Algorithm for Prevention of Rabies After Animal Encounters in Oregon

Notes:
1. Oregon law mandates reporting of any bite of a human being by any other mammal (Oregon Administrative Rule 333-018-001501(1)), and such reports should be made to the local public health authority for the jurisdiction in which the patient resided. Decisions about rabies PEP are made by the veterinarian attending the patient, although these recommendations regarding the need for rabies PEP represent the best judgment of state public health officials, they are not binding on clinicians. Clinicians should be advised that, aside from concern about rabies, prophylaxis against leishmaniasis or bacterial infection might be warranted, depending on the nature of the wound and the animal involved. Local health department personnel are advised to call Acute & Communicable Disease Prevention at 503/371-4044 with specific questions regarding application of these guidelines.
2. Such evidence might include, e.g., a young child's waking up crying, with a bat found in the room.
3. No Test means that the animal will not be tested at OSPHL, at state expense. In such cases, the animal may be tested at the Oregon State University Veterinary Diagnostics Laboratory (541/737-2931) at private expense.
4. Evidence of ownership might include, e.g., presence of collar or previous appearances of the animal in a neighborhood.
5. "Quarantine" means confining a dog, cat, or ferret for 10 days to observe signs of illness after biting a human being. The nature of the confinement is determined by the local public health authority. The animal develops neurologic illness during the period of quarantine should be euthanized and its head shipped to OSPHL for testing within one working day.
6. "Unprovoked" implies that in the context of the situation there was no obvious alternative motivation for the animal to bite. Good history is essential. In practice, unprovoked bites are quite rare. Examples of provocation would include being hit by a car, being handled, fed, or caged, being cornered in a garage, having a jogger run past your yard or crowd animal's space, etc.
7. For the purposes of determining need for rabies PEP, wild-hybrids are considered wild animals and not dogs. Wild-dog hybrids that are otherwise exposed persons, pets, or livestock should be considered for euthanasia and rabies examination. Whether an animal is a dog or a wild-dog hybrid must be determined by a licensed veterinarian, subject to review by the State Public Health Veterinarian or designee (ORS 333-019-0022).
8. Batch testing for rabies is generally done at OSPHL on Mondays and Wednesdays. Results are available the following day.

Abbreviations:
OSPHL: Oregon State Public Health Laboratory (503/229-5682)
Pep: Post-Exposure Prophylaxis against rabies
Ept: Epidemiologists at the Oregon Department of Human Services, weekdays, 503/721-4024, nights and weekends, 503/721-4030

Table: Rabies Testing Oregon, 1990-2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>99 (9.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>1278</td>
<td>4 (0.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>2 (0.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>17 (27.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>1 (0.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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DHS: Oregon Department of Human Services
Office for Disease Prevention and Epidemiology
Acute and Communicable Disease Prevention