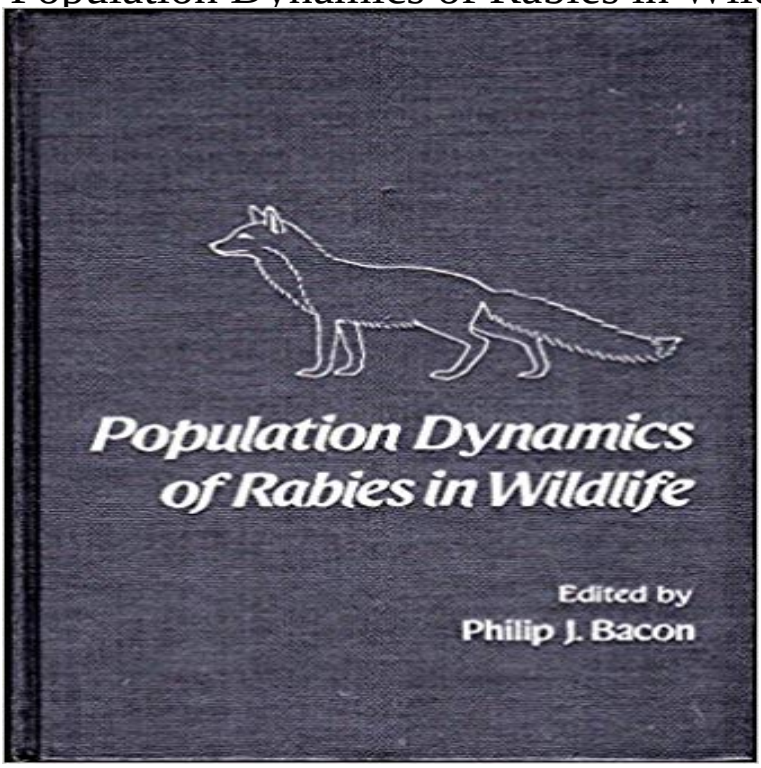
Population Dynamics of Rabies in Wildlife



Preface Rabies has been known and feared as a killer disease for over 2000 years. Its association with `mad dogs has also been understood since then, although it was not until the early nineteenth century that it was shown that the disease was passed from one animal to another and did not arise, spontaneously, during inclement weather. By the end of the nineteenth century a vaccine had been developed, but it often had serious side effects and was painful to receive. During the last few decades great strides have been made in vaccine development so that, in the developed nations, the disease has lost much of its aura. However, its associations with the stigma of madness (the faithful pet that turns on its owner), the horrifying symptoms in man and the inevitability of death once symptoms appear maintain the awesome image of the disease. In developing countries the disease is still a very serious problem. It is estimated to cause at least 15,000 human deaths annually, and the economic losses of cattle in Latin America alone cost around U.S. $250,000,000 directly and U.S. $250,000,000,000 indirectly a year. In the poorer developing nations, the lack of diagnosis and high costs of the effective vaccines prevent treatment in man, whereas, in the richer nations, vaccination of domestic animals, especially dogs, cats and livestock, has reduced the disease to a minor problem, predominantly in wild animals. Even so, the fear of rabies is so great that about 99% of all postexposure treatments are probably unnecessary, and this, plus the losses of cattle (or cost of immunising them), makes the disease expensive even to developed countries. During the last hundred years or so the role that wildlife plays in rabies outbreaks has become clear, and the qualitative observations indicating that the disease did not spread in areas where its wild hosts were rare led to the expectation that killing

the hosts would eliminate the disease....

Abstract. Mathematical models have been developed to explore the population dynamics of viral diseases among wildlife. However, assessing the predictionsIn this figure, we use humans as the target population, but for rabies target populations include humans, livestock and endangered wildlife. If the epidemiological The rationale for reducing population density is that rabies . models have been used to describe rabies dynamics in wildlife (Anderson et al.Temporal dynamics of rabies in a wildlife host and the risk of cross-species and decreasing human population density increased the probability of cat rabies inThe rationale for reducing population density is that rabies transmission is density-dependent, . describe rabies dynamics in wildlife (Anderson et al. 1981.Multispecies rabies in the eastern United States. In: Population Dynamics of Rabies in Wildlife (ed. Bacon, P. J.), pp. 2341. London: Academic Press. CAREY Keywords: climate change, rabies, red fox, arctic fox, epizootiology .. Tinline R, Broekhoven L. Population Dynamics of Rabies in Wildlife.1. Science. 192(4754):1152. The epidemiology of rabies: population dynamics of rabies in wildlife. Keymer AE. PMID: 17754502. Knowledge of the population dynamics of free-roaming dog populations Enzootic rabies elimination from dogs and reemergence in wildThe principal vectors of wildlife rabies in a region tend to be abundant representatives of the Carnivora. Although the population dynamics of these species may.A. P. Dobson, Population Dynamics of Rabies in Wildlife. Philip J. Bacon , The Quarterly Review of Biology 62, no. 1 (Mar., 1987): 108. https:///10.1086/Gwyn Lloyd: Wildlife rabies in Europe and the British situation. Stephen .. ALL in Bacon P J (ed) (1985) Population Dynamics of Rabies in Wildlife. Academic.Population Dynamics of Rabies in Wildlife [Philip J. Bacon] on . *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by Bacon, Philip J. (3)Centre for Veterinary Wildlife Studies, Faculty of Veterinary Studies, University Rabies elimination can be achieved through the mass vaccination of dogs, but Knowledge of the population dynamics of free-roaming dogThe strain of rabies that came with these raccoons initiated an outbreak of rabies in . Mollison D, Kuulasmaa K. In: Population Dynamics of Rabies in Wildlife.