

# Characterization of post-exposure anti-rabies prophylaxis in Mineiros, Goiás - Brazil.

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## INTRODUCTION

Rabies is a viral zoonosis, clinically presented as a lethal encephalitis. It is transmitted through infected mammals' saliva, particularly bats, considered the most important infection source in Brazil. Prophylactic measures include pre-exposure vaccination in susceptible individuals and small pets, while post-exposure involves analysis of each case to assess the need for vaccination, registration and notification through the Disease Information and Notification System (SINAN).

## METHODS

A descriptive study was performed using data from the Human Rabies Care Investigation Forms in SINAN. The average rates of human rabies post-exposure care were calculated between 2012 and 2022.

## RESULTS

The post exposure care average rates by age group were: 0.49% for less than 1 year; 9.9% for 1-4; 11.5% for 5-9; 8.81% for 10- 14; 6% for 15-19; 24.25% for 20-34; 17.75% for 35-49; 13.22% for 50-64; 6.13% for 65-79; 1.87% for over 80 years. The average rate by sex: 54.79% male and 45.21%female. The average rates of healthy and rabid animals between 2012 and 2022 were 80.4% and 0.2%, respectively and the average rate of suspected animals was 9.7%. Conclusion: Although the majority of post-exposure treatments occurred among men aged 20 to 34, the analysis of the rates of animals reveals that a large proportion of them are considered healthy.

## CONCLUSION

Although the majority of post-exposure treatments occurred among men aged 20 to 34, the analysis of the rates of animals reveals that a large proportion of them are considered healthy.

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