Animal Bites: What DVMs and Clinics Need to Know

PRESENTED BY:





Welcome!

1 hour of Continuing Education Credit

- •Email with link to a quiz will be emailed to the address registered for this webinar.
- •Certificate will be emailed to those who complete quiz.
- •www.in.gov/boah/2862.htm

Presenters



Jennifer Brown, DVM, MPH

State Public Health Veterinarian, ISDH

Sandra Norman, DVM

Rabies Director, BOAH





Melissa Justice, DVM

Companion Animal Director, BOAH

Agenda

Handling Human Exposures

Reporting, Testing

Indiana Rabies Laws

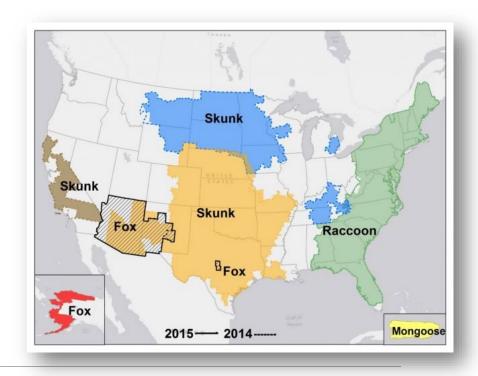
Vaccination, Quarantine

Handling Animal Exposures

Boosters, Protocols

Scenarios & Situations

Rabies: The Basics



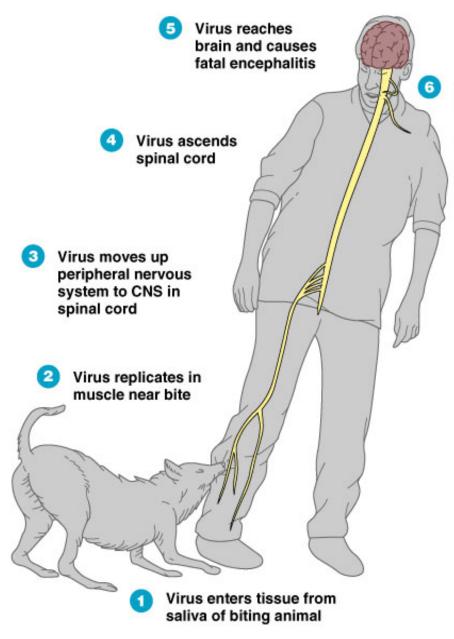
JENNIFER BROWN, DVM, MPH
INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Veterinarians play an essential role in human rabies prevention.









Virus enters salivary glands and other organs of victim

Rabies is transmitted in saliva through the bite of an infected animal.

A bite is **ANY** penetration of the skin by teeth.

Rabies Is Maintained In Wild Animal Reservoirs

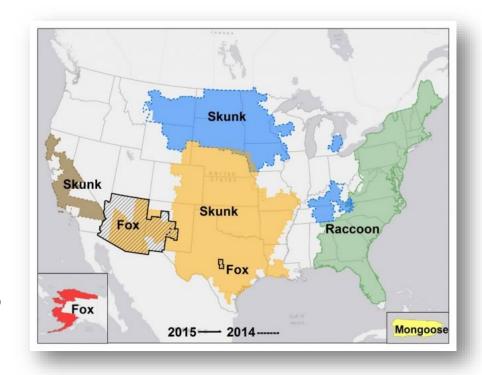
High Risk:

Bats, Skunks, Raccoons, Foxes

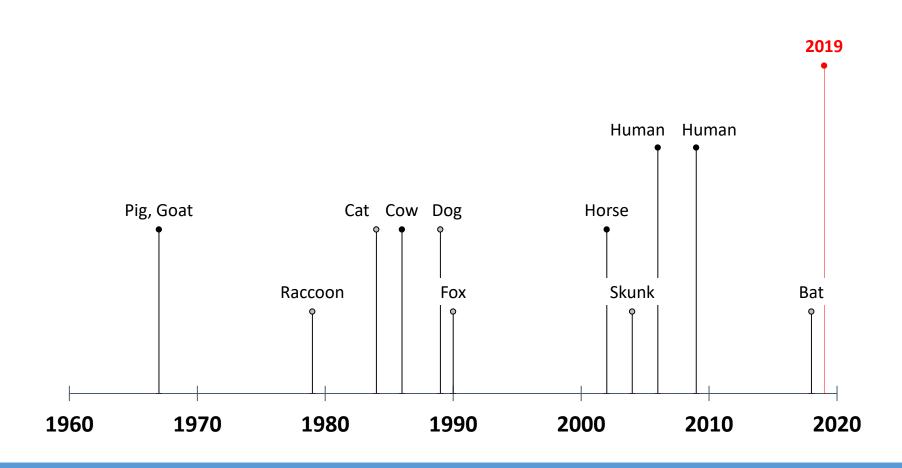
Little to No Risk:

Lagomorphs, Rodents, Pocket Pets

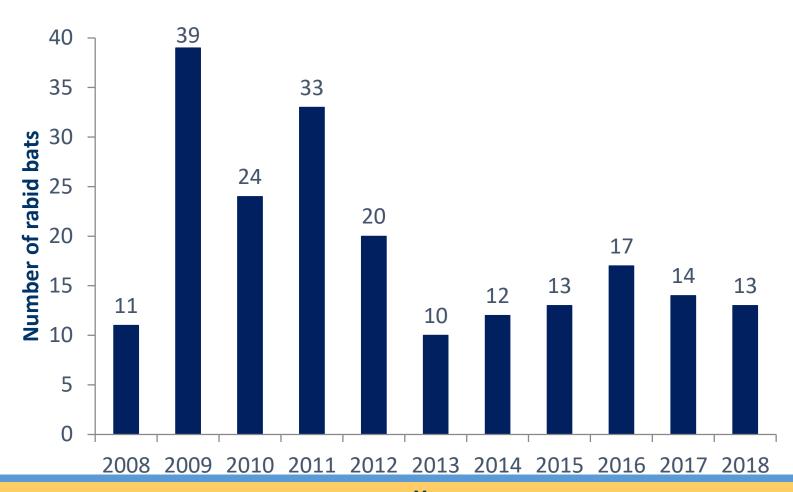
Rabies testing usually not necessary



Most Recent Rabies Case, by Species *Indiana, 1960–2018*



Bat Rabies Cases *Indiana, 2008–2017*



Bat Bites Can Inflict Very Limited Injury



Wound inflicted by canine teeth of big brown bat. Picture was taken on the same day as the bite. Photo: CDC.



Handling Human Exposures



JENNIFER BROWN, DVM, MPH
INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

410 IAC 1-2.5-80

Every case of a human bitten by a domestic or wild mammal shall be reported within twenty-four (24) hours to the local health officer having jurisdiction.

If a physician is in attendance, the physician shall report the bite.

Each reported bite shall be investigated immediately by the local health officer [or designee].

This investigation shall be conducted with the purpose of **determining the need for postexposure rabies prophylaxis** (PEP) of the bite victim.

Veterinarian Obligations

Report the bite to public health authorities
Refer the bite victim to a health care provider
Provide accurate information about the biting animal

Maintain records

Support the determination of animal rabies status

- Help client identify options for post-bite quarantine
- Help client identify options for rabies testing

State Form 14072

- Local health department
- Local animal control
- Local law enforcement
- State health department

	Official Indiana Animal Bites Report Indiana State Department of Health State Form 14072 (R3/4-04) Responsing Agency Case Number			
	Tricident Location Address: Reported by (name			
	County Reported by (pho	ne) Site Classification / / / (one reverse side of this page to classify)		
	Received by (name	Incident On Off Property		
	Reported Date Reported Time Release Date	Victim Type (circle 2) Human Animal Juvenile Adult		
	VICTIM INFORMATION	OWNER INFORMATION		
П	Person bitten (if animal victim, use this space for animal victim's owner):	Owner of Animal: Last Mid. Date of Birth		
П	Last Name	Street Address City Zip Sex	Owner	
E	First Name	M F Hame Telephane Work Telephane	٥	
Widdin	James of Birth Sex OM OF	Bising Asimal Color/Mankings Name Sex On O F	Н	
П	Street Address City Zip Telephone Home:	Bread O Y O N	ı	
Н	Parent if victim is a juvenile:		Anima	
N.	Last First Md.	Radies Vaccine/	¥	
Parent	Street Address City Zip Telephone Home: Work:	Rables Tag Number License Number Microchip Number Citation issued?		
=	Fanimal victim: SnedSpecies ColorMarkings Name Vaccine Date (rables)	Location of Quarantine	٦	
Anima	Sex M F	Date of Quarantine Quarantined by (name) Release Date	Quarantino	
П	(if animal victim) Time of bite Treating Physician (or veterinarian) Quarantined? Name:	Released from Quarantine by (name): Owner release card (date received):	2	
8	Yes No Telephone: Location on Body and Extent of Injury:	Released from shelter quarantine (date): Lab #Result:	9	
g trans	Victim's statement of incident (animal owner if animal victim):	Animal owner's statement of incident:	Н	
Incident & Groumstances			Incident	
	State Department of Health required information (must be completed): Species fill in the correct billing species): O Arimal confined (indoors, penned, tethered, or on leasts)			
	O Stat O Dog O Hamater O Raccoon O Cattle O Ferret O Horse O Rat	Animal not confined (stray, roaming, etc.)		
	O Cat O Fox O Mouse O Squirel O Chipmunk O Gerbil O Rabbit O Other	O WildAnimal O Provoked O Unprovoked O Unknown O Other		
	If Other, specify Did the animal exhibit any of the fallowing: O Consultons O Aggression O Inability to estitivity C Excessive salivation O Paralysis. O Depression	Action takes with animat No Action Escaped hot found Pet quarantined (see dates above) Other Other Other Other		
	I, the undersigned, have received a copy of the quarantine guidelines, have read the guidelines and understand that noncompliance may result in seizure of my pet if it is quarantine period from the quarantining agency.	m, and understand them. I agree to comply with all provisions of the quarantine in home quarantine or loss of my pet if it is not properly claimed at the end of the		
	Witness Date	Signature		
DISTRIBUTION: White - Enforcing Agency, Canary - Local Health Department, Pink - Owner				

Did Sufficient Contact Occur To Allow The Transmission Of Rabies Virus?

Bite exposure

Non-bite exposure

- Mucous membrane exposure to saliva or CSF
- Open wound exposure to saliva or CSF

Bat found in the same room with:

- Deeply sleeping person
- Unattended child
- Person impaired by drugs, alcohol, or cognitive dysfunction

Was The Animal Rabid?

If biting animal is species capable of transmitting rabies, an evidence-based determination is **always** required.

Even if:

- Animal is current on rabies vaccination
- Low probability that the animal had rabies

Was The Animal Rabid?

	10-day Quarantine	Rabies Testing
Dogs, Cats, Ferrets		
Wild Animals		

Indications for Rabies Testing

- Dogs, cats, and ferrets for which a 10-day quarantine cannot be completed
- Any mammal exhibiting neurologic symptoms
- Rabies reservoir species
 - Bats, Skunks, Foxes, Raccoons
- Other carnivores

Laboratory Testing



JENNIFER BROWN, DVM, MPH
INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

RABIES:

ISDH Guidelines for Animal Submission



Required Materials:

- 1. Leak proof container or sealable plastic bags
- 2. Rabies specimen
- . Cold Packs
- 4. LimsNet Cover Sheet (Help Desk: (317) 921-5807)
- 5. Heavily insulated shipping box

NOTE: Live animals cannot be accepted for safety reasons.



Place animal head or entire dead bat specimen(s) in a sealable container (zipper style bag).

Completely seal bag.



Double bag the specimen(s) to prevent leakage during transport.

Completely seal second bag

Place the LimsNet Cover Sheet in a separate zipper style bag.

Completely seal bag.



Place the specimen(s) on the cold pack(s) inside insulated shipping box (1 cold pack for bats, 2-3 cold packs for all other animals).

NOTE: Please do not use ice or packing peanuts during shipping.



Ship specimen(s) for overnight delivery to the ISDH Laboratories in an insulated shipping box within 24 hours of collection.

Ship in compliance with DOT and IATA shipping regulations for Category B packages.

NOTE: ISDN CAN DNLY RECEIVE SPECIMENS DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS (8:180M-4:48PM), PLEASE SHIP ACCORDINGLY.

For submission questions, please contact the Rabies Testing Lab at the Indiana State Department of Health Laboratories at 317-921-5500.



Sample Submission

- Do NOT submit live animals
- Bats must be submitted intact; head or brain tissue for all other species
 - Ship specimens on cold packs.

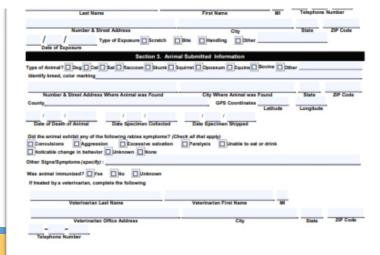
 Refrigerate up to 72 hours; freezing delays results
- Ship for overnight delivery during normal business hours

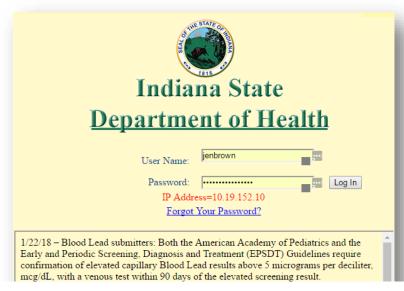
Laboratory Testing: Only at ISDH

Indiana ADDL @Purdue can only collect samples



www.in.gov/isdh/24550.htm





https://eportal.isdh.in.gov/limsnet/login.aspx

5/18/17 - The ISDH Blood Lead Lab does NOT use the Magellan LeadCare Analyzer and is not affected by the recent FDA communication warning about these analyzers.

Problems? Email LimsNet Support or call 317-921-5506. LimsNet Training(PDF) LimsNet Manual

Humanely Euthanize Bats With Minimal Handling

Why do this...



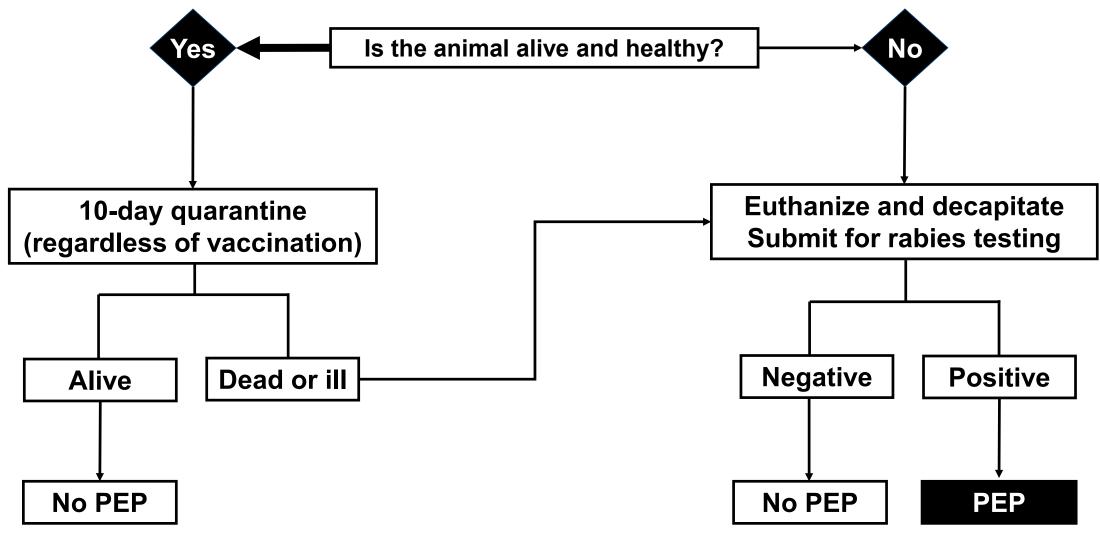
...when you could do this?



Photo: Michigan Rabies Working Group.

Photo: Bat World Sanctuary.

Person Bitten by Dog, Cat, or Ferret



Rabies Pre-Exposure Vaccination & Titers

Previously vaccinated persons still need PEP if exposed
PEP is less invasive and expensive in vaccinated persons
Check titers every 2 years via RFFIT test
Consult general practitioner or occupational health clinic

Indiana State Department of Health After Business Hours

317-233-1325

Press "1" to speak with the epidemiologist on call

Animal Bites Person... High-Risk Species

Euthanize and submit head for testing

Vaccination: Not recognized

Quarantine: No approved quarantine period

Person Bitten By... Dog, Cat, or Ferret

Must be reported to public health Vaccination Current:

Observe for 10 days

Not vaccinated/No proof:

- Quarantine and observe for 10 days
 - Vaccinate after quarantine, or
 - May be euthanized w/o testing, if no signs of illness

All other species, contact ISDH

Indiana Rabies Vaccination & Quarantine Laws

SANDRA NORMAN, DVM

Vaccination (345 IAC 1-5-1)

All dogs, cats, ferrets 3 months of age and older

- 1- and 3-year products approved, per label
 - Ferrets: approved for 1-year products only

First booster at end of Year One for all products

• 3-year product: 3-year interval is for the subsequent boosters

Vaccination (345 IAC 1-5-1)

Waivers, exemptions are NOT permitted

Titers do NOT replace a current rabies vaccination

- Owners may refuse vaccination
- Pets considered unvaccinated in exposure/bite situations
- Will be required to be vaccinated according to situation

Vaccination (345 IAC 1-5-1)

Off-label, Other Species

- May be vaccinated at discretion of DVM
- Indiana will NOT recognize status in a bite situation
 - Animal must be sacrificed for testing

Equine & Livestock Species

- Not required by BOAH; 4-H does require for horses
- Per product label

Veterinarian Obligations

Provide written proof of vaccination owner

- Retain vaccination records for 3 years
- Local officials <u>may</u> require a copy for local licensing/ registration

Provide to authorities during investigations

Provide rabies vaccination tag to owner

10-Day Quarantine

Must follow time protocol, unless:

- Euthanasia needed for humane reasons –OR–
- Cannot be safely quarantined due to aggression*

*Requires state approval

Location determined by local animal control or public health authorities

Home, kennel, shelter, veterinary office, etc.

Cost is responsibility of the animal owner

10-Day Quarantine Requirements

Securely confined

Prevented from elective contact with people, other animals

Rabies vaccination given after quarantine is complete

Report illness promptly to local health department

Animals that die/euthanized during quarantine period should be decapitated and tested for rabies

Animal-Animal Bites, Exposures



SANDRA NORMAN, DVM

Handling The Biter: High-Risk Species

Euthanize and submit head for testing

Vaccination: Not recognized

Quarantine: No approved quarantine period

Includes wolves, wolf-hybrids

Handling The Biter: Dog, Cat, Ferret

Vaccination Current:

Observe for 10 days

Unvaccinated/No Proof:

- Quarantine and observe for 10 days
- Vaccinate <u>after</u> 10-day strict quarantine

Handling Pet Bitten By: *Unknown or Rabies-Positive Animal*

Vaccination Current/Overdue:

- Vaccinate w/in 96 hours of exposure
- Observe for 45 days

Unvaccinated:

- Vaccinate w/in 96 hours of exposure
- Quarantine and observe for 4 months
 - BOAH will issue quarantine if confirmed rabies-positive

Handling Pet Bitten By: Dog, Cat, Ferret, Livestock

Vaccination Current:

- Treat wounds
- No observation

Unvaccinated/Overdue:

- Vaccinate at time of bite
- Treat wounds

Animal-Animal "Exposures" High-Risk or Unknown Animals

Scenarios:

- Cat carrying/playing with a bat
- Dog in a fight with a raccoon
- Pet was in a fight with unknown animal

Available: Submit wild animal/head for testing Unavailable: Treat as potentially rabid

Scenarios & Situations

MELISSA JUSTICE, DVM

Timeliness: When is a situation an emergency?

High-Priority:

- Human bitten on or close to the head
- Human bitten by high-risk species

Non-Emergency (Next Business Day):

- Animal-to-animal bites/exposures
- Human bites when all parties known and animal is retained

Rabies Testing

NO live-animal test for rabies!

REMEMBER: Sometimes, less is more!

 You do not need to explain full details of sample submission to owner

Some clinics offer complimentary group cremation to avoid owners taking a sampled animal home for burial.

Reporting of Rabies Test Results

Specimens received by 11 am will be tested on the same business day

All results are available immediately in LIMSNet

Negative results posted to LIMSNet

Positive results are also reported immediately by phone to the exposed person and the submitter

For inquiries, call 317-233-7125

Scenario: *Testing*

Animal dies and owner would like the cause of death:

- Submit animal to ADDL at Purdue for necropsy
 - Please make clear on the accession form that the animal bit someone and a rabies sample needs to be submitted to ISDH

Scenario: *Testing, Non-business Hours*

Uncertain if an animal should be tested:

- ➤ Refrigerate the animal and contact BOAH / ISDH on the next business day
 - Refer to priority guidance

Scenario: Refusal to Test

Owner refuses testing of the animal:

- > Keep and refrigerate the body until next business day
 - Local Health Department can explain testing is required by Indiana State Law

Resources

Resources

www.in.gov/boah/2337.htm

Rabies Slide Card

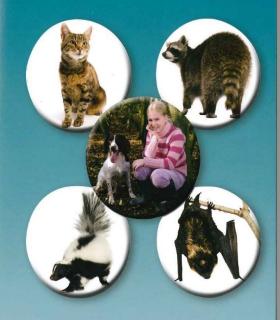
Human Exposures

- Local County Health Department
- IN State Health Department 317-233-1325

Animal Exposures

• IN State Board of Animal Health 317-544-2400

Guidelines for Post-Exposure Rabies Treatment



Rabies is a disease of the central nervous system of mammals. The virus is transmitted primarily through the saliva of infected animals. Information obtained from the patient and others involved in the response will allow the physician to determine the need for post-exposure prophylaxis. General information from public health officials about the presence or absence of rabies in the area may assist physicians in their decision-making process.





Link for CE Credits

Take the quiz:

www.in.gov/boah/2862.htm

We will email this link via email to webinar registrants, so please share with participating colleagues