

Epidemiologic study of animal bite in Hashtrood students: 2006- 2010

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Abstract

Rabies is an acute and fatal infectious disease that is very important due to high economic losses to livestock and the amounts of expenditures that paid to purchasing serum and vaccine. The main way of disease transmitting is bites by rabid animals. Animal bite is an important threat for human health. Our main aim is epidemiological study of animal bite in students of hashtrood.

Methods: In this cross sectional study, animal bitted students datas were collected trough the records of Hashtrood Health Centers registry lists between 2006-2009. The census data collecting method were used and the data were analyzed with statistical software SPSS15.

Results: The incidence of animal bites in the past 5 years was 9.07 per 1,000 students. From 439 animal bitted students, 80.9% were male and 19.1% were female. 88.4% were rural, 11.2% were urban. Dogs bite were the cause of 87.92%. At 86.5% of cases was superficial and in, 8.4% were. 16.6% were received anti rabies serum. 16.2% received vaccine. 4.8% had a previous history of biting. 78.8%, were came in 24 hours 11.4% in 25 to 48 hours, 3.6%, 49 to 72 hours after bites. There was no human death from rabies. 95.2% were given incomplete vaccination. 4.1%, 5 were received complete vaccine.

Discussion: According to the high prevalence of animal bites among students, students teaching about the importance of rabies. Students behavior whit dogs, and takeing treatment immediately after exposure to dogs should be taken serious. Training of dog owners and legal means should be attempted.

Key words: Animal bites, rabies, students, Hashtrood

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