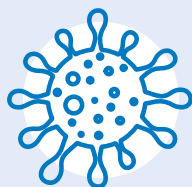




Rabies is a vaccine-preventable disease that kills almost 60,000 people every year¹⁻³



Rabies is viral zoonotic disease that is almost always fatal once symptoms appear.^{1,4}



Rabies is transmitted through scratches or bites from rabies-infected animals.^{1,4}



Domestic dogs are responsible for 99% of rabies cases worldwide.¹

Prevention measures include:⁴



Avoid contact with wild and domestic animals (e.g. dogs, cats, bats,* monkeys) in rabies-endemic areas.

*Bats should be avoided worldwide.



Education on first aid treatment following animal bites or scratches.



Rabies vaccination.

Rabies vaccination is available pre- and post-rabies exposure.⁴

Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

Pre-exposure rabies vaccine is recommended for individuals at high risk of rabies exposure including **individuals at occupational risk, and travellers to rabies-endemic countries.**⁴

Pre-exposure rabies vaccination may provide benefits such as:^{5,6}



Simplifying PEP by eliminating the need for rabies immunoglobulins and decreasing the number of post-exposure doses required.



Offering some level of protection in cases of unrecognised exposure or limited access to treatment.[†]



Enabling a faster antibody response to post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

[†]In cases of suspected or confirmed exposure, post-exposure care and vaccination should be administered systematically and as soon as possible, even if pre-exposure rabies vaccination was received.^{5,6}

Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

Individuals who have been exposed to rabies[‡] should seek prompt wound management, administration of post-exposure rabies vaccine, and in some cases, rabies immunoglobulin.⁴

[‡]There are 3 categories of rabies exposure that require various levels of PEP⁴

⁴View the Australian Immunisation Handbook for complete information about rabies PEP.

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Category 1 | Touching or feeding animals, animal licks on intact skin, or exposure to animal blood, urine, or faeces. | Does not require any PEP if the contact history is reliable. |
| Category 2 | Animal nibbling of uncovered skin, or minor scratches or abrasions without bleeding. | Post-exposure rabies vaccination should be administered, and for individuals who have not been previously immunised with a pre-exposure rabies vaccine within 3 months of exposure, rabies immunoglobulin is required. |
| Category 3 | Single or multiple transdermal bites or scratches; contamination of mucous membrane or broken skin with saliva from animal licks. | Post-exposure rabies vaccination should be administered, and rabies immunoglobulin is required. |

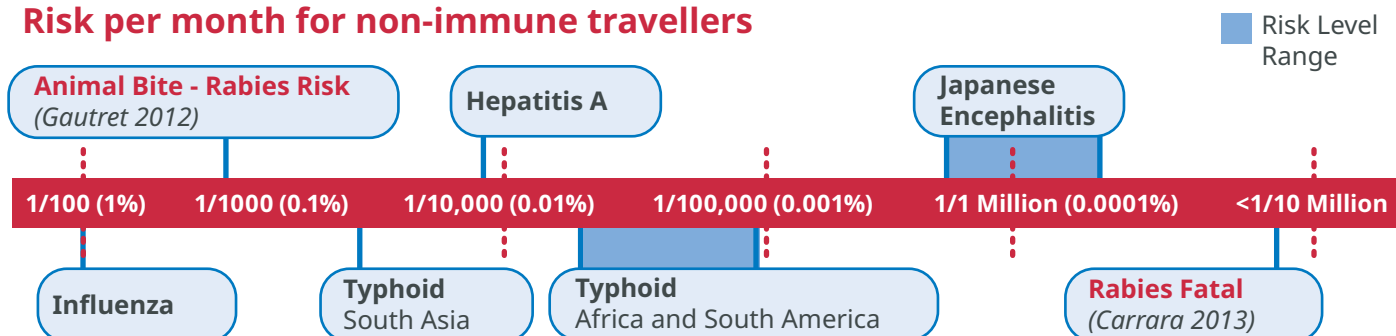
Please refer to the Product Information for the specific rabies vaccine for information on approved dosing schedules.



Rabies remains a deadly, and yet often underestimated threat for travellers⁵⁻⁸

Vaccine-preventable disease travel-health risks: estimated incidence per month of stay in lower-income countries⁹⁻¹¹

Risk per month for non-immune travellers



Adapted from Steffen R, et al. 2018.⁹

Even if the fatal rabies rate is estimated at two cases per 10 million individuals, the number of at-risk **animal bites** remains high among travellers, with an **estimated rate of 4 cases per 1,000 individuals per month of stay** in a rabies-endemic country^{10,11}

Travellers to rabies-endemic areas should discuss rabies risk with their health professional to guide whether rabies PrEP is required.⁴

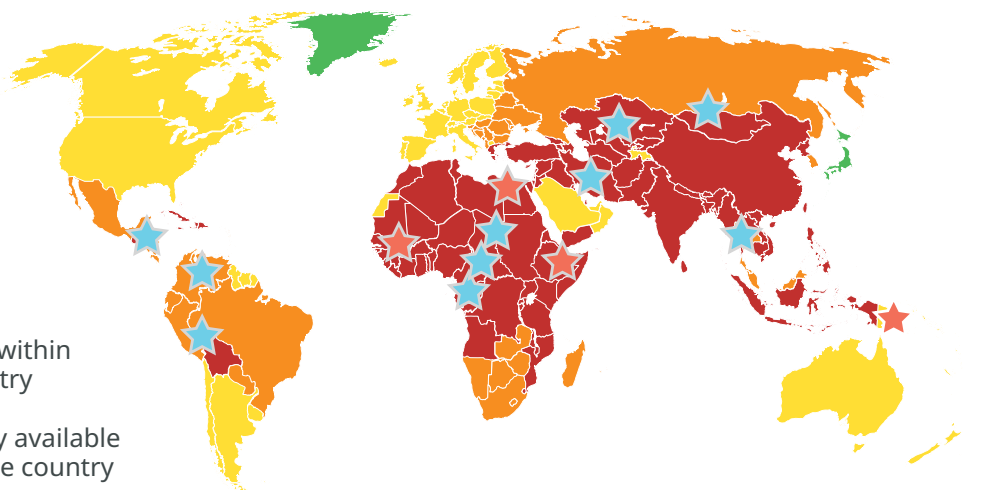
Many travellers underestimate the risk of rabies, and do not seek pre-areas rabies vaccination^{*12} – among travellers to high risk rabies-endemic areas, only 8% received rabies PrEP.^{†7}

^{*}According to interviews with Australian travellers.¹²

[†]According to a survey of travellers and travel clinics from Canada, Germany, Sweden, and the UK.⁷

RABIES RISK LEVELS for humans[‡]

- High risk
- Moderate risk
- Low risk
- No risk
- ★ **RIG** not readily available within 48h throughout the country
- ★ **RIG+ vaccines** not readily available within 48h throughout the country



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

Abbreviations: PEP: post-exposure prophylaxis; PrEP: pre-exposure prophylaxis; RIG: rabies immunoglobulin; WHO: World Health Organisation.

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