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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 (40.00%)being female, and 06 2,717 (0.09%)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.