MEMORANDUM

TO: State Public Health Veterinarians
   State Epidemiologists
   State Veterinarians
   Other Parties Interested in Rabies Prevention and Control

FROM: Mira J. Leslie, D.V.M., M.P.H, Co-Chair
       Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control Committee

SUBJECT: Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, 2005

The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) is pleased to provide the 2005 revision of the Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control for your use and for distribution to practicing veterinarians and officials in animal control, public health, wildlife management and agriculture in your state. This cover memo summarizes the changes that were made to the document this year.

COMPENDIUM CHANGES

The section Principles of Rabies Prevention and Control (formerly Part II) is now Part I of the document and Recommendations for Parenteral Rabies Vaccination Procedures is Part II. Part III: Rabies Vaccines Licensed and Marketed in the U.S., 2005 has been updated. The following feline combination vaccine products are no longer available: IMRAB 3 + Feline 3; IMRAB 3 +Feline 4; PUREVAX Feline 3/ Rabies+LEUCAT; ECLIPSE 3 + FeLV/R; ECLIPSE 4+FeLV/R; Fel-O-Guard 3+ FeLV/R; and Fel-O-Guard 4+FeLV/R.

The definition of a rabies exposure in Part I.A.1. has been clarified and a new sentence is added to direct questions concerning possible rabies exposures to local and state public health authorities.

During 2004, there were two recognized importations of rabid dogs into the United States, one from Puerto Rico (mongoose rabies variant that is readily transmitted dog-to-dog) and one from Thailand (canine rabies virus variant). The practice of importing dogs from areas with ongoing dog-to-dog rabies transmission for the purpose of adoption or sale poses a risk to individuals handling and adopting the dogs and it could reintroduce canine-transmitted rabies to the United States. A new section (c) was added to Part I.B.3. to call for the discontinuation of this practice.
The management of unvaccinated dogs, cats and ferrets that undergo a 180-day isolation period after a rabies exposure has always included vaccination one month prior to release in order to assure that the animal is currently immunized when the isolation period is completed. Part I.B.5.(a) was expanded to allow for rabies vaccination either on entry into the 6 month isolation period, or 1 month prior to release from isolation. Vaccine alone, administered to a previously unvaccinated animal after a rabies exposure, will not effectively prevent rabies from developing from that exposure. However, the committee decided that vaccinating the animal on entry could provide a measure of immunity in the event that a wild animal gained access to the isolation pen (e.g. bat enters through wire, skunk burrows under fencing) during the 180-day isolation period. Veterinarians, animal control officials, and local health authorities should assure that regardless of when the vaccine is administered, there is no change in the management or length of the isolation procedures. A sentence was added to direct reports of illness in isolated or confined animals to local health departments.

Dogs, cats and ferrets are confined for 10 days of observation after biting humans to assure that changes in health or behavior that might indicate the onset of rabies will be recognized and evaluated rapidly. The vast majority of animals that undergo a 10-day confinement and observation period remain healthy and no further action is required. Part I.B.6.(a) has new language explaining that the rationale for not administering rabies vaccine to animals during the 10-day observation period is to avoid confusing possible signs related to the administration of the vaccine (e.g. transient lameness, lethargy, lack of appetite) with early non-specific signs of rabies. This helps to prevent unnecessary euthanasia and testing of animals, and needless administration of PEP to bitten persons.

In Parts I.C.1. and II.D. concerning rabies control programs for wildlife reservoirs of rabies, a sentence was added about integrating trap-vaccinate and release programs when appropriate into certain oral vaccination programs.

It has come to the attention of the committee that there is a lack of recognition by many persons that it takes 28 days from the time of the initial rabies vaccination for immunity to develop. Veterinarians should insure that their staffs and clients are aware of this time lag so that clients can protect animals from potential rabies exposures during this time.

Additional references have been added to provide scientific support for information provided in the document.

**RABIES UPDATES**

Four fatal human rabies infections occurred in 2004 as a result of organ transplants with tissues harvested from a donor later found to have been infected with rabies. This is the first time that human-to-human transmission of rabies infection from organ donation (other than corneas) has been recognized (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5327a5.htm).
A fourteen year old girl in Wisconsin survived symptomatic rabies infection without receiving post exposure prophylaxis after a bat bite. This is the first recognized case of its kind in medical history.

With the recent epizootic of West Nile virus nationwide, there has been a dramatic increase in acute, fatal, neurological illnesses in animals, particularly horses. Infection with rabies and West Nile viruses are indistinguishable clinically. Anytime an animal dies or is euthanized due to an undiagnosed neurological illness, rabies should be considered to allow for appropriate public health testing and follow-up before disposal of the animal.

CDC’s Rabies Laboratory is still interested in evaluating the potential for rabies transmission via milk from lactating animals. When rabies is suspected in a lactating animal, milk and mammary tissue should be collected and stored. If the animal tests positive, the milk and mammary tissue should be shipped on dry ice to:

Rabies Laboratory  
DASH, Bldg. 4, Rm. B32  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
1600 Clifton Road, NE  
Atlanta, GA 30333  
(404) 639-1050

Although an uncommon occurrence, rodents (particularly groundhogs), beavers, and lagomorphs are occasionally diagnosed with the raccoon variant of rabies virus in the Eastern U.S. In order to better evaluate the potential for these animals to transmit rabies, the Rabies Unit of CDC would like to receive the entire head of any rodent or lagomorph testing positive for rabies. Rabies diagnostic laboratories should store the heads of high suspect rodents and lagomorphs until testing is completed, and send the specimens to CDC at the above address for further analysis if results are positive.
Rabies is a fatal viral zoonosis and a serious public health problem. The recommendations in this compendium serve as the basis for animal rabies prevention and control programs throughout the United States and facilitate standardization of procedures among jurisdictions, thereby contributing to an effective national rabies-control program. This document is reviewed annually and revised as necessary. Principles of rabies prevention and control are detailed in Part I; Part II contains recommendations for parenteral vaccination procedures; all animal rabies vaccines licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and marketed in the United States are listed in Part III.

THE NASPHV COMMITTEE
Suzanne R. Jenkins, VMD, MPH, Co-Chair
Mira J. Leslie, DVM, MPH, Co-Chair
Michael Auslander, DVM, MSPH
Lisa Conti, DVM, MPH
Paul Ettestad, DVM, MS
Faye E. Sorhage, VMD, MPH
Ben Sun, DVM, MPVM

CONSULTANTS TO THE COMMITTEE
Donna M. Gatewood, DVM, MS; USDA Center for Veterinary Biologics
Ellen Mangione, MD, MPH; CSTE
Lorraine Moule; NACA
Greg Pruitt; Animal Health Institute
Charles E. Rupprecht, VMD, MS, PhD; CDC
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Charles V. Trimarchi, MS; New York State Health Department
Dennis Slate, PhD; USDA Wildlife Services

ENDORSED BY:
American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE)
National Animal Control Association (NACA)

Part I: Rabies Prevention and Control

A. PRINCIPLES OF RABIES PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1. RABIES EXPOSURE: Rabies is transmitted only when the virus is introduced into bite wounds, open cuts in skin, or onto mucous membranes from saliva or other potentially infectious material such as neural tissue. Questions about possible exposures should be directed to state or local health authorities.

2. HUMAN RABIES PREVENTION: Rabies in humans can be prevented either by eliminating exposures to rabid animals or by providing exposed persons with prompt local treatment of wounds combined with the administration of human rabies immune globulin and vaccine. The rationale for recommending preexposure and postexposure rabies prophylaxis and details of their administration can be found in the current recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). These recommendations, along with information concerning the current local and regional epidemiology of animal rabies and the availability of human rabies biologics, are available from state health departments.

3. DOMESTIC ANIMALS: Local governments should initiate and maintain effective programs to ensure vaccination of all dogs, cats, and ferrets and to remove strays and unwanted animals. Such procedures in the United States have reduced laboratory-confirmed cases of rabies in dogs from 6,949 in 1947 to 117 in 2003. Because more rabies cases are reported annually involving cats (321 in 2003) than dogs, vaccination of cats should be required. Animal shelters and animal control authorities should establish policies to ensure that adopted animals are vaccinated against rabies. The recommended vaccination procedures and the licensed animal vaccines are specified in Parts II and III of the Compendium.

4. RABIES IN VACCINATED ANIMALS: Rabies is rare in vaccinated animals. If such an event is suspected it should be reported to state public health officials, the vaccine manufacturer, and to the USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Center for Veterinary Biologics (www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/cvb/ic/adverseeventreport.htm, by telephone at 800-752-6255, or by e-mail to CVB@usda.gov). The laboratory diagnosis should be confirmed and the virus characterized by a rabies reference laboratory. A thorough epidemiologic investigation should be conducted.

5. RABIES IN WILDLIFE: The control of rabies among wildlife reservoirs is difficult. Vaccination of free-ranging wildlife or selective population reduction might be useful in some situations, but the success of such procedures depends on the circumstances surrounding each rabies outbreak (See Part I, C. Control Methods in Wildlife). Because of the risk of rabies in...
wild animals (especially raccoons, skunks, coyotes, foxes, and bats), the AVMA, the NASPHV, and the CSTE strongly recommend the enactment and enforcement of state laws prohibiting their importation, distribution, and relocation.

6. **RABIES SURVEILLANCE:** Laboratory-based rabies surveillance is an essential component of rabies control and prevention programs. Accurate and timely information is necessary to guide human postexposure prophylaxis decisions, determine the management of potentially exposed animals, aid in emerging pathogen discovery; describe the epidemiology of the disease, and assess the need for and effectiveness of oral vaccination programs for wildlife.

7. **RABIES DIAGNOSIS:** Rabies testing should be performed by a qualified laboratory, designated by the local or state health department in accordance with the established national standardized protocol for rabies testing (www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/rabies/Professional/publications/DFA_diagnosis/DFA_protocol-b.htm). Euthanasia should be accomplished in such a way as to maintain the integrity of the brain so that the laboratory can recognize the anatomical parts. Except in the case of very small animals, such as bats, only the head or brain (including brain stem) should be submitted to the laboratory. Any animal or animal specimen being submitted for testing should be kept under refrigeration (not frozen or chemically fixed) during storage and shipping.

8. **RABIES SEROLOGY:** Some “rabies-free” jurisdictions may require evidence of vaccination and rabies antibodies for importation purposes. Rabies antibody titers are indicative of an animal’s response to vaccine or infection. Titers do not directly correlate with protection because other immunologic factors also play a role in preventing rabies, and our abilities to measure and interpret those other factors are not well developed. Therefore, evidence of circulating rabies virus antibodies should not be used as a substitute for current vaccination in managing rabies exposures or determining the need for booster vaccinations in animals.

### B. PREVENTION AND CONTROL METHODS IN DOMESTIC AND CONFINED ANIMALS

1. **PREEXPOSURE VACCINATION AND MANAGEMENT:** Parenteral animal rabies vaccines should be administered only by or under the direct supervision of a veterinarian. Rabies vaccinations may also be administered under the supervision of a veterinarian to animals held in animal control shelters prior to release. Any veterinarian signing a rabies certificate must assure that the person administering vaccine is identified on the certificate and is appropriately trained in vaccine storage, handling, administration, management of adverse events, etc. This practice ensures that a qualified and responsible person can be held accountable to assure that the animal has been properly vaccinated.

Within twenty-eight (28) days after primary vaccination, a peak rabies antibody titer is reached and the animal can be considered immunized. An animal is currently vaccinated and is considered immunized if the primary vaccination was administered at least 28 days previously and vaccinations have been administered in accordance with this Compendium.

Regardless of the age of the animal at initial vaccination, a booster vaccination should be administered 1 year later (See Parts II and III for vaccines and procedures). There are no laboratory or epidemiologic data to support the annual or biennial administration of 3-year vaccines following the initial series. Because a rapid anamnestic response is expected, an animal is considered currently vaccinated immediately after a booster vaccination.

(a) **DOGS, CATS, AND FERRETS**

All dogs, cats, and ferrets should be vaccinated against rabies and revaccinated in accordance with Part III of this Compendium. If a previously vaccinated animal is overdue for a booster, it should be revaccinated. Immediately following the booster, the animal is considered currently vaccinated and should be placed on an annual or triennial schedule depending on the type of vaccine used.

(b) **LIVESTOCK**

Consideration should be given to vaccinating livestock that are particularly valuable or that might have frequent contact with humans (e.g., in petting zoos, fairs, and other public exhibitions; see The Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease and Injury Associated with Animals in Public Settings at www.nasphv.org). Horses traveling interstate should be currently vaccinated against rabies.

(c) **CONFINED ANIMALS**

(1) **WILD**

No parenteral rabies vaccines are licensed for use in wild animals or hybrids. Wild animals or hybrids should not be kept as pets.
2. **MAINTAINED IN EXHIBITS AND IN ZOOLOGICAL PARKS**

Captive mammals that are not completely excluded from all contact with rabies vectors can become infected. Moreover, wild animals might be incubating rabies when initially captured; therefore, wild-caught animals susceptible to rabies should be quarantined for a minimum of 6 months before being exhibited. Employees who work with animals at such facilities should receive preexposure rabies vaccination. The use of pre- or postexposure rabies vaccinations for employees who work with animals at such facilities might reduce the need for euthanasia of captive animals. Carnivores and bats should be housed in a manner that precludes direct contact with the public.

3. **STRAY ANIMALS:** Stray dogs, cats, and ferrets should be removed from the community. Local health departments and animal control officials can enforce the removal of strays more effectively if owned animals have identification and are confined or kept on leash. Strays should be impounded for at least 3 business days to determine if human exposure has occurred and to give owners sufficient time to reclaim animals.

4. **IMPORTATION AND INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS:**

(a) **INTERNATIONAL.** CDC regulates the importation of dogs and cats into the United States. Importers of dogs must comply with rabies vaccination requirements (42 CFR, Part 71.51[c], [www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dq/animal.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dq/animal.htm)) and complete the CDC form 75.37 (www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dq/pdf/7537-05-24-04.pdf). The appropriate health official of the state of destination should be notified within 72 hours of the arrival into his or her jurisdiction of any imported dog required to be placed in confinement under the CDC regulation. Failure to comply with these requirements should be promptly reported to the Division of Global Migration and Quarantine, CDC, (404) 498-1670.

Federal regulations alone are insufficient to prevent the introduction of rabid animals into the country. All imported dogs and cats are subject to state and local laws governing rabies and should be currently vaccinated against rabies in accordance with this Compendium. Failure to comply with state or local requirements should be referred to the appropriate state or local official.

(b) **INTERSTATE.** Before interstate (including commonwealths and territories) movement, dogs, cats, ferrets, and horses should be currently vaccinated against rabies in accordance with the Compendium's recommendations (See Part I, B.1. Preexposure Vaccination and Management). Animals in transit should be accompanied by a currently valid NASPHV Form #51 (www.nasphv.org/83416/106001.html), Rabies Vaccination Certificate. When an interstate health certificate or certificate of veterinary inspection is required, it should contain the same rabies vaccination information as Form #51.

(c) **AREAS WITH DOG-TO-DOG RABIES TRANSMISSION.** The movement of dogs from areas with dog-to-dog rabies transmission for the purpose of adoption or sale should be eliminated. Rabid dogs have been introduced into the United States from areas with dog-to-dog rabies transmission. This practice poses the risk of introducing canine-transmitted rabies to areas where it does not currently exist.

5. **ADJUNCT PROCEDURES:** Methods or procedures which enhance rabies control include the following:

(a) **IDENTIFICATION.** Dogs, cats, and ferrets should be identified (e.g., metal or plastic tags, microchips, etc.) to allow for verification of rabies vaccination status.

(b) **LICENSURE.** Registration or licensure of all dogs, cats, and ferrets may be used to aid in rabies control. A fee is frequently charged for such licensure and revenues collected are used to maintain rabies- or animal-control programs. Evidence of current vaccination is an essential prerequisite to licensure.

(c) **CANVASSING.** House-to-house canvassing by animal control officials facilitates enforcement of vaccination and licensure requirements.

(d) **CITATIONS.** Citations are legal summonses issued to owners for violations, including the failure to vaccinate or license their animals. The authority for officers to issue citations should be an integral part of each animal-control program.

(e) **ANIMAL CONTROL.** All communities should incorporate stray animal control, leash laws, and training of personnel in their programs.

6. **POSTEXPOSURE MANAGEMENT:** Any animal potentially exposed to rabies virus (See Part I, A.1. Rabies Exposure) by a wild, carnivorous mammal or a bat that is not available for testing should be regarded as having been exposed to rabies.

(a) **DOGS, CATS, AND FERRETS.** Unvaccinated dogs, cats, and ferrets exposed to a rabid animal should be euthanized immediately. If the owner is unwilling to have this done, the animal should be placed in strict isolation for 6 months. Rabies vaccine should be administered upon entry into isolation or 1 month prior to release to comply with preexposure
vaccination recommendations (See Part I.B.1.(a)). Protocols for the postexposure vaccination of previously unvaccinated domestic animals have not been validated, and there is evidence that the use of vaccine alone will not prevent the disease.\textsuperscript{16} Animals with expired vaccinations need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Dogs, cats, and ferrets that are currently vaccinated should be revaccinated immediately, kept under the owner's control, and observed for 45 days. Any illness in an isolated or confined animal should be reported immediately to the local health department.

(b) LIVESTOCK. All species of livestock are susceptible to rabies; cattle and horses are among the most frequently diagnosed. Livestock exposed to a rabid animal and currently vaccinated with a vaccine approved by USDA for that species should be revaccinated immediately and observed for 45 days. Unvaccinated livestock should be slaughtered immediately. If the owner is unwilling to have this done, the animal should be kept under close observation for 6 months. Any illness in an animal under observation should be reported immediately to the local health department.

The following are recommendations for owners of livestock exposed to rabid animals:

1. If the animal is slaughtered within 7 days of being bitten, its tissues may be eaten without risk of infection, provided that liberal portions of the exposed area are discarded. Federal guidelines for meat inspectors require that any animal known to have been exposed to rabies within 8 months be rejected for slaughter.

2. Neither tissues nor milk from a rabid animal should be used for human or animal consumption.\textsuperscript{17} Pasteurization temperatures will inactivate rabies virus, therefore, drinking pasteurized milk or eating cooked meat does not constitute a rabies exposure.

3. Having more than one rabid animal in a herd or having herbivore-to-herbivore transmission is uncommon; therefore, restricting the rest of the herd if a single animal has been exposed to or infected by rabies might not be necessary.

(c) OTHER ANIMALS. Other mammals bitten by a rabid animal should be euthanized immediately. Animals maintained in USDA licensed research facilities or accredited zoological parks should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

6. MANAGEMENT OF ANIMALS THAT BITE HUMANS:

(a) DOGS, CATS, AND FERRETS. Rabies virus may be excreted in the saliva of infected dogs, cats, and ferrets during illness and/or for only a few days prior to illness or death.\textsuperscript{18-20} A healthy dog, cat, or ferret that bites a person should be confined and observed daily for 10 days.\textsuperscript{21} During the observation period, administration of rabies vaccine to the animal is not recommended to avoid confusing signs of rabies with possible side effects of vaccine administration. Animals should be evaluated by a veterinarian at the first sign of illness during confinement. Any illness in the animal should be reported immediately to the local health department. If signs suggestive of rabies develop, the animal should be euthanized and the head shipped for testing as described in Part I.A.7. Any stray or unwanted dog, cat, or ferret that bites a person may be euthanized immediately and the head submitted for rabies examination.

(b) OTHER BITING ANIMALS. Other biting animals which might have exposed a person to rabies should be reported immediately to the local health department. Management of animals other than dogs, cats, and ferrets depends on the species, the circumstances of the bite, the epidemiology of rabies in the area, the biting animal’s history, current health status, and potential for exposure to rabies. Prior vaccination of these animals may not preclude the necessity for euthanasia and testing.

C. PREVENTION AND CONTROL METHODS RELATED TO WILDLIFE: The public should be warned not to handle or feed wild mammals. Wild mammals and hybrids that bite or otherwise expose persons, pets, or livestock should be considered for euthanasia and rabies examination. A person bitten by a wild mammal should immediately report the incident to a physician who can evaluate the need for antirabies treatment (See current rabies prophylaxis recommendations of the ACIP\textsuperscript{8}). State regulated wildlife rehabilitators may play a role in a comprehensive rabies control program. Minimum standards for persons who rehabilitate wild mammals should include rabies vaccination, appropriate training and continuing education. Translocation of infected wildlife has contributed to the spread of rabies;\textsuperscript{22,23} therefore, the translocation of known terrestrial rabies reservoir species should be prohibited.

1. TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS: The use of licensed oral vaccines for the mass vaccination of free-ranging wildlife should be considered in selected situations, with the approval of the state agency responsible for animal rabies control.\textsuperscript{5} The distribution of oral rabies vaccine should be based on scientific assessments of the target species and followed by timely and appropriate analysis of surveillance data; such results should be provided to all stakeholders. In addition, parenteral vaccination (trap-vaccinate-release) of wildlife rabies reservoirs may be integrated into coordinated oral rabies vaccination programs to enhance their effectiveness. Continuous and persistent programs for trapping or poisoning wildlife are not effective in reducing wildlife rabies reservoirs on a statewide basis. However, limited population control in high-contact areas (e.g., picnic grounds, camps, suburban areas) may be indicated for the removal of selected high-risk species of
wildlife. State agriculture, public health, and wildlife agencies should be consulted for planning, coordination, and evaluation of vaccination or population-reduction programs.

2. **BATS**: Indigenous rabid bats have been reported from every state except Hawaii, and have caused rabies in at least 40 humans in the United States.24-28 Bats should be excluded from houses, public buildings, and adjacent structures to prevent direct association with humans.29,30 Such structures should then be made bat-proof by sealing entrances used by bats. Controlling rabies in bats through programs designed to reduce bat populations is neither feasible nor desirable.

**Part II: Recommendations for Parenteral Rabies Vaccination Procedures**

A. **VACCINE ADMINISTRATION**: All animal rabies vaccines should be restricted to use by, or under the direct supervision of a veterinarian,31 except as recommended in Part I.B.1. All vaccines must be administered in accordance with the specifications of the product label or package insert.

B. **VACCINE SELECTION**: Part III lists all vaccines licensed by USDA and marketed in the United States at the time of publication. New vaccine approvals or changes in label specifications made subsequent to publication should be considered as part of this list. Any of the listed vaccines can be used for revaccination, even if the product is not the same brand previously administered. Vaccines used in state and local rabies control programs should have a 3-year duration of immunity. This constitutes the most effective method of increasing the proportion of immunized dogs and cats in any population.32 There are no laboratory or epidemiologic data to support the annual or biennial administration of 3-year vaccines following the initial series.

C. **ADVERSE EVENTS**: Currently, no epidemiologic association exists between a particular licensed vaccine product and adverse events including vaccine failure.33,34 Adverse events should be reported to the vaccine manufacturer and to the USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Center for Veterinary Biologics (www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/cvb/ic/adverseeventreport.htm, by telephone at 800-752-6255, or by e-mail to CVB@usda.gov).

D. **WILDLIFE AND HYBRID ANIMAL VACCINATION**: The safety and efficacy of parenteral rabies vaccination of wildlife and hybrids (the offspring of wild animals crossbred to domestic animals) have not been established, and no rabies vaccines are licensed for these animals. Parenteral vaccination (trap-vaccinate-release) of wildlife rabies reservoirs may be integrated into coordinated oral rabies vaccination programs as described in Part I, C.1. to enhance their effectiveness. Zoos or research institutions may establish vaccination programs, which attempt to protect valuable animals, but these should not replace appropriate public health activities that protect humans.9

E. **ACCIDENTAL HUMAN EXPOSURE TO VACCINE**: Human exposure to parenteral animal rabies vaccines listed in Part III does not constitute a risk for rabies infection. However, human exposure to vaccinia-vectored oral rabies vaccines should be reported to state health officials.35

F. **RABIES CERTIFICATE**: All agencies and veterinarians should use the NASPHV Form #51, "Rabies Vaccination Certificate," which can be obtained from vaccine manufacturers or the NASPHV website (www.nasphv.org). The form must be completed in full and signed by the administering or supervising veterinarian. Computer-generated forms containing the same information are acceptable.

**Part III: Rabies Vaccines Licensed and Marketed in the U.S., 2005**

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<td>IM or SC IM or SC IM or SC IM or SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMRAB 3 TF</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Dogs Cats Ferrets</td>
<td>1 ml 1 ml</td>
<td>3 months 3 months</td>
<td>1 year later &amp; triennially 1 year later &amp; triennially</td>
<td>IM or SC IM or SC</td>
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<td>IMRAB Large Animal</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Cattle Horses Sheep</td>
<td>2 ml 2 ml 2 ml</td>
<td>3 months 3 months 3 months</td>
<td>Annually Annually 1 year later &amp; triennially</td>
<td>IM or SC IM or SC IM or SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMRAB 1</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Dogs Cats</td>
<td>1 ml 1 ml</td>
<td>3 months 3 months</td>
<td>Annually Annually</td>
<td>SC SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) MONOVALENT (Rabies glycoprotein, live canary pox vector)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PUREVAX Feline Rabies</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Cats</td>
<td>1 ml</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) COMBINATION (Inactivated rabies)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine POTOMAVAC + IMRAB</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>1 ml</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>IM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYSTIQUE II</td>
<td>Intervet, Incorporated</td>
<td>Intervet, Incorporated</td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>1 ml</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>IM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) COMBINATION (Rabies glycoprotein, live canary pox vector)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUREVAX Feline 3/ Rabies</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Cats</td>
<td>1 ml</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUREVAX Feline 4/ Rabies</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Cats</td>
<td>1 ml</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E) ORAL (Rabies glycoprotein, live vaccinia vector) - RESTRICTED TO USE IN STATE AND FEDERAL RABIES CONTROL PROGRAMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>RABORAL V-RG</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Merial, Incorporated</td>
<td>Raccoons Coyotes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>As determined by local authorities</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Minimum age (or older) and revaccinated one year later.
b. One month = 28 days
c. Intramuscularly
d. Subcutaneously
REFERENCES