Characterization of animals involved in postexposure human anti-rabies prophylaxis in Jataí - Goiás, Brazil, between 2015 and 2019

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INTRODUCTION

Rabies is a progressive, zoonotic encephalitis capable of affecting mammals. Transmission occurs through bites, scratches and licks infected with the virus. The study aims to characterize the animals involved in post-exposure human anti-rabies prophylaxis treatment, in the municipality of Jataí - Goiás, Brazil, between 2015 and 2019.

METHODS

To this end, it used data referring to human anti-rabies treatment included in the Information System on Notifiable Diseases (SINAN) of the Ministry of Health (MS). Analyzes were performed using Microsoft Excel 2010® software.

RESULTS

Among the years analyzed, there were 2,453 notifications, of which 82.4% were of the canine species, felines in 13.7% of the cases, bats and primates with 0.4% each, domestic herbivores 0.9%, fox 0, 1% and classified as other animals 1.9%. In 77% of the cases the animals were healthy, in 12.5% dead or disappeared, 9.5% suspicious, and 0.3% rabid. With 76.7% dogs and cats were subject to observation, and at the end of this action, 69.5% were negative for clinical rabies; 19.5% died or sacrificed without diagnosis; 5.4% of the cases were indicated in the form as ignored; 5.5% left the form blank; 0.16% tested positive for laboratory rabies; 0.12% negative for laboratory rabies; and 0.08% positive for clinical rabies. The most used treatment in the city was observation with vaccination, in 69% of cases; 17.85% serum associated with vaccination; 8.36% observation of the animal; 3.80% vaccination; 0.81% dispensed with treatment; and in 0.2% of the files this information was empty.

CONCLUSION

The importance of postexposure prophylaxis treatment to the population should be emphasized when indicated, and continuous training should be carried out to health service servers, emphasizing the need for multidisciplinary work and being of paramount importance to correctly fill out the SINAN form for the correct choice of humane treatment.

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Evaluation of human postexposure anti-rabies prophylaxis from injuries caused by wild animals, between 2018 and 2019, in Goiás, Brazil

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INTRODUCTION

Rabies is a disease characterized by an acute and progressive encephalitis that affects the central nervous system, fatal in almost 100% of cases. It affects only warm-blooded mammals, being considered an anthropozoonosis, a disease of animals that can be transmitted to humans. Because of this, it is considered a public health problem in Brazil and worldwide, despite being a preventable disease. Studies and epidemiological data point to the presence of rabies in the sylvatic cycle, mainly in hematophagous and non-hematophagous bats, monkeys and foxes. The objective of this study was to assess the number of incidents and classify the management of post-exposure human anti-rabies treatment in cases of attacks by wild animals in the state of Goiás, Brazil, in the years 2018 and 2019.

METHODS

For this purpose, data from human anti-rabies prophylaxis records registered in the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) were analyzed. The variables analyzed were the aggressor animal and the treatment indicated.

RESULTS

Bats were the primary aggressor species, accounting for 60.39% of the cases, followed by monkeys and foxes. Of the 558 records analyzed involving wild animal attacks on humans, it was found that 14 (2.5%) patients were exempted from treatment; 19 (3.4%) were also exempted from treatment due to the possible observation of the aggressor animal; 23 (4.1%) received incomplete vaccination due to the possible observation of the aggressor animal; 83 (14.9%) received only vaccination, without serum indication; and 417 (74.7%) of the patients received prophylactic treatment in accordance with the Ministry of Health's recommendations, which is a combination of vaccination and serum. Thus, a total of 139 (24.9%) inadequate treatments were observed.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, for a better rabies control strategy, it is recommended to instruct, update, and supervise the healthcare professionals who are directly involved in the decision of prophylactic treatment.

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Species involved in human anti-rabies treatment, among children aged 0 to 10 years, in Goiás, Brazil, in 2019

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INTRODUCTION

Rabies is a zoonosis with high incidence of animal-related accidents involving children aged 0 to 10 years. This study aims to conduct a descriptive statistical analysis of the species involved in human anti-rabies prophylaxis within this age group, as well as to classify these patients according to sex, in Goiás, Brazil, in 2019.

METHODS

For this, data related to human anti-rabies care recorded in the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) of the Ministry of Health (MS) of Goiás were used. The analyses were performed using Microsoft Excel.

RESULTS

A total of 31,355 accidents were reported in Goiás, of which 6,792 (21.66%) involved children aged 0 to 10 years, with 4,069 (60%) being male and 2,717 (40.00%) being female, and 06 (0.09%) of undetermined sex. The animals involved in these accidents were predominantly dogs, with 6,131 (90.26%) cases, of which 3,725 (60.76%) involved male children, 2,400 (39.15%) female children, and 06 (0.10%) of undetermined sex; secondly, cats were involved in 579 cases (8.52%), of which 288 (49.74%) involved male children and 291 (50.26%) female children; primates were involved in 42 cases (0.62%), with 29 (69.05%) involving male children and 13 (30.95%) involving female children; there were 10 reported cases (0.15%) involving bats, with 04 (40.00%) involving male children and 06 (60.00%) involving female children; foxes and domestic herbivores each accounted for 01 case (0.01%), involving only male children (100%); and other animals were involved in 28 (0.41%) cases, of which 21 (75%) involved male children and 07 (25%) involved female children.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, tutors of dogs and cats, who are responsible for children in this age group, should exercise extra caution to minimize accidents involving them, as animal vaccination and public awareness should be further encouraged, and the population should be advised to seek medical care if involved in an accident with any animal.

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