

# Rabies

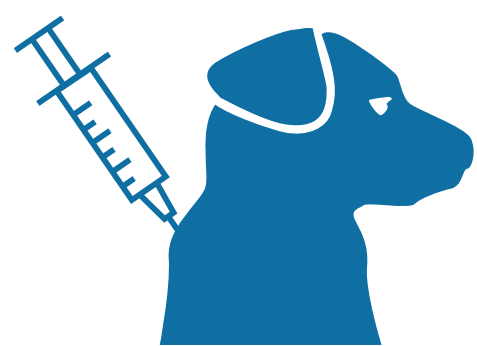
## Information for children

### Source of infection

Rabies is transmitted through the bite or saliva of an infected animal (zoonoses).

### Transmission and prevention

Bites, scratches or when saliva of an infected animal comes into direct contact with mucous membranes (i.e. eyes, nose, mouth) or wounds.

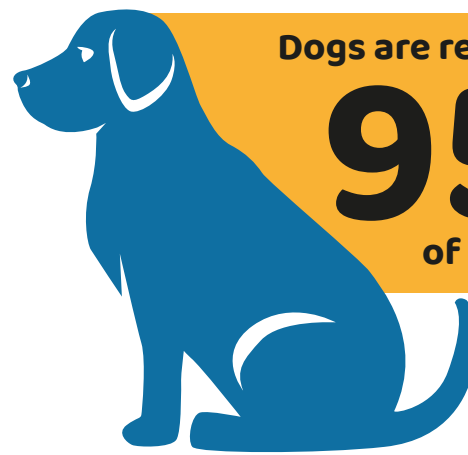


- ▶ Vaccinate children in areas with rabies before exposure
- ▶ Reduce exposure to wild animals, especially dogs
- ▶ Vaccinate household pets (such as dogs, cats and ferrets)

Other species, that can cause rabies include:



Dogs are responsible for **95%** of human cases.



### Symptoms



No symptoms from 1 to 3 months (incubation period varies) after infection



After 1 to 3 months: a fever with pain and unusual tingling, pricking or burning sensation (paraesthesia) at the wound site



Slight or partial paralysis, hallucinations



Hypersalivation, difficulty swallowing



Hydrophobia

### Actions to take in case of symptoms:



If you are bitten by a suspected rabid animal, seek immediate medical care and get post exposure prophylaxis, which includes vaccine. Never wait for symptoms to appear as there is no treatment once symptoms are present.



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean