



NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

Thomas Farley, MD, MPH *Commissioner*

2013 Veterinary Alert # 6 Staten Island Cat Tests Positive for Rabies November 22, 2013

- On November 18, 2013 a cat in Staten Island tested positive for rabies.
- DOHMH encourages veterinarians to ensure that their clients' pets are up-to-date for rabies vaccination, and to educate pet owners regarding rabies prevention.
- Veterinarians should consider rabies in the differential diagnosis for any patient with a history of exposure to a potentially rabid wild or feral animal, and/or if presenting with progressive neurologic disease.
- To date this year, a total of 54 animals have tested positive for rabies, including the cat mentioned in this alert.
 - For current information on rabies and animals testing positive for rabies in NYC visit www.nyc.gov/health/rabies

Please share with your colleagues in Veterinary Medicine and your staff

November 22, 2013

Dear Veterinary Colleagues,

On November 18th 2013, the rabies laboratory at the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) Public Health Laboratory (PHL) reported a positive rabies test in a sick cat found in Bloomingdale Park on Staten Island. The cat was one of several strays in the Park that were being fed by members of the public. Two people were bitten by this cat; a person trying to rescue the cat, which was lethargic and recumbent; and a veterinarian examining the cat. Both are receiving rabies postexposure prophylaxis. Since there is an ongoing raccoon rabies epizootic in Staten Island which began last year, it is assumed the cat was bitten by a rabid raccoon in the weeks prior to its illness.

To date in 2013, 54 animals tested positive for rabies at the NYC DOHMH PHL Rabies Laboratory (see Table 1), including a second raccoon from Brooklyn (Mill Basin area). Since 1992 when raccoon rabies first appeared in NYC, there have been 14 cats that have tested positive for rabies, including the current rabid cat; 12 were strays. There has not been a rabid dog reported in NYC in over 50 years.

Rabies is most commonly spread to domestic animals by attacks from wild animals, especially raccoons. This is a reminder to consider rabies as part of the differential diagnosis for any animal presenting with a progressive neurological illness, particularly if the animal is a stray or if there is a history in which the animal was exposed to a potentially rabid wild or feral animal (particularly a rabies vector species such as raccoons, skunks and bats).

Rabies Vaccination for Dogs and Cats

Maintaining vaccination against rabies is required for all dogs and cats in New York City. **Any unvaccinated dog or cat that may have been exposed to a rabid animal is required to either be euthanized or be quarantined for**

six months in an approved facility under daily observation. If a pet is up-to-date with its rabies vaccine but potentially exposed to a rabid animal, a booster vaccine should be given immediately, and the owner should be instructed to confine and observe the animal for 45 days in the owner's home. For questions pertaining to rabies exposure in pets, please contact the DOHMH Veterinary Public Health Services (VPHS) at 646-632-6604 during business hours.

Any healthy pet dog or cat that has bitten or otherwise potentially exposed a person to rabies is required to be confined and observed by the owner (in most instances) for 10 days. If the animal is not currently vaccinated against rabies, vaccination should not occur until after the completion of the 10 day observation period. Animal bites are reportable to the DOHMH Veterinary Public Health Services Animal Bite Unit at 646-632-6074 during business hours (outside of business hours, please call the Poison Control Center at 212-POISONS or 212-764-7667).

Primary or Preexposure Vaccination for Humans

Preexposure vaccination should be considered for veterinarians and any staff whose activities bring them into frequent contact with rabies virus or potentially rabid bats, raccoons, skunks, cats, dogs, or other species at risk for having rabies. Preexposure prophylaxis is administered for several reasons. It:

- Simplifies postexposure prophylaxis by eliminating the need for rabies immune globulin (RIG) and decreasing the number of doses of vaccine needed,
- Provides possible protection when post-exposure therapy is delayed, and
- Provides possible protection for exposure to rabies, such as a scratch or a bite that goes unrecognized or unreported.

The DOHMH does not offer rabies vaccine, for either preexposure or postexposure vaccination. Persons interested in obtaining pre-exposure vaccination should contact their physician or a travel vaccination clinic.

Veterinarians and their staff who work directly with animals where animal rabies is enzootic, such as New York City, are considered to have frequent risk for exposure to rabies and should have a serum sample tested for rabies antibody every 2 years using the rapid fluorescent focus inhibition test (RFFIT). If the titer is less than complete neutralization at a 1:5 serum dilution by RFFIT, the person should receive a single booster dose of vaccine. Rabies titer testing by RFFIT is available through several commercial laboratories and Kansas State University.

Persons who are immunosuppressed may not mount an adequate immune response so should avoid activities for which rabies pre-exposure prophylaxis is indicated. When this is not possible, they should seek advice on how to approach obtaining rabies pre-exposure vaccination from their health care provider or contact the DOHMH Bureau of Communicable Disease for more information, see contact information below.

For questions about whether persons should receive rabies PEP, contact a health care provider or the DOHMH Bureau of Communicable Disease (BCD) at 347-396-2600 during business hours (outside of business hours, please call the Poison Control Center at 212-POISONS or 212-764-7667). For questions pertaining to rabies preexposure vaccination and titer testing, contact the DOHMH Bureau of Communicable Disease (BCD) at 347-396-2600 during business hours.

Additional Information

Additional information about rabies is available on the DOHMH website at <http://www.nyc.gov/health/rabies> including summary data for New York City. DOHMH has also recently published a guide to human rabies prevention, available at <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/chi/chi27-5.pdf> as well as a poster containing information and algorithms on the management of pets exposed to rabies as well as pets that have bitten a human at <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/zoo/zoo-vet-poster-2010.pdf>.

What All Veterinarians Can Do

- Educate clients to:
 - Avoid contact with wild animals and stray animals.
 - Make sure their dog or cat is up-to-date on its rabies vaccinations.
 - Avoid leaving their pets outdoors unattended and feed them indoors.
 - Avoid trying to separate animals that are fighting.
 - Contact their veterinarian if their pet has been in contact with a raccoon, skunk, bat or any animal that might be rabid.
- Report all suspected animal rabies cases to the DOHMH VPHS 646-632-6604.
- Contact us for more information
 - Veterinary Public Health Services 646-632-6604
 - Bureau of Communicable Disease 347-396-2600
 - After Hours: NYC Poison Control Center 212-764-7667

As always, we greatly appreciate your partnership and cooperation.

Sally Slavinski, DVM, MPH, DACVPM

Sally Slavinski, DVM, MPH, DACVPM
 Zoonotic and Vector Borne Disease Unit
 Bureau of Communicable Disease
 347-396-2672

Norma S. Torres

Norma S. Torres, Director
 Veterinary Public Health Service
 Division of Environmental Health
 646-632-6665

Table 1. Laboratory-Confirmed Rabid Animals in New York City, 2013*

| Animal Species | Bronx | Brooklyn | Manhattan | Queens | Staten Island | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Raccoon | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 45 |
| Skunk | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Bat | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Cat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 47 | 54 |

*As of November 22, 2013