>75% of the index admission. Moreover, 43 patients (91.5%) survived to discharge, of whom 28 (59.6%) completed antibiotic therapy. Relapsed IDU was observed in 33 patients (76.7%). Relapsed IDU trended toward significance among undomiciled patients (OR, 4.07,; 95% CI, 0.93–17.85; P = .06). Also, 24 patients (55.8%) were rehospitalized within 1 year due to infectious complications of IDU; undomiciled patients were readmitted more frequently (OR, 20.45; 95% CI, 1.09–383.99; *P* = .04). Completion of IDU-IE antibiotic therapy, relapse of IDU, and rehospitalization were not associated with prior AMA discharges, duration or variety of IDU, receipt of MAT during the index admission, or addiction medicine consultation. The rate of readmission due to an infectious complication of IDU within 1 year was unrelated to the proportion of hospital days where MAT was prescribed. Conclusions: In settings with high rates of addiction medicine consultation and in-hospital MAT administration, inpatient interventions targeting OUD may not necessarily be protective against morbidity and rehospitalization. Focusing on housing instability and outpatient continuation of MAT may be beneficial.

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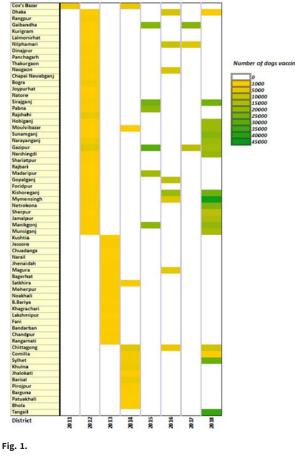
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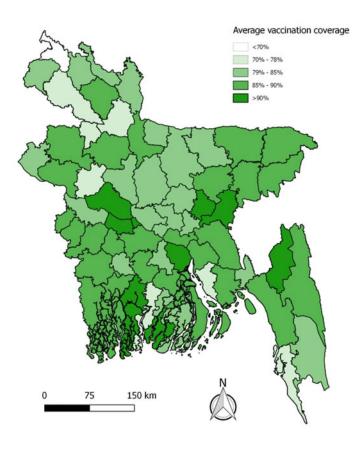
Trends and Clinico-Epidemiological Features of Human Rabies Cases in Bangladesh, 2006–2018

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Background: Vaccinating dogs against rabies is an effective means of reducing human rabies. Methods: We analyzed 1,327 clinically diagnosed human rabies deaths and mass dog vaccination (MDV) data during 2006-2018 to quantify the impacts of MDV on human rabies incidence in Bangladesh and a subset of rabies death data (n = 422) for clinico-epidemiological analysis. Results: We found a positive and increasing trend of dog population vaccination (P = .01 and) $\tau = 0.71$) and a negative and declining trend (*P* < .001 and τ = -0.88) of human rabies cases (correlation coefficient, -0.82). Among 422 human rabies death cases, most victims (78%) sought treatment from traditional healers, and 12% received postexposure prophylaxis (PEP). The mean incubation period of rabies cases with exposure sites on the head and neck (35 days) was shorter than the upper limb (mean, 64 days; P = .02) and lower limb (mean, 89 days; P < .01). MDV is effective for reducing human rabies cases in Bangladesh. Conclusions: Creating awareness among the animal bite victims to stop relying on traditional healers rather seeking PEP, addressing the role of traditional healers through an awareness education program in respect to the treatment of dog bites, ensuring availability of PEP, and continuing to scale up MDV can help prevent human rabies deaths.

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