

History Of Rabies University Of The West Indies

Report
 The History and Traditional Treatment of Rabies in Ethiopia
 Infectious Diseases of Wild Mammals
 Rabies
 Taking the Bite out of Rabies
 Mad Dogs and Meerkats
 Rabid
 Rabies
 Historical Perspective of Rabies in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin
 Journal der praktischen Arzneykunde und Wundarzneykunst
 Disease Emergence and Resurgence
 The Private Science of Louis Pasteur
 Viral Infections of Humans
 Zoonoses and Communicable Diseases Common to Man and Animals
 Rabies in Britain
 The Bearer of Crazed and Venomous Fangs
 Epizootology of Rabies in Ethiopia
 Rabies
 Hagan and Bruner's Microbiology and Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals
 Rabies in Man and Animals
 Rabies and Rabies-related Viruses in Zimbabwe
 Molecular Epidemiological Study of Canine Rabies in the Free State Province (South Africa) and Lesotho
 Laws and Regulations Relating to Rabies
 Rabies
 An Inaugural Dissertation on Rabies Canina
 Rabies Control Manual
 Ecological and Evolutionary Factors Affecting Rabies Virus Infection in Colonial Insectivorous Bats
 Leeuwenhoek's Legatees and Beijerinck's Beneficiaries
 Infections of the Central Nervous System
 Performing Disability in Early Modern English Drama
 Rabies in the District of Columbia
 Rabies
 Dogs, Zoonoses and Public Health
 Rabies in Bats
 Mad Dogs and Other New Yorkers
 World Atlas of Epidemic Diseases
 Rhabdoviruses
 The Natural History of Rabies
 A Study of History and Control of Rabies

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JOYCE PRATT

Report Springer

The goal of this book series has been to provide an overview of rhabdovirology as a whole (including an appraisal of current research findings), suitable for students, teachers, and, research workers. To realize this goal many of the research leaders in the different disciplines of rhabdovirology were asked to contribute chapters.

The History and Traditional Treatment of Rabies in Ethiopia Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

The result is a probing history of medicine that details the social world of New York physicians, their ideas about a rare and perplexing disorder, and the struggles of an ever-changing, ever-challenging urban society.

Infectious Diseases of Wild Mammals A Study of History and Control of Rabies Rabid

There are two rabies virus biotypes recognized in southern Africa namely: the canid and mongoose rabies virus biotypes. The host vectors of canid rabies biotype in South Africa are domestic dogs, black-backed jackals and bat-eared foxes, whereas the mongoose rabies biotype is maintained by the yellow mongoose. The canid rabies virus was introduced into southern Africa from Angola (1940s) and spread within the subcontinent, firmly establishing itself in the domestic dog population in Zimbabwe (1950s) and South Africa (1960s). Canine rabies became established in the coastal regions of South Africa (KwaZulu Natal) in 1976 where it has been problematic ever since. Historical data demonstrate that canine rabies has spread from KwaZulu Natal into the north-eastern corner of Lesotho in 1982, spreading throughout the country and reaching the western border of Lesotho and South Africa (FS province) in the mid-1980s without penetrating into this region of South Africa. In contrast, the historical evidence suggests that mongoose rabies virus existed in southern Africa in the early 1800s. Mongoose rabies was confirmed in 1928 in South Africa and since then was consistently diagnosed in the yellow mongoose with apparent spill over into domestic animals on the central plateau of South Africa. The FS province was mainly associated with mongoose rabies: however, recent studies utilizing antigenic characterization have suggested an increase of the canid rabies biotype of RABV since the late 1990s, peaking in 2002. The aim of this investigation was to better understand the molecular epidemiology of canine rabies in the FS province by establishing genetic relationships between rabies viruses obtained from FS province and Lesotho, with the purpose of determining the origin of canine rabies into the province and the radiation of mongoose rabies biotype of RABV into dog host. The coding region of cytoplasmic domain of glycoprotein gene and G-L intergenic region of 113 rabies viruses from FS province and Lesotho was amplified and sequenced. It was found that canid rabies virus isolates from the FS province and those from Lesotho were very closely related demonstrating a mean nucleotide sequence homology of 99%. This result indicated a single overlapping epidemiological rabies cycle between the two regions. The results also confirmed that the spill over of mongoose rabies virus into dog host does not establish dog to dog transmission and therefore leads to dead end infection. Therefore parenteral vaccination of domestic dogs and cats remains an important priority in any effort to control rabies in these regions.

Rabies CRC Press

Rabies is the deadliest zoonotic disease that threatens humans and animals on all continents except Antarctica. Asia and Africa are worst affected as more than 95 per cent of rabies associated human deaths occur in these regions. India alone bears about 36 per cent of the global human rabies burden. Dogs are the main transmitters of rabies that potentially threaten over 3 billion people in Asia and Africa. Many developed nations have been able to successfully control dog rabies but continue to face the risk from wildlife including bats. Bat rabies is responsible for most human rabies deaths in the United States of America and Canada but has emerged as a public health threat in

Australia, Latin America and Western Europe as well. Despite being vaccine preventable, rabies continues to haunt the mankind. Poor resources is a major constraint but the factors like low priority attributed to rabies, misconceptions in the community about the disease and unsystematic approach for its prevention and control are also responsible for the grim situation. Targets have been set for elimination of human and dog rabies in all Latin American countries by 2015 and of human rabies transmitted by dogs in South-East Asia by 2020. However, the myths prevailing among the people together with inadequate knowledge of the health professionals, veterinarians, and the civic body staff about the rabies prevention and control strategies might make the task very difficult. This book comprising eight chapters elaborates the causation of rabies in man and animals, its global epidemiology, risk analysis and effective strategies for the management of exposures. Proven methods of rabies prevention and control have been discussed in length along with the challenges and ways to overcome the constraints through intersectoral coordination. The inclusion of 200 frequently asked questions is a unique feature of the book which may help not only the common people and pet lovers in clearing their doubts about rabies in man and animals also be equally instrumental in updating the knowledge and skills of the public health personnel, veterinarians and other professionals. Apt illustrations and simple language make the contents of the book easily comprehensible and a reading pleasure.

Taking the Bite out of Rabies Springer Science & Business Media

Rabies was a constant threat in Victorian Britain and gripped popular imagination, not least because its human form, hydrophobia, produced a vile death with the mind and body out of control. This book explores the changing understanding of rabies amongst veterinarians, animal welfare campaigners, state officials, politicians and the public.

Mad Dogs and Meerkats Ohio University Press

For centuries prior to the development of an effective vaccination against rabies, the bite of a "mad" dog was linked to a horrific ailment marked by convulsions, an utter dread of swallowing liquids, uncontrollable thrashing, and even the tendency to bark and attempt to bite others—a horrid prelude to an agonizing death. Drawing on learned theories of medical practitioners and beliefs of the common people, *The Bearer of Crazed and Venomous Fangs* investigates the cultural mythology of the ailment known today as rabies. By exploring the cultural history of science, traditional belief, and folk medicine, it reveals the popular myths and learned delusions that came to define the disease. Among the arresting topics explored are the attribution of rabies to a worm beneath the tongue, the notion that the disease could arise spontaneously, the idea that it could be "cured" by the application to the wound of special stones or animal parts, and, if all else failed, the treatment of it by the suffocation of the human victim. Rich in detail and brimming with historical intrigue, *The Bearer of Crazed and Venomous Fangs* engages students of medicine and the history of science, veterinary studies, folklore, psychology, and anyone interested in how mankind's best friend could be thought of as its cruelest, fiercest enemy.

Rabid Academic Press

A Study of History and Control of Rabies Rabid Penguin

Rabies University of Toronto Press

Rabies is the most current and comprehensive account of one of the oldest diseases known that remains a significant public health threat despite the efforts of many who have endeavored to control it in wildlife and domestic animals. During the past five years since publication of the first edition there have been new developments in many areas on the rabies landscape. This edition takes on a more global perspective with many new authors offering fresh outlooks on each topic. Clinical features of rabies in humans and animals are discussed as well as basic science aspects, molecular biology, pathology, and pathogenesis of this disease. Current methods used in defining geographic origins and animal species infected in wildlife are presented, along with diagnostic methods for identifying the strain of virus based on its genomic sequence and antigenic structure.

This multidisciplinary account is essential for clinicians as well as public health advisors, epidemiologists, wildlife biologists, and research scientists wanting to know more about the virus and the disease it causes. * Offers a unique global perspective on rabies where dog rabies is responsible for killing more people than yellow fever, dengue fever, or Japanese encephalitis * More than 7 million people are potentially exposed to the virus annually and about 50,000 people, half of them children, die of rabies each year * New edition includes greatly expanded coverage of bat rabies which is now the most prominent source of human rabies in the New World and Western Europe, where dog rabies has been controlled * Recent successes of controlling wildlife rabies with an emphasis on prevention is discussed * Approximately 40% updated material incorporates recent knowledge on new approaches to therapy of human rabies as well as issues involving organ and tissue transplantation * Includes an increase in illustrations to more accurately represent this diseases' unique horror

Historical Perspective of Rabies in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin Pan American Health Org
A maddened creature, frothing at the mouth, lunges at an innocent victim—and, with a bite, transforms its prey into another raving monster. It's a scenario that underlies our darkest tales of supernatural horror, but its power derives from a very real virus, a deadly scourge known to mankind from our earliest days. In this fascinating exploration, journalist Bill Wasik and veterinarian Monica Murphy chart four thousand years in the history, science, and cultural mythology of rabies. The most fatal virus known to science, rabies kills nearly 100 percent of its victims once the infection takes root in the brain. A disease that spreads avidly from animals to humans, rabies has served throughout history as a symbol of savage madness, of inhuman possession. And today, its history can help shed light on the wave of emerging diseases, from AIDS to SARS to avian flu, that we now know to originate in animal populations. From Greek myths to zombie flicks, from the laboratory heroics of Louis Pasteur to the contemporary search for a lifesaving treatment, *Rabid* is a fresh, fascinating, and often wildly entertaining look at one of mankind's oldest and most fearsome foes.

Journal der practischen Arzneykunde und Wundarzneykunst Amsterdam University Press
This book offers a tour of the history of medical virology in the Netherlands from the nineteenth century to the new millennium. Beginning with the discovery of the first virus by Martinus Beijerinck in 1898, the authors investigate the reception and redefinition of his concept in medical circles and its implications for medical practice, particularly in the diagnosis and prevention of viral infections. The relatively slow progress of these areas in the first half of the twentieth century and their explosive growth in the wake of molecular techniques are examined. The surveillance and control of virus diseases in the field of public health is treated in depth, as are tumour virus research and the important Dutch contributions to technical developments instrumental in advancing virology worldwide. Particular attention is paid to oft forgotten virus research in the former Dutch colonies in the East and West Indies and Africa.

Disease Emergence and Resurgence iUniverse

In *The Private Science of Louis Pasteur*, Gerald Geison has written a controversial biography that finally penetrates the secrecy that has surrounded much of this legendary scientist's laboratory work. Geison uses Pasteur's laboratory notebooks, made available only recently, and his published papers to present a rich and full account of some of the most famous episodes in the history of science and their darker sides—for example, Pasteur's rush to develop the rabies vaccine and the human risks his haste entailed. The discrepancies between the public record and the "private science" of Louis Pasteur tell us as much about the man as they do about the highly competitive and political world he learned to master. Although experimental ingenuity served Pasteur well, he also owed much of his success to the polemical virtuosity and political savvy that won him unprecedented financial support from the French state during the late nineteenth century. But a close look at his greatest achievements raises ethical issues. In the case of Pasteur's widely publicized anthrax vaccine, Geison reveals its initial defects and how Pasteur, in order to avoid embarrassment, secretly incorporated a rival colleague's findings to make his version of the vaccine work. Pasteur's premature decision to apply his rabies treatment to his first animal-bite victims raises even deeper questions and must be understood not only in terms of the ethics of human experimentation and scientific method, but also in light of Pasteur's shift from a biological theory of immunity to a chemical theory—similar to ones he had often disparaged when advanced by his competitors. Through his vivid reconstruction of the professional rivalries as well as the national adulation that surrounded Pasteur, Geison places him in his wider cultural context. In giving Pasteur the close scrutiny his fame and achievements deserve, Geison's book offers compelling reading for anyone interested in the social and ethical dimensions of science. Originally published in 1995. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Private Science of Louis Pasteur Cambridge University Press

The "gold standard" clinical reference on central nervous system infections is now in its thoroughly revised, updated Third Edition. More than 70 leading experts provide comprehensive, current information on all infections—both neural-specific and systemic—that involve the central nervous system. This edition includes new information on botulinum toxin as a biological weapon and a therapeutic agent, neurologic effects of viruses causing hemorrhagic fevers, and infections that have recently become more prevalent or been found in new geographic locations. The updated coverage of therapeutics includes AIDS/HIV medications and other antiviral drugs, new antifungal medications, and vaccinations against Lyme disease and bacterial meningitis.

Viral Infections of Humans Routledge

An introductory section provides a review for the role of bats as reservoirs of infectious diseases, and highlights the rationale for investigations of host life history, ecology, and evolution in regard to bat epizootiology. Chapter 1 presents field investigations of life history, ecology, body condition, and

rabies virus neutralizing antibody seroprevalence in six natural colonies of Brazilian free-tailed bats from caves and bridge roosts in Texas. Chapter 2 presents a replicate field investigation of life history, ecology, body condition, and rabies virus neutralizing antibody seroprevalence in six natural colonies of Brazilian free tailed bats from bridges and bat house roosts in Florida and Georgia. Chapter 3 evaluates the relative influence of local and landscape factors on life history, ecology, body condition and rabies virus neutralizing antibody seroprevalence in Brazilian free-tailed bats in the southern United States. Chapter 4 describes the role of host population genetic structure in big brown bat rabies virus epizootiology, and describes comparative pathogenicity of two big brown bat rabies virus isolates across several captive experimental infection studies. The information presented has been used in the development of individual, population, and metapopulation models of rabies virus epizootiology in bats.

Zoonoses and Communicable Diseases Common to Man and Animals Johns Hopkins University Press
The euphoria about the defeat of epidemics which surrounded the global eradication of smallpox in the 1970s proved short-lived. The advent of AIDS in the following decade, the widening spectrum of other newly-emergent diseases (from Ebola to Hanta virus), and the resurgence of old diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria all suggest that the threa

Rabies in Britain Springer Nature

"In *Mad Dogs and Meerkats*, Karen Brown links the increase of rabies in Southern Africa to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Her study shows that the most afflicted regions of South Africa have seen a dangerous rise in feral dog populations as people lack the education, means, or will to care for their pets or take them to inoculation centers. Ineffective disease control, which in part depends on management policies in neighboring states, has exacerbated the problem. The book traces the history of rabies in South Africa and neighboring states from 1800 to the present and shows how environmental and economic changes brought about by European colonialism and global trade have had long-term effects"--Provided by publisher.

The Bearer of Crazy and Venomous Fangs Cornell University Press

Infectious Diseases of Wild Mammals, Third Edition presents the latest information on the diagnosis and treatment of infectious disease in both free-ranging and captive wild mammals. Editors Elizabeth Williams and Ian Barker have recruited 71 contributors, all noted experts in their fields, to update this new edition. This reference provides valuable information on each disease, including Etiology History Distribution Epidemiology Clinical signs Pathology Immunity Diagnosis Treatment Control This latest edition is a leading reference book for Wildlife biologists, managers, and rehabilitators Biology students Conservationists Public health workers

Epizootology of Rabies in Ethiopia Princeton University Press

In "*Mad Dogs and Meerkats: A History of Resurgent Rabies in Southern Africa*," Karen Brown links the increase of rabies to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Her study shows that the most afflicted regions of South Africa have seen a dangerous rise in feral dog populations as people lack the education, means, or will to care for their pets or take them to inoculation centers. Most victims are poor black children. This highly readable book is the first study of rabies in Africa, tracing its history in South Africa and neighboring states from 1800 to the present and showing how environmental and economic changes brought about by European colonialism and global trade have had long-term effects. "*Mad Dogs and Meerkats*" is recommended for public health policy makers and anyone interested in human-animal relations and how societies and governments have reacted to one of the world's most feared diseases.

Rabies Penguin

This book provides essential worldwide reference information regarding rabies for public health officials, veterinarians, physicians, virologists, epidemiologists, infectious disease specialists, laboratory diagnosticians, and wildlife biologists. The book is divided into six main sections, covering topics such as the rabies virus, including antigenic and biochemical characteristics; pathogenesis, including the immune response to the infection, pathology, and latency; diagnostic techniques; rabies epidemiology in a variety of wild and domestic animals; rabies control, including vaccination of wild and domestic animals, as well as control on the international level; and finally a discussion of rabies in humans, local wound and serum treatment, and human post-exposure vaccination. *Natural History of Rabies, First Edition* has been the principal worldwide reference since 1975. The new Second Edition has been completely updated, providing current information on this historically deadly disease.

Hagan and Bruner's Microbiology and Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals CABI

also occurs. New outbreaks of yellow fever have occurred in Colombia and Trinidad and new outbreaks of rift valley fever have occurred in Egypt. Chapter 6, Arenaviruses: The biochemical and physical properties have now been clarified, and they show a remarkable uniformity in the various viruses constituting the group. The possibility that prenatal infection with LCM may result in hydrocephalus and chorioretinitis has been raised. Serologic surveys have suggested the existence of Lassa virus infection in Guinea, Central African Empire, Mali, Senegal, Cameroon, and Benin, in addition to earlier identification in Nigeria, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Chapter 7, Coronaviruses: New studies have confirmed the important role of these viruses in common respiratory illnesses of children and adults. The viruses are now known to contain a single positive strand of RNA. About 50% of corona virus infections result in clinical illness. About 5% of common colds are caused by strain DC 43 in winter. Chapter 8, Cytomegalovirus: Sections on pathogenesis of CMV in relation to organ transplantation and mononucleosis, as well as sections on the risk and features of congenital infection and disease, have been expanded. There are encouraging preliminary results with a live CMV vaccine, but the questions of viral persistence and oncogenicity require further evaluation.

Rabies in Man and Animals Academic Press

First published in 1903, this book presents a wide-ranging study of rabies. Three key areas of the disease are explored: its causation in the individual organism, its place among germ diseases with the end of bacterial agency in the animal economy, and its origin in the animal kingdom. This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in epidemiology and the historical understanding of rabies.

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