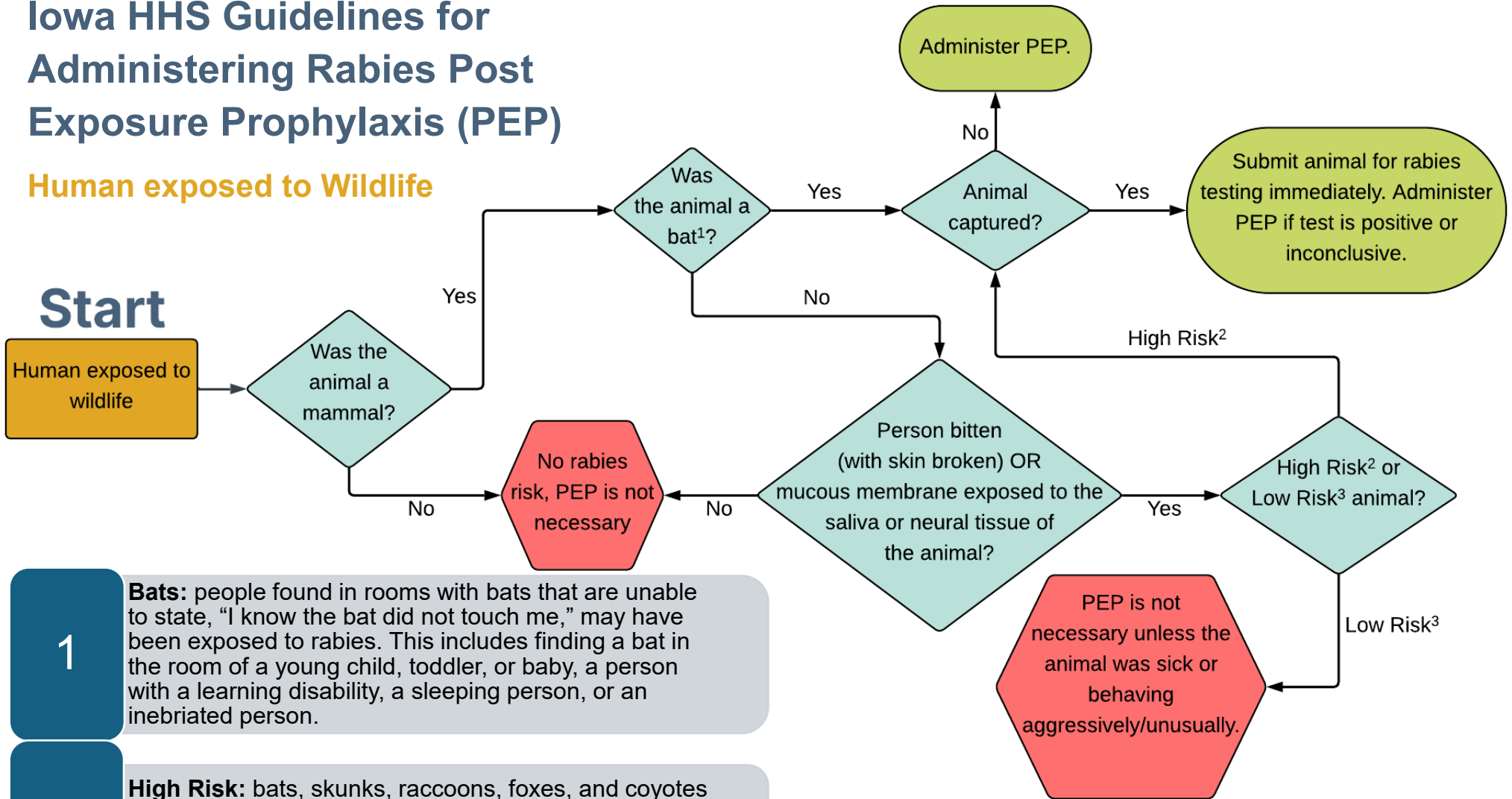


# Iowa HHS Guidelines for Administering Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)

## Human exposed to Wildlife



**1 Bats:** people found in rooms with bats that are unable to state, “I know the bat did not touch me,” may have been exposed to rabies. This includes finding a bat in the room of a young child, toddler, or baby, a person with a learning disability, a sleeping person, or an inebriated person.

**2 High Risk:** bats, skunks, raccoons, foxes, and coyotes are the most likely animals to carry rabies in Iowa but any mammal displaying the signs of rabies should be considered a potential source of exposure.

**3 Low Risk:** small rodents, opossums, and lagomorphs almost never carry rabies in Iowa and are considered low risk. This includes mice, squirrels, chipmunks, and rabbits.



For guidance on administering PEP or information on how to contact Iowa HHS for a rabies consultation, see the Iowa HHS Epi Manual rabies chapter by scanning the QR code or clicking <https://hhs.iowa.gov/center-acute-disease-epidemiology/epi-manual/reportable-diseases/rabies>