

June 2016

Contents:

- Bat exposure testing for rabies
- 2014 Bat Testing Map WA State
- Algorithm for Rabies Wa State

CHELAN-DOUGLAS PUBLIC HEALTH



Current Conditions of Interest

"Always Working for a Safer and Healthier Community"

**TO REPORT A
NOTIFIABLE
CONDITION:**

Phone (509) 886-6400

Fax (509) 886-6478

After hours call:

(509) 886-6499

Bat Testing for Suspect and Confirmed Exposures

Persons with a suspect or confirmed bat exposure can have the bat tested at no cost at the WA DOH Public Health Lab to determine if the bat is rabid and rabies PEP is necessary. Prior authorization by the health department is necessary before the bat can be submitted. The Chelan-Douglas Health District will package and submit the bat for testing. Please call CDHD for additional information (509)886-6400.

Guidance on testing and PEP if bat is available:

In any exposure or potential exposure situation, the bat in question should be submitted for testing. It is always preferable to test the bat because a negative result will rule-out exposure to rabies.

- If positive, give PEP.
- If negative, no need for PEP; discontinue PEP if already started.

Guidance on PEP if bat is not available to test:

- Person with a known bat **bite, scratch or mucous membrane exposure** → **Recommend PEP**
- Person has **other type of direct contact with a bat** (e.g., bat lands on person, bat flies into person) → **Recommend PEP** unless the person is reasonably certain a bite, scratch, or mucous membrane exposure did not occur.
- For unattended children, is the child old enough to be a reliable witness about whether contact occurred?

Bat found in the room with a person who might be unaware that a bite or direct contact occurred, e.g., a person wakes up to find a bat in the room OR a reliable person witnesses a bat in the room with a previously unattended child, a person with impaired level of consciousness (i.e., underlying disease, mental disability, intoxication, etc.) →

Generally recommend PEP

Other considerations for a bat found in a room:

- For unattended children found with a bat in the room, is the child old enough to be a reliable witness about whether any contact occurred?
- For others sleeping in adjacent or nearby rooms with doors that were open to room where bat found, PEP is not routinely recommended though may be appropriate in some circumstances. Consider how the bat likely entered the home, where it was found in proximity to rooms, open window, chimney, etc.

Recent Washington trends: Of bats tested in Washington 5-10% are identified as rabid, though this represents a skewed population of sick or injured bats. In the wild, we estimate less than 1% of bats are actually rabid. Since 1987, only four rabid domestic, terrestrial animals were identified, two with bat variant virus.

Resources:

- [Prevention of Human Rabies: Assessment of Rabies Exposures from Animal Contact and Guidance on Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis](#)
- [Rabies Resources for Healthcare Providers from the Washington State Department of Health](#)

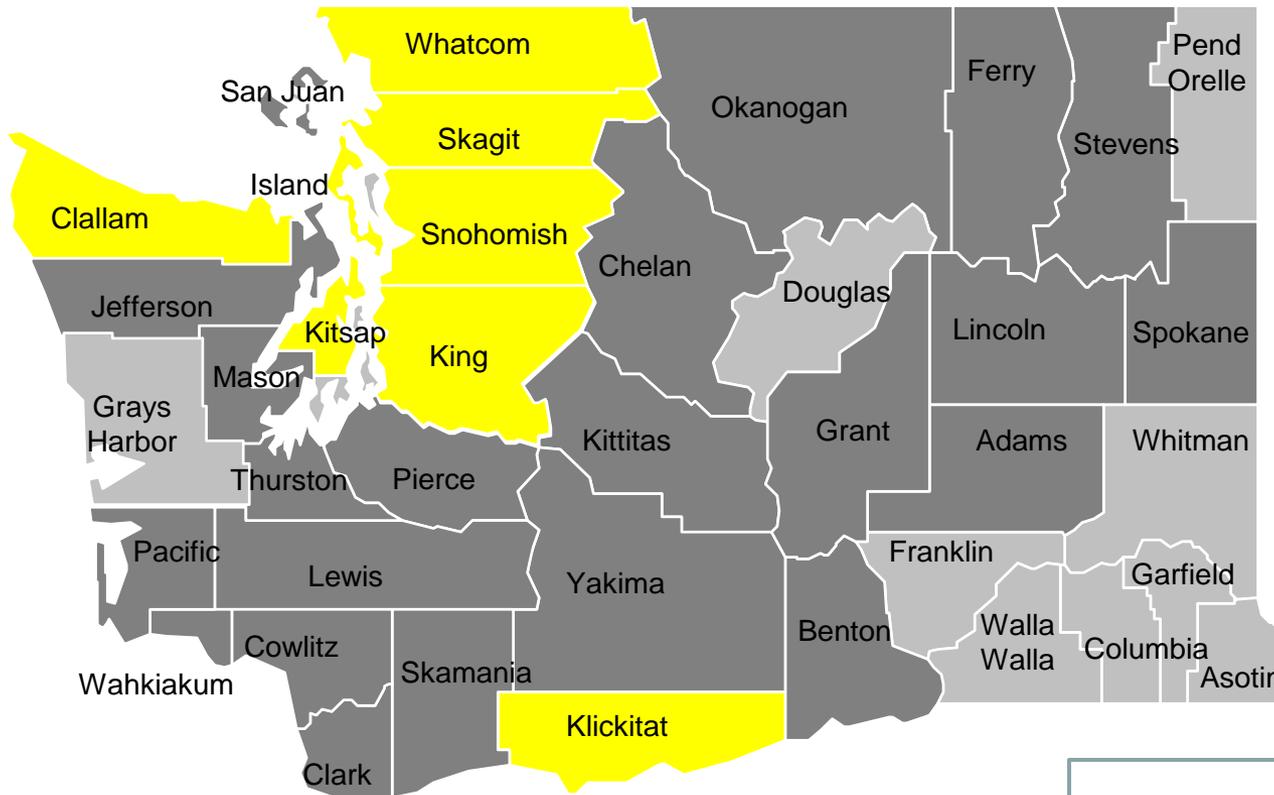


[Visit our Facebook page](#)



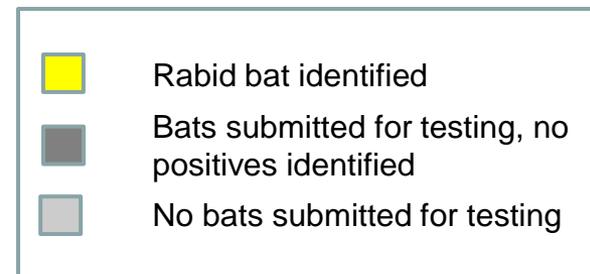
[Chelan-Douglas Health District Web Pages](#)

Locations of Rabid Bats and Bats Tested for Rabies in Washington State January 1 – December 31, 2014



Month	County	# Positive Bats
May	King	2
June	Island	1
July	King	2
	Whatcom	1
August	Clallam	1
	Klickitat	1
	Skagit	1
September	Kitsap	1
	Snohomish	1
	Klickitat	1
October	Kitsap	2
	Whatcom	1

Fifteen rabid bats were identified during 2014.



Washington State Guidelines for Human Rabies Prevention

- **All suspected rabies exposures (to people) must be immediately reported** to the local health jurisdiction (LHJ) per WAC 246-101. This includes reporting of all persons to whom rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is administered.
- **Consultations and animal testing** are available from the LHJ. Healthcare providers are encouraged to consult LHJs prior to initiating PEP.
- **Rabies exposures include** bites, scratches, and fresh wounds or mucous membranes contaminated with a mammal's saliva or neural tissue. Touching animal fur, blood, urine, or feces is not a rabies exposure. Non-mammals, e.g., birds and reptiles, do not get rabies. **Bat exposures**[†] deserve special consideration.

Risk	Animal type	Geographic location of exposure	Notify LHJ	Animal testing recommendation	PEP recommendation
HIGH	Any rabid-acting* mammal	Anywhere	Yes	Test if available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If animal tests positive, OR if unable to test, OR a <u>bite</u> from any animal highly suspected to be rabid, give PEP immediately. - If bite to head/neck from any animal or severe bite from non-bat animal, consider giving PEP immediately. - If non-severe bite to other area (e.g., extremities) from any animal, PEP can be delayed 24-48 hours while animal is tested.
	Bat [†]				
	Wild carnivore (e.g., raccoon, skunk, fox, coyote, wolf, or hybrid)	In area with endemic rabies in wild carnivores (<u>not</u> WA)			
MEDIUM	Dog, cat, or ferret with normal appearance & behavior. (Does <u>not</u> apply to hybrids, e.g. wolf-dogs.)	In or imported in past 6 months from rabies endemic area including Asia, Africa, Middle East, South/Central America, or Mexico	Yes	Confine and observe for 10 days. [§] If signs of rabies* develop during observation, call LHJ for immediate testing (<i>see rabid-acting* mammal above</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If tests positive or <u>if</u> unable to observe or test, give PEP. - If observing, consider starting PEP immediately given elevated risk; can discontinue if animal survives 10-day observation.
MEDIUM-LOW	Wild animal hybrids (e.g., wolf-dogs)	In Washington	Yes	Generally test if available. <i>See special considerations for hybrids.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If tests positive, give PEP. - <i>See special considerations for hybrids (wild carnivores section).</i>
	Raccoons	In Washington	Yes	Test if available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If tests positive, give PEP. - If unable to test: if provoked^a and normal appearing/behaving then PEP not routinely recommended; if unprovoked or behavior suspicious for rabies, recommend PEP.
	Other wild carnivores	In Washington	Yes	Test if available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If tests positive or if unable to test, give PEP
LOW	Dog, cat, or ferret (D/C/F) with normal appearance & behavior. (Does <u>not</u> apply to hybrids, e.g., wolf-dogs.)	In the U.S. (or a country not known to be endemic for canine rabies)	No [^]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confine and observe for 10 days.[§] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If signs of rabies develop during observation, call LHJ for immediate testing (<i>see rabid-acting* mammal</i>). • Animal euthanized due to chronic illness or injuries, or unwanted D/C/F: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If feral/stray then test. ○ If owned, test if unprovoked or D/C/F had known exposure to bat/rabid animal; otherwise victim can waive testing if provoked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If observing, PEP not necessary if animal healthy for 10 days. - If tests positive, give PEP. - If unable to observe or test then consider exposure location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside WA State: Consult LHJ; consider D/C/F vaccination status and contact with rabies reservoir species in that locale. • In WA State: If D/C/F had exposure to an untested bat or rabid animal in last 6 months give PEP. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If provoked^a, PEP <u>not</u> recommended. ○ If <u>unprovoked cat exposure</u>, recommend PEP ○ If <u>unprovoked dog/ferret exposure</u>, consult LHJ, generally recommend PEP.
VERY LOW	Rodent, lagomorph/ rabbit, or opossum	Anywhere	No [^]	No need to test unless <i>rabid-acting*</i> . Consult with LHJ if thought to be rabid; livestock should be evaluated by a veterinarian.	PEP not recommended unless animal tests positive or unable to test a <i>rabid-acting*</i> animal; consult LHJ in such cases.
	Livestock (e.g., cattle, llama, horse, pig)				

NOTE: See definitions and explanations on next page.

Washington State Guidelines for Human Rabies Prevention

* **Rabid-acting:** Rabies virus causes an acute, rapidly progressive encephalitis. Observing unusual behavior or unhealthy appearance is a proxy to identify potentially rabid animals. Behavior changes and neurologic signs exhibited are variable based on species and stage of disease progression. In terrestrial mammals, suggestive signs include being unusually withdrawn, stuporous or agitated; acting inappropriately aggressive or attempting to bite; approaching people (wild animals only); attacking inanimate objects; making abnormal vocalizations; stumbling or appearing weak; displaying muscle tremors, seizures, or difficulty swallowing; appearing afraid of water; salivating profusely (foaming at the mouth); and staring blankly or appearing to be blind. Livestock may also display head-pressing, circling, depression, drooping head or ears, or constant bellowing, or may isolate themselves from herd mates.

[†] **Bats:** May assume exposure when a bat is found in a room with a person who cannot say that exposure did not occur (e.g., unattended infant or child, intoxicated adult, sleeping person). Bat bites may not leave visible marks. See detailed bat exposure assessment document for additional information on exposure assessments related to bats.

[§] **Observations:** Local county policy may differ as to whether dog/cat/ferret (D/C/F) observation should be done in home or with animal control. If D/C/F becomes ill or dies during observation, a veterinarian should be consulted to evaluate for rabies and the LHJ should be notified immediately.

[^] **Notifying LHJ:** In general, low risk bites/exposures from dogs, cats, and ferrets in Washington and rodents, rabbits, opossum, and livestock are not reportable to the LHJ. However if PEP is given or animal shows signs of rabies, then exposure must be reported to the LHJ.

^α **Provoked exposures:** May include invasion of an animal's territory (potentially even running by a dog), assisting an injured animal, startling or trying to capture an animal, coming between an animal and its young, taking food away from an animal, acting aggressively toward an animal, breaking up a fight between animals, or trying to touch, pet, or feed an unfamiliar animal. Provocation must be considered from the animal's perspective. An exposure is considered "unprovoked" if these behaviors are absent; for example, an animal suddenly appears or charges and bites a person who was not in any way interacting with the animal or its young.

Legal reporting requirements in Washington State regulation (WAC 246-101-101 and -301)

- All healthcare providers, healthcare facilities, and veterinarians are required to *immediately* notify the local health jurisdiction (LHJ) regarding suspected rabies exposures, including: (1) "Animal bites (when human exposure to rabies is suspected)," and (2) "Rabies, suspected human exposure (suspected human rabies exposure due to a bite from or other exposure to an animal that is suspected to be rabid)"
- The algorithm is intended to be a guide in determining whether an exposure to rabies should be suspected and whether reporting to the LHJ is necessary.

Washington State rabies facts

- Bats are currently the only known reservoir for rabies in Washington State.
 - Rabies is not known to be endemic in raccoons, skunks, foxes, or other wild carnivores in this state; however surveillance for rabies in wild carnivores is minimal in Washington.
 - Rarely, other animals are bitten by bats and may become rabid in Washington State; examples since 1988 include horse, llama, and cat.
 - Historical animal testing for rabies in Washington State: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/IllnessandDisease/Rabies/RabiesActivity.aspx>.
- Animals incubating or infected with rabies could be accidentally imported into Washington State.
 - Risk differs elsewhere in the world (e.g., raccoon rabies in the east coast, skunk rabies in central states, dog rabies in Asia and Africa, etc.).

Criteria for assessing risk of rabies exposure

- Consider the following: **(1)** animal type and health/behavior (see *rabid-acting**); **(2)** geographic location of exposure; **(3)** animal vaccination status; **(4)** circumstances of exposure (provoked^α vs. unprovoked); **(5)** likelihood the animal could have been exposed to another rabid animal (outdoor vs. indoor animal; travel/import history of animal; feral/stray vs. pet).
- If you are unsure, consultations are available from your LHJ. If unable to reach LHJ, call DOH Communicable Disease Epidemiology (see below).

Wound care

- Wound cleansing is important in rabies prevention. In animal studies, thorough wound cleansing alone has been shown to reduce the likelihood of rabies.

References and additional resources

- WASHINGTON STATE:
 - Local health jurisdiction contact information: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/AboutUs/PublicHealthSystem/LocalHealthJurisdictions.aspx> (24/7 on-call service)
 - Washington State Department of Health (only contact if unable to reach LHJ):
 - **Humans potentially exposed:** Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology, 877-539-4344 or 206-418-5500 (24/7 on-call service)
 - **Animals potentially exposed:** Environmental Health Zoonotic Disease Program, 360-236-3385 (M-F, 8 am – 4 pm); if unavailable call Epidemiology
- UNITED STATES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/>
- INTERNATIONAL: World Health Organization recommendations: <http://www.who.int/rabies/en/>