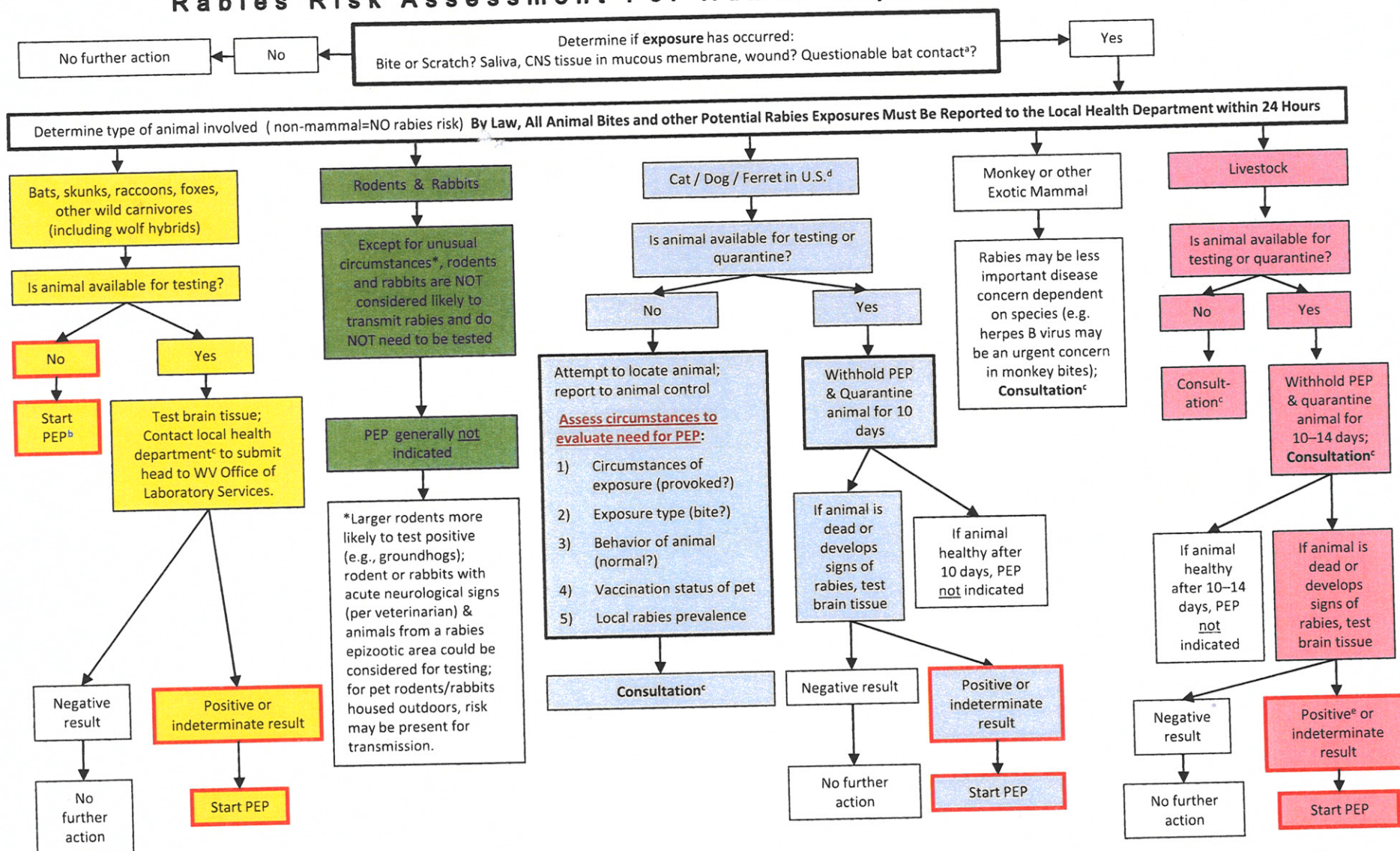


WV Division of Infectious Disease Epidemiology (DIDE) Rabies Risk Assessment For Human Exposure To Animals



^aPEP should be considered when direct contact between a human and a bat has occurred, unless exposed person is an adult and can be certain that a bite, scratch, or mucous membrane exposure did not occur. Persons who awaken to find a bat in their bedroom, and persons with mental impairment or children who are found playing unsupervised with a bat can be considered for post-exposure prophylaxis.

^bThere is no quarantine period established for wild animals; therefore, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) or testing brain of involved animal are the only appropriate measures if an exposure occurs.

^cPublic health consultation is recommended. Contact local health department (http://www.wvdhhr.org/wvlocalhealth/lhd_profiles/lhdreport/index.asp) or DIDE at (304) 558-5358 or 1-800-423-1271

^dCanine-strain rabies is not found in the United States, but is very common in other parts of the world. It may be important to inquire about travel history when assessing exposure.

^eThe West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Office of the State Veterinarian should be notified immediately of any livestock testing positive for rabies (304-558-2214).

PLEASE NOTE: THIS RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDE IS NOT INTENDED TO ADDRESS ALL POTENTIAL RABIES EXPOSURES NOR SHOULD ALL DECISIONS BE BASED SOLELY ON THE ABOVE INFORMATION.