
History Of Rabies University Of The West Indies

Second Report

Rabies

Picturing Medical Progress from Pasteur to Polio

Rabies in Britain

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A History of Resurgent Rabies in Southern Africa

WHO Expert Consultation on Rabies

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The Evolution of Rabies Management in Canada

Between Hope and Fear: A History of Vaccines and Human Immunity

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History, Nature, and Symptoms of the Disease : what to Do with Animals Suspected of Having the Disease : Shipping Specimens for

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Scientific Basis of the Disease and Its Management
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the History and Future
Molecular Taxonomy, Evolution, Genomics, Ecology, Host-vector Interactions, Cytopathology, and Control
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Volume I
Rabies, Medicine, and Society in an American Metropolis, 1840-1920
Clinical Considerations and Exposure Evaluations

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GABRIELLE LOGAN

Second Report Horizon Scientific Press

Since the 2015 launch of the Global framework to eliminate human rabies transmitted by dogs by 2030, WHO has worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health, the Global Alliance for Rabies Control and other stakeholders and partners to prepare a global strategic plan. This includes a country-centric approach to support, empower and catalyze national entities to control and eliminate rabies. In this context, WHO convened its network of collaborating centers on rabies, specialized institutions, members of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Rabies, rabies experts and

partners to review strategic and technical guidance on rabies to support implementation of country and regional programs. This report provides updated guidance based on evidence and programmatic experience on the multiple facets of rabies prevention, control and elimination. Key updates include: (i) surveillance strategies, including cross-sectoral linking of systems and suitable diagnostics; (ii) the latest recommendations on human and animal immunization; (iii) palliative care in low resource settings; (iv) risk assessment to guide management of bite victims; and (v) a proposed process for validation and verification of countries reaching zero human deaths from rabies. The meeting supported the recommendations endorsed by the WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization in October 2017 to improve access to affordable rabies biologicals, especially for underserved populations, and increase

programmatically feasible in line with the objectives of universal health coverage. The collaborative mechanisms required to prevent rabies are a model for collaboration on One Health at every level and among multiple stakeholders and are a recipe for success.

Rabies Academic Press

"Although there is debate about the estimated health burden of rabies, the estimates of direct mortality and the DALYs due to rabies are among the highest of the neglected tropical diseases. Poor surveillance, underreporting in many developing countries, frequent misdiagnosis of rabies, and an absence of coordination among all the sectors involved are likely to lead to underestimation of the scale of the disease. It is clear, however, that rabies disproportionately affects poor rural communities, and particularly children. Most of the expenditure for post-exposure prophylaxis is borne by those who can least afford it. As a result of growing dog and human populations, the burden of human deaths from rabies and the economic costs will continue to escalate in the absence of concerted efforts and investment for control. Since the first WHO Expert Consultation on Rabies in 2004, WHO and its network of collaborating centres on rabies, specialized national institutions, members of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Rabies and partners such as the Gates Foundation, the Global Alliance for Rabies Control and the Partnership for Rabies Prevention, have been advocating the feasibility of rabies elimination regionally and globally and promoting research into sustainable cost-effective strategies. Those joint efforts have begun to break the cycle of rabies neglect, and rabies is becoming recognized as a priority for

investment. This Consultation concluded that human dog-transmitted rabies is readily amenable to control, regional elimination in the medium term and even global elimination in the long term. A resolution on major neglected tropical diseases, including rabies, prepared for submission to the World Health Assembly in May 2013 aims at securing Member States' commitment to the control, elimination or eradication of these diseases. Endorsement of the resolution would open the door for exciting advances in rabies prevention and control."--Publisher's description.

Picturing Medical Progress from Pasteur to Polio Simon and Schuster

Found in two-thirds of the world, rabies is a devastating infectious disease with a 99.9 percent case-fatality rate and no cure once clinical signs appear. *Rabies in the Streets* tells the compelling story of the relationship between people, street animals, and rabies in India, where one-third of human rabies deaths occur. Deborah Nadal argues that only a One Health approach of "interspecies camaraderie" can save people and animals from the horrors of rabies and almost certain death. Grounded in multispecies ethnography, this book leads the reader through the streets and slums of Delhi and Jaipur, where people and animals, such as dogs, cows, and macaques, interact intimately and sometimes violently. Nadal explores the intricate web of factors that bring humans and animals into contact with one another within these urban spaces and create favorable pathways for the transmission of the rabies virus across species. This book shows how rabies is endemic in India for reasons that are as much social, cultural, and political as they are biological, ranging from

inadequate sanitation to religious customs, from vaccine shortages to reliance on traditional medicine. The continuous emergence (and reemergence) of infectious diseases despite technical medical progress is a growing concern of our times and clearly questions the way we think of animal and environmental health. This original account of rabies challenges conventional approaches of separation and extermination, arguing instead that a One Health approach is our best chance at fostering mutual survival in a world increasingly overpopulated by humans, animals, and deadly pathogens.

Rabies in Britain Penn State Press

Aim of this book is to provide scientists, veterinarians and policy-makers with an expert analysis of rabies from ancient times to today. The principle objectives are to summarise our knowledge of the history of rabies in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin and to describe the various strategies that have been used to eliminate (terrestrial) rabies from reservoir populations.

Rabies Ohio University Press

Most of the future increase in livestock production is expected to occur in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world. Cattle are the most numerous of the ruminant species in the tropics and provide the largest quantity of animal food products. More than one-third of the world's cattle are found in the tropics. Disease is the major factor which prohibits full utilization of these regions for cattle production. Various infectious and transmissible viral, rickettsial, bacterial, and particularly protozoan and helminthic diseases, are widespread in the tropics and exert a heavy toll on the existing cattle industry there. This uncontrolled disease situation also discourages investment in cattle industries by

private and government sectors. In Africa alone, it is estimated that 125 million head of cattle could be accommodated in the tropical rainbelt if the disease and other animal husbandry factors could be resolved. The potential of efficient cattle production under more favorable conditions prompted various international agencies to establish a multi million dollar International Laboratory for Research in Animal Diseases (ILRAD) in Nairobi, Kenya, Africa. In South America, principal sites for raising cattle are shifting to the savannah lands because the more fertile soils are being used for crop production, however, in the savannahs also, disease remains the most powerful deterrent in implementing the cattle industry.

A History of Resurgent Rabies in Southern Africa Rabies Scientific Basis of the Disease and Its Management

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.

WHO Expert Consultation on Rabies CRC Press

"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.

BoD – Books on Demand

This book is a printed edition of the Special Issue "Rabies Symptoms, Diagnosis, Prophylaxis and Treatment" that was published in TropicalMed

Rabies 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.

The Evolution of Rabies Management in Canada Oxford University Press

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.

Between Hope and Fear: A History of Vaccines and Human Immunity Oxford University Press

This book reviews the recent advances in rabies research and rabies vaccine development. The reader is introduced to biology and pathology of the virus, causing agents and the history of rabies vaccination. The book presents regional rabies prophylaxis programs and discusses vaccination strategies for wildlife and humans. Further, innate immune response as well as antibody response to rabies are examined. All chapters are written by

renowned experts in rabies research, some of them part of the WHO Collaboration Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research. The book targets researchers and health professionals working in Virology, Veterinary Medicine and Biomedicine.

The Private Science of Louis Pasteur Frontiers Media SA

Rhabdoviruses are a diverse family of single stranded, negative sense RNA viruses that can successfully utilize a myriad of ecological niches, ranging from plants and insects to fish and mammals. This virus family includes pathogens, such as rabies virus, vesicular stomatitis virus, and potato yellow dwarf virus that are of tremendous public health, veterinary, and agricultural significance. Due to the relative simplicity of their genomes and morphology, in recent years rhabdoviruses have become powerful model systems for studying molecular virology. Written by a select group of world-renowned virologists, this book reviews all of the most recent advances in rhabdovirology, providing a timely overview of the field. Most contributions are written from a molecular and genomic perspective and contain expert insights upon which to base future research efforts. The topics covered include: morphology * genome organization * transcription * virus replication * taxonomy * characterization * virus evolution * vesiculovirus * lyssavirus * ephemeroviruses * fish novirhabdoviruses * the sigma viruses of Drosophila * virus-host protein interaction of plant-adapted rhabdoviruses * cereal-infecting rhabdoviruses * rabies prevention and control, including lyssavirus vaccine development. The book is a "must read" for all virologists working on these and related negative sense RNA viruses. It is recommended for all biology, veterinary, and medical libraries.

Cambridge University Press

Chronicles the canine rabies outbreak which, since 1988, has inflicted considerable human suffering in Texas, and describes the politics and side issues which have inhibited institution of an effective rabies vaccination program

Taking the Bite out of Rabies Johns Hopkins University Press

THE ESSENTIAL WORK IN TRAVEL MEDICINE -- NOW COMPLETELY UPDATED FOR 2018 As unprecedented numbers of travelers cross international borders each day, the need for up-to-date, practical information about the health challenges posed by travel has never been greater. For both international travelers and the health professionals who care for them, the CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel is the definitive guide to staying safe and healthy anywhere in the world. The fully revised and updated 2018 edition codifies the U.S. government's most current health guidelines and information for international travelers, including pretravel vaccine recommendations, destination-specific health advice, and easy-to-reference maps, tables, and charts. The 2018 Yellow Book also addresses the needs of specific types of travelers, with dedicated sections on: · Precautions for pregnant travelers, immunocompromised travelers, and travelers with disabilities · Special considerations for newly arrived adoptees, immigrants, and refugees · Practical tips for last-minute or resource-limited travelers · Advice for air crews, humanitarian workers, missionaries, and others who provide care and support overseas Authored by a team of the world's most esteemed travel medicine experts, the Yellow Book is an essential resource for travelers -- and the clinicians overseeing their care -- at home

and abroad.

The New Rabies Plague World Health Organization

Rabies remains one of the most important global public health problems worldwide. Although many important developments have been made over the past century to combat this ancient disease, Rabies has become a re-emergent infection in the developing world. The 3e updates this classic reference with comprehensive coverage of the molecular virology, pathogenesis, vaccines, public health, immunology, and epidemiology of Rabies. Chapters new to this edition cover biothreat/bioterrorism, successful wildlife control and therapies of human Rabies, and the emergence of new lyssavirus species Rabies provides physicians, public health advisors, epidemiologists, research scientists and veterinarians with single source, authoritative and up-to-date information on the diagnosis, treatment, control and prevention of this fatal infectious virus that continues to kill over 70,000 people a year. Rabies remains a significant global public health risk with over 70,000 deaths a year Alan Jackson a well-known researcher in this subject and has gathered a team of experts to detail the science, treatment, and control of Rabies Completely revised, the 3e presents Rabies as a re-emergent infection with greater emphasis on a global perspective of the virus Provides essential information to anyone diagnosing, treating, controlling and preventing the disease 70 full-color figures highlight important information in microscopic studies *Rhabdoviruses* Springer Science & Business Media

A smart and compelling examination of the science of immunity, the public policy implications of vaccine denial, and the real-world outcomes of failing to vaccinate. If you have a child in school, you

may have heard stories of long-dormant diseases suddenly reappearing—cases of measles, mumps, rubella, and whooping cough cropping up everywhere from elementary schools to Ivy League universities because a select group of parents refuse to vaccinate their children. *Between Hope and Fear* tells the remarkable story of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases and their social and political implications. While detailing the history of vaccine invention, Kinch reveals the ominous reality that our victories against vaccine-preventable diseases are not permanent—and could easily be undone. In the tradition of John Barry's *The Great Influenza* and Siddhartha Mukherjee's *The Emperor of All Maladies*, *Between Hope and Fear* relates the remarkable intersection of science, technology and disease that has helped eradicate many of the deadliest plagues known to man.

A Biologist's Perspective TAMU Press

Through the ages, rabies has exemplified the danger of diseases that transfer from wild animals to humans and their domestic stock. In South Africa, rabies has been on the rise since the latter part of the twentieth century despite the availability of postexposure vaccines and regular inoculation campaigns for dogs. 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. Ineffective disease control, which in part depends on management policies in neighboring states

and the diminished medical and veterinary infrastructures in Zimbabwe, has exacerbated the problem. 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, Medicine, and Society in an American Metropolis, 1840-1920 Springer

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.

History, Nature, and Symptoms of the Disease : what to

**Do with Animals Suspected of Having the Disease :
Shipping Specimens for Laboratory Diagnosis : Dealing
with Animals that are Exposed to Infection** John Wiley &
Sons

Taking the Bite out of Rabies records the evolution of rabies management and control in Canada.

Diseases of Cattle in the Tropics Springer Nature

Today, pharmaceutical companies, HMOs, insurance carriers, and the health care system in general may often puzzle and frustrate the general public and even physicians and researchers. By contrast, from the 1880s through the 1950s Americans

enthusiastically embraced medicine and its practitioners. Picturing Medical Progress from Pasteur to Polio offers a refreshing portrait of an era when the public excitedly anticipated medical progress and research breakthroughs. This unique study with 130 archival illustrations drawn from newspaper sketches, caricatures, comic books, Hollywood films, and LIFE magazine photography analyzes the relationship between mass media images and popular attitudes. Bert Hansen considers the impact these representations had on public attitudes and shows how media portrayal and popular support for medical research grew together and reinforced each other.

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