



Rabies in animals

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DR ALICIA CLOETE

DIRECTORATE: ANIMAL HEALTH

SUB-DIRECTORATE: DISEASE CONTROL

ALICIAC@NDA.GOV.ZA



Content

- Rabies in animals
- Transmission & risk assessment
- Distribution in South Africa
- Prevention & outbreak
 Management
- National rabies strategy
- Key points









THE two most important objectives:

*Is the puppy vaccinated?
*Do these children know about rabies?









Security/Companionship/Childhood development/Responsibility





Clinical signs of rabies

 Rabies is a viral disease that affects the brain (encephalitis), eventually causing death.

Clinical signs of disease (general):

- Changes in behaviour (e.g. wild animals appear tame or start attacking unprovoked; domestic animals become aggressive or "dumb" / docile)
- Salivation
- In-coordination, paralysis
- Howling/vocalization
- "Fly biting", disorientated
- Gagging, looks like something is stuck in throat







RABIES SIGNS IN DOGS

Some of the most notable signs of rabies in dogs include:













Image source:











Image: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/australia/naqs/naqstarget-lists/rabies

Image: https://www.express.co.uk/news/nature/627906/puppies-carrying-rabies-smuggled-Britain









All mammals can get rabies, but the biggest threat to humans are DOGS.

Image: https://repository.up.ac.za/bitstream/handle/2263/32920/rab-31.jpg?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Image: https://www.ajc.com/news/local/three-people-norcross-attacked-rabid-cat/3CFFyPfwhnCcHndSjvmgzN/







Image: https://www.theguardian.com/environment/article/2024/jul/11/cape-fur-seals-rabies-surfers-south-africa



Image: https://www.thehappychickencoop.com/goat-vaccines/



Image: https://za.pinterest.com/pin/672232681860937800/



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How is rabies transmitted?

- Infection usually occurs following a bite, scratch or lick from an infected animal.
- The virus is transmitted through the **saliva** of the host animal.
- The host can infect any mammal, including humans.
- In 95% of cases worldwide, the virus is passed to human populations through bites and scratches from dogs, but other species such as cats and livestock can become diseased as well and infect humans.





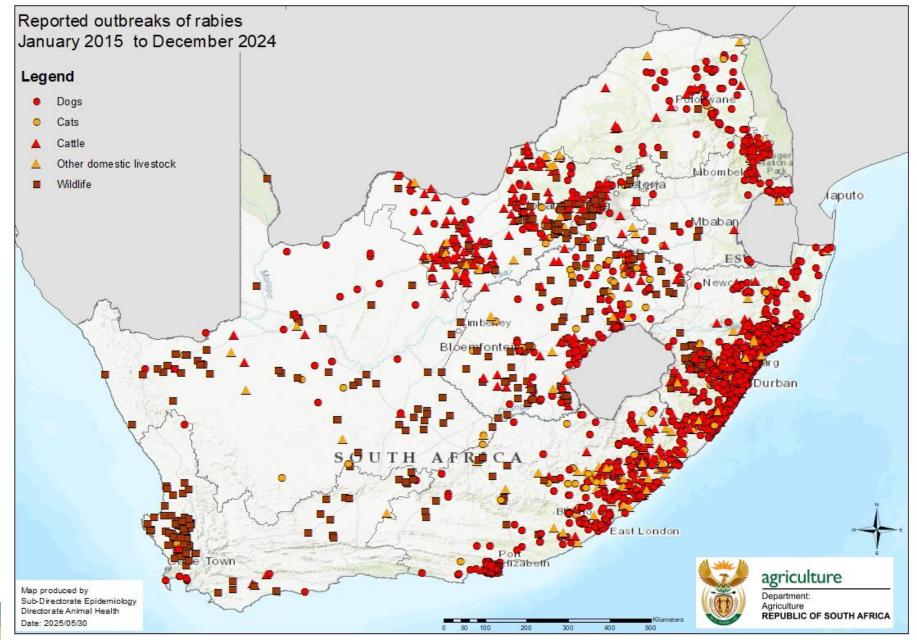
Risk assessment

- Animal specie (dog vs. cow vs. bat vs. mouse)
- Vaccination status (dogs, cats, livestock)
- Need proof of vaccination & be up to date
- Contact risk touched animal vs. lick on intact skin vs. bite
- Animal behaviour & any abnormal neuro signs
- Provocation? Breeding season? Aggressive nature?







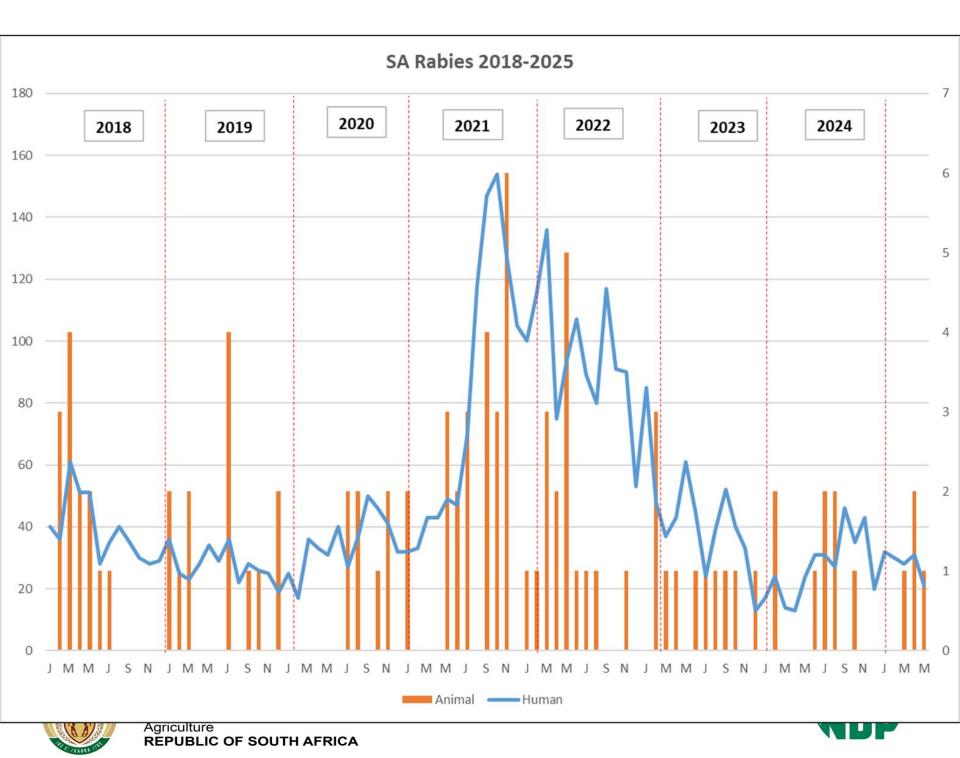


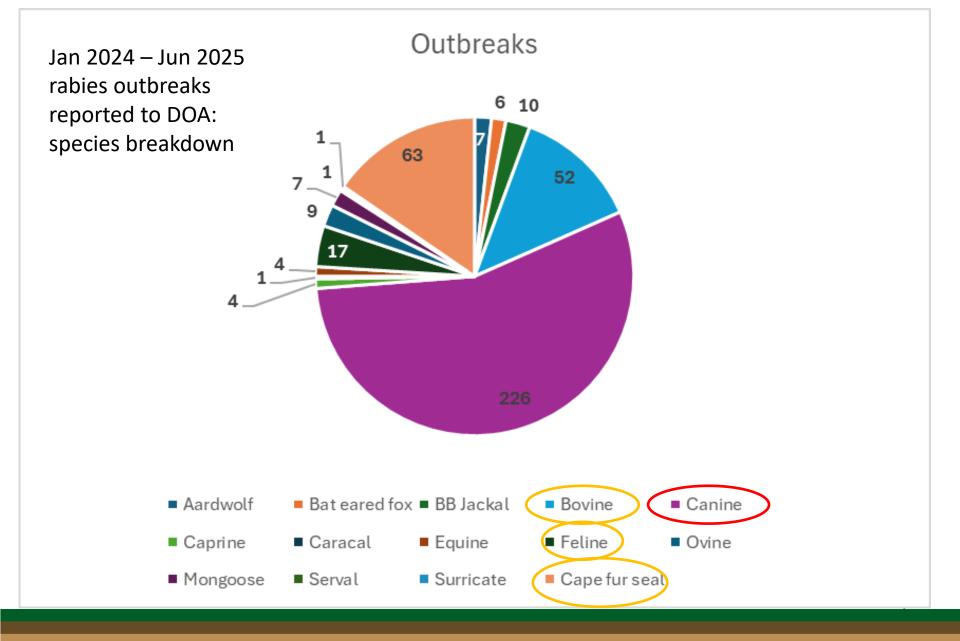


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Disease control in animals

- Rabies is a controlled disease under the Animal Diseases Act (Act No. 35 of 1984) and the Animal Diseases Regulations (R.2026 of 1986), which requires immediate (emergency) reporting.
- Control measures are described in Table 2 of the Animal Diseases Regulations.
- Rabies vaccination of dogs and cats is compulsory in SA!
- Suspect Rabies animals are euthanized, and brain samples submitted for Rabies testing (IFA).





Disease control in animals

Basic vaccination schedule for dogs and cats (compulsory)

First rabies
vaccination of
dogs and cats:
12 weeks or
older



Second
vaccination
(booster):
Between 1 to
12 months
after first
vaccination



Continue booster vaccinations every 3 years.

*Annually in high-risk areas

- Livestock and other mammals can be vaccinated, not compulsory.
- Off-label use in e.g. meerkats, seals, etc. Refer to package insert.







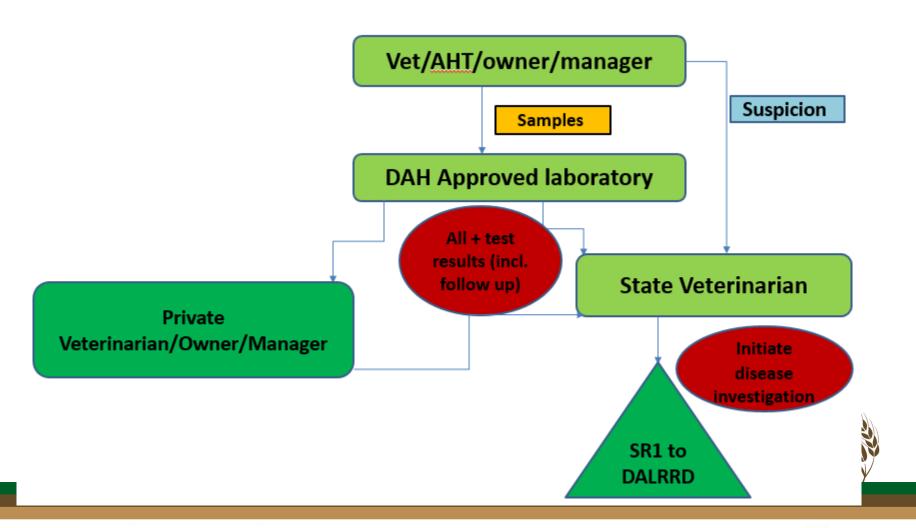
Disease control in animals

- Animals that were in contact with a rabid animal should be isolated → if they are not vaccinated, they must be euthanized.
- Remember, if your dogs and cats are vaccinated correctly, they cannot get rabies – you therefor protect their lives.
- You and your family/ friends cannot get rabies from your dogs or cats that are correctly vaccinated.





Reporting of controlled/ notifiable diseases







Know your state vet!

- Provincial Veterinary Services contact lists available at: https://www.nda.gov.za/index.php/component/content/ article/451-provincial-veterinary-services-contacts
- Report any animals showing suspect rabies signs if seen, and if patient exposed (bitten, scratched, licked)
- Help with risk assessment & finding dog/ animal for assessment & euthanasia and sampling if needed
- Ring vaccination/ area vaccination if rabies case is identified







National Rabies Strategy

- Available at <u>https://www.nda.gov.za/index.ph</u> <u>p/publication/425-animal-health-information</u>
- Given adequate resources and political support, South Africa has the knowledge and practical experience to eliminate dog mediated human rabies by 2030!



National Strategy for the Elimination of Canine
Mediated Human Rabies in South Africa
(2019-2030)







Key points of strategy

- Dog rabies is found predominantly in four areas in the eastern parts of the country: LP, KZN, ECP (and FSP-Lesotho border)
- If these four (five) areas are correctly and strategically vaccinated, it would eliminate more than 90% of dog rabies in RSA and will help achieve the goal of zero human deaths!
- NB to ensure that dog and cat populations are vaccinated to prevent massive outbreaks and human exposures





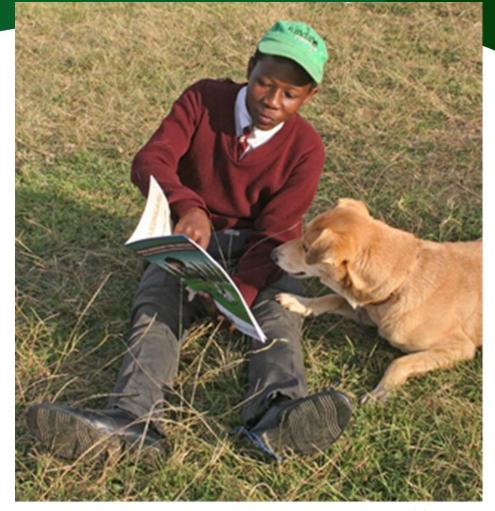
Key points

- Across the world, it has been proven that the most cost-effective way to eliminate dog-mediated human rabies is to control and eliminate the disease in the dog population through mass vaccination campaigns.
- Children are usually the household members that care for dogs and take them to vaccination points.
- Children play a huge role in ensuring that dogs (and cats) get vaccinated.
- Unfortunately, children are also at highest risk...





Any questions?



*Special thanks to Mr Kevin le Roux for several graphs, maps and images





