Table. Management of dogs, cats, and ferrets exposed to rabies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control measure for exposed cat, dog, or ferret</th>
<th>Vaccination status of exposed cat, dog, or ferret</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up-to-date/Overdue with documentation</td>
<td>Overdue without documentation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If serologic monitoring is to be pursued, veterinarian must take day 0 blood sample before vaccinating. Refer vets to State Vet for questions.* | 1. Euthanize |
| 2. Observe under owner's control for 45 days | 2. Two options:
  a. Treat as if never vaccinated, or
  b. Prior to booster, veterinarian can pursue serologic monitoring
    i. If adequate response*, treat as if overdue with documentation
    ii. If inadequate response, treat as if never vaccinated |

*This is not a quarantine and does not require notification to the ACO.* | 2. If owner unwilling:
  a. Notify ACO
  b. Strict quarantine^ for 4 (dogs and cats) or 6 (ferrets) months
  c. Vaccinate as soon as possible (within 96 hours) |


^Strict quarantine refers to confinement in an enclosure that precludes direct contact with people and other animals. Details provided in Rabies Management Guidelines.

∞ Note: To date, scientific data on rabies-protective titers in companion animals are unavailable. Therefore, Maine law does not permit titers in lieu of vaccination, which is required by law for dogs, cats and ferrets (7§ MRSA 3916)

* Moore et al. (JAVMA Vol 246 No 2, 1/15/15) suggest measuring titer on Day 0, prior to booster, and again Day 5 or 7. This is a paired titer. If titer rise is observed (anamnestic response), that constitutes adequate response.