

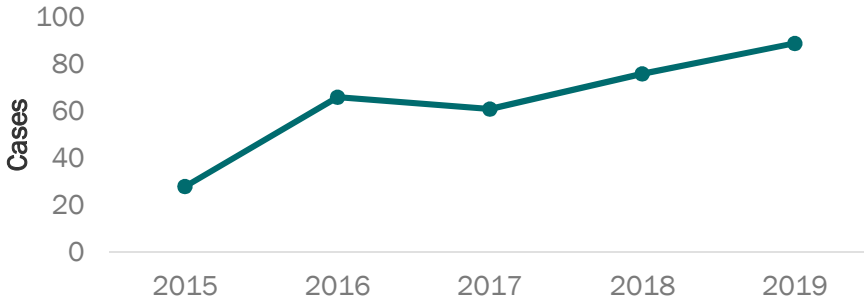


Animal Rabies

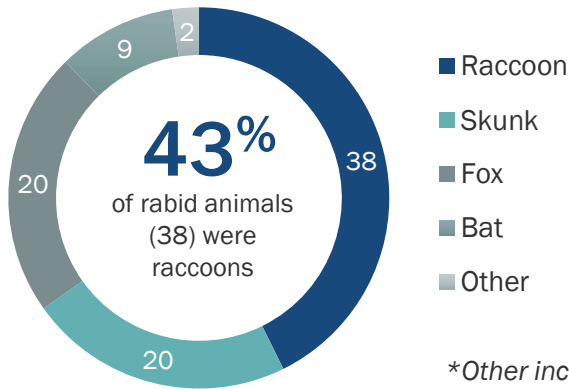
Maine Surveillance Report | 2019

Case Information:

89 Animals tested positive at HETL **17.1%** Increase from 2018



Reported Rabid Animals:



*Other includes one ferret and one woodchuck

In Maine, lab-confirmed rabid animals were involved in:

57 domestic animal exposures **23** human exposures **9** domestic animal & human exposures

Laboratory:

644 animals submitted to HETL for testing

324 animals submitted July to September (50% of total)

174 animals submitted in August (27% of total)

612 animals tested

523 negative results

32 animals not tested*

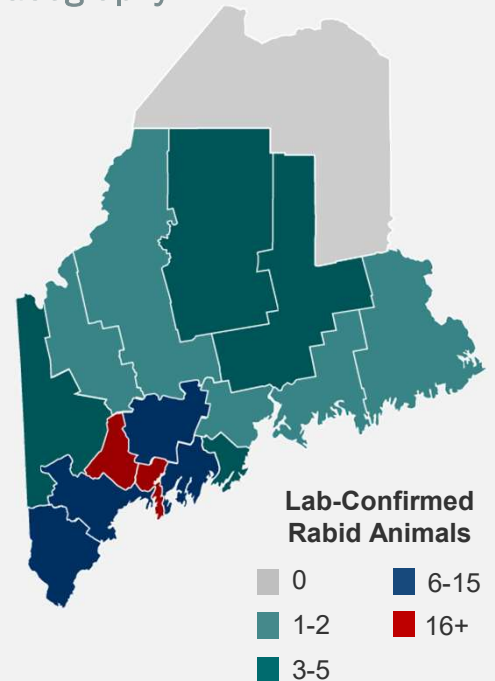
* Reasons include improper packaging, delays in shipment, contamination of the specimen, questionable exposures, etc.

Animals Tested in 2019:

- Bats
- Beavers
- Bobcats
- Cats
- Cows
- Coyotes
- Dogs
- Ferrets
- Foxes
- Goats
- Horses
- Llamas
- Minks
- Moles
- Muskrats
- Opossums
- Porcupines
- Raccoons
- Sheep
- Skunks
- Squirrels
- Weasels
- Wolf-hybrids
- Woodchucks



Geography:



Trends:

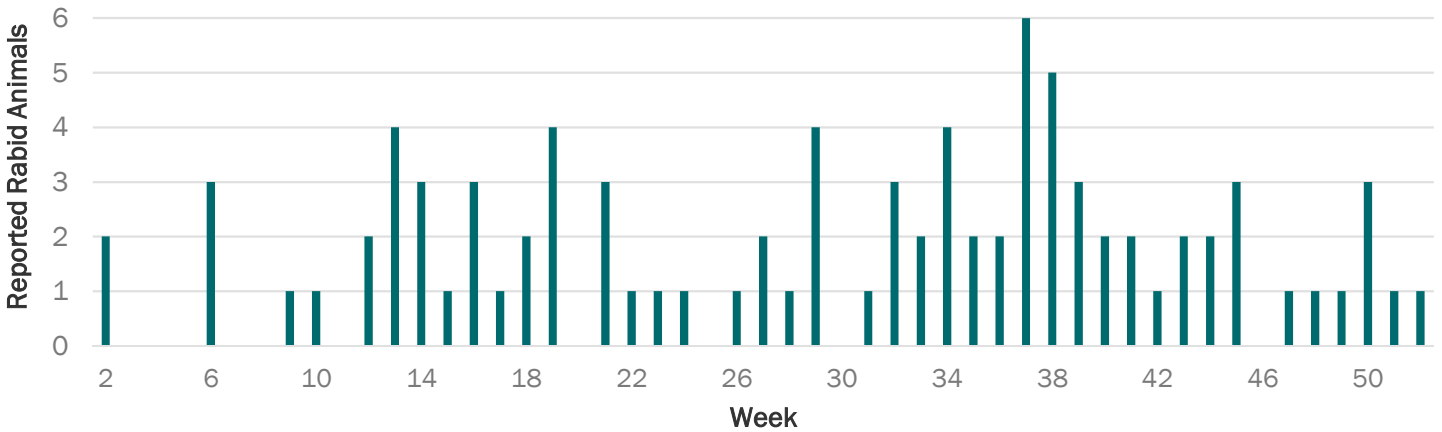
- Highest number of animal rabies cases reported in Maine since 2012.
- Cases reported in 15 out of 16 counties.
- Highest number of rabid animals from Sagadahoc County.

For more information visit:
www.maine.gov/dhhs/rabies
www.cdc.gov/rabies





Weekly Distribution:



Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP):

147 Patients received or were recommended for rabies PEP

▼ 3% decrease from 2018

91% Began treatment after an exposure

6% Patients were previously vaccinated for rabies

Demographics:

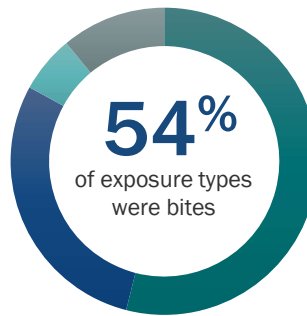


51% of patients were female

Median age of 36
Age range of 7 months-93 years

63% of patients were White
(36% race unknown)

Exposure Types



■ Bite	■ Possible bat
■ Scratch	■ Other

Exposure Sites



■ Hand/finger	■ Arm
■ Leg	■ Head/neck
■ Other	

Prevention:

Keep rabies vaccinations up-to-date for all dogs, cats, and ferrets

Feed pets indoors and keep garbage cans and other food sources tightly secured

Avoid contact with wildlife or any animals you do not know

After an animal exposure:

- Clean all wounds with soap and water
- Call your local Animal Control Officer or Game Warden
- For **human** exposures, contact your healthcare provider
- For **pet & livestock** exposures, contact your veterinarian