### Abstract

**Keywords:** Animal bite, Human vaccine and serum.

**Introduction:** Rabies is a lethal viral disease of the central nervous system. It is transmitted to human via bite of rabid animal.

It is clinically diagnosed through acute and advance nervous symptoms. The rabid patient goes into a coma as early as ten days. All cases should be regarded as rabies transmission risks. Vaccination should be done for suspicious cases with animal bite.

**Materials and Methods:** All cases of history of animal bite during seven years (1378-1395) in Khorasan province were enrolled in our study. Questionnaire included demographic, epidemiologic and clinical characteristics were filled by health center workers. Data were analyzed using Epi 6 computer software program.

**Results:**
1) The heel and legs are most often hurt in animal bites (50 percent)
2) The great number of animal bites happens in villages (60 percent)
3) The highest frequency was observed in the age group of 10-19 years old (27 percent)
4) The largest number of animal bites cases occur for men (75 percent)
5) Students are the largest number of the victims (%22.5)
6) The three-stage curative treatment is the most frequent treatment (%88.5)
7) The greatest number of deaths results from the rabid dogs (%80)
8) The greatest number of deaths is caused by the wounds in hands and face (%60).

**Conclusion:** Since most bites occurred in feet and legs, wearing boots and protective covering is important. Rural areas should receive more attention for educational programs. Young adults, adolescents and students should have priority for these educational programs. Dogs must be vaccinated and to be owned.