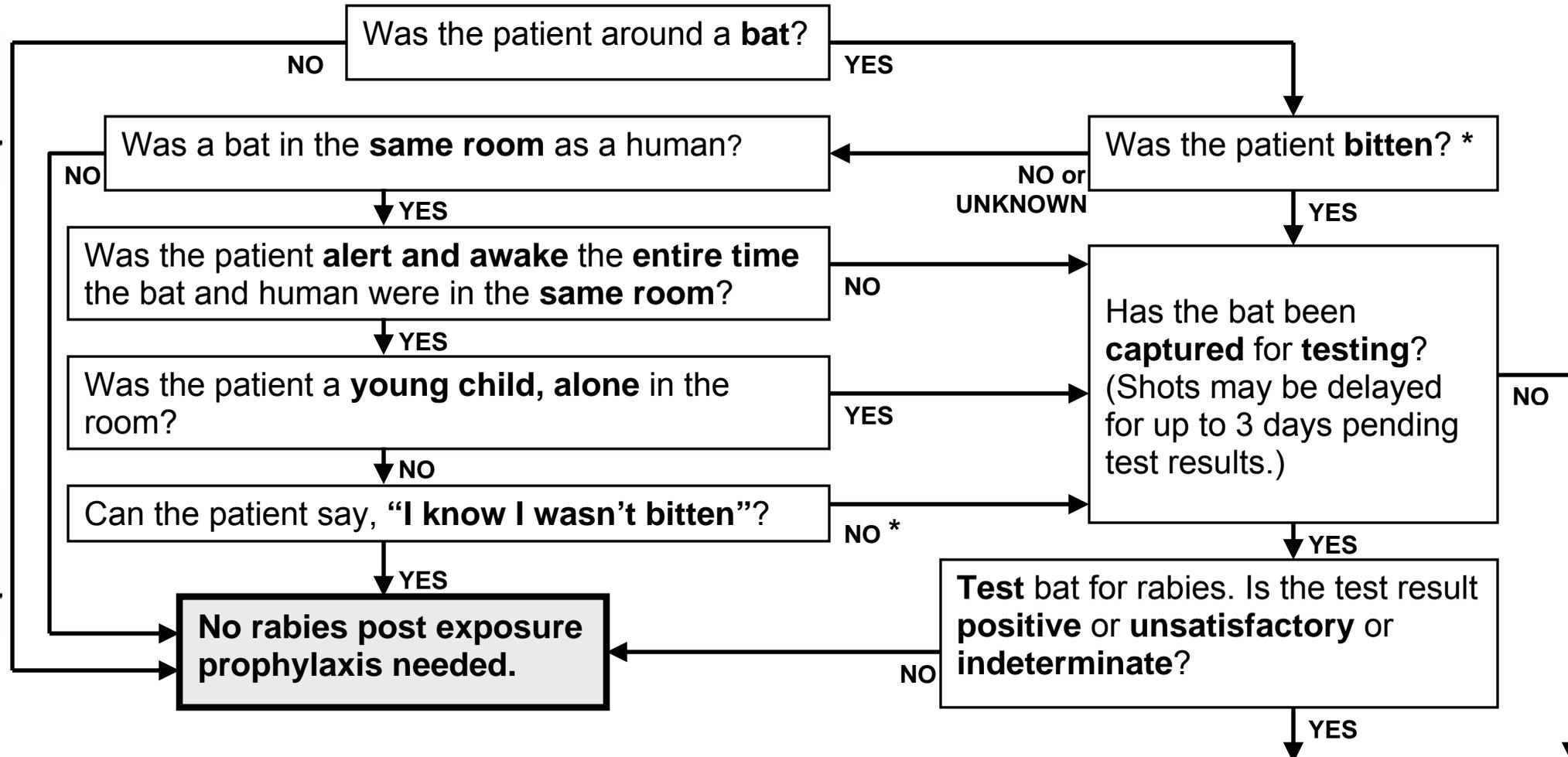


Rabies Exposure Management for Bat-related Incidents (FAQ's on reverse)



* Thoroughly wash any wounds with soap and water and, if available, flush with povidone iodine solution (or other virucidal solution). Evaluate tetanus vaccination status, update if needed.

Administer rabies post exposure prophylaxis (PEP): Human Rabies Immune-Globulin (HRIG) on day 0, plus a series of Human Rabies Vaccines (HRV) on days 0, 3, 7, 14, and 28.

RABIES EXPOSURE MANAGEMENT FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

What constitutes an exposure?

- There was a bite from an animal to a human.
- There was saliva contact from an animal to a human’s open cut or mucous membrane.
- A bat is found in the same room with a sleeping person, an unattended child, an intoxicated person, or anyone unable to confirm that they were NOT bitten. Finding a bat OUTSIDE of the room the person was in (i.e., in a hallway or on the other side of an open door) is NOT considered an exposure.

There was a bat in my house. Should my family get rabies post exposure prophylaxis?

Family members need prophylaxis if EXPOSED (see above) AND

- the bat was tested and found to be rabies positive, indeterminate, or unsatisfactory to test, or
- the bat was not caught and therefore cannot be tested.

I can’t exclude bats from my house, should I get pre exposure prophylaxis?

- If bats are found routinely inside the home and the house cannot be “bat proofed”, consult your health care provider to consider pre exposure vaccination. Patients who have already received a rabies vaccine series will still need two human rabies vaccines (day 0 and 3) after subsequent rabies exposures.

What are the rules for animal rabies quarantine in my area?

- Cities and counties enforce animal rabies quarantine rules and regulations. Rules and regulations can differ from one area to another. The most accurate information can be obtained from your city animal control department or your local public health agency.

Where can I find recommendations for animal rabies exposure, quarantine, and prophylaxis?

- www.cdc.gov/rabies

Where can I get more information on human rabies prevention?

- www.cdc.gov/rabies

Do all animals that bite humans need to be tested for rabies?

- If the biting animal is a rodent (rat, mouse, squirrel, guinea pig, chipmunk or gerbil), a marsupial (opossum) or a lagomorph (rabbit), we usually do not recommend testing because the possibility of rabies is extremely low.

How do I get an animal tested for rabies?

If an animal (except rodent, marsupial or lagomorph – see above) exposure has occurred, the animal should be tested for rabies at one of the following laboratories:

Idaho Bureau of Laboratories

Address 208-334-2235

Submissions Submit the whole (dead) animal if it is bat-sized or mouse-sized.
Submit the HEAD ONLY if animal is larger than a bat/mouse (should be removed by veterinarian).

Results UHL Rabies Test Request Form is required
Results are reported ONLY to the physician or veterinarian listed on submission form.
Testing is performed 5 days/week. Results (except negatives) phoned to physician/veterinarian.

Packaging Double bag the specimen to prevent leaking.
Package the specimen with ice or refrigerant packs. DO NOT FREEZE THE SPECIMEN.

Transport Private carrier (patient, relative, or designee) drives the sample and form
Overnight commercial carrier (Fed EX preferred) transports sample (dead animals only) and form.

Charge for testing? There is no charge for testing if there has been a human exposure (exposure definition above).

If a person previously vaccinated with Human Rabies Vaccine is exposed to a rabid animal, what is required for post exposure prophylaxis?

- Persons with previous rabies vaccination (completed series of the three vaccine pre exposure prophylaxis or the series of five vaccines and Human Rabies Immune Globulin post exposure prophylaxis) (using Human Diploid Cell Vaccine, Rabies Vaccine Adsorbed, or Purified Chick Embryo Vaccines) should receive two doses of rabies vaccine on days 0 and 3. The person does not need Human Rabies Immune Globulin.
- Persons previously vaccinated with a rabies vaccination regimen NOT LISTED ABOVE but who have a documented rabies antibody titer (corresponding to complete neutralization dilution of 1:5 or greater by RFFIT testing) should receive two doses of rabies vaccine on days 0 and 3. The person does not need Human Rabies Immune Globulin. Full post exposure prophylaxis is needed for persons with inadequate documentation of titer.

What if a patient can’t adhere to the rabies post exposure vaccination schedule?

- The effectiveness of the rabies vaccines may be compromised if the recommended vaccination schedule is not followed. EVERY EFFORT should be made to administer the vaccines in accordance with the recommended schedule. If a rabies vaccine has been missed, the schedule should resume with the dose missed (i.e., If day 7 vaccine is missed (3rd dose), administer a vaccine today and call this vaccination the “day 7” (3rd dose) vaccination. The next vaccine (4th dose) would be given in 7 more days on “day 14”, and the 5th dose in another 14 days on “day 28”, in keeping with the remainder of the 0, 3, 7, 14, 28 day schedule).

Where can I find Human Rabies Immune Globulin (HRIG) and Human Rabies Vaccine (HRV)?

- Hospitals, especially the larger hospitals, across Iowa carry Human Rabies Immune Globulin and Human Rabies Vaccine.

If you need to order Human			
Rabies Immune Globulin (HRIG) or Human Rabies Vaccine (HRV), contact the following manufacturers:			
Imogam Rabies (HRIG)	Hyperab (HRIG)	Imovax (HRV)	RabAvert (HRV)
sanofi pasteur	Talecris	sanofi pasteur	Novartis
800-822-2463	800-243-4153	human diploid cell vaccine	purified chick embryo cell culture
		800-822-2463	888-244-7668