TITLE: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ANIMAL RABIES IN PARÁ AT THE PERIOD OF 2011-2016

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ABSTRACT: Rabies is a zoonosis, of cosmopolitan distribution, with high rates of lethality, and it has great relevance, not only for the severity with which the disease presents clinically but also because it is a public health problem. The disease is caused by Rabies lyssavirus, a neurotropic virus that replicates in neurons, and this infection is responsible for generating frame of acute encephalitis. The virus is kept and perpetuated in nature by mammals, which serve as reservoirs. In the epidemiological cycle of rabies, there is an interrelation between urban, rural, aerial and terrestrial wild cycles, where several animal species are responsible for maintaining the transmission cycle. A descriptive study was carried out based on data provided by the Epidemiological Bulletin of the Ministry of Health. During the study period, 78 cases of rabies were reported in the state of Pará, including: 7 (8.98%) canine, 1 (1.28%) feline, 52 (66.67%) bovine, 13 (16, 67%) equids, 3 (3.84%) chiroptera and 2 (2.56%) in species not described. The findings of this study are in accordance with other published information, where currently the production animals are the most affected, demonstrating the impact of the disease on cattle ranching, although these animals are the most affected by rabies, for public health, urban rabies is the one with the greatest epidemiological relevance of continuous transmission, urban rabies is under control, except for epizootics that occurred from 2011 to 2014 in the State of Maranhão and in 2015 in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul. In 2016, 15 cases Of urban rabies, with nine cases in dogs and six in felines. Investments in public health with prevention actions have made it possible to reduce rabies in this cycle. However, wild rabies acquired great importance, being a challenge for the surveillance and control of the disease, due to the complexity of the epidemiological process.

Keywords: Animal rabies**,** Rabies lyssavirus, Epidemiology.

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