

Is Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Indicated?

Note: Rabies PEP is a medical urgency, NOT an emergency

Clean the wound, but the decision to initiate PEP can generally WAIT to determine if an animal is available for testing or observation, BEFORE administering any prophylaxis. Contact your local public health department or animal control to assist with animal rabies testing.



Contact Tri-County Health Department if the animal is available for testing and then WAIT for test results.

Otherwise, Administer PEP:

- For persons who have direct contact with a bat likely resulting in a bite or scratch.
- If a bat was in a room with a sleeping person, intoxicated person, developmentally disabled person, or a child. If the exposure is unclear, consult with public health first.
- For bites or scratches from skunks, foxes, raccoons, and other wild carnivores.



Contact Tri-County Health Department to determine if PEP is indicated.

Wait to Administer PEP:

- For dog and cat bites from owned and stray animals. These are low risk for rabies transmission. Contact animal control to quarantine the animal.
- If it is unknown if a bite or scratch occurred with a bat or other wild animal.



No - Do Not Administer PEP:

- For bites associated with rabbits or small rodents such as mice, squirrels and prairie dogs, rabies PEP is generally not indicated.

Administration of Rabies PEP to Previously Unvaccinated Persons:

Thoroughly clean all wounds with povidone-iodine and water, then administer Rabies Immune Globulin (RIG) **AND** Rabies Vaccine. Also give tetanus booster if appropriate.

Rabies Immune Globulin (RIG)

AND

Rabies Vaccine

WHERE:

- If possible, infiltrate full dose of RIG around the wound. Inject remaining volume intramuscular (IM) at a site distant from vaccine.
- If no wound site, administer full volume IM at a site distant from vaccine injection.

- If RIG is administered in the gluteus, ensure that the needle reaches the muscle tissue.

WHEN:

Day 0
(Should not be given >7 days after first vaccine dose)

WHERE:

- Inject rabies vaccine IM in deltoid, or in the anterolateral thigh for young children.

- DO NOT administer rabies vaccine in the gluteus.

- DO administer vaccine at a site distant from RIG injection.

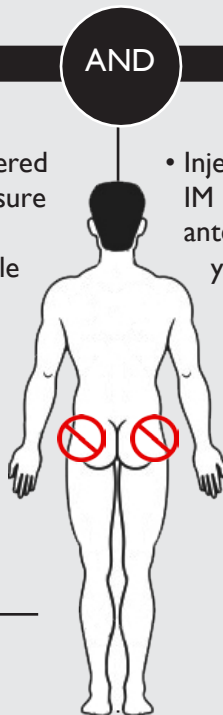
WHEN:

Day 0
Day 3
Day 7
Day 14

- AND ALSO -
Day 28 if patient is immunocompromised

DOSE:

1.0 mL



DOSE: 20 IU/kg of body weight
CONCENTRATION: 150 IU/mL

$$\text{Weight in lbs: } \frac{\text{Weight}}{2.2 \text{ lb/kg}} \times 20 \text{ IU/kg} = \frac{\text{IU}}{150 \text{ IU/mL}} = \text{mL}$$

Administration of Rabies PEP to Previously Vaccinated Persons:

Those who have documentation of receiving a full course of pre- or post-exposure rabies prophylaxis

- Thoroughly clean all wounds with povidone-iodine and water.
- DO NOT administer Rabies Immune Globulin (RIG).
- DO administer rabies vaccine in deltoid on Day 0 and Day 3.

Revised 10/2016