

Utah Public Health Laboratory – 2017 Guide to Rabies Fee

Notice:

June 30, 2017

Effective October 6th, 2016, Rabies testing fees will only be subsidized in situations which meet current compendium recommendations. Any animals received that do not meet the criteria outlined below due to ambiguous or incomplete information may lead to a \$180 fee.

Reminders:

- The 2016 revision of the Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control is available at <http://nasphv.org/Documents/NASPHVRabiesCompendium.pdf>.
- Unvaccinated animals which have been exposed to a confirmed rabid animal should be euthanized immediately and *do not* require testing.
- Domestic pets and livestock which are exposed to a rabid animal, and are overdue for a booster vaccination, should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. These animals should either be euthanized or immediately re-vaccinated and observed/isolated.
- Domestic Pets which have been exposed to a rabid animal and have current vaccination status, should be vaccinated immediately, kept under the owner’s control, and observed for 45 days.

Bats	<i>Any bat where a person or animal has had an exposure or reason probability of exposure; including bites, exposure of saliva, a bat in the room with a sleeping person or unattended child, a bat near a child, or mentally impaired or intoxicated person, etc.</i>	No Fee
Dogs, Cats and Ferrets	<i>Regardless of rabies vaccination status if signs suggestive of rabies are documented.</i>	No Fee
	<i>Any stray with unknown/undocumented vaccination history that exposes a person if signs suggestive of rabies are NOT documented or animals have NOT been confined and observed for at least 10 days.</i>	\$180
	<i>Currently vaccinated animals that expose a person if signs suggestive of rabies are NOT documented or animals have NOT been confined and observed for at least 10 days.</i>	\$180
	<i>Regardless of rabies vaccinations status, a healthy dog, cat, or ferret that HAS NOT exposed a person.</i>	\$180
Wild Mammals	<i>Wild mammals and hybrids that expose persons, pets, or livestock (i.e. skunks, foxes, coyotes, marmots, etc.)</i>	No Fee
	<i>Small rodents (rats, mice, squirrels, chipmunks, voles, moles, etc.) and lagomorphs (rabbits and hares).</i>	\$180
Livestock	<i>If signs suggestive of rabies are documented</i>	No Fee
Non-Mammals	<i>Birds, fish, reptiles, etc.</i>	Testing not offered

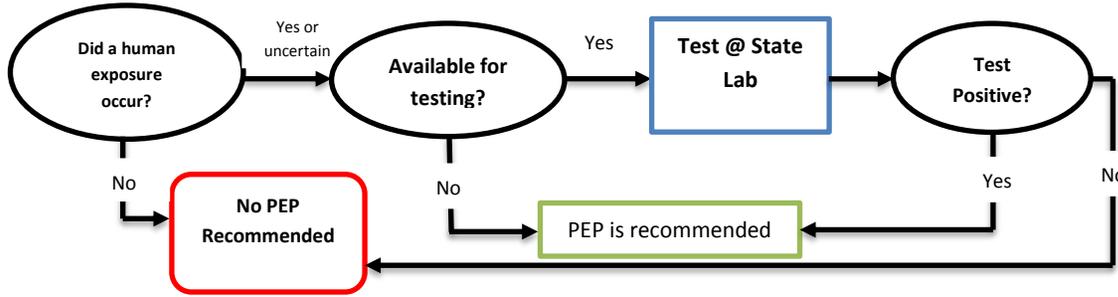


Utah Public Health Laboratory
 4431 South 2700 West
 Taylorsville, UT 84123-6000
 Phone (801) 965-2400
 Fax (801) 965-2520

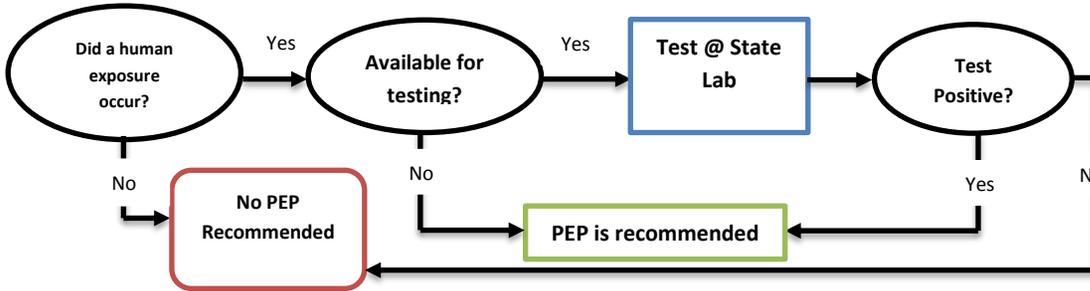
Definitions



Bat



Raccoon and other wild carnivore



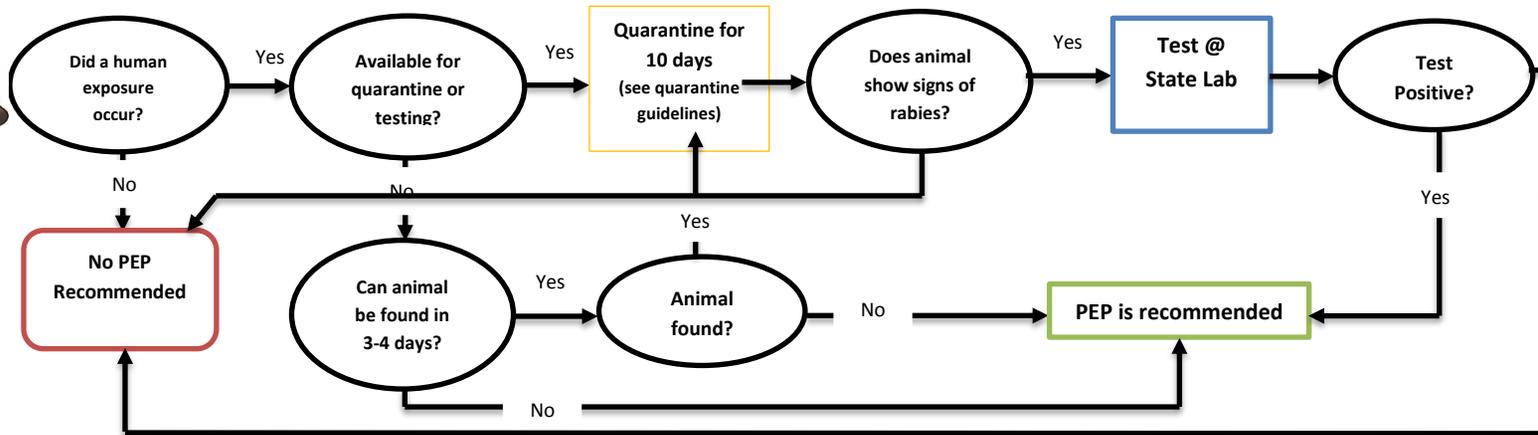
Dog



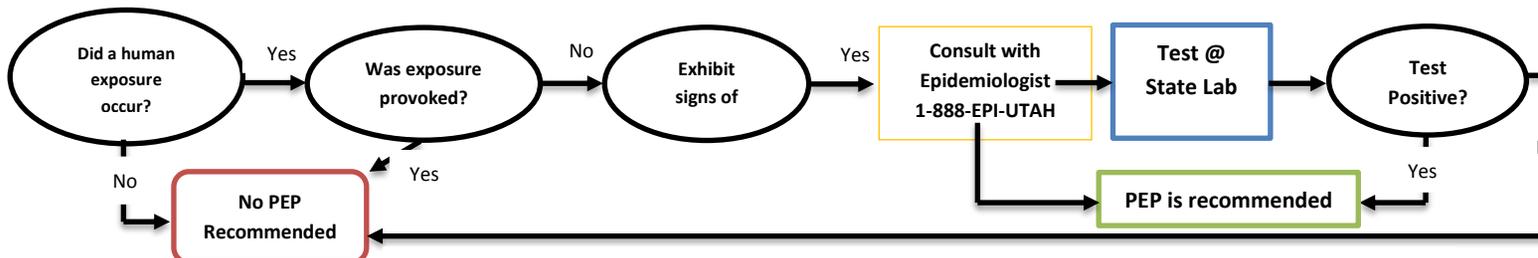
Ferret



Cat



Squirrel, rabbit & rodent



Exposure is any contact with saliva or brain/nervous tissue through open cuts in the skin, scratches, or mucous membrane (mouth or eyes).

PEP is post-exposure prophylaxis or treatment, which usually includes HRIG and 4-doses of rabies vaccine.

Provoked is an intentional act that causes the animal to react in a hostile manner.

Signs of rabies include obvious changes in normal behavior like aggression, attack without reason, foaming at the mouth, stagger, tired, or paralysis. In wild animals, they make act very tame.

Quarantine is separating the suspected animal from other animals and people.

Uncertain exposure can occur with bats because they have small teeth and may leave marks that are not easily seen.

For more information, please call **1-888-EPI-UTAH**