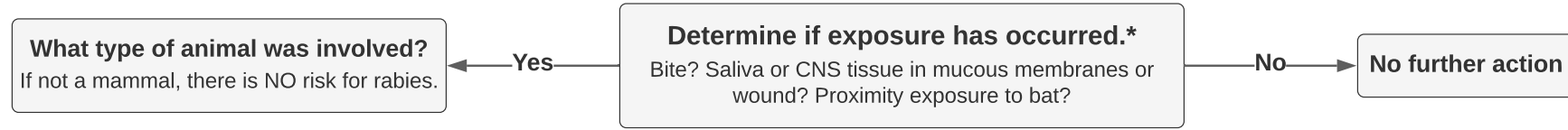
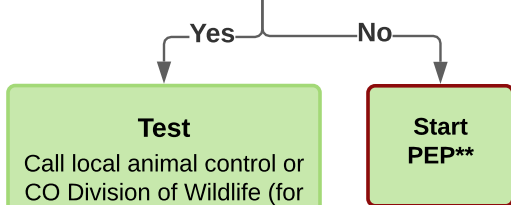


Rabies Risk Assessment for Human Exposure to Animals

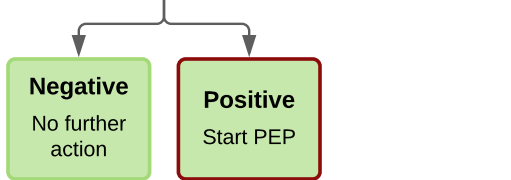


Bats, skunks, foxes, raccoons or other wild carnivores

Is animal available for testing?



Test
Call local animal control or CO Division of Wildlife (for large, wild animals; e.g., coyotes) to submit animal to CDPHE or CSU labs.
Call CDPHE at 303-692-2700 or 800-866-2759; after hours, call 303-370-9395.



Rodents and rabbits

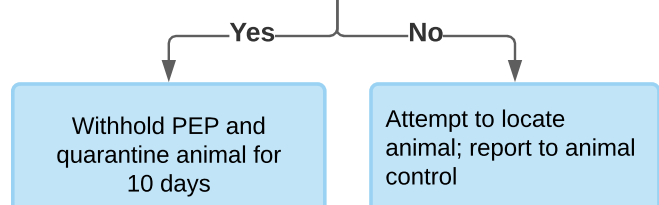
Except for unusual circumstances, rodents and rabbits in Colorado are not considered likely to transmit rabies, and do not need to be tested

PEP **not** indicated

***Unusual circumstances: large, wild rodent (beaver, muskrat) where skunk rabies is present; rodent or rabbit exhibits neurological signs per veterinarian and animal is from a rabies epizootic area. If domesticated rodent or rabbit, when housed outdoors.

Cats, dogs, ferrets in U.S.****
(outside U.S., consult CDPHE)

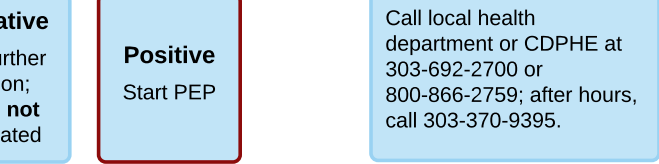
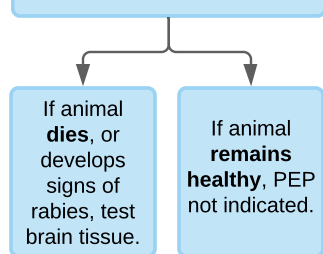
Is animal available for testing or quarantine?



Assess need for PEP:

- Geographic area (West Slope is considered low-risk vs. areas with known epizootics)
- Known animal vs. stray
- Healthy acting vs. neurological symptoms

Call local health department or CDPHE at 303-692-2700 or 800-866-2759; after hours, call 303-370-9395.



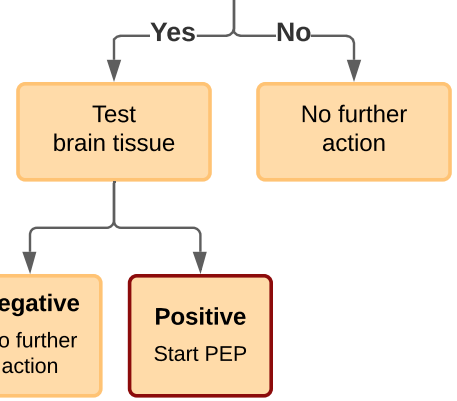
****See separate Dog/Cat Bite algorithm for more information.

Monkeys and other exotic mammals

Rabies may be a risk, in addition to other diseases (e.g., herpes B virus may be an urgent concern with monkey bites).
Call CDPHE at 303-692-2700 or 800-866-2759; after hours, call 303-370-9395.

Livestock

Report to CDPHE at 303-692-2700 or 800-866-2759; after hours, call 303-370-9395.
Are neurologic signs present, and has human exposure occurred?



**There is no quarantine period for wild animals; therefore, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) or testing animal's brain are the only appropriate measures when exposure occurs.

* For bites by high-rabies-incidence species such as bats, skunks, raccoons (and to a lesser extent, bobcats and coyotes), emergency animal testing may be necessary. Consider PEP when direct contact between a human and a bat has occurred, unless the exposed person is an adult and can be certain a bite, scratch or mucous membrane exposure did not occur. Consider prophylaxis for people who have been sleeping in a room with a bat, people with mental impairment, and children who have played unsupervised with a bat.