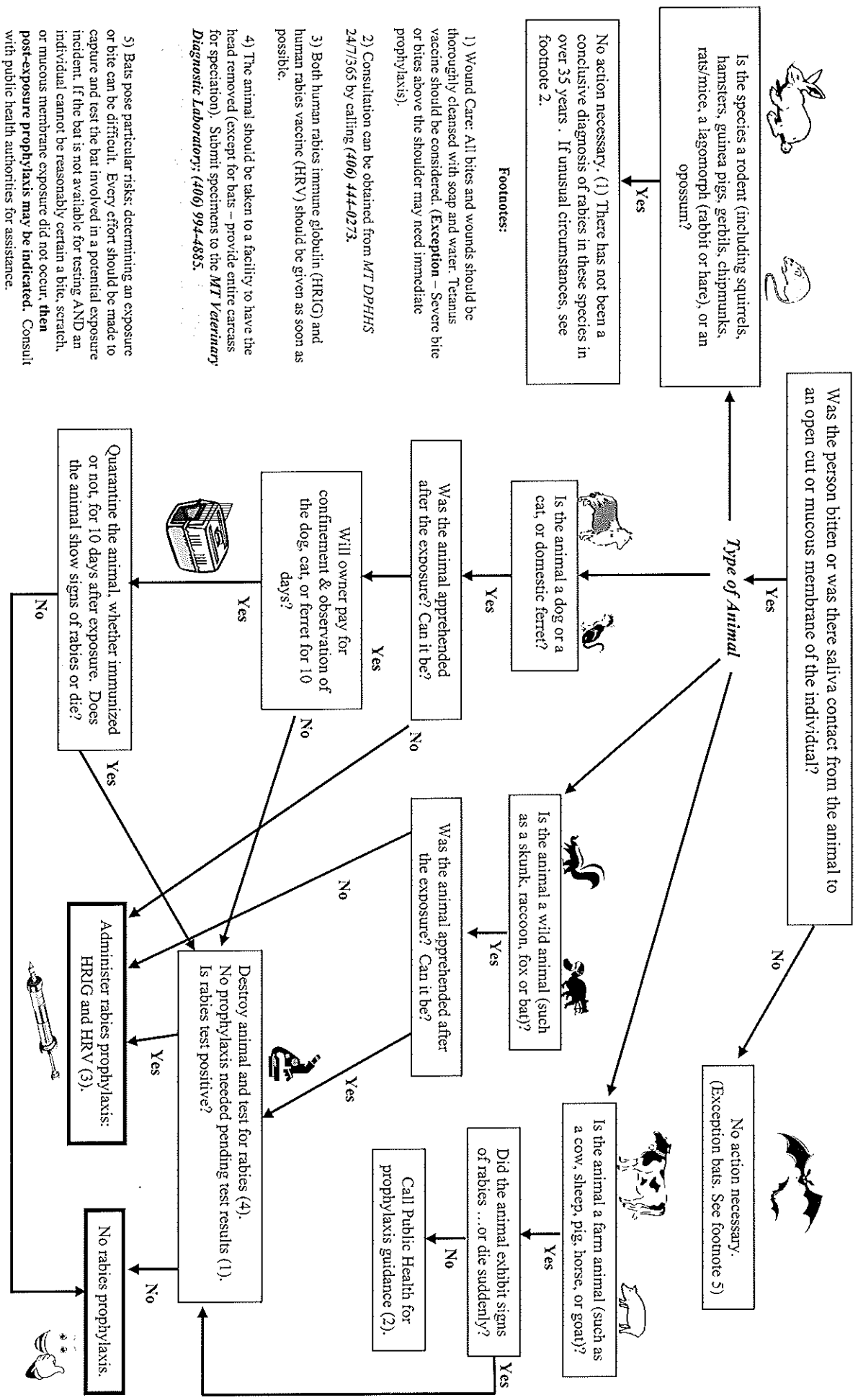


Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services RABIES EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT TREE



No action necessary. (1) There has not been a conclusive diagnosis of rabies in these species in over 35 years . If unusual circumstances, see footnote 2.

Footnotes:

- 1) Wound Care: All bites and wounds should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water. Tetanus vaccine should be considered. (Exception – Severe bite or bites above the shoulder may need immediate prophylaxis).
- 2) Consultation can be obtained from *MT DPHHS 247/365* by calling *(406) 444-0273*.
- 3) Both human rabies immune globulin (HRIG) and human rabies vaccine (HRV) should be given as soon as possible.
- 4) The animal should be taken to a facility to have the head removed (except for bats – provide entire carcass for speciation). Submit specimens to the *MT Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory: (406) 994-4885*.
- 5) Bats pose particular risks: determining an exposure or bite can be difficult. Every effort should be made to capture and test the bat involved in a potential exposure incident. If the bat is not available for testing AND an individual cannot be reasonably certain a bite, scratch, or mucous membrane exposure did not occur, then post-exposure prophylaxis may be indicated. Consult with public health authorities for assistance.

TABLE 3. Rabies postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) schedule — United States, 2010

Vaccination status	Intervention	Regimen*
Not previously vaccinated	Wound cleansing	All PEP should begin with immediate thorough cleansing of all wounds with soap and water. If available, a virucidal agent (e.g., povidine-iodine solution) should be used to irrigate the wounds.
	Human rabies immune globulin (HRIG)	Administer 20 IU/kg body weight. If anatomically feasible, the full dose should be infiltrated around and into the wound(s), and any remaining volume should be administered at an anatomical site (intramuscular [IM]) distant from vaccine administration. Also, HRIG should not be administered in the same syringe as vaccine. Because RIG might partially suppress active production of rabies virus antibody, no more than the recommended dose should be administered.
	Vaccine	Human diploid cell vaccine (HDCV) or purified chick embryo cell vaccine (PCECV) 1.0 mL, IM (deltoid area [†]), 1 each on days 0, [§] 3, 7 and 14. [¶]
Previously vaccinated**	Wound cleansing	All PEP should begin with immediate thorough cleansing of all wounds with soap and water. If available, a virucidal agent such as povidine-iodine solution should be used to irrigate the wounds.
	HRIG	HRIG should not be administered.
	Vaccine	HDCV or PCECV 1.0 mL, IM (deltoid area [†]), 1 each on days 0 [§] and 3.

* These regimens are applicable for persons in all age groups, including children.

[†] The deltoid area is the only acceptable site of vaccination for adults and older children. For younger children, the outer aspect of the thigh may be used. Vaccine should never be administered in the gluteal area.

[§] Day 0 is the day dose 1 of vaccine is administered.

[¶] For persons with immunosuppression, rabies PEP should be administered using all 5 doses of vaccine on days 0, 3, 7, 14, and 28.

** Any person with a history of pre-exposure vaccination with HDCV, PCECV, or rabies vaccine adsorbed (RVA); prior PEP with HDCV, PCECV or RVA; or previous vaccination with any other type of rabies vaccine and a documented history of antibody response to the prior vaccination.

32.3.1202 RABIES QUARANTINE

(1) When rabies is known to exist within an area, the Montana department of livestock, animal health division, shall, by order of the state veterinarian, establish a rabies quarantine area and shall define the boundaries of the quarantine area and specify the animals subject to quarantine, and all such animals within the quarantine area shall be kept in strict confinement upon the private premises of the owner, keeper or harbinger at all times until the quarantine is terminated by the Montana department of livestock, animal health division.

(2) The area shall be quarantined for a period of not less than 60 days from the date of the last known case of rabies or as much longer as in the judgment of the board of livestock seems reasonable and necessary; provided, however, that any dog or other animal under quarantine having been properly immunized against rabies under official supervision may be released from quarantine after a period of 14 days from date of vaccination.

(3) A list of counties or areas within counties under quarantine pursuant to this rule is kept at the Helena offices of the department of livestock. A copy of that list, and a copy of any specific rabies quarantine, is available without charge upon request to the state veterinarian.

History: Sec. [81-2-102 MCA](#); [IMP](#), Sec. [81-2-102 MCA](#); Eff. 12/31/72; [AMD](#), Eff. 7/4/77; [AMD](#), 1980 MAR p. 583, Eff. 2/15/80.

32.3.1205 ANIMAL CONTACTS

(1) Any animal subject to rabies which has been bitten by a known rabid or suspected rabid animal must be quarantined in a place and manner approved by the state veterinarian for a period of 6 months and then if cats or dogs vaccinated as set forth in paragraphs (2) or (3) below, or destroyed.

(2) If a dog or cat has not been vaccinated against rabies within time limits prescribed by, and otherwise in accordance with, a current "compendium of rabies vaccines" issued by the national association of states public health veterinarians, inc. The dog or cat may be quarantined in an approved manner and place for a period of 180 days. The cat or dog must then be vaccinated in accordance with the above mentioned "compendium on rabies vaccines", held in quarantine for an additional 14 days, and then released.

(3) If the dog or cat has been vaccinated against rabies within time limits prescribed by, and otherwise in accordance with, the "compendium on rabies vaccines" described above, the dog or cat may be revaccinated and released.

History: Sec. [81-2-102](#) MCA; IMP, Sec. [81-2-102](#) MCA; Eff. 12/31/72; AMD, 1980 MAR p. 583, Eff. 2/15/80.

32.3.1204 ISOLATION OF BITING ANIMALS

(1) Upon consideration of the discretion and advice of the local health officer, any animal which bites or otherwise exposes a person may be isolated in strict confinement in a place and manner as described in ARM [32.3.1203](#) and observed for at least 10 days after the day of infliction of the bite.

(2) In officially quarantined rabies areas the isolation described in (1) shall be mandatory for any animal of a species subject to rabies that has bitten or otherwise exposed a person or other animal.

(3) If any sign of illness develops in the isolated animal it is to be evaluated by a deputy state veterinarian and if in his judgment it is warranted, the animal may be humanely destroyed and the brain or other suitable tissue tested in a qualified laboratory for rabies. Any stray or unwanted wild or domestic animal that bites a person may be killed immediately and the head submitted to a laboratory for a rabies examination.

History: Sec. [81-2-102](#) MCA; IMP, Sec. [81-2-102](#) MCA; Eff. 12/31/72; AMD, 1980 MAR p. 583, Eff. 2/15/80; AMD, 1988 MAR p. 86, Eff. 1/15/88.

32.3.1206 STRAY OR OWNERLESS ANIMALS

(1) Designated quarantined animals not kept under confinement as provided under ARM [32.3.1202](#) must be either captured and kept under confinement until released under proper authority or destroyed.

History: Sec. [81-2-102](#) MCA; IMP, Sec. [81-2-102](#) MCA; Eff. 12/31/72.

32.3.1203 ISOLATION OF RABID OR SUSPECTED RABID ANIMALS

(1) Any rabid or clinically suspected rabid animal must be isolated in strict confinement under proper care and under observation of a deputy state veterinarian, in a pound, veterinary hospital, or other adequate facility in a manner approved by the state veterinarian. If professional veterinary evaluation warrants, the animal may be humanely destroyed and brain or other appropriate tissues handled in accordance with ARM [32.3.1207](#). The animal may be handled in accordance with the NASPHV compendium of animal rabies control or other subsequently developed scientifically acceptable procedure recognized by the national association of state public health veterinarians, inc. (NASPHV) .

(2) A list of those scientifically acceptable procedures recognized by the national association of state public health veterinarians, inc. (NASPHV) under subsection (1) may be obtained for a fee from the Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, New York State Department of Health, Empire State Plaza, Corning Tower, Room 651, Albany, New York 12237.

History: Sec. [81-2-102](#) MCA; IMP, Sec. [81-2-102](#) MCA; Eff. 12/31/72; AMD, 1980 MAR p. 583, Eff. 2/15/80; AMD, 1988 MAR p. 86, Eff. 1/15/88.