

## Epidemiological study of rabies and animal bite in Shahrekord in 1395

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### Abstract

Rabies is one of the most important zoonotic viral disease that If symptoms occur, the patient's death is imminent. According to previous epidemiological studies, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province is a moderate contaminated area in terms of distribution of bite. The purpose of this study is evaluation of cases of animal bites, prevalence and mortality in Shahrekord city. This study was conducted thorough descriptive - analytical method by collecting and extraction of official data from shahrekord city health center in 1395 (March to December). The data were analysed using spss. According to the results, 820 cases animal bite were reported in Shahrekord from March to December that 67.1% was related to urban areas and 32.9% was related to rural areas. The incidence rate of animal bite in men was 729 (88.9%) compared to 91 cases (11.1%) in women. The animal bite in men was significantly more than women ( $p < 0.01$ ). The minimum and maximum incidence rate of animal bite was happened at ages 0-4 and 20-29 respectively. The highest rate of occupational incidence was illustrated in self-employment (32.6%) and the maximum and minimum number of bite have reported for dog, cat and wolf respectively (73.4%, 13%, 0.1%). 14.8% of persons received complete treatment. There was no human death and the number of animal positive samples was reported 8 cases. According to the results, despite the large number of animal bites, health care was beneficial to decrease mortality after bite.

**Key words:** Epidemiology, Rabies, Animal bite, Shahrekord