

IMMUNOBIOLOGICS

IMMUNOBIOLOGIC	PRIMARY IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE	BOOSTER SCHEDULE	COMMENTS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS
<p>Rabies Vaccine</p> <p>Human diploid cell vaccine (HDCV) Imovax® Rabies Sanofi Pasteur</p> <p>Purified chick embryo cell vaccine (PCECV) RabAvert® Novartis Vaccines</p>	<p>Post-exposure vaccination:</p> <p>Persons not previously immunized*:</p> <p>First: 1.0 mL IM on day 0 Second: 1.0 mL IM on day 3 Third: 1.0 mL IM on day 7 Fourth: 1.0 mL IM on day 14 Fifth: 1.0 mL IM on day 28</p> <p>* Persons not previously immunized should receive rabies immune globulin (20 IU/kg body weight) with the first dose of vaccine.</p> <p>Persons previously immunized:</p> <p>First: 1.0 mL IM on day 0 Second: 1.0 mL IM on day 3</p> <p>Pre-exposure vaccination:</p> <p>First: 1.0 mL IM on day 0 Second: 1.0 mL IM on day 7 Third: 1.0 mL IM on day 21 or 28</p> <p>NOTE: Do not inject vaccine into the gluteal area as this may result in lower neutralizing antibody.</p>	<p>Dose: 1.0 mL IM</p> <p>Continuous risk (see comments): Check serologic titers to rabies every 6 months and give booster when antibody titer drops below acceptable level. Acceptable antibody level is \geq 1:5 titer on the rapid fluorescent focus inhibition test (RFFIT).</p> <p>Frequent risk (see comments): Perform serologic testing every 2 years; give booster vaccination if antibody titer is below acceptable level. Acceptable antibody level is \geq 1:5 titer on RFFIT.</p> <p>Infrequent risk (see comments): None</p>	<p>Pre-exposure vaccination dose not eliminate the need for additional therapy after a rabies exposure but simplifies post-exposure treatment by eliminating the need for rabies immune globulin and decreasing the number of doses of vaccine required.</p> <p>Pre-exposure vaccination should be offered to persons in high-risk groups, such as veterinarians and their staff, animal handlers, rabies researchers, and certain laboratory workers.</p> <p>Pre-exposure vaccination also should be considered for persons 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. In addition, some international travelers might be candidates for pre-exposure vaccination if they are likely to come in contact with animals in areas where dog or other animal rabies is enzootic and immediate access to appropriate medical care, including rabies vaccine and immune globulin, might be limited.</p> <p>Continuous risk: Persons who work with live rabies virus in research laboratories or vaccine production facilities.</p> <p>Frequent risk: Rabies diagnostic laboratory workers, cavers, veterinarians and staff, and animal-control and wildlife workers in areas where rabies is enzootic. All persons who frequently handle bats.</p> <p>Infrequent risk (greater than the population at large): Veterinarians and animal-control staff working with terrestrial animals in areas where rabies is uncommon to rare. Veterinary students. Travelers visiting areas where rabies is enzootic and immediate access to appropriate medical care including biologics is limited.</p> <p>Rare: U.S. population at large, including areas where rabies is epizootic. No vaccination necessary.</p> <p>Adverse Reactions: Local reactions such as pain, erythema, swelling or itching at the injection site. Systemic reactions include malaise, headache, nausea, abdominal pain, muscle aches and dizziness. Approximately 6% of persons receiving booster doses have a delayed hypersensitivity reactions.</p> <p>Contraindications: For post-exposure prophylaxis, there are no contraindications. For pre-exposure vaccination, anaphylactic reaction to any of the vaccine components (see package insert for individual vaccine), or after a prior dose. Usually, the other rabies vaccine can be used to complete the series.</p> <p>Patients who are immunosuppressed by disease or medication should postpone pre-exposure vaccination and consider avoiding activities for which pre-exposure vaccination is indicated. If this is not possible, immunosuppressed persons who are at risk for rabies should be vaccinated and their antibody titers checked.</p>