

What Is The Treatment For People Exposed To Rabies?

There is no known effective treatment for rabies **once symptoms start.** Rabies can be **prevented** if rabies post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) can be administered soon after exposure to the virus.

Rabies PEP consists of one dose of rabies immune globulin (RIG) and 4 doses of rabies vaccine over a 14 day period. RIG and the first dose of rabies vaccine are given on day 0. Additional doses of rabies vaccine are given on days 3, 7, and 14 after the first vaccination. Some people with weakened immune systems may need 5 doses of rabies vaccine.

The RIG is infiltrated into the bite area, if possible, and the rest given in a muscle (*usually the hip or thigh*). Current vaccines are relatively painless and are given in the arm or thigh.

Rabies PEP is very effective in preventing rabies. No one who has received rabies PEP has died of rabies.

Where Can You Get More Information On Rabies?

To report a bite or bat exposure:

St. Louis County Animal Control
Monday-Friday 8 am – 5:30 pm

Saturday 9 am – 1 pm

North of Page Avenue call:
314-831-6500

South of Page Avenue call:
314-726-6655

After normal working hours:
Contact St. Louis County Police non-emergency dispatch 314-889-2341

Questions about rabies or rabies PEP:

St. Louis County Department of Health
Communicable Disease Control Services

Monday-Friday 8 am – 5 pm
314-615-1630

or

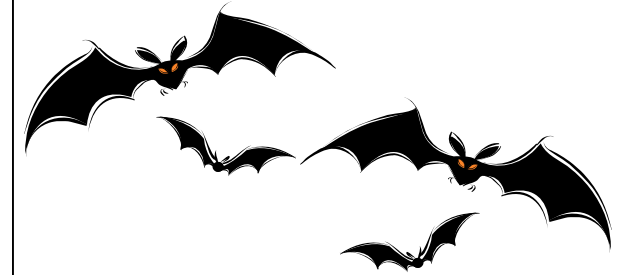
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
in Atlanta

Website: www.cdc.gov

Rabies statistics in Missouri:

Missouri Department of Health
and Senior Services

Website: www.dhss.state.mo.us



Rabies Fact Sheet



*Saint Louis County
Department of Health*

*Communicable Disease
Control Services*

*111 S. Meramec Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63105
314-615-1630*

What Is Rabies?

Rabies is a severe viral infection of the brain and spinal cord that results in death.

Who Gets Rabies?

All warm blooded mammals including humans are susceptible to rabies. Rabies is most commonly found in bats, skunks, raccoons and foxes. Dogs, cats and ferrets can get rabies if they are not vaccinated. Rabies is very rare among small rodents such as mice, rats, gerbils, chipmunks, hamsters, rabbits and squirrels. Livestock are also low risk for transmitting the virus.

How Common Is Rabies?

Wild animals account for the majority of all rabies cases in United States. Human rabies is rare in the United States, averaging 2-3 cases per year. In recent years, bites from rabid bats are the primary source of human rabies in the United States. In Missouri most of the animals testing positive for rabies are bats. The last human rabies death in Missouri was reported in 2008.

How Is Rabies Diagnosed?

In humans, rabies is diagnosed by a history of exposure, development of symptoms and detection of rabies virus in brain tissue. In dogs and cats, rabies is diagnosed by quarantine of the animal for 10 days after a bite. If the animal develops symptoms or dies in the 10 days, the brain is sent for testing. In wild animals there is no defined quarantine period. If rabies is suspected in a wild animal, the brain is sent to the lab for testing.

How Is Rabies Spread?

The rabies virus lives in the saliva and nervous tissue of an infected animal. It is transmitted by a bite or scratch from an infected animal. It can also be transmitted if the saliva touches broken skin, open wounds or the lining of the mouth, nose or eyes.

A bite or scratch from a bat can inflict minor injury and be difficult to detect as bats have small needle-like teeth. For that reason, if you find a bat in your home you should call Animal Control to capture the bat for rabies testing and seek medical advice. If the bat is not available for testing, rabies prophylaxis should be considered.

What Are The Symptoms Of Rabies In Humans?

Rabies is almost always fatal in humans. Early symptoms may include headache, fever, fatigue, anxiety and unusual sensations at the site of the bite (itching, tingling, burning or cold). Late symptoms may include confusion, seizures, paralysis and death.

Symptoms generally appear 4-6 weeks after exposure, but onset may occur from a range of 5 days to a year or longer.

What To Do If You Are Bitten?

- Immediately flush the wound with soap and water.
- If the animal is a pet, get the owner's name, address and phone number.
- If the animal is a stray, try to notice any features of the animal that will allow you to identify it later.
- Call animal control to report the bite or bat in your home (*see phone numbers on the back*).
- Seek medical evaluation of the bite and a tetanus shot, if necessary.

How Can You Prevent Rabies?

- Make sure that your pets are vaccinated against rabies and that their shots are up-to-date.
- Avoid wild animals, especially bats, skunks, foxes and raccoons. Avoid stray animals.
- Do not handle dead, sick, or injured wild animals yourself; call animal control. If you must handle the animal, use heavy gloves or a tool to avoid direct contact.
- "Bat-Proof" your home by putting a cap on your chimney and closing any openings (the size of a dime or larger) in your home that lead to the outside or attic.