discourages eating... 6ab0ef1408 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.

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