



Directorate Communication



Rabies
a killer disease
Jenny Turton

- [The spread of the disease](#)
- [Symptoms of rabies](#)
- [Prevention](#)
- [Treatment](#)



Rabies

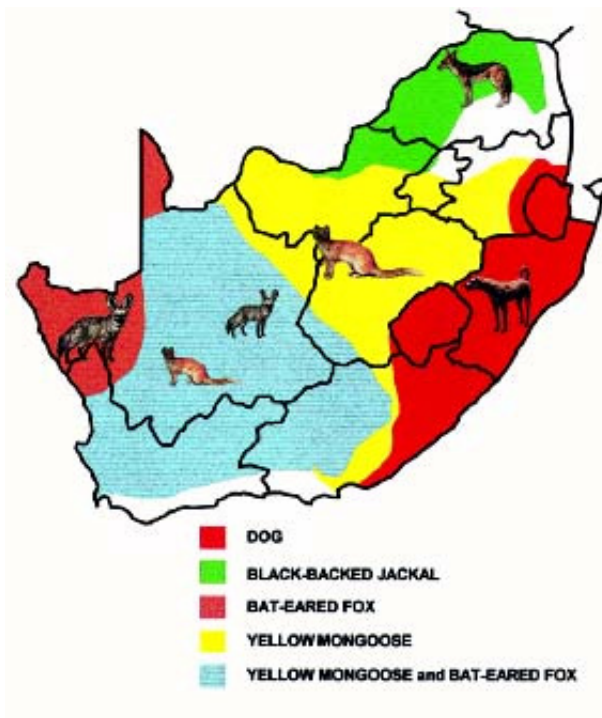
What is rabies?

- Rabies is a zoonotic disease (a disease which people can get from animals)

- It is caused by a virus which affects the brain and causes death
- The virus is shed in saliva and is spread by the bite of an infected animal

Rabies is a very dangerous disease. Vaccinate your animals and protect yourself!
Animals which can infect people

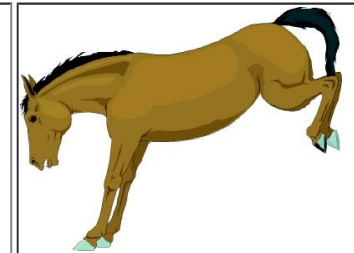
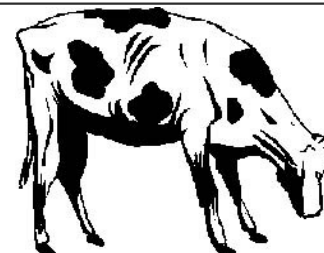
- Usually dogs
- Other animals which can infect people are cats, mongooses, jackals and other wild animals
- Rabies is spread to other animals and people mainly by dogs, black-backed jackals, yellow mongooses and bat-eared foxes

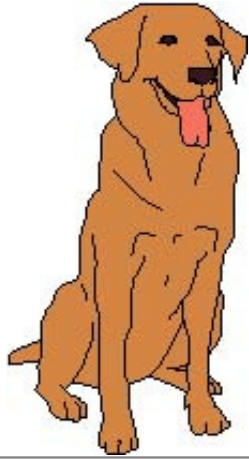


Distribution of rabies, showing which animals are important for the spread of rabies in each region

Signs of the disease in animals

- Changes in behaviour occur in all animals. Domestic animals can become wild and aggressive (they appear to be mad), while wild animals may become tame
- Paralysis eventually occurs, resulting in death





Dogs: aggression, howling, attacking without warning, salivation, biting at imaginary flies, fixed stare, wandering aimlessly, dropped lower jaw, inability to swallow, eating soil and sticks, choking, vomiting, difficulty in walking, paralysis

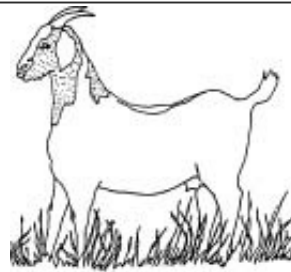
Cats: become very aggressive and attack without any prior warning signs

Cows: bellowing, salivation, choking, aggression, wind-sucking, inability to swallow, weakness, knuckling over of feet, difficulty in walking, paralysis

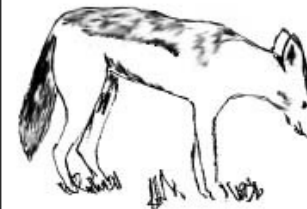
Horses: aimless staggering, inability to swallow, difficulty in walking, weakness, paralysis, aggression, biting



Donkeys: biting, aggression



Goats and



Wild animals: appear



Pigs:

<p>sheep: bleating, hind-leg weakness, difficulty in walking, aggression, excessive sexual activity, paddling</p>	<p>tame, enter homes and gardens, night animals seen during the day, attack people and objects without any prior warning signs, paralysis</p>	<p>aggression, bite savagely</p>
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How are people infected?



- People are infected when they get bitten by an infected animal because the virus is spread in the saliva
- It is possible for people to be infected by saliva through contamination of cuts, the mouth or eyes
- Animals with rabies may appear to have something stuck in the throat as they salivate excessively. You should take care not to place your hands inside the mouth, because you can contract the disease if you get bitten or cuts on your hands are exposed to saliva
- Infected carcasses of cattle, sheep, goats, horses and donkeys may be a health threat if these are cut open, because it is possible for people to be infected through cuts or by splashes of brain or saliva into the eyes or mouth when cutting open the skull and handling the brain of an infected

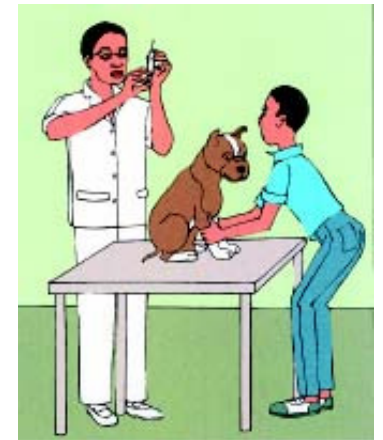
animal

Signs of the disease in people

- **In people, the first signs of disease are headaches, anxiety, fever, vomiting and fear of water. Finally, paralysis, coma and death results**
- **It normally takes 2 to 10 weeks for people and animals to show signs of the disease after being bitten by an infected animal**
- **Once people or animals actually show signs of rabies no treatment is possible and they will die**

Prevention

- It is very important that dogs and cats are vaccinated to reduce the risk to people and animals
- Young animals should be vaccinated twice in the first year and then every 3 years, or as often as required by your state veterinary authorities. The vaccine is safe and will not make your animals sick
- Notify your state veterinarian immediately if you see animals acting strangely and rabies is suspected
- Do not handle, or go near, strange animals, wild animals that seem tame and do not run away from you, sick animals that are not properly restrained or animals that appear aggressive

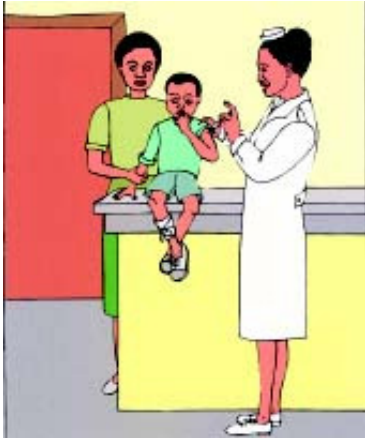


Treatment

- **If you get treated in time (as soon as possible after the bite) you will not**

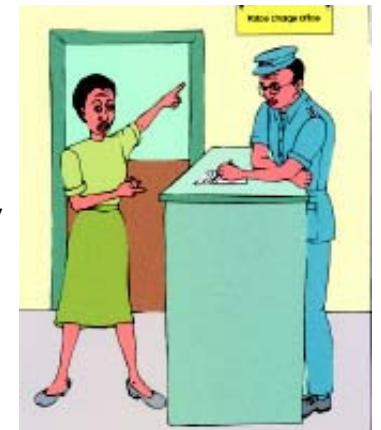
die from rabies

- If bitten, you should quickly wash the wounds well, using soap or a disinfectant if possible. Then seek medical attention immediately from the nearest clinic or doctor



- The doctor or nurse will start a course of injections, which can prevent rabies developing. It is very important that you continue going to the clinic until the course is completed, because you can die if you do not get all the injections
- The recommended vaccination programme at present is to give the first injection on the day you are bitten, and the others 3, 7, 14 and 28 days later
- A rabies antiserum injection will also be given on the day you are bitten

- You should notify the state veterinarian or police when you are bitten by a dog or other animal. They will then investigate and if necessary destroy the animal making sure it is tested for rabies



For further information contact your animal health technician, state veterinarian, doctor or nurse

or
**Animal Health for Developing Farmers,
ARC-Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute,
Private Bag X05, Onderstepoort 0110**



Map by G Bishop
Diagrams on pp. 5-8 by C D Seegers

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Rabies
bolwetse bo bo bolayang
Jenny Turton

- [Kanamo ya bolwetse](#)
- [Ditshupo tsa Rabies](#)
- [Thibelo](#)
- [Kalafo](#)



Rabies

Rabies ke eng?

- Rabies ke bolwetse bo batho ba ka bo fitlhelang mo diphologolong
- Bo tlholwa ke twatsi e e amang boboko e bile e bolaya
- Twatsi e e fitlhelwa mo matheng mme e anama fa ntšwa e e tshwaetsegileng e ka go loma

Bolwetse ba Rabies ke bolwetse bo bo kotsi thata. Tlhabela diphologolo tsa gago mme le wena o itshereletse.

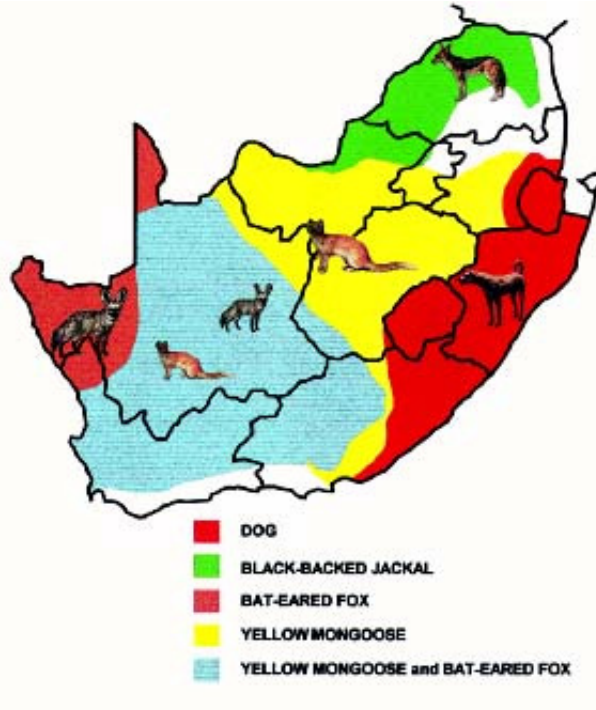
Diphologolo tse di ka tshwaetsang batho

- Gantsi ke dintšwa
- Dikatse, ramošwe, bophokojwe le diphologolo tse dingwe tsa naga
- Bolwetse ba Rabies bo phatlhaladiwa go ya kwa diphologolong tse dingwe le kwa

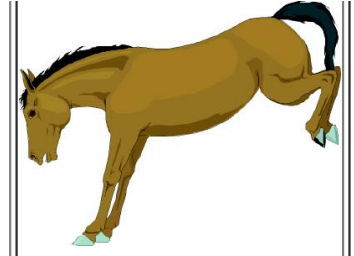
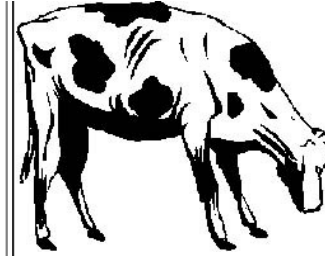
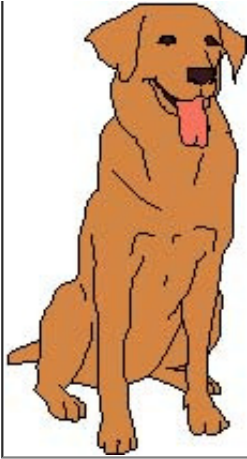
bathong ke dintšwa, bophokojwe ba ba mokokotlo o montsho, ramošwe o mo serolane le phiri ya ditsejwana tsa morubisi, e e tsamayang bosigo.

Ditshupo tsa bolwetse mo diphologolong

- Go fetoga ga maitshwaro mo diphologolong tsothe. Diphologolo tsa selegae di fetoga go nna tse di tlhaga(di bonagala e kete di a tsenwa), fa diphologolo tsa naga di fetoga di nna bonolo.
- Go palelwa ke go tsamaya , kwa bofelong di swe



Kanamo ya bolwetse ba Rabies, e bontsha gore ke diphologolo dife tse bothokwa tse di phatthalatsang bolwetse ba Rabies mo dikarolong tse

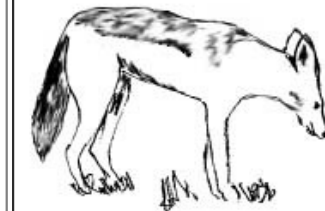
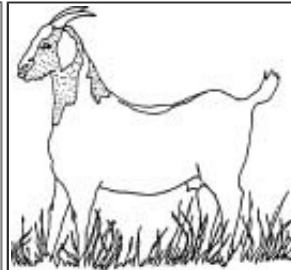


Dintšwa:
Di ya shakgala, bogola, tlasela nako nngwe le nngwe, di tswa mathe go feta selekano, di loma lefela, di tomola matlho, di a ebela, di repisa motlhagare wa tlase, ga di kgone go metsa, di ja mmu le dithupana, di a kgamiwa, di a tlhatsa, di tsamaya ka bothata, di palelwa ke go tsamaya gotlhelele

Dikatse: Di ya shakgala, di tlasela nako nngwe le nngwe

Dikgomo: Di a bokolela, di tswa mathe go feta selekano, di a betwa, di a shakgala, di goga mowa ka molomo, di palelwa ke go metsa, bokoa, di tsamaya e kete di tla wa , di tsamaya ka bothata, di palelwa ke go tsamaya

Dipitsi: Go thekesela, go palelwa ke go metsa, go tsamaya ka bothata, bokoa, go palelwa ke go tsamaya, go shakgala, di a loma



<p>Ditonki: Di a loma, di a shakgala</p>	<p>Dipodi le dinku: Di a bokolela, maoto a kwa morago a bokoa, di tsamaya ka bothata, di a shakgala, keletso ya thobalano ya oketsega, di a ragaraga</p>	<p>Diphologolo tsa naga: Di fetoga go nna bonolo, di tsena mo magaeng le mo ditshingwaneng, diphologolo tse di tsamayang bosigo di tsamaya motshegare, di tllhasela nako nngwe le nngwe, di palelwa ke go tsamaya</p>	<p>Dikolobe: Di a shakgala, di a loma</p>

Batho ba amega jang?

- **Batho ba amega fa ba ka lomiwa ke phologolo e e tshwaeditsweng ka twatsi ya bolwetse bo, e e fitlhelwang e bile e phatlhalatswa ke mathe**
- **Batho ba kgona go amega fa mathe a phologolo a kgoma ntho e e bulegileng, molomo kgotsa matlho a motho**
- **Diphologolo tse di nang le bolwetse ba Rabies di bonagala e kete di kgamilwe ke sengwe ka di tswa mathe a mantsi thata. O seke wa tsenya letsogo la gago mo molomong wa ntšwa ka gonne o ka**



tshwaetswa fa o lomiwa kgotsa fa dintho tsa gago di kopana le mathe a ntswa eo

- **Ditoto tsa dikgomo, dinku, dipodi, dipitsi le ditonki, tse di tshwaeditsweng di ka nna kotsi mo boitekanelong ba batho fa di buiwa ka gonne batho ba tshwaetsega fa ba kgotlhelwa ke mathe kgotsa boboko ka mo matlhong, molomong le mo dinthong fa ba bula tlhogo mme ba tshwaratshwara boboko ba phologolo**

Ditshupo tsa bolwetse mo bathong

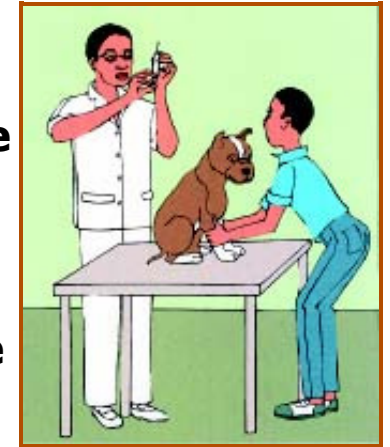
- **Mo bathong, ditshupo tsa ntlha ke go opiwa ke tlhogo, go lapa, go fisa mo mmeleng, go tlhatsa le go boifa metsi. Kwa bofelong ba palelwa ke go tsamaya, go idibala sebaka se se leele le lesa**
- **Go tsaya dibeke di le pedi go ya go di le lesome gore ditshupo di ka bonagala mo bathong le mo diphologolong fa di lomilwe ke diphologolo tse di nang le bolwetse bo**
- **Fa batho ba simolotse go tthagisa ditshupo tse, ga go sa na kalafi mme ba tlile go swa**

Thibelo

- **Go botlhokwa gore dintswa le dikatse di tlhabelwe bolwetse bo go fokotsa kotsi ya bone**
- **Diphologolo tse dinnye di tshwanetse go tlhabiwa gabedi mo ngwageng wa ntlha, morago di tlhabiwe gangwe mo dingwageng dile tharo kgotsa go ya ka taelo ya ngaka ya diphologolo ya puso.**

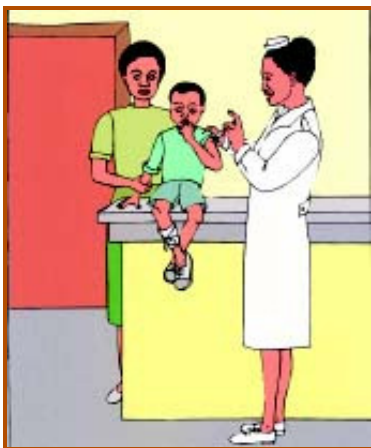
Molemo o wa go tlhabela, o siame mme o ka se dire gore seruiwa sa gago se lwale

- **Itsise ngaka ya puso ya diphologolo fa o bona seruiwa sa gago se fetola maitshwaro a sone mme o belaela gore ke bolwetse ba rabies**
- **O seke wa tshwara kgotsa wa atamela phologolo eo o sa e itseng, e e tlhaga e bonagala e le bonolo mme e sa tshabe, e e lwalang ,le tse di sa bofelelwang mme di bontsha tshakgalo**



Kalafo

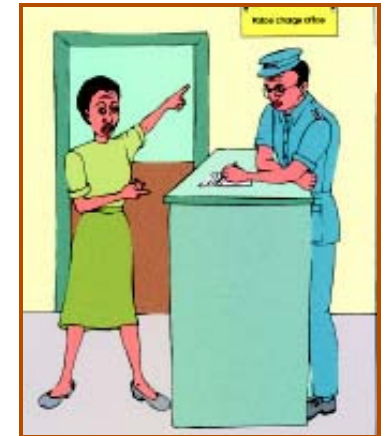
- **Fa o ka alafiwa ka bonako morago ga go lomiwa , o ka se ke wa tlhokofala**
- **Fa o sena go lomiwa o tshwanetse go tlhapa ka bonako o dirise sesepa kgotsa polaya-ditwatsi. Morago batla thuso mo bookelong kgotsa mo ngakeng e e mo gaufi**



- Ngaka kgotsa mooki ba tla simolola go go naya mamao a mantsinyana, ao a ka thibelang bolwetse ba rabies go ka mela mo mmeleng wa gago. Go bothokwa go ya kwa bookelong go fitlhela mamao ao ba tshwanetseng go go naya one a felela, e seng jalo o tla raga thokolo
- Lenaneo la go tlhabelwa fa o sena o lomiwa ke le: letsatsi leo o lomilweng ka lone , go latele la boraro(3), la 7, la 14, go fitlha la bo 28. O bala go tloga ka letsatsi leo o lomilweng. Molemo oo o nang le masole a go lwantsha Rabies ,le one o tla o newa mo letsatsing leo o lomilweng

ka lone

- **O tshwanetse go itsise ngaka ya puso ya diphologolo kgotsa maphodisa fa o ka lomiwa ke ntswa kgotsa phologolo nngwe. Ba tla batlisisa mme fa go tshwanetse ba tla bolaya phologolo eo gore ba tle ba netefatse fa e ne e tshwere ke bolwetse ba rabies**



**Fa o batla go itse mo go feteletseng ka bolwetse bo,
bua le motlhankedi wa setegeniki wa diphologolo,
ngaka ya puso ya diphologolo kgotsa mooki**

Kgotsa

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Map by G Bishop

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