Study on the epidemiological feature and control measure for rabies from 1990 to 2000 in Jiangsu province
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Abstract ▪ Objective To analyze the epidemiological feature of rabies and explore the risk factors in Jiangsu for the control of rabies. Methods Data on rabies in Jiangsu from Jan. 1990 to Sep. 2000 were collected. Circular distribution statistics and Chi-square test were used. Results The number of rabies had been decreasing since 1990 yearly but increased in the last two years. The new cases of rabies tended to focus in the area of Nantong ▪Yanchen and Taizhou city. There were about 80% of cases in the above areas. Dogs were the main hosts. 93.22% of nineteen-four point nine two percent of the persons were affected through dog bites with major wounded part as thoracic limbs. 46.27% Rates of severe bites being wounded close to the central nervous system and more than 1 wound per case were significantly higher than that in the population under surveillance. The antibody conversion rate was 86.28% after immunization in the higher population. The immunization rate was 58.20% among dogs. Conclusion Severe deep bites were wounded part close to the central nervous system and more than 1 wound per case were the risk factors in patients with rabies. Maltreatment and low immunization rate were important risk factors as well.

Key words ▪ Rabies ▪ Epidemiological feature ▪ Control measure

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