OPEN ACCESS
Global Journal of Research in Medical Sciences
ISSN: 2583-3960 (Online)
Volume 06 | Issue 01 | Jan.-Feb. | 2026
Journal homepage: https://gjrpublication.com/gjrms/
Research Article

A Review of Rabies Pathogenesis

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18627354 **Submission Date: 21 Dec. 2025 | Published Date: 13 Feb. 2026**

Abstract

Rabies is a very lethal zoonotic disease-causing by virus which adopts brain of animals and humans. In spite of the being there of active vaccine for both human and animal, rabies remains produce an approximated 59,000 humans death yearly, mainly in Asian and African countries. This disease is mostly spread via the bits of diseased domestic dog and remnants a main community healthiness challenges in reserve incomplete setting. This review offers an in complexity impression of this disease, with its historic circumstantial, epidemiological, transmissions dynamic, pathogenicity, clinically manifestation, investigative methods, preventions strategy, and worldwide regulator works. Importance is sited on topical technical indication and intercontinental strategy intended at eradicating dogs- arbitrated humans rabies.

Keywords: *Rabies, Transmission, Treatment, Control, Lyssavirus, Zoonotic.*

Introduction

Rabies is an eldest identified transferable illnesses, with images seeing backbone extra than four times. It is a severe encephalitis caused by virus that is practically universal lethal once medical symptom progress. Rabies is produced via rabies virus RABV, a one of genus *Lyssavirus* from the family *Rhabdoviridae*. Even though rabies is avoidable by vaccine and well-timed (post-exposure prophylaxis PEP) its remnants a deserted steamy infectious disease that excessively disturbs publics in low and middle incoming countries [1]. Humans' rabies is mainly related with dog's bite, secretarial about nearly 99% of universal infections. Kids are mainly more exposed to infected with virus because of their everyday connections with animal and imperfect admission to therapeutic attention. The perseverance of rabies reproduces holes in investigation, deficient vaccine treatment of dog, deficient publicly consciousness, and discriminatory admission to health caring service [2]. Rabies was recognizable meanwhile earliest time, with primary annals found in Mesopotamians, Greeks, and Roman's writings. The transferable character of rabies was supposed extended before viral etiological pattern was unrecognized. In nineteenth century, Louis Pasteur advanced the initial vaccination for rabies, design an innovative in defensive drug. Pasteur's job proved rabies might be avoided after acquaintance, an idea that persists central to current rabies controlling strategy [3]. The virus of rabies is an enveloped, shot in shape around 180 nm in lengths and 75 nm in diameters. It is containing a single stranded, negative sense RNA genomes around 12 kbs. The genetic material encodes five structure protein: nucleoproteins -N, phosphoproteins -P, matrix proteins M, glycoproteins -G, and RNA depended RNA polymerase -L [4]. glycoproteins –G of virus responsible of attach to host cells receptor and fuse to membranes and is the initial targets of virus deactivating antibody. Genetic variant amongst *lyssaviruses* provides to difference in pathogenesis and hosts variety. Developments in molecular methods were advanced sympathetic of this virus development and spread subtleties [5]. Rabies happens universal excepting in a limited countries that have effectively abolished against infection throughout severe animals' isolation and vaccine strategies. The worldwide problem of rabies is utmost in Asian and African community, which composed around more than 95% of individual fatalities. Indian people give a major quantity of worldwide rabies death [6]. Rabies spreads mainly via salivary secretions of animals that infected with virus. greatest usually by bite. Fewer commonly, transmissions can happen throughout scrapes, exposure to mucosa, organs transplantations [7]. After inoculations, this virus is replicate in same part of muscle tissues then enters peripheral nerves via neuromusculary junction [8]. virus of rabies is travel alongside peripheral nerves to the central nervous system by reversing axon transportation. In the brain rabies is cause extensive neuronal dysfunctions deprived of widespread neuronal destructions. Rabies then is spread centrifugal to others tissue, containing the salivary gland, assisting additional transmissions [9]. The period of incubation

of this virus characteristically varieties from 1-3 months but may differ times, reliant on features as bites harshness and nearness to the central nervous system. Initial signs are nonspecific and contain high temperature, anxiety, headaches, and hurting or burning in the bites sites [10]. Sickness is progressed two clinically appearances are known:

1. **Furiouss rabies**: described by anxiety, hydrophobias, aerophobia's symptom, and hyper salivations.
2. **Paralytics rabies**, that is present with rising paralysis and can misdiagnose as Guillain- Barré syndromes.

After neurologically symptom appears, rabies is virtually at all times lethal notwithstanding severe caring [11]. This disease practically leads to loss of life and is spreads from infected animals to a human via bite or scrapes involving infectious saliva [12]. Humans can contract the disease from both domestics and wilds animal, typically by bite [13]. Transmissions typical happens when a diseased host's spittle is transported to an uninfectous animals. frequently ways for this virus to increase is via bites or virus- excluding saliva of a diseased host [14].

Diagnostic methods

Diagnosis of rabies previously lethal is stimulating owing to the situation mutable clinically appearance. Lab confirmations include revealing of RNA of virus via" reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction RT PCR" commencing saliva, cerebrospinal fluids, or skins biopsy. The "direct fluorescent antibody DFA" test on brain tissues remain the golden typical for "post mortem diagnosis" [15]. Test of serum can be supports diagnostic methods in vaccinations individual, nevertheless antibodies detections are inadequate for confirmations in vaccination patient. Rapid diagnostics test is existence advanced to develop field based surveillances in endemics region [16].

Inhibition and After-Espousing Prophylaxis's

Rabies is avoidable by a combination of rapid wounds caring, inert vaccination, and actives vaccinations. Immediately wash of wound by detergent meaningfully reduce loading of virus. "PEP" includes administrations of virus immunoglobulins and a sequence of rabies vaccination rendering to WHO recommendation schedule [17]. Pre exposed prophylaxes are optional for high risks grouping as veterinarian, laboratory worker, and traveler to endemic area. Magnitude vaccinations of dog are the perfect costs actual plan to prevent humans rabies and stopping transmissions [18].

International Controlling and Dismissal Strategy

WHO in association with FAOs, OIEs, and UNICEFs, hurled "Zero by 30" inventiveness, planning to remove dogs umpired humans rabies death by 2030, strategies highlight a One Health method combining humans, animals, and environment healthy areas [19]. Effective rabies eliminations program in nations like Japan and Sri Lanka prove that persistent party-political promise, public appointment, and passable backing are serious for succession [20,21,22].

Trials and Coming Standpoints

Chief trials to rabies eliminations including insufficiently findings, incomplete vaccines obtainability, social barrier, and absence of consciousness. Coming researches priority includes advance of better-quality vaccination material, mono clonal antibodies therapy, and innovative diagnostics tool. Establishing scrutiny and data input being vital for attaining international elimination's goal [23,24,25].

Conclusions and Recommendations

Rabies is remaining a fatal but completely avoidable infection. Complete plans conjoining masses dogs vaccinations, available post exposed prophylaxiss, publicly educations, and worldwide collaborations are vital to decrease the international difficulty of rabies. Constant commitments to the "One Health" approaches offer a faithful path towards universal rabies eliminations. Rabies is amongst the more deserted tropically illnesses. Rabies is remaining an important overall healthiness threat, mainly in region with insufficient resource for diseases controlling and preventions. This zoonotic diseases, produced via the *Lyssavirus* genus, pretends mammal internationally, affectation a lethally risks to human and animal as same. Regardless of the availabilities of active vaccine for dog, cat, and cattle, rabies is persist as a deserted tropically diseases in numerous developed nations. According these conclusions, the subsequent recommendations are forwarded:

1. The three principal goal of preventions must be to inspire accountable domesticated possession, assurance monotonous veterinaries cares, and assistance widespread immunizations campaign.
2. Emerging knowledges regarding's the symptom, preventions, and transmissions of rabies depend mostly on community educations.
3. The "World Health Organization's 2030 target" of eliminating this disease by way of a threating to publically healthy depend on continued researches, surveillances, and internationally assistance.

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CITATION

Ali, H. T. (2026). A Review of Rabies Pathogenesis. Global Journal of Research in Engineering & Computer Sciences, 6(1), 80–82. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18627354