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**Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) toward Animal bite (Dog), Voinjama District, Lofa County 2018**

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**Background**: Rabies causes significant morbidity and mortality worldwide, with an estimated 55,000 deaths occurring annually across Africa and Asia. Animal bite, especially dog bite is most common transmission of rabies and Liberia recorded more than 2,000 episodes of dog bite since 2017. The study aims to describe knowledge, attitude and practice toward animal bite among adult aged 18 years and above in Voinjama district and make recommendations for appropriate public health actions.

**Methods:** Cross sectional study conducted in Lofa, Voinjama district with estimated population of 77, 655. The study involved 150 respondents randomly selected from 18 communities in Voinjama district. A face to face interview using a semi structured questionnaire to collect information from the respondents. Univariate analysis done and data summarized in frequency and proportions.

**Results:** Of the 150 respondents, female were 79 (53%). The median age was 29 (range 18 - 75) years. Students accounted for 49 (33%) and Christianity 106 (71%). Overall, 113 (75%) of the respondents have heard about human rabies in their communities, 145 (97%) stated that dog infected with rabies can cause human rabies, but only 12 (8%) stated that rabies can be prevented through vaccination of dogs and other animals. Overall, 19 (13%) of the respondence had been bitten by dogs, and 14 (74%) reported that common treatment given to victim of dog bite was Anti-Tetanus toxin injection and Drug store 11 (58%) was the most common place to seek care following dog bite.

**Conclusion**: Awareness and knowledge of rabies is high. However, the attitude and practice to dog bite is low as majority of those bitten by dog did not know appropriate care and where to seek care. We recommend health education on preventive measures to dog bite and seeking care for dog bite.

**Key Words:** Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, Dog bite, Rabbies