Rabies Street Virus Strains In The Syrian Hamster And In The Swiss Albino Mouse

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This article has been cited byother articles in PMC. Abstract. Seven strains of mice were examined to determine why susceptibility differences and variations in clinical central nervous system (CNS) disease occurred among these animals after intraperitoneal inoculation of street rabies virus (SRV). Trace experiments for infectious virus indicated that these differences were associated with restriction of virus replication within the CNS.

Pathogenesis of street rabies virus infections in ...
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With the exception of the vaccinia rabies glycoprotein recombinant vaccine (VRG), all strains were originally derived from a common ancestor; the Street Alabama Dufferin (SAD) field strain. However, after more than 30 years of ORV it is still not possible to distinguish these vaccine strains and there is little information on the genetic basis for their attenuation.

Genetic characterisation of attenuated SAD rabies virus ...
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TextBook Response Of The Syrian Hamster To Two Strains Of ...
Street virus definition, a virus, as rabies, obtained from a naturally infected animal and usually virulent, as opposed to a laboratory-attenuated strain. See more.

The Natural History of Rabies, Volume I explores the fundamental aspects of the rabies virus, including its growth, latency, morphology, chemistry, physical characteristics, and relationships with other viruses. It looks at the virus' in vivo pathogenesis and pathology, from entrance to transmission in the central nervous system (CNS) and subsequent exit. It also reviews current diagnostic methods including those used for antibody titration and for determination of virus presence. Organized into three sections encompassing 21 chapters, this volume begins with an overview of the history of rabies as well as its morphology and morphogenesis. It then discusses the virus' antigenic composition and relationships, hemagglutinin and the optimal conditions for its preparation and demonstration, advantages and disadvantages of the passive hemagglutination test, methods for concentration and purification of the virus, and growth in cell culture. It explains the virus' pathogenesis to and spread within and from the CNS, electron microscopy of CNS and extraneural rabies infection, lipotropism in rabies virus infection, use of exogenous and endogenous interferon to inhibit rabies virus infection, mouse inoculation and Negri body diagnosis, and fluorescent antibody test in rabies. The book concludes with an assessment of the serum neutralization, indirect fluorescent antibody, and rapid fluorescent focus inhibition tests. This book is a valuable resource for virologists, pathologists, epidemiologists, and students.

This book provides essential worldwide reference information regarding rabies for public health officials, veterinarians, physicians, virologists, epidemiologists, infectious disease specialists, laboratory diagnosticians, and wildlife biologists. The book is divided into six main sections, covering topics such as the rabies virus, including antigenic and biochemical characteristics; pathogenesis, including the immune response to the infection, pathology, and latency; diagnostic techniques; rabies epidemiology in a variety of wild and domestic animals; rabies control, including vaccination of wild and domestic animals, as well as control on the international level; and finally a discussion of rabies in humans, local wound and serum treatment, and human post-exposure vaccination. Natural History of Rabies, First Edition has been the principal worldwide reference since 1975. The new Second Edition has been completely updated, providing current information on this historically deadly disease.

Rabies-as in former times-is still today a major killer affecting man and animals especially in many tropical and sub-tropical countries of Asia, Africa and South America. Some 50,000 people and literally millions of animals suffer and die of this disease each year. This dramatic death toll and the enormous economic losses which ensue are nowadays un tolerable and no longer justified. Worldwide strategy for Rabies control has been established and the World Health Organization recently formulated an elimination programme for dog Rabies. Methods for wildlife Rabies control are also under way. For the realisation of control campaigns, careful epid emiological analysis is necessary. This involves: - antigenical characterisation of Rabies Virus Strains using monoclonal antibodies, - observation of foci, - follow-up of the front wave of the disease, - specific ecology of target populations and Rabies carrier species. The financial point of view of such campaigns has of course to be ascertained. It is for the first time ever that representatives and specialists of different biological disciplines from nearly 70 countries have had the opportunity in Tunis to discuss these important issues and to evaluate, on the basis of their own experimental results and personal epidemiological observations, the possibility of ultimate elimination of Rabies in tropical and sub-tropical countries and also to contribute their share for a better understanding of the natural history of this disease.

Rabies is an ancient disease and a fearsome one. Although it may not have the economic or public health importance of some other infectious diseases, few are so well known or carry the same emotional impact. Mainly transmitted by the bite of an enraged animal, and with practically no hope for recovery among those afflicted, it has provided the substance of stories and legends throughout the ages. The pioneering work of many 19th century workers, culminating in the development of the first rabies vaccines by Louis Pasteur, provided the ground work for the modern era in the study of rabies. Since then, and particularly in the last quarter century, considerable advances have been made in our knowledge of the nature of the infectious agent, its mode of transmission and pathogenetic mechanisms. Yet even today, much remains to be learned about the disease. For example, although effective vaccines exist for humans and other animals, there is still no known practical cure once the neurological disease symptoms develop. Markers of virulence have been mapped at the molecular level, but it is yet unclear as to how rabies virus actually exerts its pathological effects.

Immunology has come a long way in the hundred or so years since the general concepts were first enuciated by Metchnikoff, Ehrlich, Von Bebring and others, One of the landmarks in this progress was the invention and development of monoclonal antibody secreting hybridomas by Milstein and bis co-workers in Cambridge. Unlike most modern inventions of this importance that of monoclonal antibody production was made available to the scientific community tbroughout the world unimpeded by patent protection. This may explain tbe unusual rapidity with which it has been applied to the benefit of mankind in general. This book, representing as it does the proceedings of tbe first International Symposium to be held on the clinical appli cations of monoclonal antibodies, shows just how much bas been achieved within the space of little more than a decade. The enormaus promise of monoclonal antibody technology, which became apparent soon after its discovery, has already progressed a long way towards fulfillment. The contributors to tbis volume, all of whom are actively engaged in monoclonal antibody development and application, represent the state of the art. Professor Vincent Marks V INTRODUCTION It has been some twelve years since the pioneering experiments of Köhler and Milstein led to the discovery of monoclonal antibodies. Single molecular species antiorlies with desired specificities could be produced by the fusion of antibody - producing cells with neoplastic cells.

Rabies: Basis of the Disease and Its Management, Fourth Edition is an authoritative reference on the current status of rabies, including the virological, clinical, and public health aspects and management recommendations. Rabies remains one of the most important global public health problems worldwide. Although many important developments have been made over the past century to combat this disease, rabies has become a re-emergent infection in the resource-constrained countries. The Fourth Edition updates this classic reference with comprehensive coverage of the molecular virology, pathogenesis, immunology, vaccines, public health aspects, and epidemiology of rabies and is completely revised, with new chapters that will cover historical developments in rabies intervention strategies, the evolution of rabies virus, modeling rabies control, and on the strategy for rabies elimination. Rabies, Fourth Edition, provides physicians, veterinarians, public health advisors, epidemiologists, and research scientists with a single source for authoritative and up-to-date information on the diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of this fatal infectious virus.

This book provides essential worldwide reference information regarding rabies for public health officials, veterinarians, physicians, virologists, epidemiologists, infectious disease specialists, laboratory diagnosticians, and wildlife biologists. The book is divided into six main sections, covering topics such as the rabies virus, including antigenic and biochemical characteristics; pathogenesis, including the immune response to the infection, pathology, and latency; diagnostic techniques; rabies epidemiology in a variety of wild and domestic animals; rabies control, including vaccination of wild and domestic animals, as well as control on the international level; and finally a discussion of rabies in humans, local wound and serum treatment, and human post-exposure vaccination. Natural History of Rabies, First Edition has been the principal worldwide reference since 1975. The new Second Edition has been completely updated, providing current information on this historically deadly disease.

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