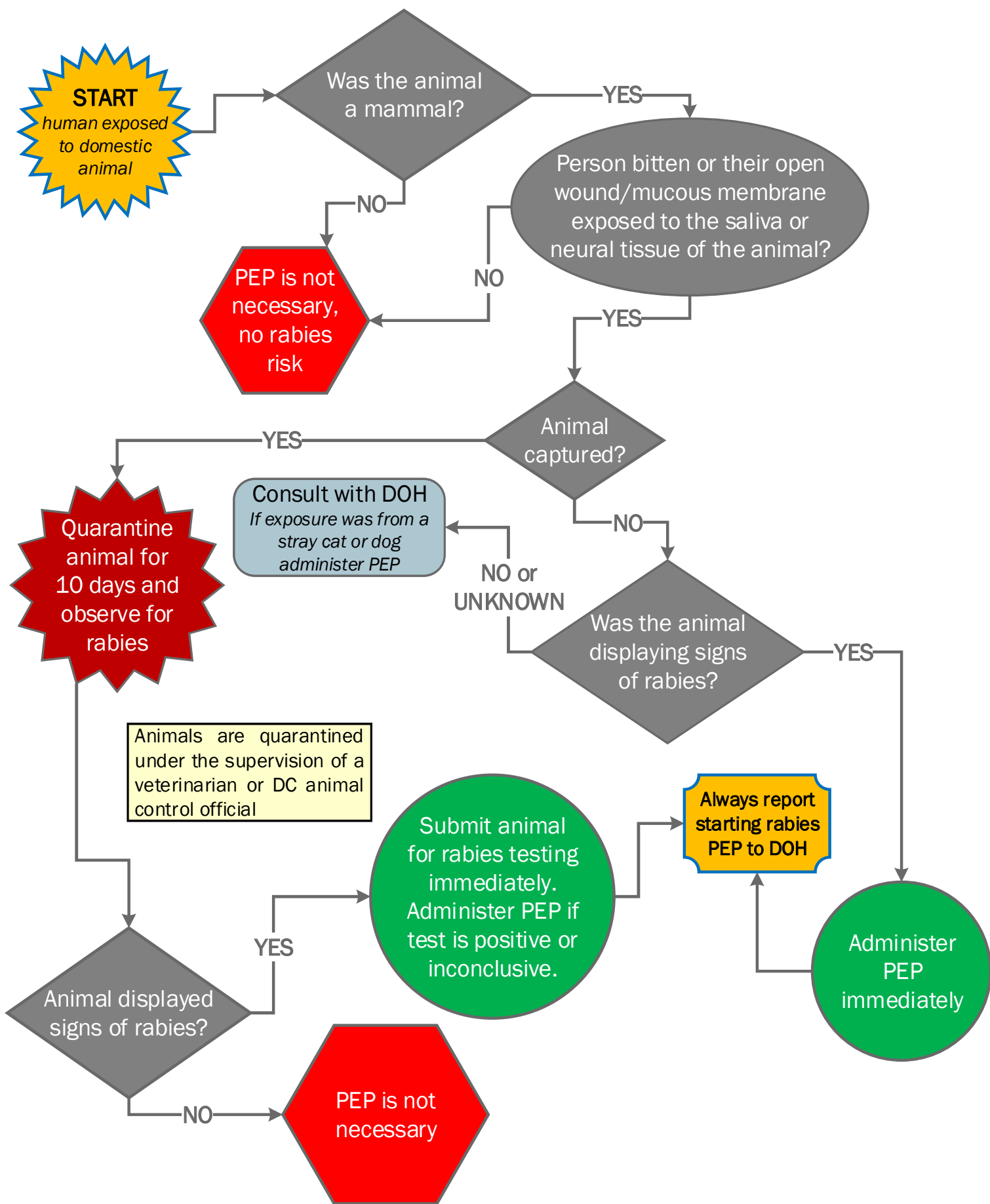


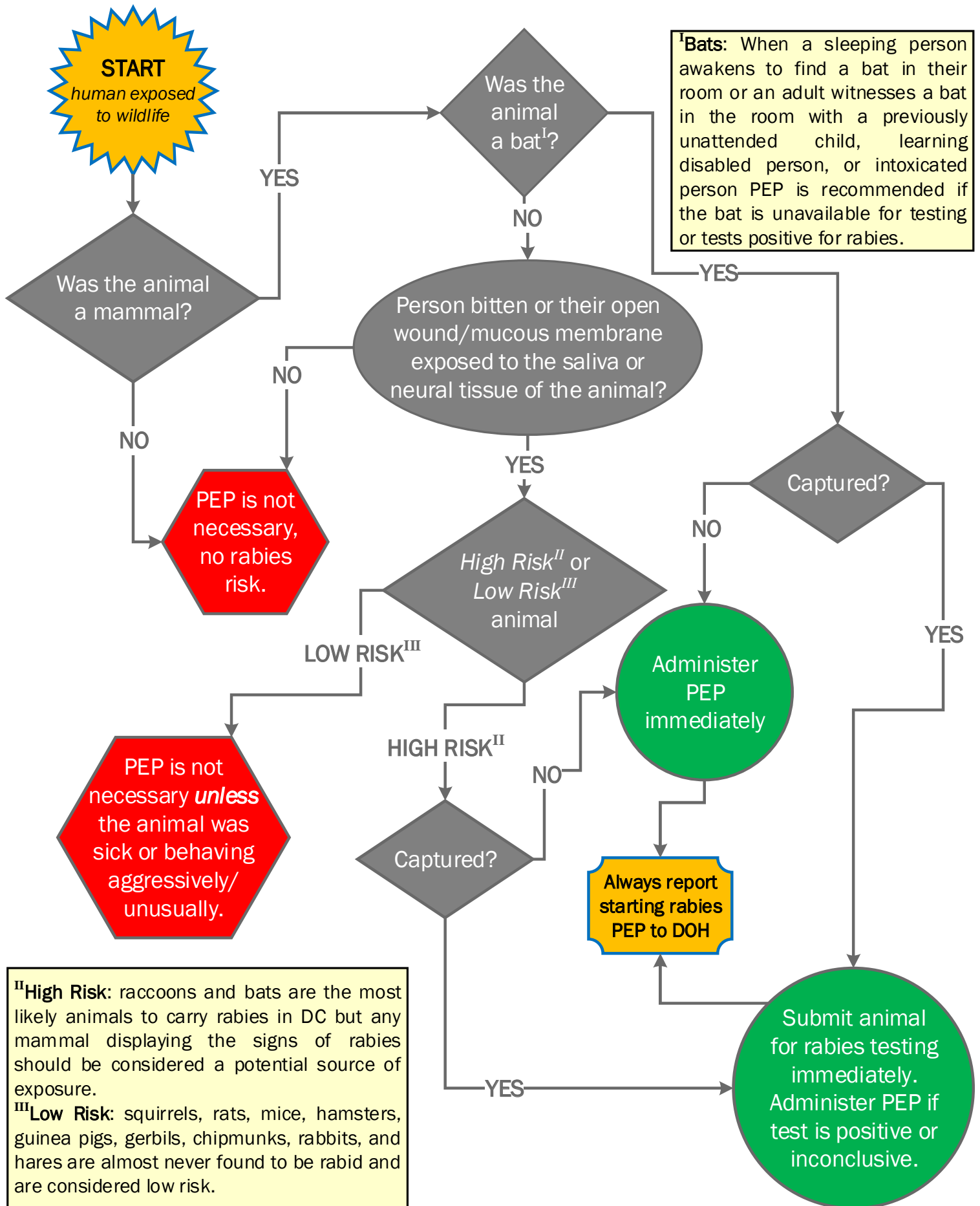
Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Guidelines for Human Healthcare Providers



DC Department of Health Guidelines for Administering Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP): Human exposed to Domestic Animal



DC Department of Health Guidelines for **Administering Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP): Human exposed to Wildlife**



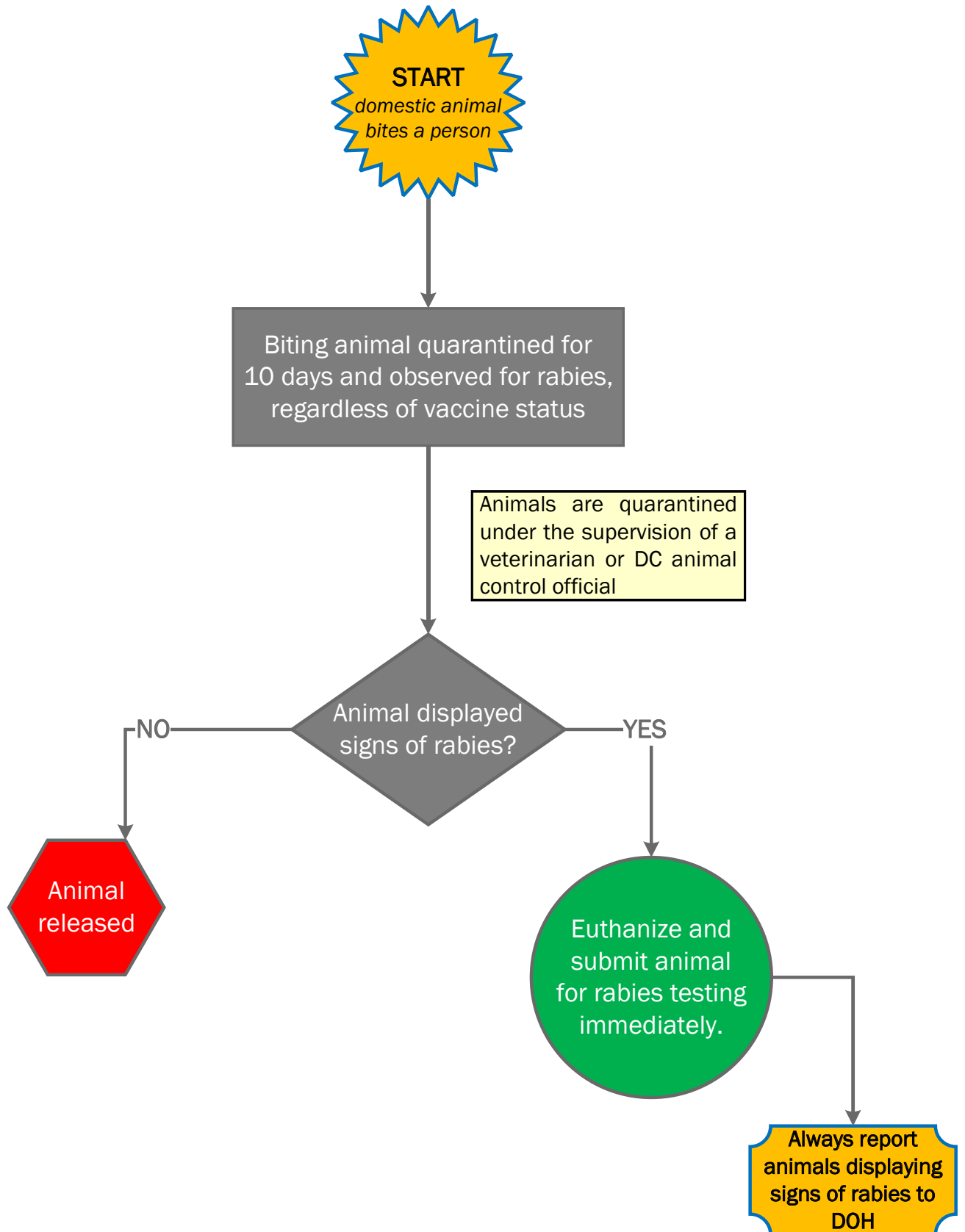
^I**Bats:** When a sleeping person awakens to find a bat in their room or an adult witnesses a bat in the room with a previously unattended child, learning disabled person, or intoxicated person PEP is recommended if the bat is unavailable for testing or tests positive for rabies.

^{II}**High Risk:** raccoons and bats are the most likely animals to carry rabies in DC but any mammal displaying the signs of rabies should be considered a potential source of exposure.
^{III}**Low Risk:** squirrels, rats, mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, gerbils, chipmunks, rabbits, and hares are almost never found to be rabid and are considered low risk.

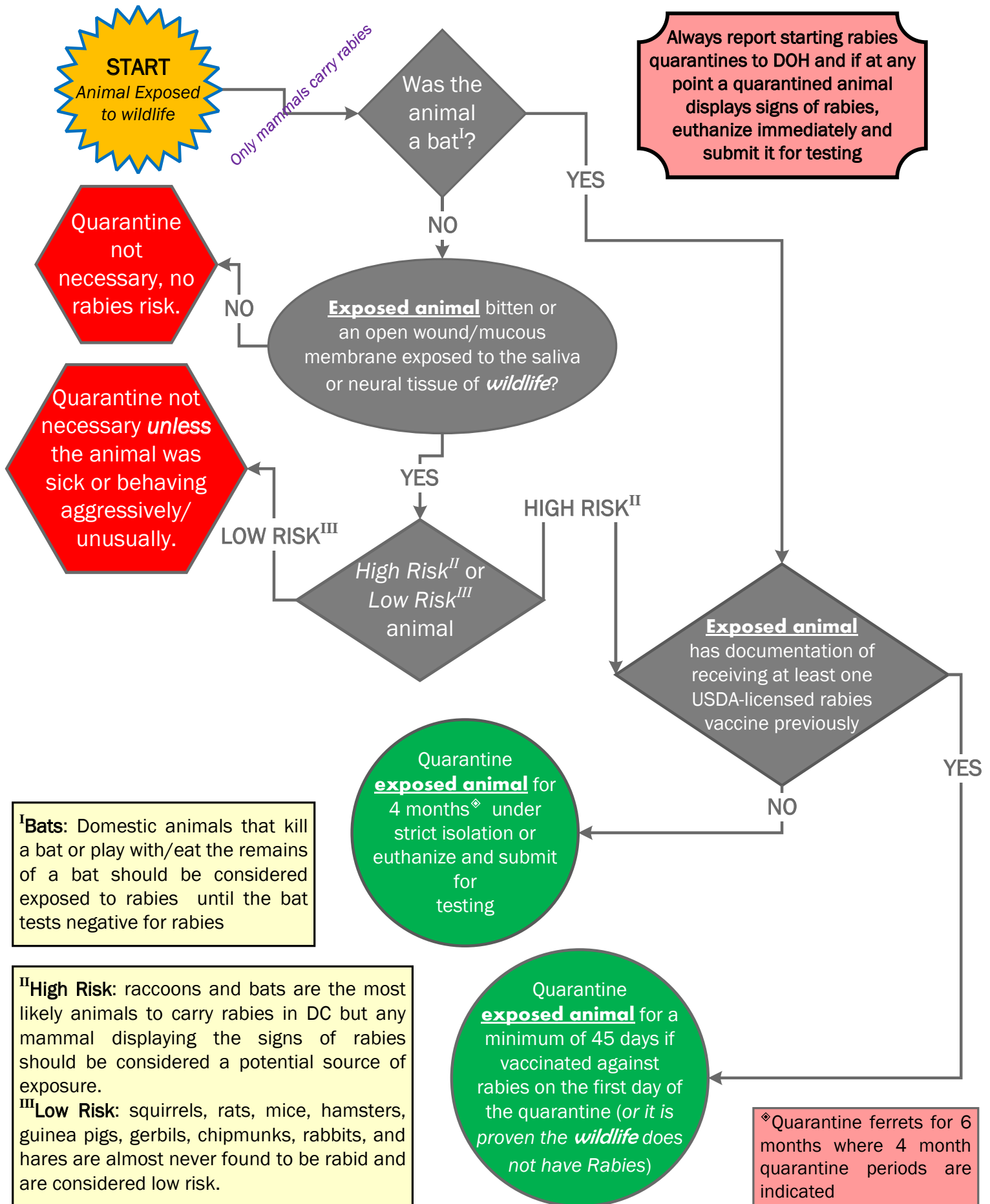
Rabies Quarantine Guidelines for Animal Healthcare Providers



DC Department of Health Guidelines for **Quarantining Domestic Animals for Rabies: Domestic Animal Bites a Person**



DC Department of Health Guidelines for Quarantining Domestic Animals for Rabies: Animal Exposed to **Wildlife**

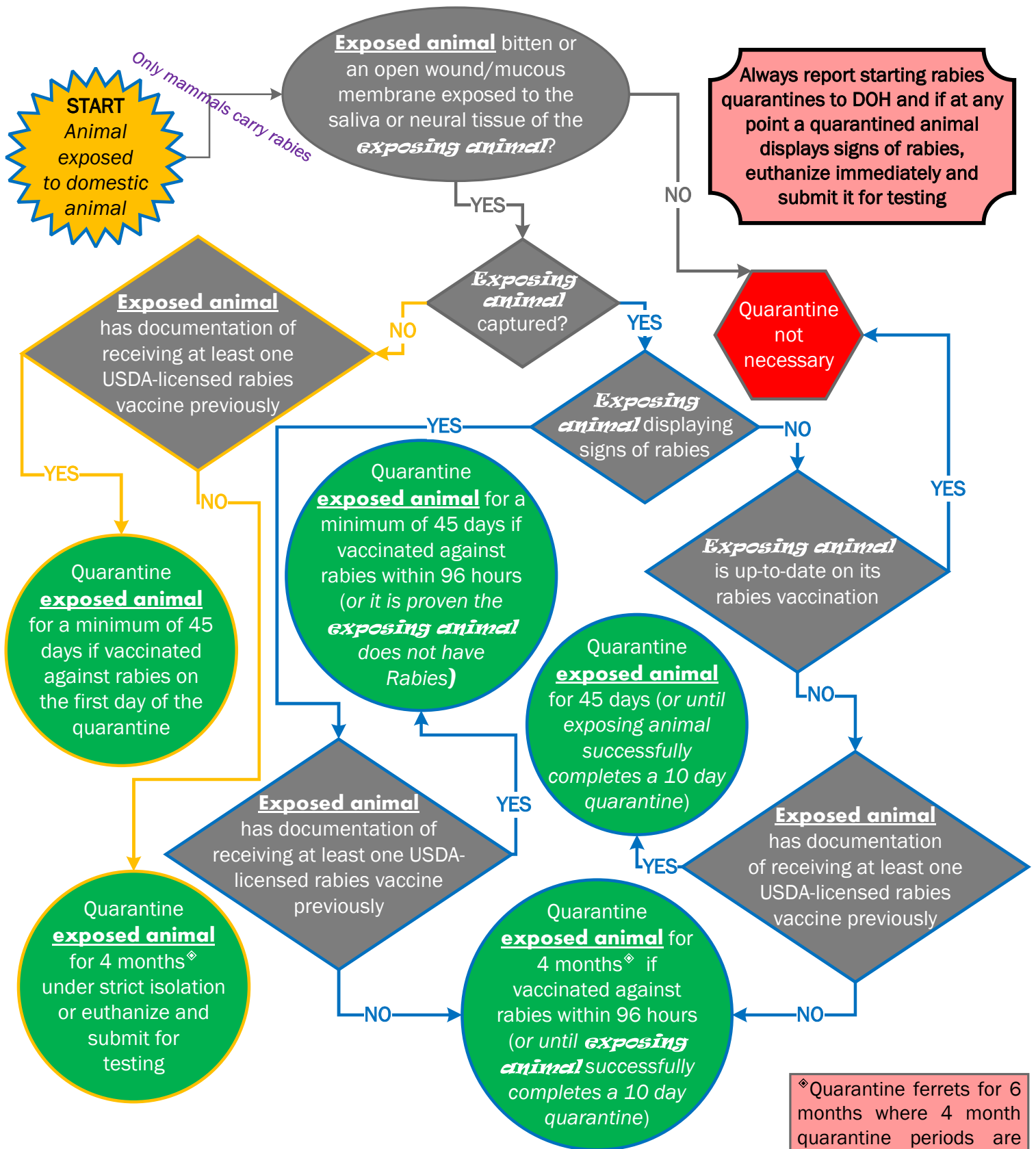


^I**Bats:** Domestic animals that kill a bat or play with/eat the remains of a bat should be considered exposed to rabies until the bat tests negative for rabies

^{II}**High Risk:** raccoons and bats are the most likely animals to carry rabies in DC but any mammal displaying the signs of rabies should be considered a potential source of exposure.
^{III}**Low Risk:** squirrels, rats, mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, gerbils, chipmunks, rabbits, and hares are almost never found to be rabid and are considered low risk.

[◆]Quarantine ferrets for 6 months where 4 month quarantine periods are indicated

DC Department of Health Guidelines for Quarantining Domestic Animals for Rabies: Animal Exposed to a Domestic Animal



Exposing animal: The animal that bites, scratches, or transfers its saliva or neural tissue to another animal
Exposed animal: The animal that is bitten, scratched, or exposed to the saliva or neural tissue of the exposing animal

If not vaccinated within the recommended time in each respective end point, a longer quarantine period is required and DOH should be consulted

Proof of Vaccine = documentation of receiving at least one USDA-licensed rabies vaccine previously

Rabies Control Guidelines for Animals

Transmission Type	Vaccination Status	Vaccination Schedule	Quarantine Period
Domestic to Human	Biting Animal is Current	Biting Animal: none	Biting Animal: 10 days*
	Biting Animal has <u>not</u> Current	Biting Animal: at Day 10	
Domestic to Domestic <i>if biting animal is located</i> & <i>not displaying signs of rabies</i>	Biting Animal & Bitten Animal are Current	Biting Animal: none Bitten Animal: none	Biting Animal: none Bitten Animal: none
	Biting Animal is Current & Bitten Animal has <u>no</u> Proof of Vaccine ⁺	Biting Animal: none Bitten Animal: at Day 1	
	Biting Animal has <u>no</u> Proof of Vaccine ⁺ & Bitten Animal is Current	Biting Animal: at Day 10 Bitten Animal: none	Biting Animal: 10 days* Bitten Animal: 45 days ^⓪
	Biting Animal & Bitten Animal do <u>not</u> have Proof of Vaccine ⁺	Biting Animal: at Day 10 Bitten Animal: within 4 Days	Biting Animal: 10 days Bitten Animal: 4 months ^{⓪Ⓛ}
Domestic to Domestic <i>if biting animal is located</i> & <i>displaying signs of rabies</i>	Biting Animal & Bitten Animal are Current	Biting Animal: none Bitten Animal: within 4 Days	Biting Animal: 10 days* Bitten Animal: 45 days ^⓪
	Biting Animal is Current & Bitten Animal has <u>no</u> Proof of Vaccine ⁺	Biting Animal: none Bitten Animal: within 4 Days	Biting Animal: 10 days* Bitten Animal: 4 months ^{⓪Ⓛ}
	Biting Animal has <u>no</u> Proof of Vaccine ⁺ & Bitten Animal is Current	Biting Animal: none Bitten Animal: within 4 Days	Biting Animal: euthanize & test Bitten Animal: 45 days ^⓪
	Biting Animal & Bitten Animal do <u>not</u> have Proof of Vaccine ⁺	Biting Animal: none Bitten Animal: within 4 Days	Biting Animal: euthanize & test Bitten Animal: 4 months ^{⓪Ⓛ}
Domestic to Domestic <i>if biting animal is not located</i>	Biting Animal is Current	Biting Animal: at Day 1	Bitten Animal: 45 days
	Bitten Animal has <u>no</u> Proof of Vaccine ⁺	Bitten Animal: at Day 1 & Month 4	Bitten Animal: 4 months
Wildlife [△] to Domestic	Biting Animal is Current	Wildlife: none Bitten Animal: at Day 1	Wildlife: euthanize & test Bitten Animal: 45 days
	Bitten Animal has <u>no</u> Proof of Vaccine ⁺	Wildlife: none Bitten Animal: Day 1 & Month 4	Wildlife: euthanize & test Bitten Animal: 4 months
Wildlife to Human	Any high risk mammalian wildlife that bites a human should be immediately euthanized and submitted for rabies testing. If the animal cannot be captured contact the Department of Health for guidance.		

NOTE ON QUARANTINE PERIODS: any owner that is unwilling or unable to comply to the mandated quarantine period for their given situation must surrender the animal for rabies testing

NOTE ON FERRETS: quarantine periods for ferrets are the same except they should be quarantined for 6 months, instead of 4, where 4 month quarantine periods are indicated.

*Any domestic animal that bites a human and displays signs of rabies during the 10 day quarantine period will be immediately reported to the Department of Health. Any stray dog or cat (with no previous medical history) that exposes a person may be euthanized immediately, and the head or entire brain (including brainstem) submitted for testing

⁺Dogs and cats overdue for a rabies booster vaccination but have documentation of having received at least one USDA-licensed rabies vaccine previously it should immediately receive a booster, then be quarantined and observed for 45 days. If booster vaccination is delayed, or there is no documentation of the animal being administered at least one USDA-licensed rabies vaccine, contact the Department of Health for guidance on the vaccination schedule and quarantine period. Ferrets overdue for a booster vaccination should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

^⓪Or until biting animal is proven to not have rabies by completing a quarantine without displaying signs of rabies OR diagnostic laboratory tests are negative.

[Ⓛ]For bitten animals vaccinated more than 4 days after exposure, quarantine should be extended to six months

[△]Wild mammalian carnivores, raccoons, skunks, and bats that are not available or suitable for testing should be regarded as rabid. For other animal exposures contact the Department of Health for guidance.