

Supplementary Table 1: Extracting and charting data table

Author(year) and country	Study designs	Participants/Comparators	Interventions and Control conditions/Exposures	Outcomes	Key findings/Gaps/Challenges
Rabies prevention and control					
Harry 1984 Nigeria	Randomized control trial	136 patients aged three to 74 years.	Controlled treatment of dog-bite victims with suckling mouse brain (SMBV) versus fetal bovine kidney (FBKV) rabies vaccines.	By day 7, 26.7% of SMBV recipients and 28.6% of FBKV recipients showed antibody response These percentages increased to 95.1 and 81.1, respectively, by day 14, and by day 20 (for SMBV recipients) or day 30 (FBKV recipients) the	We have concluded that both vaccines are equally efficacious and well tolerated.

				response was 100%. Titres dropped by day 90, but in no case to below 1 EU ml ⁻¹	
Tefera 2002 Ethiopia	5-year retrospective study	15,940 people dog bite victims	post exposure anti-rabies prophylaxis treatment	320 people were reported to have died of rabies.	The result supports the hypothesis that there is a lack of appropriate reporting system on prevalence of rabies and its impact on humans.
Deressa 2010 Ethiopia	8-year retrospective study	17,204 people received post exposure treatment	Post Exposure Prophylaxis 5% suspension of phenolized sheep brain tissue.	The fatal human cases were 386 humans with annual range of 35 to 58. The age and sex specific distribution showed that the most fatal cases were 42% from the age-group 0-14 category.	PEP against rabies varies from 35.96% to 64.4% across the study. The recorded data showed the underestimate of rabies diagnosis, post exposure prophylaxis and fatal human cases, which could be attributed due to the

				According to this record 66.66% of deaths were males and 33.33% were females.	absence of national rabies surveillance system.
Olugasa 2010 Nigeria	Clinical trial	Of these 70 healthy individuals, 29 (41.4%) consisting of 15 zoological garden workers (75.0%), 13 veterinarians (65.0%) and 1 veterinary student (3.3%)	A purified chicken-embryo cell rabies vaccine One dose (1 ml of ≥ 2.5 IU/ml vaccine potency) was administered intramuscularly every two years immune to rabies virus (antibody titre >0.5 equivalent units per ml), while 41 (58.6%) were not immune.	Overall, antibody levels increased from 1-5 years to 10-30 years on the job.	Almost all those who had spent at least 10 years on the job had higher levels of rabies vaccination compliance and were immune.
Mazigo 2010 Tanzania	A 5-year retrospective study	A total of 767 bite injuries inflicted by rabies-suspected animals were reported.	Adherence to post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) regimen	mean annual incidence of ~58 cases per 100,000 (52.5% males, 47.5% females)	Only 28% of the victims completed the vaccination regime.

Jemberu 2013 Ethiopia	Cross-sectional and year prospective cohort study	120 selected dog owners 5 traditional healers in North Gondar zone, Ethiopia.	clinical observation A questionnaire on rabies people's knowledge and practices	Annual estimated rabies incidence of 2.33 cases per 100,000 in humans. During the follow up period, a total of 32 in humans were recorded from which 3 humans ended with fatality.	Vaccination of dogs, proper post exposure management, and increasing the awareness of the community are suggested to reduce the disease burden.
Edward 2014 Ghana	3-year retrospective study	546 dog-bite victims were reported; 295 (54%) were children < 15 years, 169 (31%) were between 15-59 years and 82 (13%) were above 60 years.	Post-exposure prophylaxis	54 dog-bite victims bitten by rabies-positive dogs were reported.	24% of dog-bite victims did not complete the post exposure anti human rabies vaccine course and were not likely to be postexposure prophylaxis.
Ramos 2015 Ethiopia	A retrospective, registry-based study	A total of 683 persons (51.1% females, 73% children) with animal-related bites.	All the patients received an anti-rabies nervous-tissue vaccine.	No important complications were reported.	99% of whom completed the vaccination course.

Kardjadj 2019 Algeria	A 13- year retrospecti ve study	Annual average of PEP cases: 96,203 people	post-exposure prophylaxis and dog vaccination	Annual average of 20.6 human rabies deaths	Overall dog rabies vaccination coverage rate of 68.78%.
Pfukenyi 2009 Zimbabwe	A retrospecti ve study	A total of 57 rabies- suspect human samples were examined and the 15–19-year age group had the highest number of cases.	Dog vaccination coverage	Among rabies- suspect, 42 (73.7%) were positive.	During the study period, there was an inverse relationship between dog vaccination coverage and dog rabies cases. Dog vaccination coverage decreased across the study from 100% to 50%.
Punguyire 2017 Ghana	6-year retrospecti ve records review	680 dog victims, the median age of rabies victims was 30 (range 3- 80 years).	Post-exposure prophylaxis of rabies Dog rabies vaccination	13 cases of human rabies were recorded.	Less than 35% of the suspected rabies dogs that bit people over the period were vaccinated. About 20% of the offending dogs had unknown vaccination status.
Teklu 2017 Ethiopia	Four-year Retrospect ive Study	In total, 2180 human rabies exposure cases were registered and followed for their PEP. the greatest exposed age	Prior to PEP administration for humans. Dog vaccination	The incidence of human rabies exposure cases calculated per 100,000 populations was 35.8, 63.0, 89.8	The total annually allocated PEP to the region, nearly 60% was utilized.

		group was ≥ 15 years in all the study years		and 73.1 in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.	Data on the coverage of preventive dog vaccination and demography were not evident in the study area.
De Nardo 2018 Tanzania	6-year retrospective study	14,624 patients attended the clinics because of animal's bites. Eighty-three per cent (12,098) individuals came from Dodoma Region.	The adherence to post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	Mean incidence of 74 bites considered at risk of rabies transmission per 100,000 persons per year.	Overall, 46.0% of the total number of individuals exposed to potentially rabid animals completed the PEP course, while 6.5% (698) did not receive any dose. Living in rural area was statistically associated with loss to follow up after the first dose ($p < 0.001$) or after the second dose ($p < 0.001$) Females were more likely to be lost after the first dose ($p = 0.006$).
Yizengaw 2018 Ethiopia	2-year retrospective cross-sectional study	A total of 924 human rabies exposure cases received the anti-rabies post-exposure prophylaxis. Of these, males accounted 55.2%	Anti-rabies post exposure prophylaxis	High incidence rate of rabies exposure was reported during spring (339%) and	There was significant difference between rural and urban exposure cases ($p = 0.001$) in respect to the time of arrival to the hospital. There was high

		and the median age was 18 years (ranges: 1–80 years).	A structured data collection questionnaire	summer (26.4%) seasons.	human rabies exposure rate in children and in the rural community. The health status of most dogs (67.3%) involved in biting was unknown (they were stray dogs) and 28.8% were sick: develop the signs of rabid animal within ten days follow up.
Gebbru 2019 Ethiopia	One-year retrospective study	368 human rabies exposure cases. Age group of 5 to 14 years old.	Recommendation to start PEP immediately after exposure, depending on the type of exposure. Dog vaccination 14.1%	Incidence of human rabies exposure was 40 per 100,000 populations.	A higher proportion of human rabies exposures was caused by unprovoked dogs (96.5%; 95% CI, 94.0–98.0), and of these, the majority were unvaccinated (85.9%; 95% CI, 81.9–89.1).
Zimmer 2019 Malawi	6-year Retrospective study	Children victims of dog bite. The average age was seven years (range 3–11).	Pre and post a comprehensive canine vaccine campaign	14 paediatric rabies cases were found during the study period. More males than females were affected (males: 10	The study shows the importance of eliminating human rabies through canine rabies vaccination.

				(71%); females: 4 (29%).	
Rabies surveillance					
Fevre 2005 Uganda	Cross-sectional study	A total of 517 patients were interviewed in 10 randomly selected districts in Uganda in the 3 months of the study.	Passive surveillance Survey of dog bite injuries and rabies post-exposure treatment activities in treatment centres supplied with rabies vaccine.	Death in absence of post-exposure prophylaxis (PET), 592 (95% CI 345–920) deaths One dose of PET is sufficient for protection following a rabid animal bite, 20 (95% CI 5–50) deaths annually. Complete course of PET is required for protection following a rabid animal bite, up to 210 (95% CI 115–359) deaths would occur, as 41% of patients did not	Most patients are bitten by dogs, and that a considerable proportion of these are young children, who are at greater risk of developing rabies in the absence of treatment due to the location of the bites they receive. Active animal bite surveillance studies are required to improve our mortality estimates and determine the true burden of rabies in the Ugandan population

				complete their course of PET.	
Reynes 2011 Madagascar	6-year retrospective study	11 human samples were tested for rabies.	Laboratory Surveillance of domestic or tame wild terrestrial mammal and dog brains tested.	Nine of the 11 suspected human cases tested were laboratory confirmed for rabies.	Rabies remains endemic in Madagascar. this study has found the lack of epidemiological data in Madagascar
Nyakarahuka 2012 Uganda	9-year retrospective study	Cumulative total of 117,085 rabies cases were reported in 9 years.	Surveillance reports from all the districts.	A total of 371 deaths of rabies were recorded.	Findings emphasize the need for active surveillance; follow up of people bitten by animals and mass dog vaccinations to alleviate this zoonotic threat.
Sambo 2013 Tanzania	Cross-sectional study	Human population (district) Ulanga: 193280 Kilombero: 321611 Serengeti: 176057 The ages of suspect bite victims ranged from 1 to	Extensive investigative interviews were used to estimate the incidence of human deaths and bite exposures.	Average annual incidence/ 100,000 Bites: 37.1;11.3 and 33.5 respectively Death: 2.4; 0.8 and 1.4 respectively	Ninety-four percent (391/415) of these suspects bite victims reported to health facilities for PEP.

		90 years. The majority of suspect bite victims (51%) were children less than 15 years of age.			
Adomako 2018 Ghana	3-year retrospective study	Overall, 4821 dog victims' bites. Most of the cases were in children aged below 10 years.	The health and veterinary services on issues related to surveillance and data quality.	Annual incidence of rabies cases of 172 per a population of 100,000.	In the 82% of cases where data was available, no postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) was administered. The fatality rate was 100%. The study found gross disparities in the number of reported events and overall impression of underreporting.
Masiira 2018 Uganda	A 14-year retrospective review	A total of 208,720 patients with animal bite injuries were treated at health facilities across the country. Up to 81% were patients ≥ 5 years of age and 19% (n = 9,102) were below 5 years of age.	Epidemiological surveillance data	A total of 486 suspected human rabies deaths were reported.	Strengthening rabies surveillance, controlling rabies in dogs and ensuring availability of post exposure prophylaxis at lower health facilities are the best approach of eliminating rabies.

Tiembre 2018 Ivory Coast	A 2-year descriptive prospective observational study	2968 weekly reports, all were received by the NIPH Anti-rabies Center. Almost one-half of the human rabies cases were in children ≤ 15 years old.	Human rabies surveillance system in those 28 NIPH local units, with specific goals of improving the infrastructure, training, communication, and government involvement.	50 cases of human rabies (15 \pm 18 cases/year; annual incidence = 0.06–0.08 per 100,000) and more than 30,000 animal exposures (annual incidence = 41.8–48.0 per 100,000).	The study is the result of enhancing human rabies surveillance in Ivory Coast None of cases had received PEP. Post-exposure prophylaxis with rabies vaccine was administered to all animal exposure victims presenting at the NIPH local units; only about 57% completed the full immunization schedule.
Ngugi 2018 Kenya	5-year retrospective study	Among 7307 records analyzed, 7201 (98.6%) had age recorded. The median age was 22 years	Surveillance of PEP was given, and number of PEP doses administered.	Human animal-bite injuries incidence was 289 per 100,000 persons with the highest incidence reported at 302 per 100,000 and lowest at 121 per 100,000 persons.	The study concluded preventing dog bites would most effectively reduce bite injuries by improving public health education among children below 15 years, encouraging early PEP initiation and completion, development and implementation of responsible dog ownership and animal behaviour, educational programmes as well as improving human

					and veterinary health linkages.
Hikufe 2019 Namibia	6-year retrospective study	Of the total number of 113 cases, the majority (67%) were children and teenagers below 16 years of age, peaking at 5–9 years.	Human rabies surveillance data were retrieved from the epidemiological database of the Ministry of Health. Surveillance in animals is based on the reporting of all suspected cases.	Rabies cases have been above 16 cases per year from 2011 until 2015 with a maximum of 23 cases observed in 2015. Incidence: 1.0 and 2.4 per 100,000 inhabitants and per year on average.	Kavango, the region with the highest human rabies incidence was also the region with the lowest animal rabies surveillance intensity.
Rabies surveillance and prevention					
Andriamandimby 2013 La Reunion, Mayotte, and Madagascar	6-year Retrospective study	24 946 patients visited the ARMC at the IPM, of which 97.2% (n = 24 299) received PEP. Males represented 54.3% (n = 13 556) of the cases and ranged in age from one to 97 years (median	Laboratory surveillance of rabies Post-exposure prophylaxis of rabies	31 positive cases of human rabies	None of these patients received PEP except for one who started PEP late, 10 days after the suspected bite.

		= 18 years). Children under 15 years old represented 40.5% (n = 10 107) of the consultants.			Dog vaccination coverage in Madagascar was 10%
Kubheka 2013 South Africa	3-year retrospective study	2 601 patients who were offered rabies PEP. The median age of the people bitten by dogs during the two years was 20 years (with a range from 1- 92 years). The majority (61.3%) were aged 5-29 years old.	human rabies surveillance database the uptake of the rabies PEP and patients telephone contact.	An average annualized rabies attack rate of 136 rabies cases per 100 000 dog-bite injuries (7/5 139). 6/7 died	83.7% [95% confidence interval (CI): 82.4-85.2] completed the PEP treatment.
Sofeu 2018 Cameroon	A one year retrospective study	A total of 1,402 animal exposures were reported in the West region of Cameroon.	The surveillance network consisted of local, regional, and national health and veterinary authorities. PEP and immunizations received prior to the current exposure; and the wound treatment were recorded.	Overall incidence rate of 6.1 exposures per 100,000 people. One was confirmed positive for rabies	Overall, at least 421 (60%) of the exposure victims considered to be at risk of rabies either did not receive any PEP or did not receive all PEP vaccinations. Only 12.6% (117/925) of dogs were reported to have been vaccinated and only 14.4% of the animal exposure cases were

					<p>followed-up with a visit by a veterinarian</p> <p>No adverse events to PEP were reported.</p>
<p>Mtema 2016 Tanzania</p>	<p>A 5-year retrospective study</p>	<p>Reports recorded bite patients seeking PEP (14,565 records, 49%), detailing visits of approximately 5,800 patients.</p>	<p>Automated SMS (short message service, commonly known as a “text” message) reminders to patients due for further PEP doses.</p> <p>Mass dog vaccinations</p> <p>Mobile Phones as Surveillance Tools</p>	<p>Human rabies cases (42 reported) reflected issues with PEP supply.</p> <p>Incidence of bite patients seeking PEP declined substantially (>50%)</p>	<p>Compliance with PEP regimens was significantly higher for patients following the implementation of automated reminders in comparison to patients attending clinics prior 7% of patients failed to obtain PEP.</p>
<p>Twabela 2016 DRC</p>	<p>A 5-year retrospective study</p>	<p>A total of 5,053 attacks were recorded in the veterinary clinics.</p>	<p>Laboratory surveillance</p> <p>PEP and immunizations</p>	<p>29 were found positive to rabies.</p>	<p>Rabies cases were three times higher in peri-urban zone than in urban zone.</p> <p>It was observed that among the 5,053 attacks registered, 83 (1.6%) animals were killed and 15 (0.3%) disappeared just after attack</p>

					without a follow-up or a veterinary observation.
Post exposure management					
Osaghae 2011 Nigeria	A twelve-year retrospective study	105 episodes of human and animal bites Recorded. Comparators: N/A	Wound Management Twenty (%) domestic dogs were vaccinated while 11(%) and six (%) were not vaccinated and without known vaccination status respectively.	A 10-year-old girl had rabies and died on the second day of admission.	The anti-rabies vaccine was not administered to the children bitten by the vaccinated animals.
Alabi 2014 Nigeria	3-year retrospective study and cross-sectional study	Only 195 (50.9%) of the 383 bite victims linked to a positive dog specimen could be traced. About three quarters (141 (73%)) of the victims were aged <16 years.	A review of detailed profiles of dog bite victims managed in the clinics.	54% of the victims took complete PEP. For those who did not complete PEP, 93% of the biting dogs were not vaccinated.	It has shown lack of enforcement of regulations for licensing of dogs and rabies vaccination.

Muyila 2014 DRC	A 8-month retrospective study	21 cases were observed, rather three cases per month. There were 12 boys (57.1%) and 9 girls (42.9%). Biting animal was found to be dog in all cases (100%).	(9.5%) had their wounds treated and received an anti-rabies vaccine (ARV) after the bite incident. Two (9.5%) patients received rabies immunoglobulin (RIG).	100% of patients showed furious rabies manifestations The case-fatality rate was 100%.	The study revealed the dogs were not immunized for rabies.
Frey 2013 Chad	Cross-sectional study	Of 86 people exposed to a suspected rabid animal. The median age was 18 years, with a range between 2 months and 79 years.	Post-exposure vaccination and wound cleaned.	Estimated annual incidence of bites from suspected rabid animals of 12.9/100 000 and an incidence of 0.7 human rabies deaths/ 100 000, resulting in 7 estimated deaths (95% confidence interval 4–10 deaths) per year.	50% received post-exposure vaccination and a further 8% had their wound cleaned.
Ogundare 2017 Nigeria	A retrospective study	In all, 84 cases of dog bite injuries were managed constituting 0.89% of the total consultations. Most of	Treatments received in the hospital ranged from washing the bite site with soap and water, to suturing of	Six (7.1%) of cases had rabies and died.	Although seventy-eight (92.9%) of the victims had post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) with anti-rabies vaccine, only 45 (53.6%) of

		the victims were aged 6-12 years (60.7%) and majority (71.4%) was boys.	lacerations and wound dressing, analgesics, tetanus prophylaxis, anti-rabies vaccination (ARV), intravenous fluids and diazepam administration as well as antibiotics administration.		them were managed successfully and subsequently discharged after ensuring adequate wound healing and completion of the vaccination regimen. Thirty-three (39.3%) were lost to follow up.
Abubakar 2012 Nigeria	A 10-year retrospective study	81 victims of dog bite injuries. The majority, 45 (55.6%), were children less than 18 years while 36 (44.4%) were adults.	Wound care PEP and the Immunization schedule	Two cases of clinical rabies were seen during the study period.	Prevalence of dog bite was highest, 41 (50.6%), during the hot season (April–June) and low, 14 (17.3%), during the wet season (July–October). None of the victims was previously immunized against rabies.
Kent 2012 South Africa	A 4-year retrospective study	A total of 821 patients complaining of dog bite. Male children aged 6 - 10 years are most likely to present with dog bites.	Advice only Wound management Give vaccine Give anti-rabies immunoglobulin	Of the 821 bites, 642 (78%) were grade 3; 84 (10%) were grade 2; and 43 (5%) were grade 1. In 52 cases (7%), grade of bite was not recorded. Treatment with	Males present more frequently than females, and young males (ages 6 - 10) are most likely to present. This trend reverses after the age of 40 years, when females are more likely to present than males. We also showed that 99%

				<p>rabies vaccine was started in 90% of cases of grade 1 bites, 97% of grade 2 bites and 99% of grade 3 bites.</p> <p>Immunoglobulin was administered for 53% of grade 1 bites, 84% of grade 2 bites and 82% of grade 3 bites.</p>	of grade 3 bite patients are treated with rabies vaccine, but the rate of treatment with immunoglobulin is lower (82%).
Rabies Diseases Surveillance, Prevention and Control					
Lushasi 2020 Tanzania	Multi-center retrospective study	1,291 victims' bite. The study was undertaken across 20 districts in 4 regions in Southern, Central, and Northern Tanzania.	<p>Integrated Bite Case Management (IBCM). We trained government staff to implement</p> <p>IBCM, comprising risk assessments of bite patients by health</p>	Only 63 of these bite patients were referred to other facilities for PEP with 43 assessed as being suspect rabies exposures. Sixteen human deaths due to	Throughout the study regions, PEP was unavailable for 74 bite patients (5.7%) upon presentation to a health facility, during the period of IBCM implementation.

			workers, investigations by livestock field officers to diagnose rabid animals, and use of a mobile phone application to support integration.	rabies were reported within the IBCM study districts. Overall bite patient presentations corresponded to an incidence of 17.4 bites per 100,000 persons per annum.	
Changalucha 2019 Tanzania	5-year retrospective and cross-sectional study	About 36% of patient presentations at health facilities were due to bites from probable rabid dogs (1,878/5,162 patients that sought care) as assessed through contact tracing, with the remainder from healthy animals or animals with unknown status.	Mobile phone-based surveillance records PEP was supplied free-of-charge to hospitals and selected outlying facilities in each district and training was provided to over 300 health workers in use of the updated Thai Red	We detected an average of 75.6 and 19.3 probable rabies exposures per 100,000 persons per year. Of 1005 individuals identified during contact tracing who received late and/or incomplete postexposure vaccination, 14 died showing	Upon seeking care, a further 15% of probable rabies exposed persons did not obtain PEP due to shortages, cost barriers or mis advice. Of those that initiated PEP, 46% did not complete the course. Decentralized and free PEP increased the probability that patients received PEP and reduced delays in initiating PEP.

			<p>Cross ID regimen (5-dose Essen IM regimen).</p> <p>Qualitative interviews with stakeholders at different levels within the health system to characterize the logistics associated with PEP provision.</p>	clinical signs of rabies.	
Rajeev 2019 Madagascar	One-year retrospective study	1019 patients reported to the anti-rabies medical centers (ARMC).	A combined strategy of mass dog vaccination, enhanced surveillance, and expanded access to PEP.	Annual incidence of 42–110 rabies exposures and 1–3 deaths per 100,000 persons annually. Extrapolating an annual burden of 282–745 human rabies deaths with current PEP provisioning averting 1499–3958 deaths each year.	A high proportion of rabies-exposed persons from Moramanga sought (84%) and completed PEP (90% of those that initiated PEP).

Diallo 2019 Senegal	A prospective cohort study was carried out from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014,	1036 patients sought a consultation at the Pasteur Institute of Dakar for suspicion of rabies exposure.	<p>Post-exposure prophylaxis implementation (consists of injection of four intramuscular doses of a purified vero cell rabies vaccine).</p> <p>Dog rabies vaccination treatment (local treatment of injuries, antibiotics administration, and previous rabies vaccination), knowledge of rabies and attitudes in respect to animal bite.</p>	<p>No death was reported during the study period.</p> <p>Adverse events were reported after the first two doses by 6% of the patients (42/678) (including 5 patients who also received equine RIG at D0), and after the third dose, by 3% (16/493). Most of them were minor: headache (46.5%), fever (31%) and pain at the injection site (22%), and mostly (74%) occurred on the same day of the vaccine injection (up to 7 days).</p>	Out of the patients receiving PEP, 162 (18%) patients received two doses only at D0, 185 (20.5%) three doses at D0 and D7 and 493 (54.5%) completed the full 4-dose schedule.
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Hampson 2008 Tanzania	5-year retrospecti ve study	1080 people were traced and interviewed who had been bitten by animals.	Contact tracing was used to gather data on rabies exposures, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) delivered and deaths case reports from livestock offices and community-based surveillance activities.	Twenty-eight deaths from suspected rabies were recorded during the five-year period in the two districts, an average of 1.5/100,000 per year in Serengeti and 2.3 in Ngorongoro	Insufficient knowledge about rabies dangers and prevention, particularly prompt PEP, but also wound management, was the main cause of rabies deaths. Received PEP: 685 (71%) Attended hospital: 971 (85%) PEP dramatically reduced the risk of developing rabies (OR 17.33, 95% CI 6.39–60.83).
Salomão 2017 Mozambique	A case control study	819 cases of animal bites were registered, of which 64.6% (529/819) were from Maputo City. Same neighborhood close to the human rabies victim's house were used as controls (case: control ratio of 1:4).	Affixing posters in health units regarding treatment of animal bites and post-exposure prophylaxis. Delivery of additional quantities of anti-rabies vaccine to the Prophylaxis.	A total of 14 cases of fatal rabies, among them 12 died.	No rabies victim received full post-exposure vaccination Factors significantly associated with human rabies were age <15 years (p = 0.05), bite by stray dog (p = 0.002), deep wound (p = 0.02), bite in the head (p = 0.001), bite by

			<p>Decentralization of post-exposure prophylaxis.</p> <p>Vaccination of dogs in the neighborhoods where human rabies cases had occurred.</p> <p>Mass vaccination campaign of dogs.</p> <p>Participation of private veterinary clinics in animal vaccination.</p> <p>Collection of stray dogs in selected neighborhoods.</p> <p>Community education regarding prevention and control measures.</p>		<p>unimmunized dog ($p = 0.01$), no use of soap and water ($p = 0.001$), and no post-exposure prophylaxis ($p = 0.01$).</p>
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