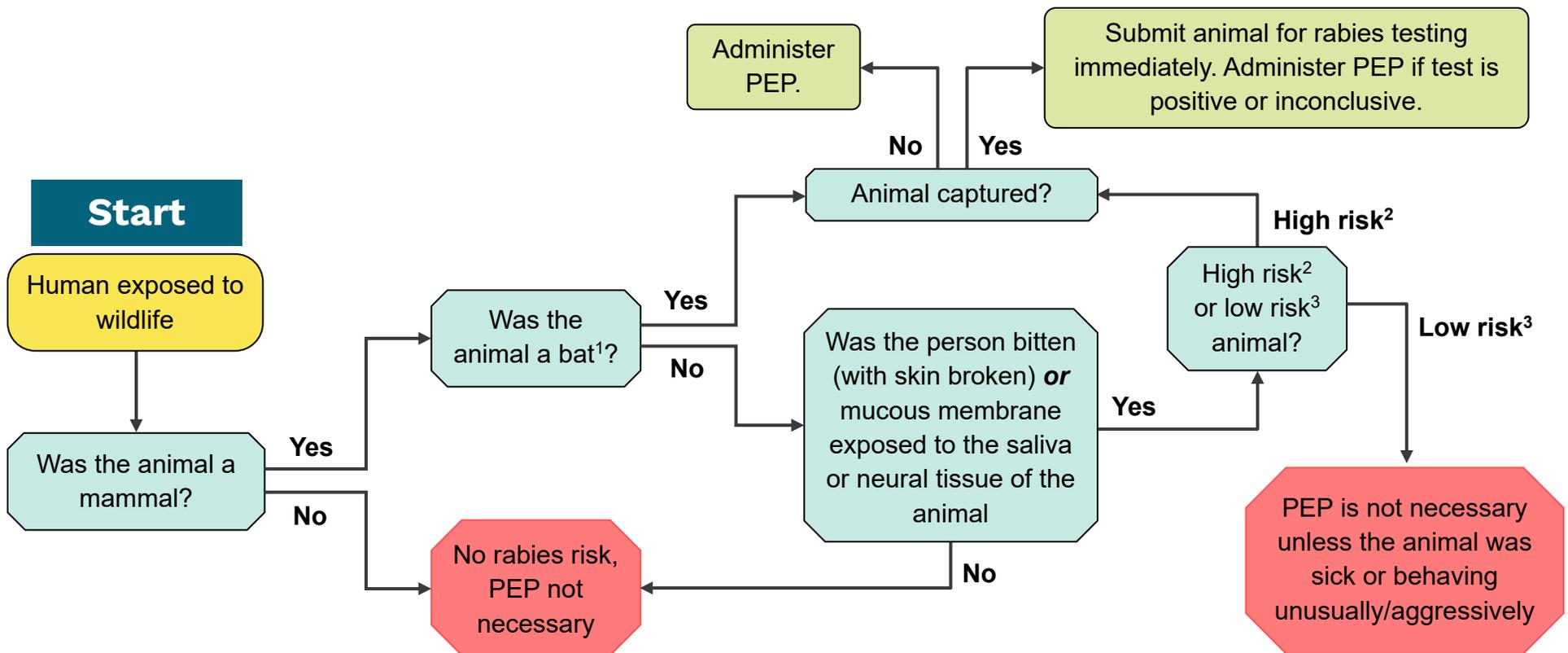


# Guidelines for Administering Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)

## Human exposed to Wildlife



- 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.
- 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.
- 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 contacting Iowa HHS for a rabies consultation:**



See the Iowa HHS Epi Manual rabies chapter by scanning the QR code or visiting: [hhs.iowa.gov/epi-rabies](https://hhs.iowa.gov/epi-rabies)



Health and Human Services