

Rabies

Rabies is an acute infection of the central nervous system caused by a neurotropic rhabdovirus of the genus *Lyssavirus*. All mammals, including humans, are susceptible to rabies. In humans, rabies causes a rapidly progressive and fatal encephalomyelitis. The incubation period in humans is usually 2–12 weeks, but there have been documented incubation periods as long as seven years. Bites from infected animals constitute the primary route of transmission. Transplanted organs, including corneas from patients with undiagnosed rabies, have also caused infection in recipients.

The Pacific Northwest is considered to be free of terrestrial rabies. In Oregon, the main reservoir of rabies is bats. Mammals like foxes and cats may encounter rabid bats, acquire the infection and can transmit it to humans. Since 2000, 9% of the bats tested in Oregon have been positive for rabies. This, of course, is not a random sample of Oregon's bats; rather it represents bats that were neurologically impaired enough to have bitten humans or their pets, and then to have been captured. Any contact between a bat and a human should be evaluated carefully and immediately. All potential human exposures should result in a call to a local public health department office. Testing of an exposing mammal involves killing the animal, removing the head, and sending it to a laboratory for special staining and microscopic examination of brain tissue. The Oregon State Public Health Laboratory will test mammals involved in bona fide human exposures at no cost to the patient; and (for a fee) the Oregon State University's Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory will test mammals involved in other exposures.

In 2017, 13 bats tested positive as well as one cat, one fox, one coyote and one skunk. Oregon has identified two rabies-positive cats; one in 2015 and one in 2017. Bat rabies variant continues to be responsible for all rabies-positive wildlife cases in Oregon. This implies that there may have been a greater interaction between rabid bats and other wildlife in the state. Despite the low rate, it is important to remember we can only protect pets' health and, in turn, human health through vaccination.

Rabies in humans is 100% preventable through prompt appropriate medical care, beginning with thorough cleaning of the wound. Persons not previously immunized for rabies who are exposed to a rabid animal should be given human rabies immune globulin (HRIG), with as much as possible infiltrated into and around the bite wound(s), and the rest administered intramuscularly. They should also receive four doses of rabies vaccine, one each on days 0, 3, 7 and 14.

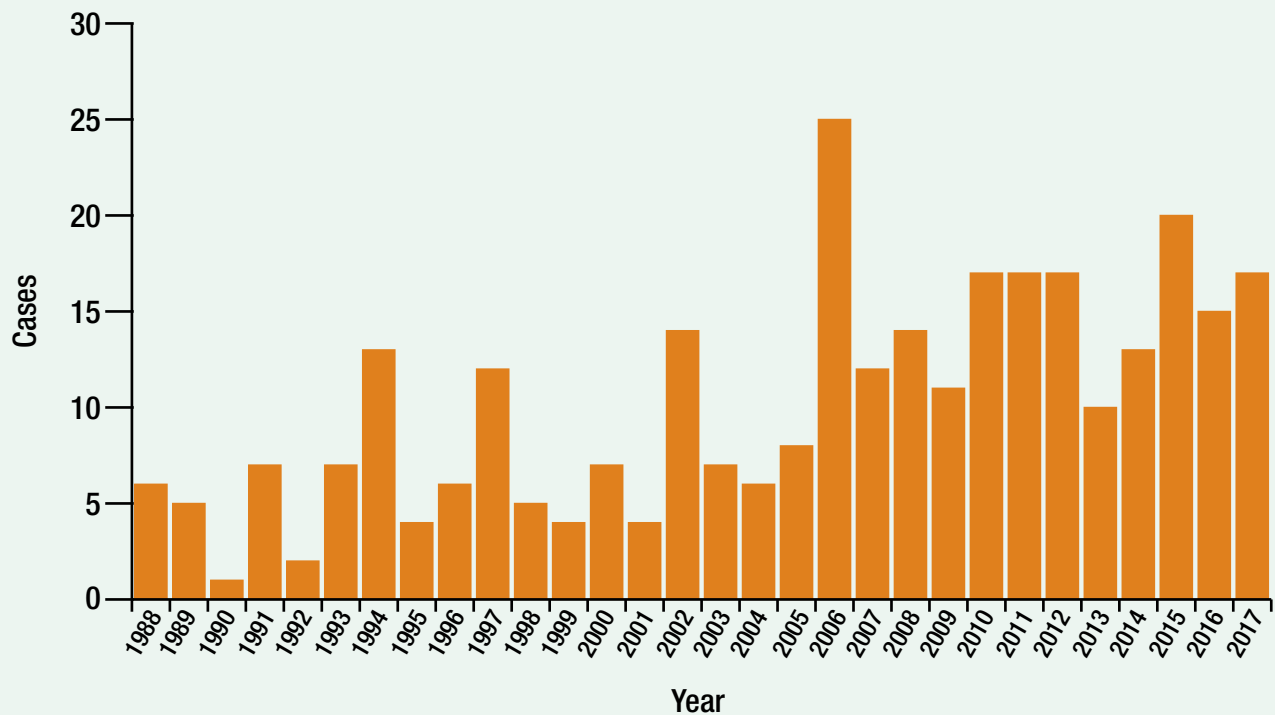
Before 2008, a five-dose vaccine regimen was recommended. However, review of serologic and case data indicated four doses of vaccination in combination with

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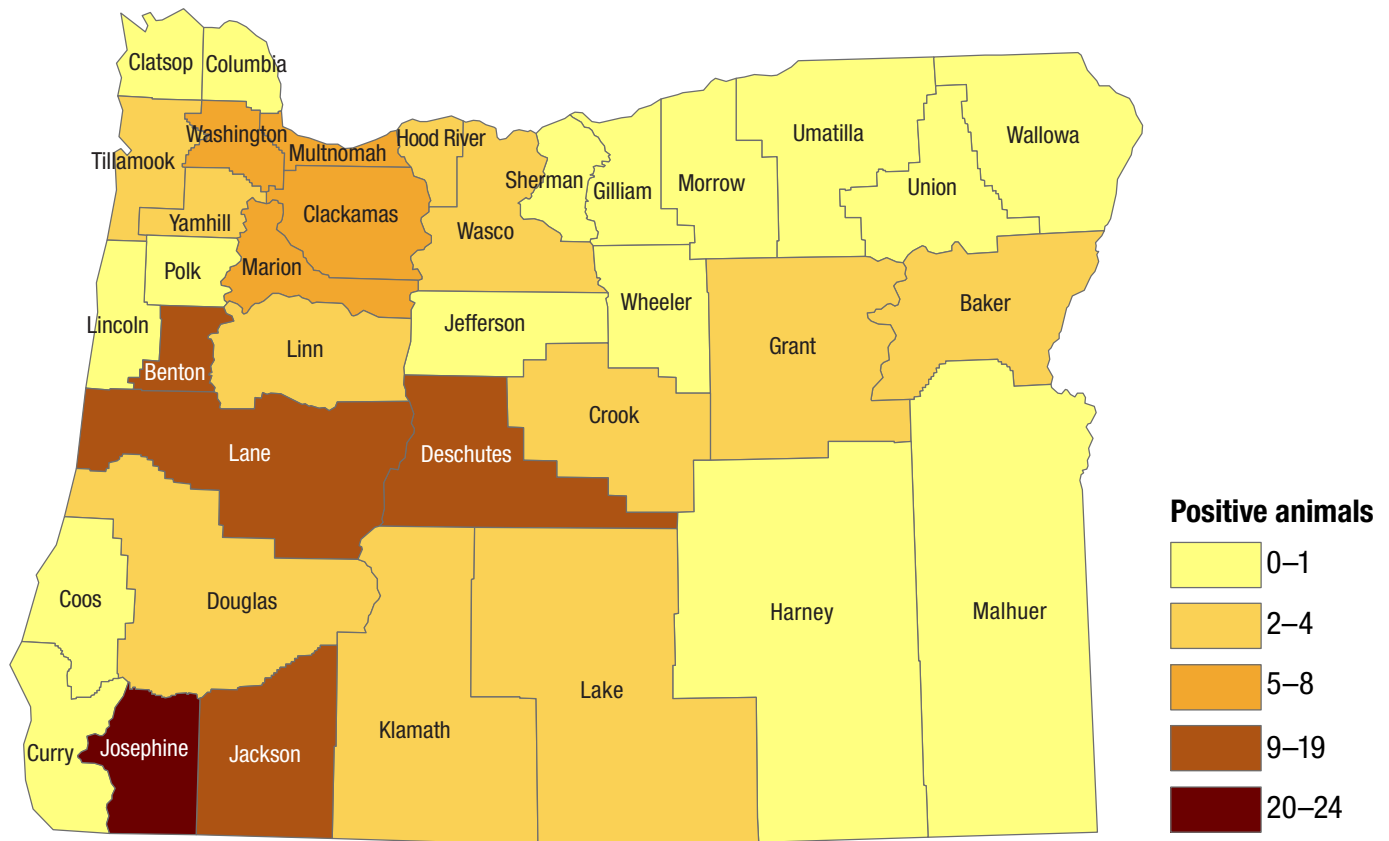
Rabies tests in Oregon, 2000–2017 (number of positive/total tested)

Year	Bat	Cat	Dog	Fox	Other
2000	8/73	0/79	0/56	1/4	0/4
2001	4/59	0/67	0/46	0/1	0/41
2002	12/134	0/102	0/27	2/4	0/29
2003	6/61	0/75	0/36	1/5	0/39
2004	8/83	0/100	0/48	0/1	0/23
2005	23/126	0/72	0/26	2/4	0/41
2006	12/153	0/80	0/33	0/1	0/26
2007	13/128	0/58	0/23	0/3	0/53
2008	8/83	0/100	0/48	0/1	0/23
2009	11/117	0/73	0/27	0/1	0/42
2010	10/104	0/67	0/41	6**/15	1/48 (goat)
2011	11/143	0/86	0/32	5**/44	1**/61 (coyote)
2012	14/203	0/79	0/37	3**/28	0/45
2013	7/193	0/90	0/36	2/34	1/53 (coyote)
2014	10/148	0/79	0/39	3/7	0/31
2015	18/219	1/89	0/39	1/4	0/37
2016	15/211	0/77	0/33	0/0	0/31
2017	13/188	1/110	0/35	1/4	2/36 (1 coyote and 1 skunk)
Totals 2000–2017	202/2,328 8.7%	2/1,488 0.1%	0/656	27/162 16.7%	5/667 0.75%

Animal rabies by year: Oregon, 1988–2017



Animal rabies cases by county of residence: 2008–2017



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HRIG elicited a protective immune response and a fifth dose of vaccine provided no additional benefit.

Though bats are the reservoir for rabies in Oregon, canine rabies still accounts for most human rabies cases worldwide. Travelers to rabies-enzootic countries should be warned to seek immediate medical care if they are bitten by any mammal.

Additional information and an [algorithm](#) for assessment of rabies risk are available on the [Communicable Disease website](#).

Prevention

- Keep rabies vaccinations up to date for all pet cats, ferrets and dogs.
- Maintain control of pets by keeping cats and ferrets indoors and keeping dogs under direct supervision.
- Spay or neuter pets to help reduce the number of unwanted pets that may not be properly cared for or vaccinated regularly.
- Call animal control to remove stray animals from your neighborhood because these animals may be unvaccinated or ill.
- Do not handle wildlife, especially bats and foxes.