

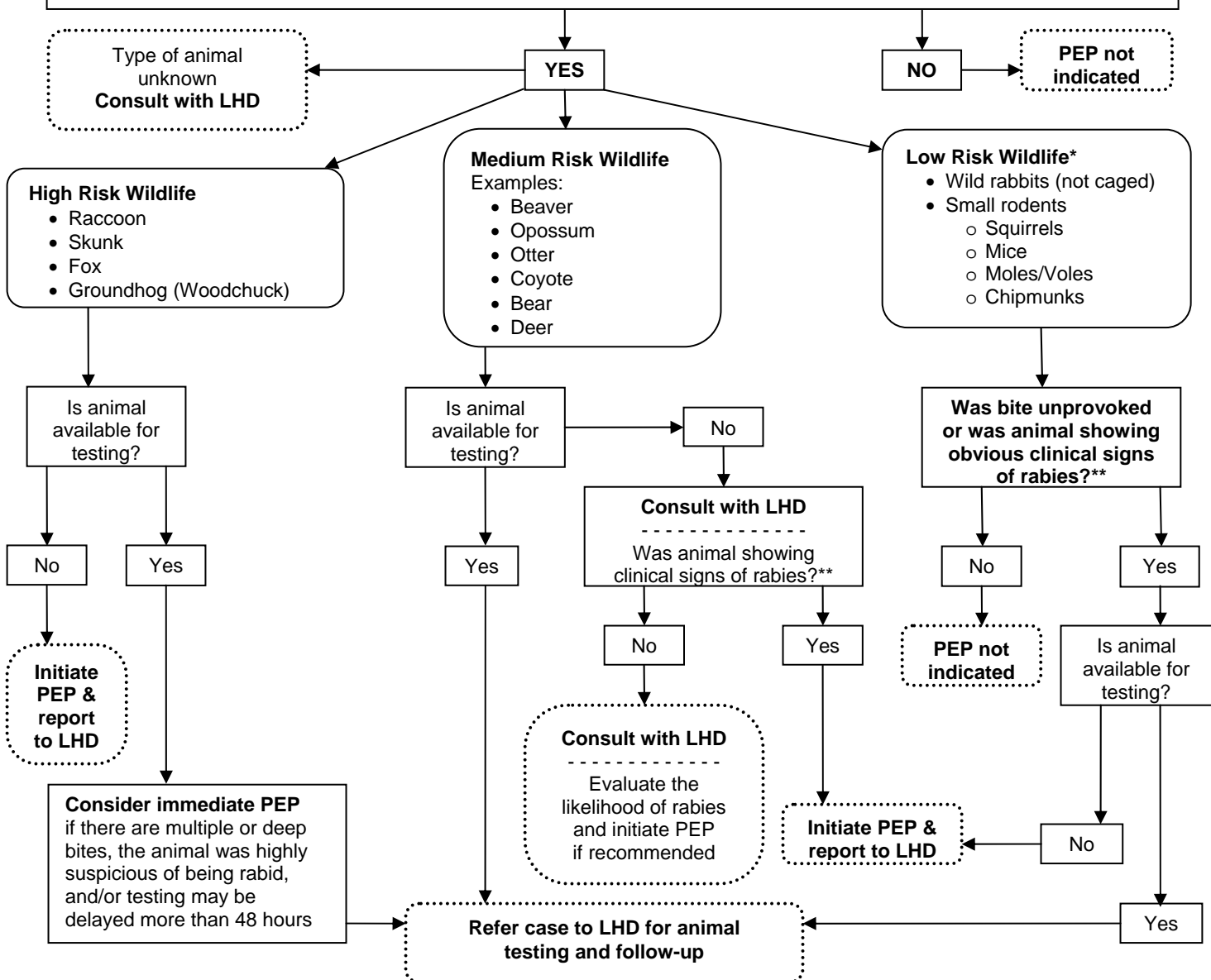
Patient Name			Date of Birth	Today's Date				
			___/___/___	___/___/___				
Last	First	MI	Mo	Da	Yr	Mo	Da	Yr

Guide to Rabies Postexposure Prophylaxis (PEP) Wild Animals, not including bats or feral/free-roaming cats

WAS THERE AN EXPOSURE?

An exposure is a bite (any penetration of the skin by teeth) OR saliva or brain/spinal cord tissue introduced an open wound, abrasion, or scratch in the skin (those that have bled in the past 24 hours), or into mucous membranes (eyes), from a known or suspect rabid animal. Note: Only mammals carry rabies.

All rabies exposures must be REPORTED to the local health department where the patient resides.



* **Rabbits (not including domestic rabbits caged outdoors) and small rodents** such as squirrels and mice are rarely found to be infected with rabies and have not been known to cause human rabies in the United States. PEP or testing of animals in the case of bites from small rodents and lagomorphs (rabbits) is not necessary unless that animal has obvious clinical signs of rabies (bizarre behavior +/- aggression with neurologic impairment) and/or the bite is unprovoked. Although groundhogs are rodents, they are considered high risk animals.

** **Clinical signs of rabies** include bizarre and/or aggressive behavior, such as extreme viciousness that may be expressed by biting tires or other objects. Other clinical signs of rabies include neurologic impairment such as difficulty swallowing, strange vocalization, stumbling or appearing "intoxicated," or paralysis.