

# Integrated Bite Case Management (IBCM)

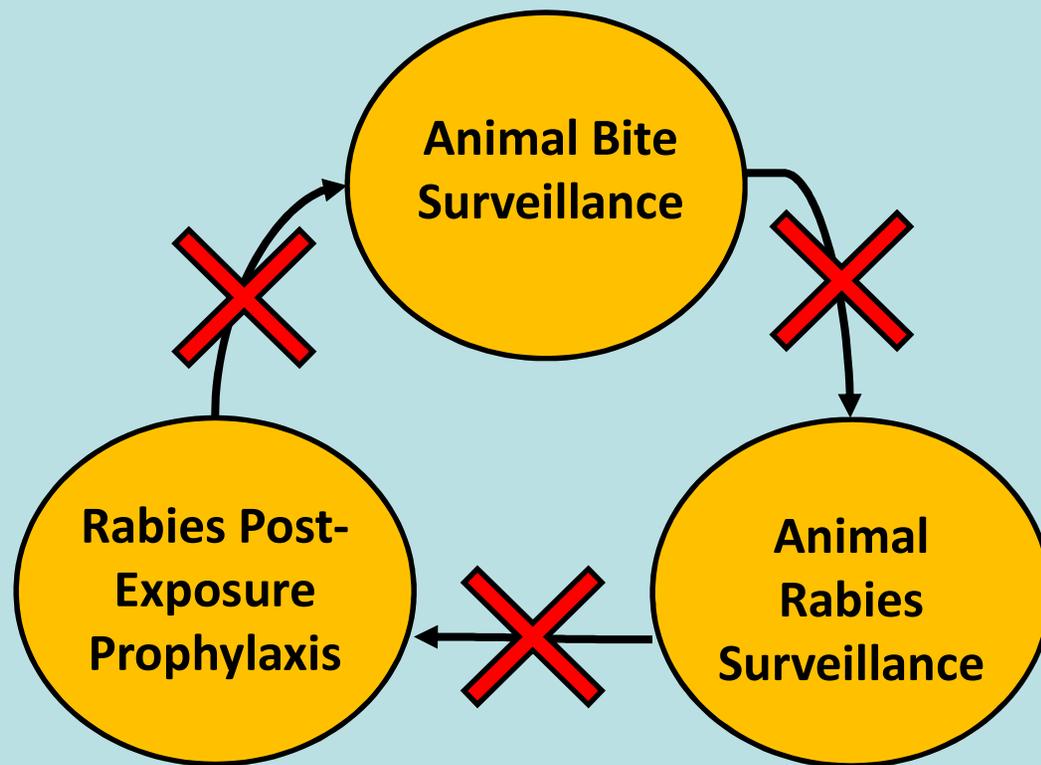
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# Integrated Bite Case Management

## INTERVENTION-BASED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS



## “Too Late” Surveillance Systems

Human Rabies Surveillance



# I. Animal Bite Surveillance

- ❑ **One Health**: system requires reporting of bites from health centers and community health workers to animal rabies surveillance officers



## II. Bite Investigation

### ❑ One Investigation, Two Components

- Animal rabies investigation (completed by animal health workers)
- Victim bite investigation (completed by human healthcare workers)



### III. Safe Animal Capture



## IV. Animal Rabies Assessment

- ❑ Animals are assessed for signs of rabies
  - Signs of rabies present= euthanasia
  - Appears Healthy = quarantine for 10 days



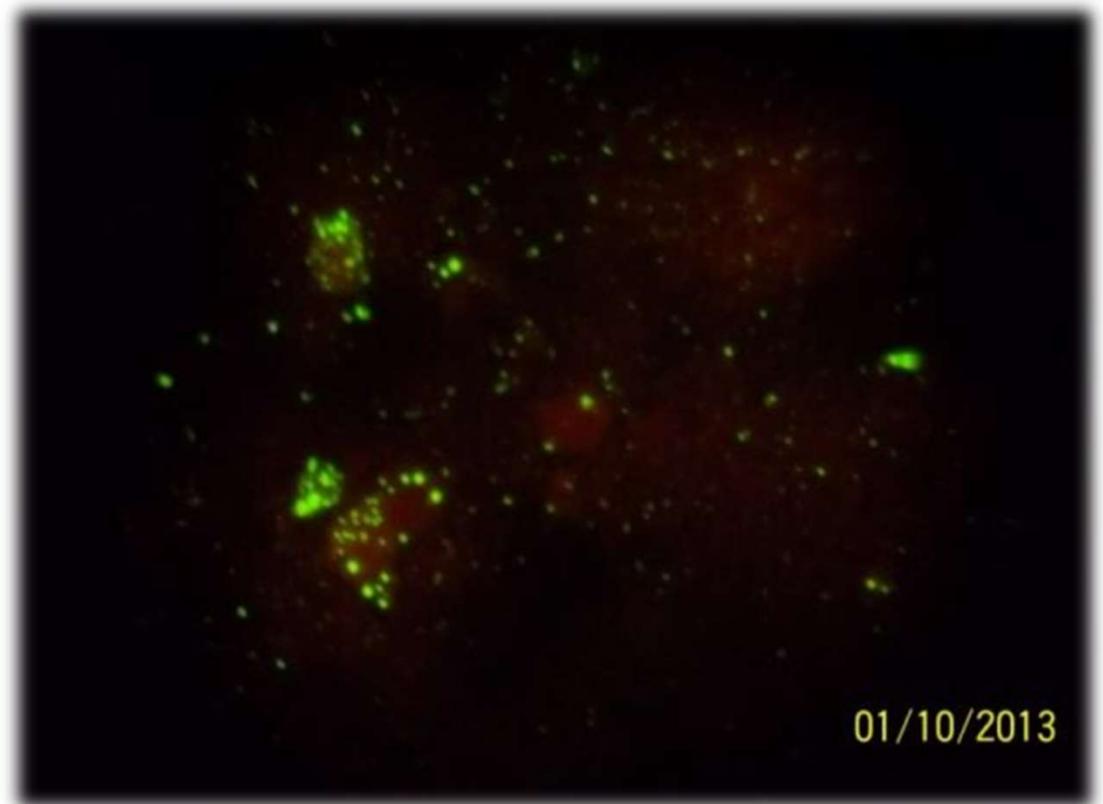
## V. Quarantine

- ❑ Home quarantine or use local resources (shelter)
- ❑ Shedding of virus occurs for up to 10 days prior to signs of disease
- ❑ Animals healthy after 10 days do not have rabies



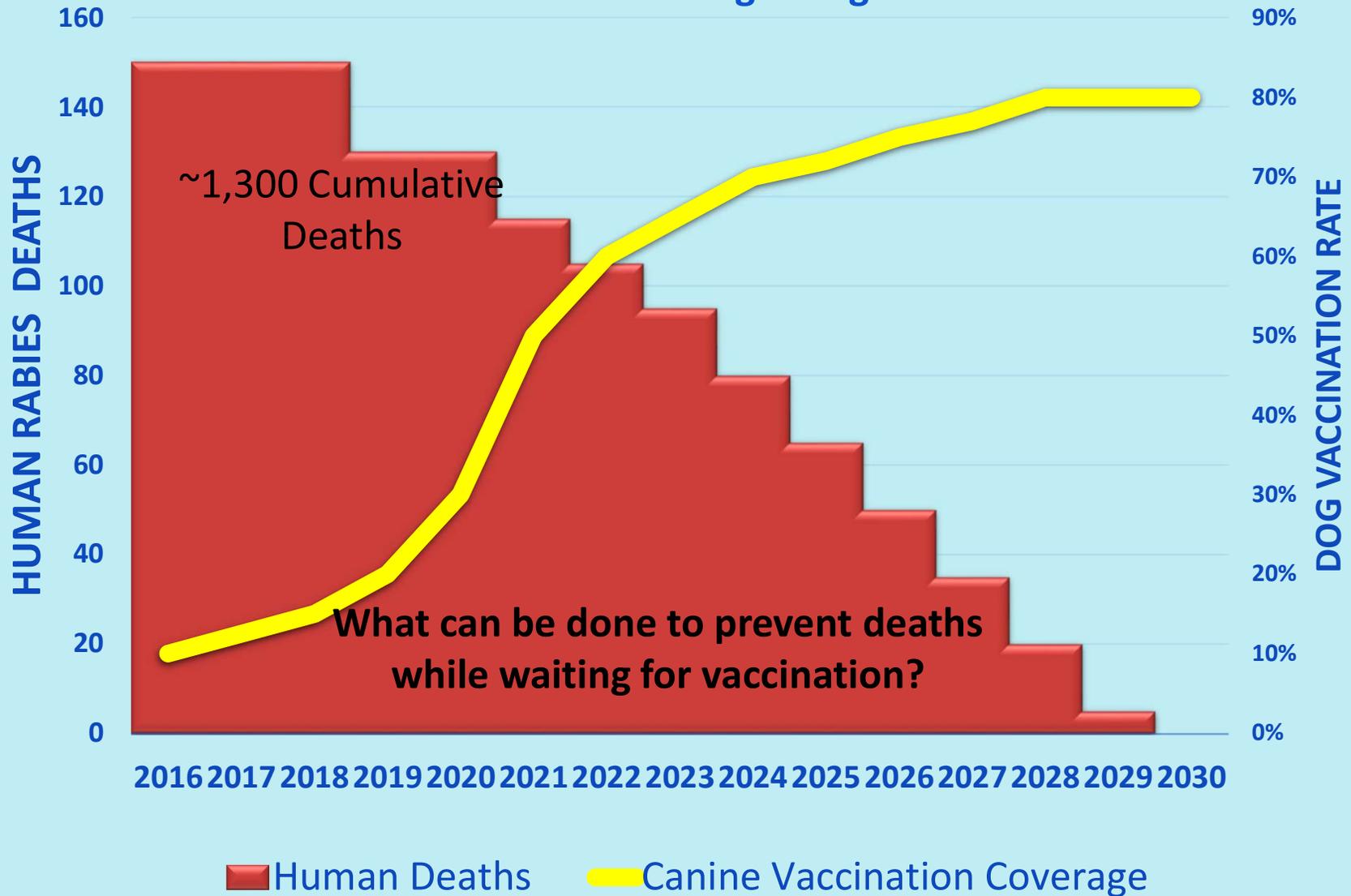
## VI. Laboratory Confirmation

- ❑ If animal develops signs of rabies:
  - At initial assessment
  - During 10 day quarantine
  
- ❑ Euthanize and submit for testing



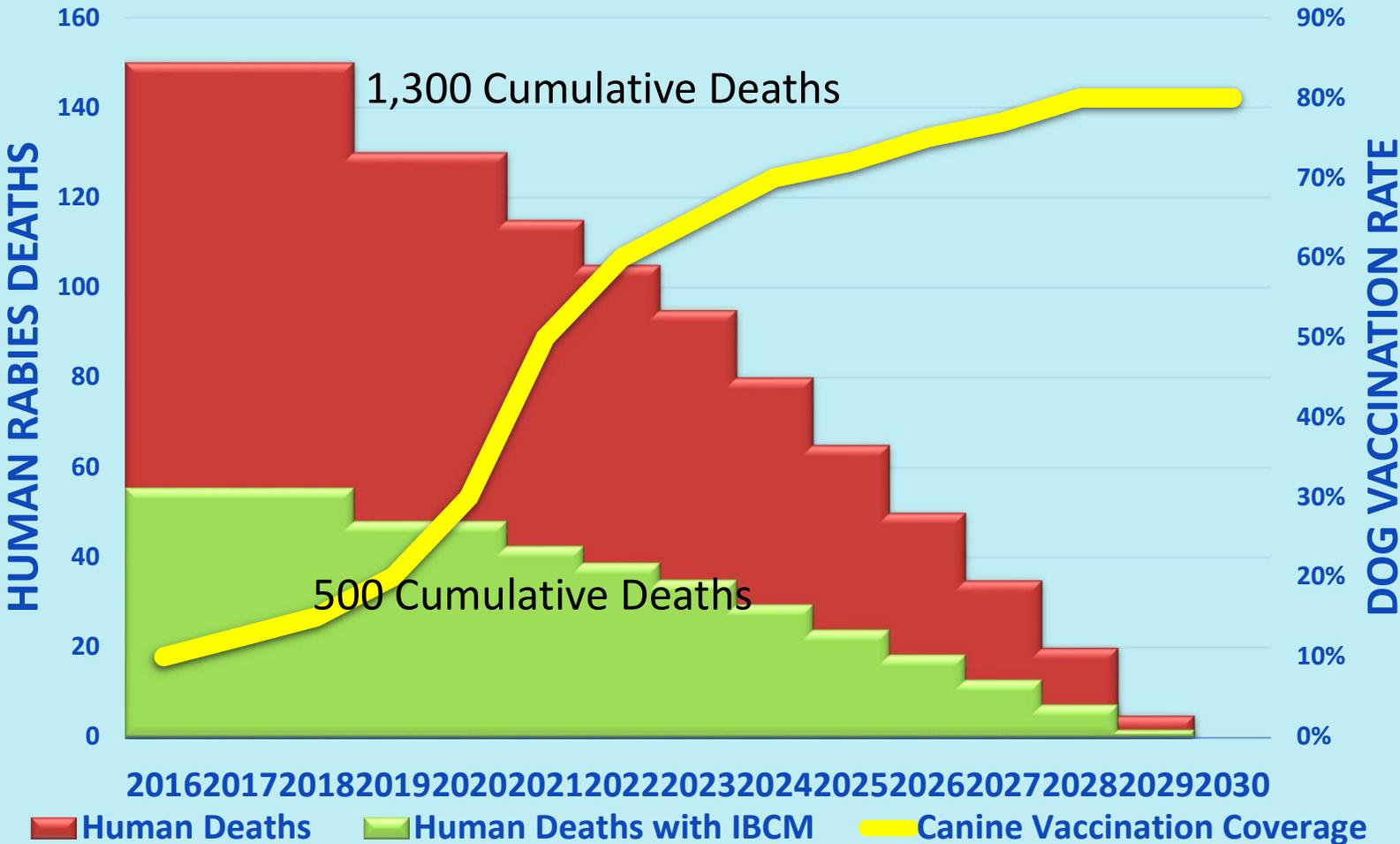
# Focus only on mass vaccination?

## Rabies Prevention through Dog Vaccination



# Combined approach: IBCM and Mass Vaccination

## Dog Vaccination and IBCM Potential Impact on Human Rabies Deaths



# Benefits of Rabies Surveillance

- ❑ Find rabid animals and remove from community
  - Decrease animal exposures
  - Decrease human exposures
- ❑ Reduce the unnecessary use of PEP
  - PEP not needed for bites from healthy animals
  - Cost savings to government and citizens
- ❑ Ensure PEP given to those exposed to confirmed rabid animals
  - Identify additional bite victims
- ❑ Data gathered will help provide disease burden estimates
- ❑ Increased government support for control

# Questions?

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