Rabies is a viral and zoonotic disease, meaning that it is an infectious disease that is transmitted between animal and human species. Rabies is a deadly disease if left untreated. Rabies is one of Kazakhstan’s current epidemiological issues that complicates the economic situation in the country. Sultanov et al. use data to model cluster zoning of outbreaks throughout the country. The datasets used by the authors include epidemiologic information about each occurred outbreak of rabies and anthrax, provided by veterinary research institutions and laboratories throughout Kazakhstan. The authors use the concept of a basic reproductive ratio to simulate the possibility of new rabies outbreaks. They also discover that one of the two administered vaccines is ineffective, and suggest a modification to the rabies combatting tactic. Other researchers - Abdrakhmanovet al. - use a maximum entropy modeling method for their gathered data to develop a geospatial regression model between rabies outbreaks and a set of climactic, geographical, and ecological factors as explanatory variables to identify the risk of rabies outbreaks in Kazakhstan. To conduct their research, the authors use 2003-2014 rabies outbreak data provided by the Kazakhstani veterinary services, which includes 762 cases of rabies outbreaks in domestic, wild, and farm livestock animals. The authors also use temperature, precipitation and altitude datasets from WorldClim, as well as green vegetation fraction and land coverage data provided by the United States Geological Survey. The authors find that overall the most significant contributors amongst all three animal categories were the prevailing type of land cover and the amount of precipitation in the coldest quarter, while the average annual rainfall and altitude were also important. The area with the highest risk was found to be concentrated along the borders of Kazakhstan with neighboring countries, suggesting disease importation. The available literature lacks a more careful examination of the available diagnostic tests for rabies and their possible integration into rabies treatment protocols in Kazakhstan. Research can be conducted in the area of effective vaccine distribution with a two farm model of similar geographical and geological composition. One farm could give its cattle rabies vaccinations, whereas the other would not to see if vaccination of dogs and foxes is a good method for cattle immunity.