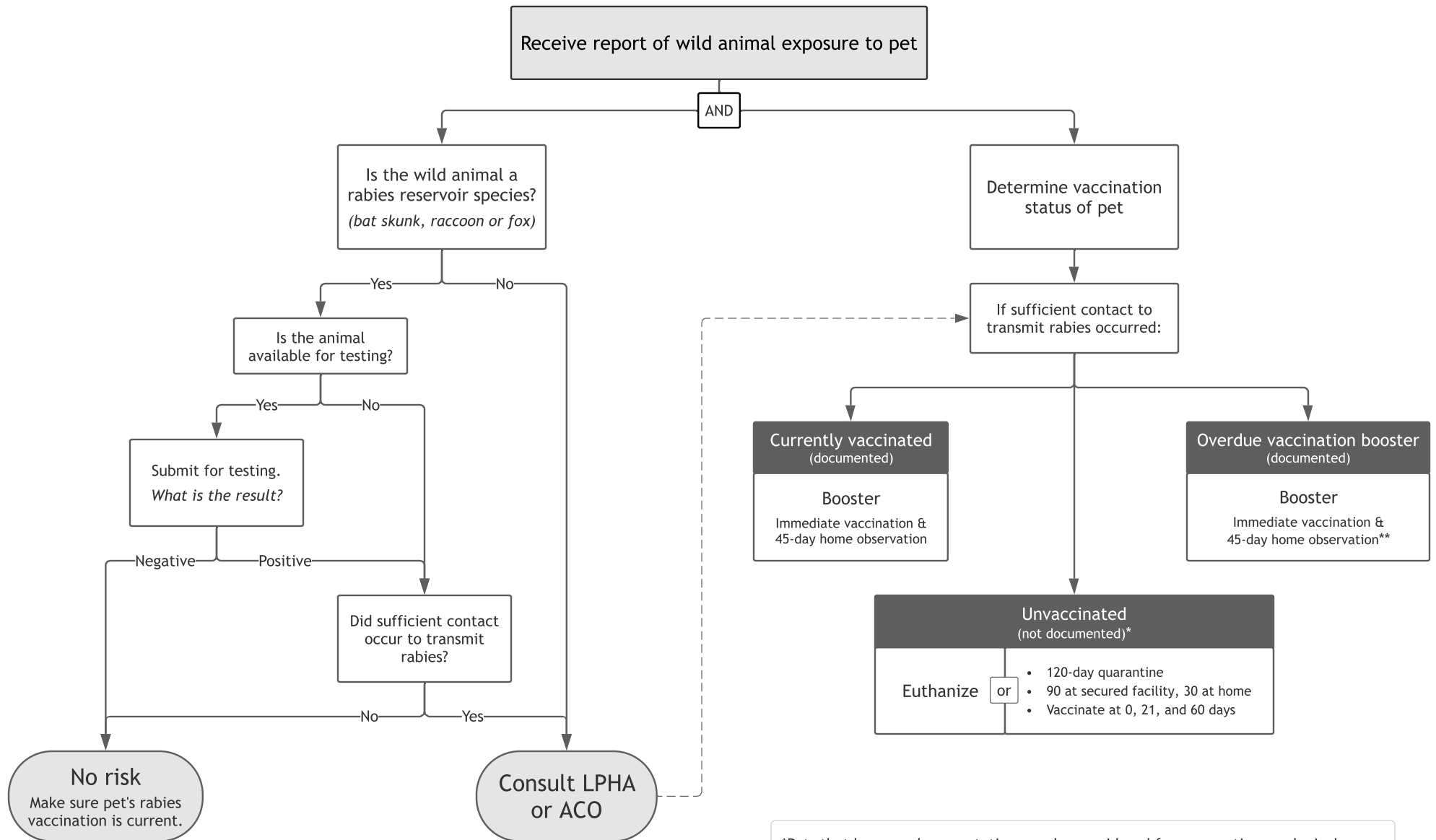




CDPHE Rabies Prevention and Control Policy

Algorithm for Management of Domestic Animals Exposed to Wildlife



*Pets that have no documentation may be considered for prospective serological monitoring. Please consult with LPHA before proceeding.
 **Evaluate on a case-by-case basis. This is the minimum; additional requirements may exist. Check with ACO or LPHA.

For the CDPHE Rabies Prevention and Control Policy, the following definitions will be used:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ACO | Animal Control Officer |
| CDPHE | Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment |
| currently vaccinated | a pet with one documented rabies vaccine, if the vaccine was given >28 days but ≤12 months prior to the exposure, OR a pet with two or more documented rabies vaccines, if the most recent is current (i.e., administered within the time frame specified by the vaccine manufacturer—e.g., either 1 or 3 years). For the purposes of this policy, an animal’s vaccination status is based on the vaccine used and date administered, not on whether the animal is current under the local rabies vaccination ordinances. |
| documented rabies vaccine | a pet has been given an approved product for rabies vaccination, the product is licensed and marketed in the United States by a licensed veterinarian |
| domestic animals | pets or livestock mammals |
| home observation | Pets placed under home observation are to be monitored by the owner for signs or symptoms consistent with rabies infection. During the observation period, the animal can leave the home property while under physical control of the owner but must not be sold, given away, or boarded without prior approval. |
| home quarantine | Pets placed under home quarantine must be physically confined to the owner’s property for the duration of the quarantine period by a fence, chain, cage, other physical restraint, or confined indoors. An animal under home quarantine cannot leave the owner’s property for any reason except when being transported for veterinary medical care. Contact with people and other animals should be minimized. Any bites to humans or any symptoms consistent with rabies must be reported to the health department. If the owner is unable or fails to confine the animal to their property, the pet should be impounded for the remainder of the quarantine period. |
| immediate vaccination booster | a rabies vaccine that is given to a previously vaccinated pet within 96 hours of exposure to a rabid animal |
| LPHA | Local Public Health Agency |
| overdue vaccination booster | a pet with one or more documented rabies vaccine, if the vaccine was given >28 days but the most recent vaccine is not considered current (i.e., administered within the time frame specified by the vaccine manufacturer) |
| pet | any of the following mammals: dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>), cat (<i>Felis domesticus</i>), or ferret (<i>Mustela putorius</i>) |
| rabies reservoir species (RRS) | The primary reservoir species responsible for maintaining rabies are bats, skunks, foxes, and raccoons (as well as mongooses in Puerto Rico). |
| serological monitoring | The process for determining whether an animal that has no documentation of rabies vaccine was ever vaccinated. Animals without a documented rabies vaccine will be considered unvaccinated until titer results are available. Check with animal control officer or local public health agency to determine if exposed pet is eligible for this program. |
| strict quarantine | The animal must be isolated at a secured facility agreeable to the health department and local agency responsible for animal control. Contact with other animals should be prohibited. Contact with people should be minimized to only those needed for immediate care. |
| unvaccinated | a pet with no documented rabies vaccines |