



Rabies, still a neglected disease



Kills **1 person every 9 minutes**
59,000 deaths per year worldwide¹



Transmitted by **the bite or scratch** of a rabid animal, **99% by dogs** but also by other wild and domestic animals¹



Causes **acute brain inflammation** and can have furious or paralytic forms¹



Fatal once symptoms appear¹

But is preventable **by vaccination**^{1,4}

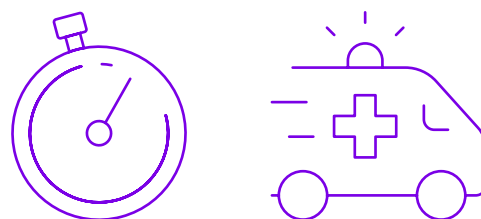
As a preventive measure



2-dose PrEP schedule

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) = **2 doses of vaccine** administered on days 0 and 7. Additional doses and titer checks vary depending on risk category.*

After rabies exposure



PROMPT post-exposure intervention is highly effective in preventing the disease⁸

Previously immunized against rabies or not, **ANY** potential rabies exposure requires **PROMPT post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)** :



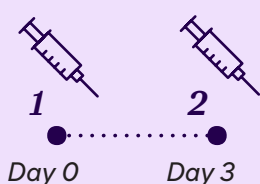
1 Extensive wound washing⁸

If available, a virucidal agent should be used to irrigate the wound.⁸

2

Vaccination⁸

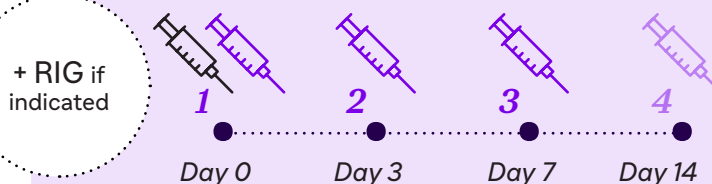
Schedule for **fully immunized people** against rabies (**PEP= 2 doses only**)



NO RIG needed

1 IM[‡] injection per dose on days 0[§] and 3

Schedules for **non-fully immunized people** against rabies (**PEP= 4 doses[†]**)



+ RIG if indicated

1 IM[‡] injection per dose on days 0, 3, 7, and 14[†]

PrEP is recommended for populations at an elevated or high risk of rabies exposure⁴

Populations in highly endemic settings

with limited access to timely & adequate PEP¹



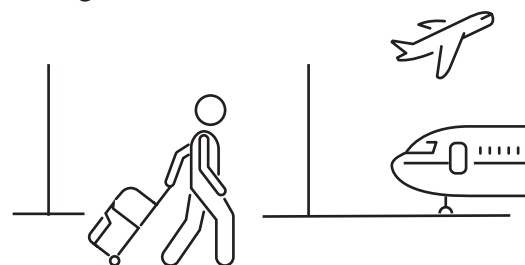
Travelers who may be at risk of exposure^{1,4}



Individuals exposed to potentially infected animals and those who work with live rabies virus cultures (lab workers, vets, etc.)^{1,4}

Risk of rabies associated with travel

Incidence of animal bites in travelers = **0.4%/month of stay**²



Among travelers undertaking at risk activities only 2-11% perceived very high or high risk of rabies exposure & only 8% received PrEP vaccination³

Prevention against rabies (PrEP) should be considered before travelling to at-risk areas for rabies:

1

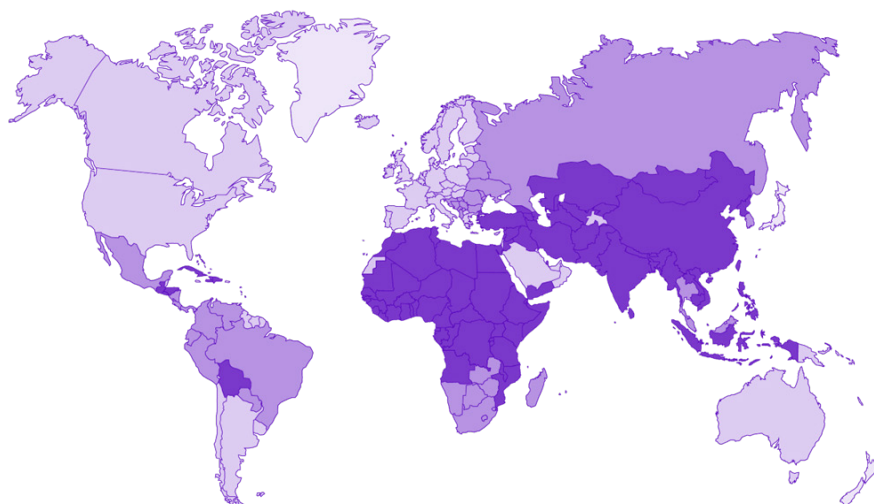
Because *rabies PrEP is highly recommended to international travelers* to high-risk areas for rabies by health bodies (WHO, US-ACIP)^{1,4}, especially if engaged in *remote outdoor activities*^{1,5}

2

Because *timely access to care and products (vaccine and RIG) are not guaranteed everywhere in the world*⁶, which could delay care and would result in premature end of trip

RABIES RISK LEVELS for humans*

- No risk
- Low risk
- Moderate risk
- High risk



* From WHO International Travel and Health. Distribution of risk levels for humans contracting rabies, worldwide, 2018⁷

References

1. World Health Organization- WHO Position paper on rabies vaccines Apr 2018. 93 (16): 201-20. 2. Gautret P, et al. Rabies vaccination for international travelers. Vaccine, 2012. Vaccine 30: 126- 133. 3. Marano C, et al. Perceptions of rabies risk: a survey of travellers and travel clinics from Canada, Germany, Sweden and the UK. J Trav Med. 2019. 26 (Suppl 1): S3-S9. 4. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations. MMWR May 06, 2022. 71 (18):619-27. 5. World Health Organization. (2018). WHO expert consultation on rabies: third report. World Health Organization. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/272364>. 6. Henry RE, et al. A country classification system to inform rabies prevention guidelines and regulations. J Travel Med, 2022. 1-9. 7. Alhassan SA, et al. A Case of Fatal Rabies in a Donkey in Dawakin Tofa, Kano State, Nigeria. J. Anim. 2020. Health Prod. 8(1): 40-4. 8. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommendations. MMWR March 19, 2010. 59 (RR-2): 1-9. Accessed on July 26, 2023 at <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5902a1.htm>.