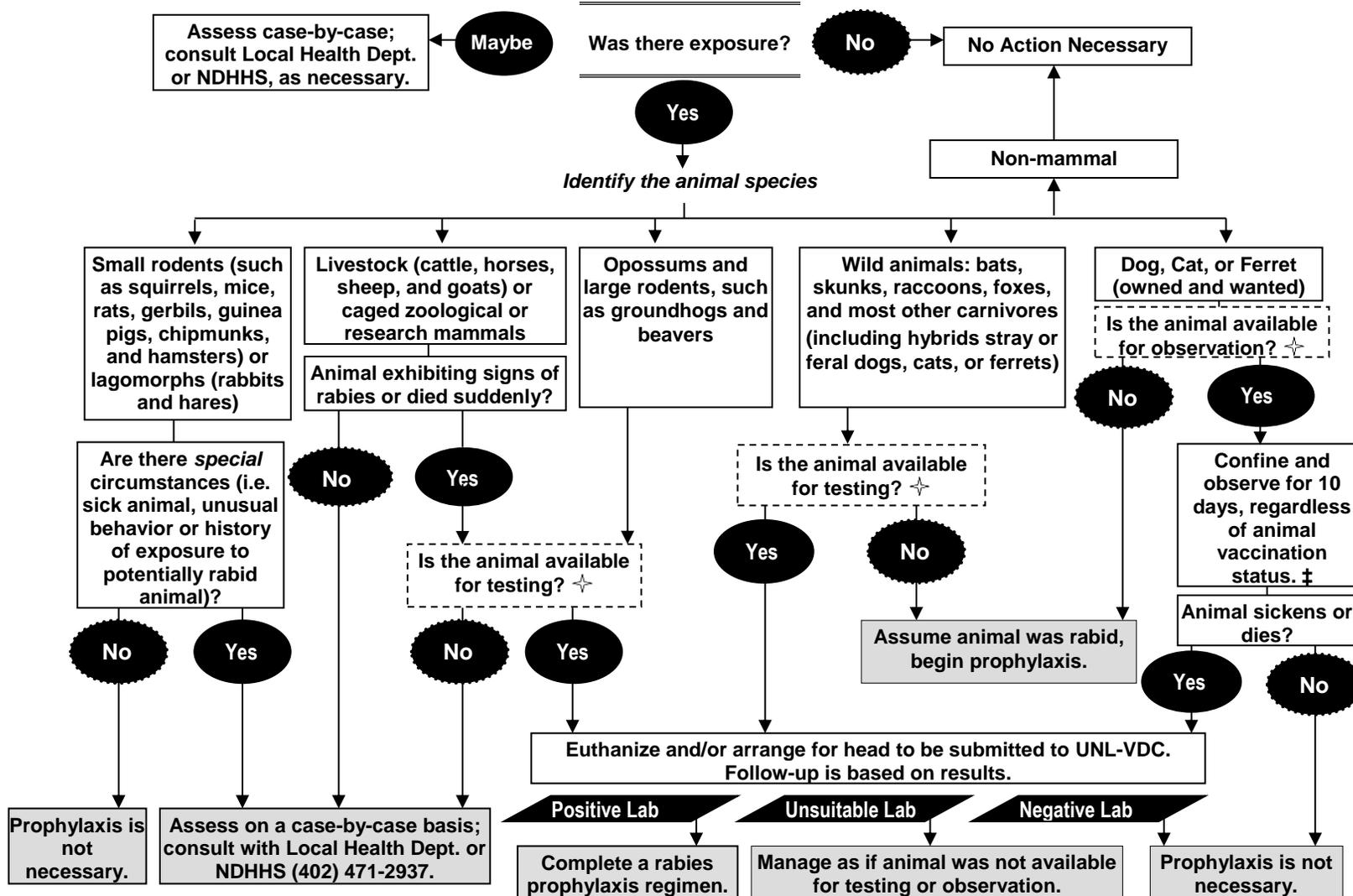


## Rabies Exposure Assessment Algorithm: Human Exposures to Potentially Rabid Animal



### Notes:

- 1) **Exposure:** Any penetration of the skin by the teeth or any contamination of mucous membranes or fresh, open cuts in the skin with saliva or brain material. Please refer to note 2) for bats.
- 2) **Bat Exposure:** Every effort should be made to safely capture and test the bat involved. Please refer the Rabies Exposure Management of Bat-related Incidents algorithm ([Appendix B](#)) for specific guidance regarding Bat Exposures.
- 3) **Immediate care:** Proper wound care should always occur (i.e., cleaning area, tetanus booster, and/or antibiotics, as needed).
- 4) **For consultation:** Contact Local Health Department ([Appendix C](#)) or NDHHS Office of Epidemiology at (402) 471-2937.

\* Contact NDHHS at (402) 471-2937 for Rabies Approval (RA) number. Exposed individuals may be offered post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) at anytime during the period of testing or observation if the situation is considered one of high risk for potential rabies transmission. If the animal is later determined not rabid, treatment should be stopped. On a case-by-case basis, it may be allowable to wait up to 72 hours to identify an animal's owner or to capture an offending animal (assuming the correct animal can be positively identified).

‡ For the 10 day observation period, day 0 is the day that the bite or exposure occurred.

\*Based on "Rabies Exposure Assessment Algorithm" in Rabies Investigation Guideline. Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Page 8. ([http://www.kdheks.gov/epi/Investigation\\_Guidelines/Rabies\\_Disease\\_Investigation\\_Guideline.pdf](http://www.kdheks.gov/epi/Investigation_Guidelines/Rabies_Disease_Investigation_Guideline.pdf)). Accessed June 7, 2016.