Rabies Outbreaks Reported in News Media of Nepal
From 1998 - 1999
(2054 - 2056)

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2000
(2057)
प्रस्तावना

नेशनल जुनोसिस एण्ड फुड हाईजिन रिसर्च सेंटरले यसको स्थापना कालदेखि नै जनावरहल्लाहरु मानिसहरु संग रोगहरू (जुनोसिस रोगहरु) को विषयमा अनुसंधान-तत्कालीन कार्यक्रमहरू तथा यसबारे जनावरहरू जगाउने क्रियाकलापहरू गर्दछ आइएको छ। यस्ता रोगहरूले मानिसहरुको साथ जनताहरूको समस्त ल्याइँहरू छैन भने। कुराको स्वभाव मुल्याङ्कनको लागि दैनिक रूपमा प्रकाशित हुने मुख्य प्रत्यक्षकाहरू संकलन गरी जुनोसिस रोगहरूको सम्बन्धमा लेख, रचनाहरू तथा सामाजिक रस्ताहरूको समावेश गरेँ र यी सानो पुस्तिका तथा पुस्तिका प्रकाशित हुने छ। यस रिसर्च सेंटरले दैनिक रूपमा संकलन गर्नेको लागि रस्ताधरू पत्रकारहरू, सोपे, मार्क र तथा काँटामाझी पोखर देखि पर्दछ। यसको अलावा अन्य साहित्यको एवं मानिसहरुको मुख्य तथा चारबाट देखि मानिसहरुको छैन, जापानी इस्पेक्टिविस, कालाः, रेबिज़ र लेकन वाइट पर्दछ।

यस संकलित पुस्तिकाको त्यसका सङ्गम सम्बन्धित रोचक लेख रचनाहरुको साथ साथको कुकुर, स्वायत्त, विराजत र रेबिज़ रोग लागायति घरपल्लुबा जनावरहरूको टोकाइबाई हरूको उपरेता भए धर्मनाग जुन दैनिक समाचार पत्रहरूको संकलन गरिएको छ। यसमा २०५४.२०५५ र २०५६.२०५६ अर्थात् १९९८ र १९९९ मा प्रकाश गरिएका पत्रपत्रिकाको पत्रिकाहरू रेबिज़ रोग संग सम्बन्धित समाचारहरू गरिएका छ।

कुकुरलाई नेपालमा दैव बाहनको रूपमा धार्मिक महत्व दिइँदै भने काठमाडौं लगायत देशका विभिन्न स्थानहरूमा मानिसहरुको कुकुर पालने रहर पनि बढौ गएको छ। एकाल तर मानिसहरुले धरौ शिष्यहरूले दैव्यीको हरूको गर्ने रेबिज़ रोगका लागि धरौको धर्मनाग जुन दैनिक समाचार पत्रहरूको संकलन गरिएको छ। यसको अर्थात् १९९८ र १९९९ मा प्रकाश गरिएका पत्रपत्रिकाहरू रेबिज़ रोग संग सम्बन्धित समाचारहरू गरिएका छ।

आशा छ यस संकलित पुस्तिका कुकुर र रेबिज़ रोग सम्बन्धित काम गर्न विशेषज्ञहरूको लागि आवश्यक पुस्तिका सिद्ध हुने छ भने देशमा रेबिज़ रोग पत्रकारहरूले सविनय सम्बन्धित तथा स्वास्थ्य राज्यकर्ताहरूको लागि विशेषज्ञहरूले कारण हुने मूलमुद्रा घटाउन सहायक सिद्ध हुने छ। यसको अर्थात् १९९८ र १९९९ मा प्रकाश गरिएका पत्रपत्रिकाहरू रेबिज़ रोग संग सम्बन्धित समाचारहरूको उपलब्ध गराउनु पनि संचार भएको छ। यसको अलावा रेबिज़ रोगका कारण हुने मूलमुद्रा घटाउन सहायक सिद्ध हुने छ।

अत्यन्त यस पत्रपत्रिकाहरूको संकलित कुकुरको टोकाइबाई सम्बन्धित पुस्तिका तथा पत्रिकाहरू रेबिज़ रोग संग सहयोग गर्नु छुने जुनोसिस रिसर्च सेंटरमा कायर्त सम्पूर्ण र स्टाफहरू खास गरेँ र श्री स्वयं प्रकाश भण्डारी र मीना दाहालहरू मानिसहरुको धर्मनाग गर्दछ।

डा. डुर्गादत्त जोशी
निदेशक
नेशनल जुनोसिस एण्ड फुड हाईजिन रिसर्च सेंटर
ताहाचल काठमाडौं
Preface

National Zoonoses and Food Hygiene Research Centre is dedicated conducting research and public health related awareness activities on zoonotic diseases since its establishment. This small compilation is prepared collecting news, articles related to zoonotic diseases published in National daily Newspapers which helps to analyse clearly the information dissemination system regarding the zonotic diseases in the country. This research centre collects mainly four National daily Newspapers, Gorkhaptra, Rising Nepal, Kantipur and Kathmandu post. Besides these other weekly and monthly Newspapers are also collecting regularly. This centre collects the information related to Japanese Encephalitis, Kala-azar, Rabies and Snakebite, four main zoonotic diseases of country.

This compilation includes interesting articles related to dog and information related to dog, Jackal, cat and rabid domestic animal bite cases published in National daily Newspapers during 1998 & 1999.

People worship dogs in Nepal as they are the vehicle of God and Goddesses hence it is religiously important pet animal. The interest of keeping pet dogs in increasing day by day in every places of country including Kathmandu. In one way people are keeping dogs for protection of house as well as for their entertainment while in another way the street dog population is increasing due to unmanaged garbage. The look of awareness on rabies disease and anti-rabies vaccination of dogs, illiterate population of rural villages including literate population of capital are in high risk of morbidity and mortality due to rabies.

It is hoped that this compilation will definitely be an important reference material for dog or rabies specialists and planning officers of the country. Besides this it also emphasize for authority peoples to disseminate the truth information regularly for News media and also must prioritise the publication of truth information regarding zoonotic diseases by News media to disseminate the public.

Last but not the least I am very much thankful to all the staffs mainly Mr. Swoyam Prakash Bhandari and Ms. Meena Dahal of NZFHRC for their innumerable helps during this compilation of dogbite cases.

Dr. D.D. Joshi
Director
National Zoonoses and Food Hygiene Research Centre
Tahachal, Kathamndu, Nepal.
News Collections on Dogbite Cases from Published News Papers - 1998
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P. No.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rabies scourge</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 Dec., 1998</td>
<td>Rising Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Four die of rabies</td>
<td>Deukhuri</td>
<td>11 Dec., 1998</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stray dogs</td>
<td>Rajbiraj</td>
<td>25 Dec., 1998</td>
<td>Rising Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Plan to check canine population</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>25 Jan., 1998</td>
<td>Rising Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>KMC to curb stray dog problem</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>14 July, 1998</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>कुकुर नियन्त्रण अभियान शुरू</td>
<td>काठमाडौं</td>
<td>२०५५/१/१३६</td>
<td>गोरखाप्त्र</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>भुस्याहा कुकुर नियन्त्रण गरिने</td>
<td>काठमाडौं</td>
<td>२०५५/१/१३६</td>
<td>गोरखाप्त्र</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>उपत्यकामा मात्र १ लाख १४ हजार भुस्याहा कुकुर</td>
<td>काठमाडौं</td>
<td>२०५५/१/१३६</td>
<td>कान्तिपुर</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>भुस्याहा कुकुर नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम शुरू</td>
<td>काठमाडौं</td>
<td>२०५५/१/१३६</td>
<td>कान्तिपुर</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Bombay stray dogs win stay of execution</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>19 Aug., 1998</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>About 100 die of every year of Rabies</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>22 Sep., 1998</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dead dogs foxes apparently contaminated</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>2 Aug., 1998</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Sydney's water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dogs and their physiology</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 Aug., 1998</td>
<td>Rising Nepal</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>A dog's tale</td>
<td></td>
<td>26 June, 1998</td>
<td>Rising Nepal</td>
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<td>गुलेरियामा बहुलाहा कुकुर आताङ्क</td>
<td>गुलेरियामा</td>
<td>२०५५/१/१३६</td>
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<td>बहुला कुकुरको टोकाइबाईट ४ जनाको मृत्यु</td>
<td>देउखुरी</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>U.S. dogs kill 20 every year</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>8 Jan., 1998</td>
<td>Rising Nepal</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>There die of rabies in Tehrathum</td>
<td>Tehrathum</td>
<td>14 Feb., 1998</td>
<td>Rising Nepal</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>रोमज रोग र यसबाट चल्ने उपाय</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>कान्तिपुर</td>
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<td>P. N.</td>
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<td>रिपोर्ट गरेको स्थान</td>
<td>मिति</td>
<td>खोज</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>भुस्याहा कुकुरको टोकाइको राजधानीमा उपचार भएन</td>
<td>काठमाडौं</td>
<td>२०५५.४.१८</td>
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<td>रेविजवाट गरेको सई लिए र व्यक्ति अपवाद भएको अस्पतालको दावि</td>
<td>काठमाडौं</td>
<td>२०५५.४.२१</td>
<td>कान्तिपुर</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Man dies from rabies despite taking vaccine</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>3 Aug., 1998</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Man who died of hydrophobia despite vaccine had taken alcohol</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>6 Aug., 1998</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>रेविजवाट प्रतिवर्ष १०० जनाको मृत्यु</td>
<td>काठमाडौं</td>
<td>२०५५.५.१६</td>
<td>कान्तिपुर</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>स्वास्थ्यकर्मी हरलाई तालिम</td>
<td>काठमाडौं</td>
<td>२०५५.५.१२</td>
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<td></td>
<td>रेविजवाट नेपालमा प्रतिवर्ष १०० जनाको मृत्यु</td>
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<td>२०५५.५.१६</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Dogs beware of sterilization</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>10 Apr., 1998</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Roast dog for meal</td>
<td>Hongkong</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Rabies : the most Feard</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Cool dog</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>1 Aug., 1998</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Stray dogs pose rabies menace</td>
<td>Kakarvitta</td>
<td>31 Jan., 1998</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Rabies outbreak reported cases - 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VDC/Municipality</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Development Region</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tribhuvan (Mun)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulsipur VDC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laxmipur VDC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaulahi VDC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarigai VDC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gobardiha VDC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Khamlung VDC</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Affected areas mainly Central, Eastern & Western Development Region.
Rabies:

The rabies virus is a bullet-shaped RNA virus belonging to the genus Lysavirus, family Rhabdoviridae. The classic rabies viruses are divided into the "street viruses" and the "fixed viruses." Street virus refers to virus that has been recently isolated from animals and has not undergone modification in the laboratory. Fixed virus, by contrast, refers to strains adapted to the laboratory animals by serial intracerebral passages; they have a short incubation period, of only 4 to 6 days and do not invade the salivary glands. The WHO Expert Committee on Rabies has pointed out that, under certain conditions, the fixed virus can be pathogenic for man and animals. There are two epidemiological rabies cycles distinguished in between urban and wild in Nepal. Most human cases recorded in cities of Nepal are due to bites of rabid dogs. The following data are taken only from published news media and not from the actual national total recorded cases in different hospitals.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total dog bite cases</th>
<th>Post exp. treated cases</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dang</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehratham</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gularia</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1085</td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: All daily publication issues of Gorkhapatra, Rising Nepal, Kantipur, Kathmandu Post during 1998.

- NB: There are under recorded and reported death due to Rabies in Nepal but according to Communicable Diseases Control Center 29,000 people received ARV per year and about 150-200 patients die of rabies per year in Nepal.

- On an average around 60 to 65 persons received daily ARV from Teku Hospital, Kathmandu.

- On an average around 18 to 19 persons received daily ARV in Hetauda Hospital Makwanpur.

- According to the WHO report, around 20 lakhs (20,000,000) persons receive ARV per year in the world out of them around 50,000 persons die due to rabies.
Rabies Scourge

THOUGH with the end of summer diseases like measles, diarrhea, gastro-enteritis and meningitis have more or less subsided, a deadly disease, rabies, seems to be troubling the Hetauda people even in these cool winter days. As per news, two persons have already succumbed to rabies, a disease due to rabid dog bites. More worrying is that every day 20 to 25 people come to Hetauda hospital for treatment. Though rabies is a preventable disease, many people fall prey to it every year in the country. The main reasons being the lack of information concerning this dreaded malady, failure to seek timely treatment and unavailability of anti-rabies vaccine in the local health centres and hospitals. According to the Department of the Health Services (DHS), anti-rabies vaccines for humans are available only in 46 districts whereas for animals they are available in 50 districts. Thus it seems that the hospitals and health centres of 29 districts totally lack anti-rabies vaccines and have to rely on DHS for the vaccines. While the need to avail anti-rabies vaccines to all parts of the country is always there, it is reported that though 18,000 to 20,000 people in the country take anti-rabies vaccines every year yet more than 100 succumb to rabies within a year.

In the case of Hetauda, which is a not lacking in medical services, the reason could be the inability of the authorities to cope with the rapid increase in the population of stray dogs. By killing stray dogs the spread of rabies can be controlled. Another way of containing this deadly scourge is to make it mandatory to have all pet animals vaccinated against rabies. Herein, the municipalities as well as the VDCs can play an important role in preventing the spread of rabies by killing all stray dogs in their areas. Similarly, all district hospitals and health centres must be equipped with suitable storage facilities to keep anti-rabies vaccines. Also, rabies awareness campaigns must be launched in a sustained manner if the spread of this deadly scourge is to be reasonably contained.

Four die of rabies

DEUKHURI, Dec 10 (PR): Four people have died of rabies although they were given anti-rabies injection, according to Senior Health Assistant of Mahendra Hospital R.D. Shah.

About 500 to 600 people had come to the hospital after they were bitten by mad dogs a few months ago in Dang.

Those who died even after receiving anti-rabies injection from the hospital are Dil Bahadur Rawat of Tribhuvannagar municipality-5, Tika Bahadur Dangi of Tribhuvannagar municipality-3 while two victims of rabies died in Tribhuwanagar municipality-5 and Kanjyura in Sautiyar VDC.

When asked why people who had received anti-rabies injection had died, he said that people may die if their resistance or power to fight against the germs is weak and the germs of rabies are more powerful.

People are still coping with the menace of mad dog bite in different areas including Tribhuvannagar municipality, Tulsipur municipality, Lamjipur, Chaulahi, Sautiyar, Tangai and Gebaudhu VDCs.

Stray dogs

RAJBIRAJ, Dec 10 (RSS): Two days back started a campaign of killing stray dogs with the objective of getting rid of the "dog menace" in the town.

According to municipality sources, the campaign has been launched to prevent the spread of rabies.
Plan to check canine population

BY A STAFF REPORTER
Kathmandu, June 24:

The Kathmandu Municipal Corporation and the Mt.

Everest Kennel Club have

joined hands to control the ever
growing canine population.

A pilot project is being

launched shortly to register
dogs that are kept as pets by
the city dwellers. Identify
homeless canines and devise a
long term action plan to
control the multiplication of
stray dogs which jeopardise
human health.

The necessity of the project
was felt after discovering that
the consumption of Rabies
injection at the District Animal
Health Services Center was
negligible and the entire canine
population in Kathmandu had
not been given the injection.

Dr. Baburam Gautam, Chief
of the Public Health
Department of the Corporation,
said that the project aims at
minimising the economic loss
incurred while seeking
treatment after being bitten by
a dog, saving Kathmandu from
the health hazards created by
the stray dogs and carrying out
research on the species of dogs
that are gradually disappearing.

According to the
Corporation sources, castration
of dogs has been identified as
an effective means of cutting
down the unwanted increase
in the number.

"The present project which
is being launched under two
phases aims at registering
around twelve thousand dogs in
the Kathmandu Municipal
Corporation alone," Suresh
Shah, President of the Mt.
Everest Kennel Club said.

Dr. Gautam said that around
ten thousand dogs were being
killed each year.

"The necessity of a project
of the present kind was deemed
necessary as the canine
population did not decrease
despite the killings."

It was found that fifty per
cent of the dogs were very
sensitive and avoided going
near to the poison used for
killing, Gautam said.

Under the first phase,
around seventy people already
trained by the club will pay
home visits and register the
dogs which are kept as pets.

During registration a
numbering tag will be given
along with a card for keeping
the health record of the dog. A
book on efficient dog
management will be provided
to the dog owners and the dogs
will be given medicines for
worms free of cost, said Shah.

Shah said that the dog
owners will be charged an
annual sum of one hundred
rupees for the services provided.

The club will also pay home
visits to inject dogs against
Rabies and Distemper. The
survey and registration work
under the first phase will
continue for four months.

Under the second phase the
stray dogs will be controlled
and eradicated. The stray dogs
will be killed if deemed
necessary and castration will be
carried out to control the
growth in the canine
population, Shah said.

Kathmandu
14 July
1998

KMC to curb stray-dog problem

By a Post Reporter

KATHMANDU, July 12 - The
residents of the capital city have a
reason to cheer. The Kathmandu
Metropolitan City (KMC) is
taking initiatives to control the
problematic stray-dogs of the
town.

And even those with pets have
no reason to worry that their pet-
dogs will be cared.

Those who really care about
their puppies can immediately rush
their pets to the Mount Everest
Kennel Club (MEKC) at Old
Baneswor to have them registered.

The club began the registration
work today following its
inauguration by the Mayor of the
capital city, Keshav Shapit.

The joint venture between
the municipality and the club pledges
to bring an end to the increasing
problem of stray-dogs in the capital
and start afresh with well-managed
dog keeping.

MEKC will hang a tag on
the pet's neck and provide the owner
with necessary counselling on
proper dog-keeping in addition to
a guide book; owner's dog-keeping
manual.

A study conducted by
Veterinary Association found the
number of stray-dogs and pet-
dogs in Kathmandu to be 114
thousand and five thousand,
respectively. One in every five
homes here keeps a dog but
because of the lack of proper care
and management, the dogs in most
cases turn stray. And these dogs
are responsible for most of the
night accidents on the road, traffic
police say.

"The citizen of the capital
must be serious and aware of this
problem", mayor Shapit told the
inauguration of the Club.

"Problem of stray-dogs is one
of the many errors that have been
disturbing us."

According to the club
chairman, Suresh Shah, the club
plans to finish the registration task
of all the pet dogs in the capital
within the next four months.

Altogether 70 volunteers from
the club will visit from door to door
to call for registration in wards 10, 34
and 35 as part of the project in the
preliminary phase.

KMC's responsibility during
the first phase will be to work for
the dissemination of the programme
objectives. During the second phase,
KMC will arrange the finances
while MEKC will gather all the
stray-dogs from the town which will
either be killed or sterilized.

"Whether to kill the dogs or to
sterilize them depends upon the
health condition of the dogs", said
Dr Babu Ram Gautam of the
metropolis' public health
department. "We will kill unhealthy
dogs and sterilize healthy males. The
purpose at first is to keep the dog
population constant."

KMC claims that it has been
killing between five to ten thousand
stray-dogs since the last few years
but the problem has never been
solved mainly because of the high
rate of fertility and productivity of
the dogs.
कुकुर नियन्त्रण अभियान शुरु

काठमाडौं, असार ३० गते। काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका र एउटै केन्द्रल क्लेबले सयुतकृ रुपमा महानगरपालिका भिका घरपालुवा कुकुरलाई व्यवस्थित गर्न र भुस्याहा कुकुरलाई नियन्त्रण र निरोक्त गर्ने अभियानको शुभात्मक गरी कृपयाका लागि आएको छ।

काठमाडौं महानगरपालिकाका प्रमुख केन्द्रल स्थापित थिए हिजो एक समारोहको भांट उक्त कार्यक्रमको सुभाष्म गर्नु भएको छ। कार्यक्रमै एउटा अवसर भएको महानगरपालिका प्रमुख न्यायितले सम्पूर्ण महानगरको सहयोगका लागि आएको गर्नु भएको छ।

काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका ब्लॉक २४ का अध्यक्ष निर्देशकसँग कृष्टि महानगरपालिका मामला एउटा कार्यक्रमले काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका जनमतल्ले चिन्हाको उन्नति हुँदै । बापु राम नोडल र एउटै
भूष्याहा कुकुर नियन्त्रण गरिने

गोरवाचक, ४९ अष्ट्र २०७२

भूष्याहा कुकुर नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम सुरू

वाराणसी, २९ अगस्त (कृ.) -मूर्त्यां कुकुर नियन्त्रण एवं कर्मचारियां कुकुरचाही सोरकार करण्यास गेली. या कार्यक्रमाची महानागरिक र मान्यता एवढणे करण्यास आणि सरकारी अस्त्रांमध्ये समस्या लढण्यासाठी कुकुरचाहीची चर्चा अस्सरी दिली गेली. भूष्याहा कुकुरचाही प्रश्नांना उत्तर देण्यासाठी कुकुरचाही अन्य देशांमध्ये भूष्याहा कुकुरचाहीच्या उत्तराधिकारी गटांनी भूष्याहा कुकुरच्या नियन्त्रणाची स्थिती निर्देशित झाली.
BOMBAY, Aug 18 (AFP) - A Bombay court has granted the city's stray dogs a 15-day stay of execution from plans by local authorities to eradicate rabid canines, reporters said Tuesday.

The court ordered the Bombay Municipal Corp. (BMC), which runs this city of 12 million people, to explain how it proposed to distinguish rabid dogs from healthy strays. Several animal lovers groups and other private organisations had taken the case to court ahead of the BMC's plans to restart the culling of strays on Monday — more than four years after the practice was outlawed.

One such group, the Vinayog Panvar Trust, said the BMC had spent 10 million rupees (256,000 dollars) in 1994 killing stray dogs in mass electrocution chambers.

"The practice of electrocution was inhuman and violated the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. So this practice was stopped in January 1994," the trust said. After the culling was halted, several animal rights organisations were given the task of sterilising strays.

Animal rights activist Felix Wessinger said between 7,000 and 8,000 dogs were being sterilised every year in the city — more than the 5,000 target figure set by the BMC. "These stray dogs are still around because 60 percent of the human population of Bombay live in slums. Sterilisation of stray dogs should be done if the dog population has to be reduced," Wessinger said.

BMC health committee chief Tara Singh said the plan to resume killing strays had been drawn up in response to a large number of public complaints about dog bites.

"We will set at rest all doubts raised by the animal rights activists in the courts. There is a provision in the law for killing dogs and we are going by the rules. Who are these organisations to dictate terms to us," Singh said.

About 100 die every year of rabies in Nepal, and about 50,000 die untimely from rabies annually.

Rabies infection takes place through bites by carnivorous or rabid animals, or through contact with their saliva or old injuries. From past experience it is known that persons contracting rabies have either not taken the vaccine after an animal bite or there has been delay in taking it or the treatment has been discontinued.

Rabies is caused especially by mad dogs, foxes, wolves, squirrels and cats.

As there is no cure for rabies, alertness against it is necessary.

Washing an animal bite wound and getting vaccinated against rabies immediately after the bite are ways to save oneself.

It is widely believed that dog puppies of less than three months do not transmit rabies. But this is not necessarily true if the mother has not been vaccinated. In such circumstances, it is better for a bitten person to get vaccinated.

Regarding the kind of vaccination to be taken, director of the epidemiology and diseases prevention division Dr Mahendra Bahadur Bishta says there is no difference between the one taken in the stomach free of cost at hospitals and those available in the market and taken in the arm. The vaccination taken in the arm is costlier but easier to take.

He said that anti-rabies vaccines for humans are being supplied regularly in 40 districts and vaccines meant for animals in more than 50 districts.

People specially in the rural areas still have the wrong notion of going to exorcists for the treatment of rabies. They also kill the dog which has bitten and rub the pase made of its brain and wrongly believe that if the heart of the dog which has bitten is eaten, rabies will not be infected and sell the mad dogs to others without telling its actual condition and thus aggravating the problem.
Dead dogs, foxes apparently contaminated Sydney's water

SYDNEY, Australia, August 1 (AP) - Its main water system infested with parasites, the city that will host the 2000 Olympics is having a tough time facing the international community. Even visiting US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has been warned: "Don't drink the water."

The parasites giardia and cryptosporidium were found throughout the system Wednesday and Thursday, and authorities admitted failing consumers by not issuing early warnings to all residents.

Prime Minister John Howard labelled the health scare an international embarrassment.

"Of course it's embarrassing," Howard told a radio station Friday. "It's one of those unexpected things and everybody here's hoping it will be fixed up as soon as possible."

Albright and US Defence Secretary William Cohen, in Australia for annual consultations with their counterparts, arrived at the Intercontinental Hotel on Thursday to be greeted by bellhops with a friendly reminder not to drink the water.

Millions of residents affected by boil water and bottled water and authorities tried to determine whether dead dogs and foxes were the sources of the contamination.

Supermarkets reported panic buying of bottled water and vendors sold small bottles of water to drivers at stoplights. Millions of people had to boil water to make it safe to drink.

A hotline was inundated with calls from people concerned they drank tainted water and hundreds of people reported upset stomachs. The parasites have an incubation period of about a week, so any serious health problems were expected to develop next week.

Giardia, normally spread through human or animal fecal matter, can cause diarrhea and other gastrointestinal problems. Cryptosporidium is spread in similar fashion.

It causes flu-like symptoms and can kill people with weak immune systems, such as the very young and the elderly.

Cryptosporidium got into Milwaukee's water supply in 1993, killing about 100 people. More than 400,000 others got sick.

Craig Knowles, urban affairs minister for New South Wales state, said the public no longer trusted Sydney Water and the government had taken over management of the issue.

Knowles said an independent inquiry will examine why only southern Sydney residents were warned Thursday even though the water filtration plant served the entire city.

"I want them to inquiry to put on record whether there has been a bungle in not extending the area of alert to the entire Sydney region in the first place," Knowles said.

Knowles blamed rotting animal carcasses in a canal near the water plant for the contamination.

Sydney Water Managing Director Chris Pollett said, "We found carcasses, dogs and foxes... The dogs were not actually in the canals they were outside, but we think the foxes might have been in the water."

Pollett, however, has said the contamination may have come from run-off that already had been contaminated with parasites.

Water mains have been opened, and water flushed down curbs while the system was flushed. Pollett said all Sydney residents should be keep alert for water contamination until Sunday morning.

Knowles said water had begun to test clear and the system should be flushed of the parasites over the weekend.

But he said the government would not take Sydney Water's word on whether the water was safe and would establish an independent committee of microbiologists to determine when to give the all-clear.

Sydney Water revealed that the water treatment plant did not filter for giardia, a situation described as farcical by state political opposition leader Peter Collins.

"This is like an episode of 'Yes Minister,'" Collins said, referring to a British TV comedy. "You've got Sydney Water saying 'But we've complied with the guidelines' - the problem is you can't drink the water that's provided under the guidelines."
Dogs & Their Psychology

TODAY'S world people are fond of keeping pets for different purposes. In general, people keep dogs for their enjoyment and to safeguard their house, but only a few of them try to know the importance of dogs, the different breeds and their utility. Dogs can be trained as guards, for Security, Casualty Finding (Battle Fds. & Avalanche Rescue), Patrolling, Messengers or liaison, Pack, Arms Explosive, Tracker and Mine Detecting dogs. They are speedy and can be transported by any means, and can be parachuted as well.

Since the earliest days of history, dogs have been the best friends and servants of mankind. They have proved themselves to be faithful companions. Their devotion to man is without parallel in the animal world. A dog is loyal to its master (owner), and loves and obeys. Looking back to the history, in four thousand BC Cambyses used dogs during his campaign in Egypt, later Atilla the Hun and the Romans used them for guarding their camps and Christopher Columbus on his voyage to America used Bloodhounds to scent out ambushes. In the first World War, Germany had used highly trained dogs on the battlefield. Russia is the only country known to have used dogs to destroy tanks in the Second World War.

There are numerous breeds of dogs described by many dogs specialists. The popular breeds are German Shepherds (Alsatian), Labradors (Dobiehann, Pinschers, Bull Mastiffs, Great Danes, Irish Terriers, Dalmatians, Pointers, Pomeranians, and English Springiers. They are intelligent, adaptable, active, alert, aggressive, courageous, energetic, faithful, obedient, reliable, vigorous, and versatile animals. All these characters cannot be in one dog, but two or three of the mentioned characters will suffice for a good dog.

In general, people give less attention in domesticating dogs. They call them by very long and fancy names and give them leftover food. It is the only animal which sacrifices its life for you at any cost. So if you want to keep a dog consider it as a member of your family. It is advisable to give a short name, not more than two syllables, by understanding the character of your dog.

One year of age is the age at which a dog can be considered seven years of a man by its performance. The best performance that a dog can show is up to ten years. The signs of old age are wearing of teeth, graying of the muzzle, falling hair, stiffness, slowing appear above the eyes, and disheveling of his face below eyes due to the check bones sinking. A healthy dog, in general, is that it guards handlers joyously, is active, alert, lively keen to work and play, and does not tire easily. A high standard of kennel hygiene is essential for its health and efficiency. Kennel management embraces grooming, food and feeding, exercise and kenneling. Dogs should be fed balanced diets and ample amount of water. They require good exercise to keep fit.

It is advisable that where possible only male dogs be chosen. The best procurement of dogs is by purchasing of 10 to 14 days old pups. The purpose of canine vaccine immunisation programme is to protect infectious and contagious diseases.

To domesticate a dog, one should understand the psychology of dogs. Simply it means the DOG MIND—its feeling, imagination, emotions, and instincts. We cannot perfectly understand the dog's mind but it has been determined that a dog's mind functions 90% of the time by instinct and 20% by the knowledge acquired during life. Its reasoning power is negligible, and it has a sound memory. Training will imprint a conditioned reflect on a dog's brain. A process of association of ideas brings this. Principles of dog training are firmness, patience and kindness.

Yet common sense abundantly suffice to assure us that it really has certain affinities to our own. Indeed, dogs seems to be much more intelligent than is supposed. It has very distinct feelings of pleasure and pain. Its sense of touch is very delicate, eyes are highly organised, and it can see up to 2000 meters. But its sense of smell is highly developed, which is about 9,000 times more than human being and can differentiate between different smells with the very low threshold hold. A dog's hearing power is 400 times more than that of man and effective up to 500 yards. It can hear below 20 kHz and more than 20,000 Hz and can listen to the voice from underground. A dog cannot differentiate sweet and bitter taste due to lack of taste buds in its tongue. Its sweat glands are not well developed on the skin, so it sweats from the tongue.

The dog is generally gregarious, social and its nature is determined by its heredity and reflects the behavior of its handler. A dog marks its territory with scent signals secreted by its anal glands and every dog leaves its own particular scent. Dogs set their boundary by urination spraying, which also gives the message of its presence to the female in heat. Dogs instantly defend their boundaries against intrusion by other dogs or by humans. Dominance is an integral part of the puppy's character, which, as they grow older, become dominant in a pack. They have leadership conflict. But dogs accept human domination. They have social relations with human and consider the owner as a pack leader.

Dogs show their sexual desire as early as seven weeks of age. Females generally come into heat twice a year. Before coupling, the dogs perform ritual games and smell each other. The coupling lasts for 15 to 20 minutes and the dogs are polygamous. Most of dogs in the cities have sexual frustration and try to stimulate sexual intercourse with a chair or a person's legs. Frustrated dogs tend to run away. This emotion can be treated with injections. The dogs speak and not just by barking or other vocal communication but by use of facial and vocal signals as well as gestures and rituals. Finally, if we have dogs or are willing to have one, you should take proper care of it, understand its psychology and try to achieve the best out of it, considering it as a member of your family. It is man's best four-legged, faithful, obedient, loyal and devoted friend than any other living beings on the world.
A dog's tale

BEING kind to animals does not mean being kind to wanted animals alone. The stray, the wild and the ugly—all deserve our kindness.

However, every year we are exposed to a very unwelcome and appalling sight as stray dogs are poisoned and the carcasses piled up in mini trucks and taken away from the city streets.

Killing thousands of dogs by poisoning every year, apparently has not proved effective in controlling the canine population. Kathmandu Municipality seems to have at long last realised it. The chief of the Public Health Department of Kathmandu Municipality has admitted the canine population did not decrease despite the killings. And it wouldn’t. As we know a dog litter consists of at least half a dozen pups at a time, twice a year. Killing never got rid of stray dogs completely and in half a year the new population grew to be almost the same as earlier.

Killing stray dogs that the Municipality took up religiously at frequent intervals was never a solution to bring the canine population under control. It always had been an exercise in futility. There must have been other more humane ways that would have helped if taken up in an organised manner.

The stray dogs which are almost never given rabies vaccine posed a great health hazard to the inhabitants of the city who were bitten unawares by a stray dog. The cost and sometimes unavailability of the rabies vaccine also meant many, who couldn’t afford to go to expensive clinics, went without the mandatory shots.

Regulating and maintaining a medical record of the pet dogs and bringing the number of stray dogs under control so that they are also given necessary vaccines should always have been a priority for the public health office. However, as they say better late than never, according to officials at Kathmandu Municipality, a pilot project is shortly being launched under two phases. It aims at registering the dogs that are kept as pets by the city dwellers, identifying homeless canines and devising a long term action plan to control multiplication of stray dogs.

Castrating the stray dogs is perhaps the most sensible way to regulate canine population which may seem expensive in the beginning, but will certainly control the problem. However, “killing the stray dogs if deemed necessary” means that some dogs will also be killed. It is difficult to see how can killing be ‘deemed necessary’ when the project sets about to castrate the existing population.

Let us hope the inhabitants of the city are spared the gory sight of truck full of dead dogs being collected and taken away from busy city centres in future. And the project is completed without any ‘killing’
गुलरियामा बौलाहा कुकुर आताक

काठिपुर समाचारबाट

गुलरिया, बौलाहा, कुकुर आताक

काठिपुर, ४ मासिर- केही दिनमा

गुलरिया नगर श्रेणीमा ५० जनालाई बौलाहा

कुकुरले सोकेको बुझा जिल्लाको जनस्वास्थ्य

कोच्चलाई जनाईएको छ।

तर यहाँ अथाहोको अभाव भएकाले

बिकासीकुर स्थान गर्नुभएका गै उपचार

गराउने गराउने गराउने

हाला कुकुरहरूले धर्मपुरा

जनालाई समेट टोकेपाटी बजारमा

काट्ने खसीहुको पनि रेविज भएका हुन

सम्म आफ्नोसँग मानसिक घर्ठको छ।

जनालाई स्वास्थ्यको खेल्लाउ देखि पनि

नागरिकता र स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकृति मिनेट

देखि ४ अधिकृति निर्देशी शरीर

बताउनुहुन्छ।

नेपाल प्रमुख गौतम गौतम बुद्ध कुकुर

मान्य अधिकृती स्वास्थ्य दर्जनमा

उपलब्धि नम्बरहरूले वाहिकाहरूले

प्राण रक्षारुहरूले वाहिकाहरूले

बताउनुहुन्छ।

बहुला कुकुरको टोकाइवाट चार जनालाई मृत्यु

काठिपुर समाचारबाट

देखि बुधबार, जबानी, २२ मासिर- बहुला

कुकुरको टोकाइवाट दिने एकटी रेविज

कुकुरको टोकाइवाट दिने एकटी रेविज

सुई लगाएका चार जनालाई मृत्यु भएको छ।

बिगत केही महिनाअंडे बालिका

रायको विविध नगरपालिकाका ३ वटाहरू?

दाटकहरू र दाटकहरू दाटकहरू

गाउँको गर्नु गाउँको गर्नु

गाउँका गर्नु गाउँका

एक जनालाई गर्नु गर्नु गर्नु

जनालाई ४ जनालाई मृत्यु हिदाको

महेन्द्र अस्वास्थ्य दाइव एकटी

विविध नगरपालिकाको स्थान

को एकटी रेविज एकटी

सुई लगाएका मृत्यु भएको

महेन्द्र अस्वास्थ्य दाइव एकटी

प्राइमरी डेमोक्रसी गाउँ गाउँ

हार्दिकलाई गाउँ ३ हजार

मानिसहरूले एकटी रेविज

सुई लगाएका मृत्यु भएको

एकटी रेविज
US dogs kill 20 every year

Washington (Xinhua): R.N 8th Jan 1998

Dog bites lead to 20 deaths and send 334,000 people to hospital emergency rooms each year in the United States, researchers found.

Nearly 4.5 million dog bites occur annually in the nation, according to findings of researchers at the Centre for Injury Research and Control at the University of Pittsburgh.

The findings from date for 1992-94 were published in Wednesday's Journal of the American Medical Association.

The total annual payment for emergency room treatment for dog bites was estimated at 102.4 million U.S. dollars.

Three die of rabies in Tehrathum

Tehrathum, Feb. 13 (RSS):

Rabies has claimed the lives of three persons in Khamlung and Gyaku village development committees of Tehrathum district, according to the Aathrai Ilaka police office.

The epidemic which has spread in most of the VDCs of Aathrai area has affected 30 persons and some cattles also.

Of the total persons affected by rabies, eight patients have been provided rabies vaccinations at the Tehrathum district hospital while the remaining patients have been sent to other district hospitals for treatment due to shortage of rabies vaccination at the local hospital.


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\]
Man dies from rabies despite taking vaccine

By a Post Reporter

KATHMANDU, Aug 2 - A pushcart puller who had been bitten by a stray dog some three months ago died of hydrophobia this morning despite reportedly taking nine doses of anti-rabies vaccine (ARV), sources close to the victim said.

Doctors at Teku Hospital which provides ARV, however, said it is yet to confirm if the victim took the prescribed doses of ARV. Som Bahadur Thapa Magar, 37, died of hydrophobia at Teku Hospital this morning. He was taken to the communicable disease hospital by his relatives late last night when his condition worsened.

Thapa Magar, a pushcart puller from Ramchechap was bitten by a stray dog on his right arm on June 8 at Lazimpat, Kathmandu. He started taking ARV at Teku Hospital from the next day for nine days, according to Man Bahadur Magar, a close relative of the victim.

He developed symptoms of muscle pain and difficulty in drinking water for the last four days. When he was taken to Teku Hospital late last night, doctors on duty refused to admit him. He was kept outside the hospital for the whole night and in the wee hours of the morning he died, said Magar.

"The doctors on duty asked us to take the patient home because he had developed rabies," he said.

Dr Taranandan Jha, chief of Teku Hospital said the hospital cannot do anything to a patient suffering from rabies. "Such patients need an isolation ward. We can give high doses of sedatives to prevent them from becoming violent. But we cannot save them," he said.

Dr Jha told The Kathmandu Post that he would confirm tomorrow by looking on the hospital records if Thapa Magar had taken nine doses of ARV as claimed by the relatives of the deceased.

Depending on the severity and side of the bite and body weight and age of the victim, seven to ten doses of ARV are taken during the first ten days of the bite can prevent the victim from getting hydrophobia.

If complete doses of vaccine is not taken, or the victim drinks alcohol or smokes or is given immune-suppressive drugs during the vaccine period, he may get hydrophobia, according to Dr Jeeendra Man Shrestha of Zoosmosis section of Epidemiology and Disease Control Division.

To preserve the potency of the vaccine, it should be kept in closed chain, maintaining temperature between 2 to 8 degree centigrade. Dr Jha says his hospital strictly keeps the vaccine under desired temperature.

In Thapa Magar's case, doctors say, both the dangerous possibilities—incomplete vaccine doses and alcohol taking—cannot be ruled out.

Dog bite has been the main mode of transmission of rabies to humans. Though authentic records are lacking, every year more than one hundred persons die nationwide from hydrophobia, according to Dr Shrestha. More than 50 persons come to take ARV in Teku everyday, according to Dr Jha.

Three metropolitan cities of Kathmandu Valley live under constant menace of stray dogs where their population is not less than 114,000, according to a survey done by Mt Everest Kennel Club.

Several programmes to control stray dog population conducted by Kathmandu Metropolitan has failed to get desired results.
Man who died of hydrophobia despite vaccine had taken alcohol

KATHMANDU, Aug 5 - Teku Hospital has confirmed that the pushcart puller who died of hydrophobia on Sunday had taken nine doses of antirabies vaccine as prescribed by the doctors.

This was the first recorded case of death from hydrophobia in Teku Hospital despite taking vaccine, according to Dr Taranandan Jha, director general of Sukraraj Tropical and Communicable Disease Hospital, popularly known as Teku Hospital.

"Any vaccine may not have one hundred percent efficacy. In the case of the deceased person, the vaccine failed to activate his immune system. This was a very exceptional case," Dr Jha said.

The ARV may lose potency in certain instances like if proper cold chain is not maintained the patient drinks alcohol during vaccination period or he is on the course of immune suppressive drugs.

Dr Jha claimed that his hospital strictly maintains cold chains and stores the vaccines in refrigerators maintaining the desired 2 to 8 degree centigrade temperature.

Som Bahadur Thapa Magar, the deceased, reportedly drank alcohol during the period of vaccination. "My staff told me that he was found to have taken alcohol when he came to take vaccines despite their advice to abstain from alcohol during the vaccination period," Dr Jha said.

Thapa Magar, a push-cart puller from Ramechhap was bitten by a stray dog on his right arm on June 8 at Lazimpat, Kathmandu. He started taking ARV at Teku Hospital from the next day for nine days.

According to additional information received from the hospital, the stray dog had bitten four persons including Thapa Magar on June 8. All of them had taken ARV together. But others did not develop hydrophobia.

Around 60 to 65 persons receive ARV from Teku Hospital daily. Kathmandu Valley lives under the constant menace of stray dogs whose population is estimated to be 114,000.

Dog bite has been the main mode of transmission of rabies to humans. Though authentic records are lacking, every year more than one hundred persons die nationwide from hydrophobia, according to Epidemiology and Disease Control Division.
रेबिजनबाट प्रतिवर्ष एक सय जनाको मृत्यु

कालिनपुर ६, अभिनव २०५४

रेबिजनबाट प्रतिवर्ष एक सय जनाको मृत्यु

मानिसलाई रेबिजन खासगरी बाटो क्याट, यस्तो बाटो मानिसलाई रेबिजनबाट मृत्यु हुन्छ।

सामान्यतया जनाको १० दिनसम्म उक्त जनाबराह आफ्नो नित्यकालमा राखेको जस्तै उनलाई मानिसलाई सूर्यो नित्यकालमा राखेको धारण सक्छ। मानिसको नित्यकालमा रेबिजनबाट मृत्यु हुन्छ।

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रबिजबाटै नेपालमा प्रतिवर्ष एकसय जनाको मृत्यु

काठमाडौं, अलीगढ र गाँउ। नयन लामाइलाई धारा भर्नको माघी समाप्ती पुराभि, अपनाइ उन्मलाई तथा बुझाडको अनुभव सानास रोगियाँ नेपालमा प्रति वर्ष ५०० जन धाराको अथवा नृस भएको हुन्छ।

मार्ग धारा भर्नको कारण, मानवहरू भएको कामात भएको तथा अन्य कारणमा हुन्छ। रोगियाँ नेपालमा त्यसको धारा भएको कारण, मानवहरू भएको कामात भएको तथा अन्य कारणमा हुन्छ।

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Dogs: ! Beware of sterilisation

BY A STAFF REPORTER A.N. 10TH APR. 1998

Kathmandu, April 9:
The town authority's efforts to get Kathmandu rid of the canines have all gone to the dogs in the past.

Now the authorities are thinking of better ways to keep the dogs off the streets.

"We have stopped killing the dogs and won't kill them any more," says advisor to Kathmandu Municipal Corporation (KMC), Roshan Shrestha.

"The dogs will now be sterilised," says Shrestha. "This should help us contain the dogs' population."

The wisdom dawns on KMC after killing close to 14,000 dogs during the mating season last year--mid August to mid-October.

But sterilisation programme may take a long time to begin.

KMC signed an agreement last week with a Baneshwor based non-governmental organisation, Everest Kennel, which is to launch an integrated programme that aims at controlling the stray dogs' population without killing the roaming creatures.

The project has two phases. "Under the first phase, the NGO hopes to bring dogs and their masters into the Kennel's net to estimate the number of domestic and stray dogs in the capital city," said Suresh Shah.

Each dog master will have to pay a hundred rupees per annum to the Everest Kennel. In return the Kennel will issue a tag, dog's health card and tips on how to tame dogs.

"It will take us about four months," Shah said. "This kind of an awareness is necessary because many dog owners here do not know the proper way to keep their pets."

In the second phase, the Everest Kennel hopes to sterilise both male and female dogs to reduce their number and the risk factors. "We have a long time before we start castration," Shah said.

"If sterilisation does not begin before the next mating season, then may be we will have to kill the stray dogs once again," said Shrestha. "In that case, we hope the people will cooperate with us."

Kathmandu city is estimated to have over 30,000 stray dogs roaming around all day.

These straying animals are largely responsible for motorcycle accidents at night, according to police.
Rising Nepal, 28 Feb, 1998

Roast dog for meal

Hong Kong (AFP): Feb. 28 '98

A 52-year-old Hong Kong man has been arrested for roasting a dog in a charcoal stove in his flat, police said Friday.

The man admitted he had bought five dogs two weeks ago, paying less than 100 Hong Kong dollars (13 US), and had eaten two of them before being arrested, press reports said.

It is a crime in Hong Kong to kill a dog or cat for food with a maximum penalty of a fine of 5,000 dollars and six months in jail. Eating dog is still popular on the Chinese mainland.
RABIES: THE MOST FEARED

By Dr. G.N. Gongal

Rabies is a fatal disease of humans and all warm-blooded vertebrates, caused by a virus which is present in saliva and which is generally transmitted by the bite of diseased animals, most commonly dogs and other carnivores. It is primarily a disease of animals. Rabies is probably the most feared of all human diseases. The disease appears to have been widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa throughout recorded history. Rabies in developed countries is reported in animal population, whereas, rabbits in developing countries are reported both in animal and human population.

Rabies infection in man is nearly always the result of a bite by an animal, which has the virus in its saliva. Human patients often do not have a sense of fear of water, and this has given rise to the alternative name of hydrophobia for the disease in humans. The virus cannot penetrate unbroken skin, but even a scratch by a rabid animal can be dangerous if a grace or scratch damages the skin. Inhalation of airborne rabies virus into the nose and throat may be an important route of transmission to some species of mammals, but it is extremely rare in humans. No rabies deaths or persons dying from an exposure through the alimentary canal have been reported in the medical literature. In several species of mammals, including dogs, bats and laboratory rodents, rabbits, has been transmitted across the placenta from mother to fetus. This does not seem to happen during human pregnancy. There are several cases of reported transmission from Thailand, the Philippines, and elsewhere of women either developing or developing the symptoms of rabies despite successful delivery, or being delivered of healthy babies by caesarean section after the development of symptoms.

Traditionally, people are aware that rabies is transmitted to human beings by dog bite. For those patients who suspect or know that their bite was by a rabid dog, the king and living situation of rabies varies greatly from a desperately worrying time. They feel as if a sentence of death was hanging over them. This is the reason why every victim of a dog bite in an atmosphere of fear. Rabies is transmitted to human beings by dog bite. For those patients who suspect or know that their bite was by a rabid dog, the king and living situation of rabies varies greatly from a desperately worrying time. They feel as if a sentence of death was hanging over them. This is the reason why every victim of a dog bite is afraid of being bitten by a rabid animal. It is advisable not to handle sick dogs.

Rabies virus is a highly fragile organism which can not survive long in non-living objects. It is highly sensitive to sunlight and ultraviolet irradiation, heat and detergents. In order to cause transmission of rabies virus from diseased animals to healthy animals in nature, it is necessary that saliva of a rabid animal must be highly infective, and it must be as many vertebrate animals as it can. The saliva of dogs and wild carnivores contains rabies virus in high concentrations at the time of infection. These animals are aggressive and tend to bite other animals even under normal conditions. It may be the main reason why rabies is seen most frequently in dogs and wild carnivores.

There are many factors that determine whether rabies will be transmitted from animals to humans, the following list should be taken into account:
- Immediately flush the wound with plenty of soap and water. If soap is not available wash with plenty of water.
- Don’t apply chilly powder or ice-powder (Chamomile) in bite wound.
- Don’t apply salves to the wound. Don’t apply an antiseptic.
- Immune against tetanus.
- Visit an experienced medical practitioner after rabies vaccination.
- To avoid transmission of rabies from animals to humans, rabies vaccinations should be considered for people who are exposed to bites or scratches from rabid animals.
Cool dog

Sydney (AP): 1998

Dead dogs have been found in a canal running into the water treatment plant that pumped parasite-polluted water throughout Sydney, forcing millions to boil water to drink, the state urban affairs minister said Friday.

Fleets of trucks rushed through the streets delivering bottled water to businesses, schools, hospitals and homes as Sydney's 3.7 million residents were warned to boil their drinking water to make it safe. Bottled water vanished off store shelves as customers bought a half-dozen or more bottles each.

The anger of more bottles each.

The anger of Sydney residents was also boiling as they demanded to know how the parasites giardia and cryptosporidium spread through the city's water system.

No illness has been reported so far as a result of the contamination, but the parasites have an incubation period of about a week.

In 1993, 100 people died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in an outbreak of cryptosporidium in the city's drinking water. More than 400,000 others got sick.

The tainted water prompted fears that Sydney's reputation has been damaged ahead of the 2000 Olympic Games, for which Sydney is the host.

"Of course it's embarrassing," Prime Minister John Howard told a radio station. "It's one of those unexpected things and everybody here's hoping it will be fixed up as soon as possible."

U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Secretary of Defense William Cohen arrived Thursday with a contingent of American reporters, to be greeted by Intercontinental Hotel bellhops informing them the tap water is not safe to drink.

The two officials are in Australia for annual consultations Friday with their counterparts here.

This is the second major urban infrastructure failure this year in the region.

A power failure struck downtown Auckland in February, plunging the commercial heart of New Zealand's largest city into darkness. Sporadic power failures and electricity shortages continued for five weeks.

Several dead dogs were found in an open canal running into the water treatment plant that has been pinpointed as the source of the contamination, Urban Affairs Minister Craig Knowles said.

"How they've got in there, goodness only knows, but they've either fallen in or been thrown in by uncaring owners." Knowles told Australian Broadcasting Corp. radio on Friday.

But Sydney Water managing director Chris Pollett said he doubted a few dead animals could have caused the citywide problem, and said it was more likely that the parasites were generally present in water running into the system.

He said the water system was being flushed and he hoped the tap water would be safe to drink in 48 hours.

Water mains have been opened and water gushed down curbs as the system was flushed.

Meanwhile, city residents most boil water for at least 60 seconds and preferably for three minutes to avoid the parasites.

Giardia, normally spread from human or animal fecal matter, can cause diarrhea and other gastrointestinal problems.
Stray dogs pose rabies menace

KAKARVITTA, Jhapa, Jan 30 (PR) - The border town of Kakarvitta has come under the onslaught of the deadly rabies, thanks to the growing band of stray dogs that roam around the area. The dogs travel to various market places in the vicinity each day and spread the disease to the dogs there which in turn spread the killer disease to the livestock and the human population, experts said.
News Collections on Dogbite Cases from Published News Papers - 1999
### Rabies 1999

#### Dog Population Control Campaign

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| 3   | Pashu Karyalay Rekha Niyantaran Sanjiv    | Melangaba         | 205614122 | Kathmandu |
| 4   | Chhada Sungra Kukur Nagarka Sheth    | Biratnagar         | 205614199 | Gorkha Bapat |

#### Killing Stray Dogs is not the Solution Alone

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#### Dog Bite Statistics Like Morbidity and Mortality

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#### Family Planing in Dog for Dog Population Control

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<td>Bhumai Kukurko Vanchakaran Ganen Khetiya</td>
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<td>पं. न.</td>
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<td>स्रोत</td>
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<td>९</td>
<td>भूस्याहा कुकुर नियन्त्रणको उत्तम उपाय : वन्यावलोकन</td>
<td>कान्तिपुर</td>
<td>२०५६/५/२९</td>
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<td>१०</td>
<td>Hospital lacks ARV</td>
<td>Dang</td>
<td>३० जोस्त, १९९९</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rabies vaccine crisis in Jumla</td>
<td>Jumla</td>
<td>४ जुलाई, १९९९</td>
<td>Kathmandu Post</td>
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<td>रेखा विस्तृत्त जनजागरण अभियान</td>
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<td>२०५६/६/६३</td>
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<td>२०५६/६/६६</td>
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<td>९९</td>
<td>रेखा विस्तृत्तको भ्याक्षसिन को लागि टिस्स्य कल्पन</td>
<td>काठमाडौं</td>
<td>२०५६/४/११</td>
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<td>जुम्ला</td>
<td>२०५६/४/२४</td>
<td>कान्तिपुर</td>
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**Man-Dog-Cat-Animal Bound Relationship**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>पं. न.</th>
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<td>कुकुर पालने रहर</td>
<td>कान्तिपुर साप्ताहिक</td>
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<tr>
<td>९३</td>
<td>Monkeys hold up biomedical research</td>
<td>Newdelhi</td>
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# Rabies outbreak reported cases - 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VDC/Municipality</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Development Region</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chandan Nath VDC</td>
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<td>Patbhora VDC</td>
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<td>Ganiyangot VDC</td>
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<td>Dasera VDC</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Total dog bite cases</th>
<th>Post-exposure treated cases</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Jumla</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sindhuli</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>Panchthar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajarkot</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: All daily publication issues of Gorkhapatra, Rising Nepal, Kantipur, Kathmandu Post during 1999.

- NB: 100 person per month visited Jaleshor Hospital in Mahotary district for rabies post-exposure vaccination.

- Nine persons were bitten by Jackal and 30 by dogs in Jajarkot and only 30 received post-exposure treatment (vaccination).

- On an average per day 20-25 person visited Bheri Zonal Hospital in Nepalgunj for rabies post-exposure vaccination.
बन्दा सकलनको काम मानिसले मात्र गर्नुहुन्छ भने ४ र धाँडिबैल्यो भजसको भयानक सर्वजनिक सहकर्मीले राष्ट्रीय चन्दा सकलन गर्ने गर्दा भर्नुहुन्छ। बाल्टिनी परिवारको वीर गति प्राप्त गर्नकर्ता परिवारको लागि चन्दा सहयोग भग्न लेखिएको ४।

(तस्बिर : एएफपी राजस)
भक्तपुरमा कुकुर नियन्त्रण

काठमाडौं, २५ असार २०६८
भक्तपुर बाल्य र युवा एसोसिएशन र भक्तपुर नगरपालिकाले जनानावरतित नेपाल सरकारको आश्रयात भक्तपुर नगरपालिकाको क्षेत्रमा कुकुर नेपाल नियन्त्रणको लागि आयोजित अन्तर्जानेले भक्तपुर नगरपालिकाको सचिवालयमा कुकुर नियन्त्रणसँगै पूरा सम्मान सम्बन्धमा हो गरेको छ।

पशु कार्यालय र रेवाज नियन्त्रणमा सक्यक

काठमाडौं समाचारघर
गणगाथ, २५ सानूँ - जिल्ला पहुँच, सानूँ नगरपालिकाको संस्थापन अन्तर्गत भक्तपुरमा वर्तमानै कुकुर र रेवाजको नियन्त्रणमा सक्यमा भेट गरिएको छ।

निगरानीका संक्षिप्त सूचना

भक्तपुरको कार्यालयले आयोजित अन्तर्जानीतिक तथा सामाजिक कार्यक्रममा सक्यको र पशु कार्यालयले रेवाजको नियन्त्रणमा सक्यको लागि आयोजित भएको हो।

समयमा प्रत्यक्ष लागि भक्तपुर नगरपालिकाको कार्यालयमा सक्यको र पशु कार्यालयले रेवाजको नियन्त्रणमा सक्यको लागि आयोजित भएको हो।

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विशेषता: भक्तपुरको कार्यालयले आयोजित अन्तर्जानीतिक तथा सामाजिक कार्यक्रममा सक्यको र पशु कार्यालयले रेवाजको नियन्त्रणमा सक्यको लागि आयोजित भएको हो।

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कान्तिपुर समाचाराधारी

भूस्याहार कुकुरसम्बन्धी अज्ञानताले समस्या आढ़तेत

हातूक भूस्याहार कुकुरसम्बन्धी अज्ञानताले समस्या आढ़तेत

हातूक भूस्याहार कुकुरसम्बन्धी अज्ञानताले समस्या आढ़तेत

हातूक भूस्याहार कुकुरसम्बन्धी अज्ञानताले समस्या आढ़तेत

हातूक भूस्याहार कुकुरसम्बन्धी अज्ञानताले समस्या आढ़तेत
Mad dog bites two to death

By a Post Reporter

SINDHULIMADHI, Aug 6 - Two persons were bitten to death by a mad dog in Mahendragunj Vidyad Village Development Committee. The dog also bit to death four animals.

The two were Dilip Kumar Rai, 14-year-old son of Badri Rai and a 10-year-old son of Chandra Kumar. Bhashwakarma of ward-4. According to locals, several other children injured by the dog's bite have been taken to Hetauda for treatment. The villagers have launched a campaign to kill stray dogs.
सुभाषमा बौलिहा ककरको गिरिजी, औषधिको अभाव

कान्तिपुर समाचारपत्र

फिरिम, ५ भरी- सुभाषमा औपन्न फुटपाटबीमा बौलिहा ककरको गिरिजी दु:खित उनले पारिपालन अस्तित्वमा उपचार गराउन्छेक।

साउन २५ गते रात्र एक्सल्युझ गुलामिया ककरको टॉकाइबाट दुःखित हुनैं। हालसम्म बौलिहाको साथमा गरी गरेको औषधि व्यवस्था गर्ना नयाँ काठमाडौं भएको नापाल धर्माला पूर्वितामा तर अरु यहाँ हुन्नुहुन्छ। धर्माला नापाल धर्माल्याको नृप वेहरा मानिस बाटु नृप धर्माला धर्माल्याको नृप वेहरा मानिस बाटु।

बौलिहा ककरको गिरिजालाई भाषामा २ मैदान, एक मानिस बैनी एक गिरिजाको हुन्छ। यी पशु भनेको धर्मालासंग संबंधित गर्नुहोस्।

गराउन जिल्ला पं. संयम गार्याङ्को अभाव नभएको गुनधर्म अभाव संसारको छ। पं. संयम गार्याङ्को अभाव राखे नभएको वो तामील भक्ष अभावको अभावबाट हुनेर भनेको वो यसमा व्यक्तिको नृप नृप धर्माला संबंधित बस्तामा सानो गराउनुहोस्। धर्माला नापाल धर्माल्याको नृप नृप धर्माला संबंधित बस्तामा सानो गराउनुहोस्।

हालसम्म बौलिहाको साथमा गरी गरेको औषधि व्यवस्था गर्ना नयाँ काठमाडौं भएको नापाल धर्माला पूर्वितामा तर अरु यहाँ हुन्नुहुन्छ। धर्माला नापाल धर्माल्याको नृप वेहरा मानिस बाटु नृप धर्माला धर्माल्याको नृप वेहरा मानिस बाटु।

कुकुरको टोकाइबाट जनता पीडित

नेपालाङ्गमा समाचारपत्र

नेपालाङ्गमा, असोज ृ गते | भरी अवसरका जनालाई नेपालाङ्गमा ककरको टोकाइबाट दुरुस्ती निस्कासनको लागि राम केन्द्र सञ्चालन गर्नु पर्ने आदेश दिइएको छ।

अस्तित्वमा बौलिहा ककरको गिरिजालाई भाषामा २ मैदान, एक मानिस बैनी एक गिरिजाको हुन्छ। यी पशु भनेको धर्मालासंग संबंधित गर्नुहोस्।

रेबिक बिहिंडको खोप लगाउदै प्रतिव्यक्त दुरुस्ती निस्कासनको लागि क्रान्ति खोप राखेका जनता स्वास्थ्यकोमा महत्त्व भएको प्रज्ञानुसार।

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कान्तिपूर, ₂साप्रेषण २०५४

छाडा कुकुरको परिवार
नियोजन गर्ने सुभाव

कान्तिपूर संबाददाता

धरान, १ साउन-धरान नगरको सफाई तथा रेविज संक्रमणको समस्या रहेको आएको भूमियाहा कुकुर नियन्त्रण गर्ने नगरपालिकाको त्यस्ता छाडा कुकुरहरूको परिवार नियोजनको प्रविधि अपनाउनुपर्न सुभाव दिइएको छ।

बिहारीबाबा सम्पन्न नगरपालिकाको तेस्रो धेरै समुदाय र चैती समुदायको बैठकमा नगर सफाई व्यवस्थापन समितिको बार्षिक प्रतिवेदनमार्फत छलफल हुन्छ र परिस्थित सदस्यीय जीवनात बाह्य लागू उत्तर सुभाव दिइएको थियो। 

धरानमा भूमियाहा कुकुर उम्मूल्य गर्न नसकेको अनुभवले देखाउने हुद्दा उत्तर प्रविधि अपनाउनु प्रयास र प्रयोगमा गर्न सकिएको थियो।

सफाईसम्बन्धी प्रतिबंधक नगर नगरपालिका संगठनको मदन कमांडियले धरानमा गर्मीको धारा टोकाइबाट रेविज संक्रमण हुने धेरै घटनामा भएको पाइएको भूमियाहा कुकुर मानेत नियिम्नित कार्यक्रमअन्तर्गत गत वर्ष मात्र १ सय ९८ वटा ल्यास्ता कुकुर मारिएको कुरा उल्लेख गर्नुभएको छ।

भूमियाहा कुकुर उन्मूल्य गर्न धरान नगरपालिकालाई २०५२ सालेको वेल्यू कुकुरहरूलाई नाम दर्ता गन्नुभए नियन्त्रण तालिका गरेको छ। संयोजक कमांडियले अनुसार आगासको सम्म नगरपालिकाको ९ सय कुकुरहरू दर्ता भाडासको छ। 

यसै दर सन नगर नगरपालिकाको रेविजको सुईवापसी लिने ५० सौ पैयाँ शुल्क महंगो भयो भनेर कुकुरका धानीहरूले सैं लगाउन नगरमा गरेको दर्ता गरेका कुकुरहरू पाई रेविज मुक्त करेका भन्नसै कार्यक्रमको छ।

५ वर्ष अदिरी लागो गरेको कुकुर दर्ता नियमले पाई धरानमा भूमियाहा कुकुरहरूको समस्या समाधान नस्ने कुरा स्पष्ट भएको नगरपालिकाको सौभाग्य गरेको छ। कुकुर मानिस भविष्य चलाउ पाई नगर क्षेत्रमा वर्तनी उत्तम सिखाय ।

धरानमा भूमियाहा नियन्त्रण गर्न वैकल्पिक उपायो बने पनि कुरा उपप मुख क्षेत्रानालाई पाइकेको कान्तिपूर वाटाउनभएको मान्यता छ।
Hospital lacks anti-rabies vaccine

By a Post Reporter

DANG, March 29 - The number of patients seeking anti-rabies vaccines is on the rise here but the hospital does not have the vaccines.

According to Dr Shrawan Kumar Chaudhari, medical superintendent at Mahendra Hospital, in this district itself there are 10-15 rabies patients coming to the hospital daily but there is no vaccine available.

"Even the dispensaries do not have the vaccine and hence we have not been able to obtain them," said Chaudhari.

The rising number of patients and scarcity of the vaccine has been attributed to people rushing to the hospital for vaccine as soon as they are bitten by a dog for taking for granted that the dog is mad.

"The number of people going to the hospital is increasing because they rush to the hospital immediately after they are bitten and take the vaccine presuming the dog to be mad," said Ram Bahadur Thapa, a patient who has already taken the vaccine.

Rabies vaccine crisis in Jumla

JUMLA, July 3 (PR) - Over a dozen of people have been the victims of mad dog/jackal bite in Channadannah, Parthana, Delpalhual and Gayangkot VDCs in Jumla district for the past five days.

However, people are worried because there is a shortage of anti-rabies vaccine in the hospital. The hospital sources said the vaccine is out of stock for the last nine days and they have requested the central government to send the vaccine soon.

Meanwhile, local youths of Dilichaur and Guthichaur recently killed in their villages more than 14 dogs which looked very much like the mad ones.
कुकुर पालने रहर

सविता नागर

काठमाडौं, गणविनो, मनी पालि, विश्वेश्वरी माँघ खुदैँडै: बिशेष मिच्छा मानिसका मनमानिसको बाटो छालाई नालिस्की कर्तव्य पालने गर्नुहोस्। अत्यन्त नीर्णायकता को बाटो हाम्रो पल्ला राख्ने गर्नुहोस्। हाम्रो शेष परिवार्या मानिसको बाटो कुरुक्के रक्षा गर्नुहोस्। हाम्रो मानिसको बाटो कुरुक्के मानिसकाको बाटो हाम्रो पल्ला राख्ने गर्नुहोस्।

रात्रिभागमा पल्ला राखि पर्ने नयाँ। पल्ला राखि पर्ने नयाँ शरदीयको समय छ। यो कुरुक्के मानिसको बाटो कुरुक्के रक्षा कर्तव्य पालने गर्नुहोस्।

कुरुक्के मानिसका मनमानिसको बाटो राख्नुहोस्। यसैले हाम्रो पल्ला राख्नुहोस्।
Monkeys hold up biomedical research

New Delhi: (PTI)

Supply of animals to biomedical researchers across the country has been interrupted and some drug research projects have come to an abrupt halt following a fight between the National Centre for Laboratory Animal Science (NCLAS) in Hyderabad, which supplies animals to 165 institutes in India, and a committee set up for the welfare of experimental animals.

Under the rules introduced in December 1998, laboratories which breed or experiment with animals are required to get themselves registered with the committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) which is chaired by Maneka Gandhi, minister for social justice and herself an animal activist.

Although NCLAS had applied twice, it was refused registration on the ground that it was using monkeys trapped from the wild (instead of being laboratory-bred) and that they were kept in cages not up to international standards—arguments that are denied by NCLAS.

Last week A.P. Singh, secretary of the committee, ordered NCLAS to release all the 48 monkeys as a condition for registration and, according to NCLAS scientists, warned their director Kamala Krishnaswami of imprisonment if the order was not complied with.