



Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor
 Eric E. Whitaker, M.D., M.P.H., Director

525-535 West Jefferson Street • Springfield, Illinois 62761-0001 • www.idph.state.il.us

MEMORANDUM

TO: Local Health Departments, Regional Offices of Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Public Health Rabies Laboratories, Illinois Department of Agriculture Rabies Laboratories, Illinois Department of Agriculture Animal Welfare, Illinois Department of Natural Resources

FROM: Connie Austin, D.V.M., M.P.H., Ph.D.
 State Public Health Veterinarian

Janette Candido
 Epidemiologist, Communicable Disease

DATE: March 8, 2007

SUBJECT: Animal Rabies Surveillance for 2006

In 2006, a total of 4,574 animals were submitted for rabies testing to the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDA) and the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) diagnostic laboratories. Fifty-nine animal brains were not suitable for testing. Of the total number of animals tested, 46 were fluorescent antibody-positive for rabies. All of those that were antibody-positive were bats. Animals testing positive for rabies from 1997 to 2006 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Rabies test positive animals by species and year in Illinois

Species	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bat	16	16	10	22	24	31	24	50	43	46
Cat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Skunk	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Raccoon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	20	17	10	22	24	31	24	51	51	46

BATS

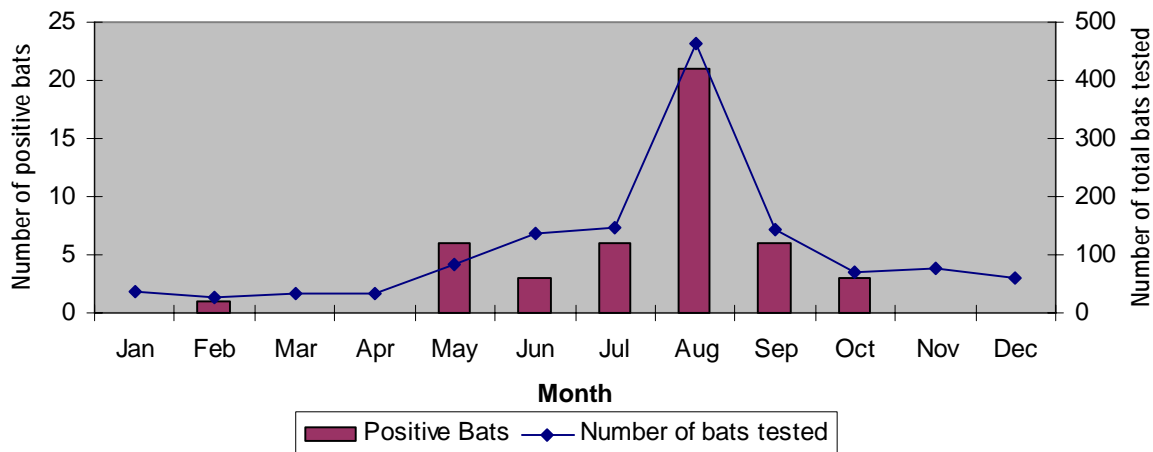
In 2006 bats were the only species identified with rabies in Illinois. In this year, 1,311 bats were tested for rabies. Of those tested, 1,265 were determined negative for the virus, 46 were confirmed positive. An additional 34 bats were submitted for testing but a final negative or positive result could not be obtained. The percent of bats tested which were positive for rabies in 2006 was 3.5 percent (See Table 2).

Table 2. Bat rabies testing results in Illinois for 2003.

Negative	Positive	Total Tested	% Positive
1265	46	1311	3.5

Geographic location of mammals testing positive for rabies is shown in the map. The majority 831 (63 percent) of testing occurred from May to August when bats are most active and likely to come in contact with humans or pets, as demonstrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Number of all bats and positive bats tested in Illinois by month for 2006.



SPECIMEN SUBMISSION

Animal brains should be submitted for rabies testing under the following conditions:

1. When a domestic animal or a person is bitten by a mammal that is not eligible for the 10 day confinement period. (Note: rabbits and small rodents are not recommended for rabies testing due to their low risk of rabies)
2. When an animal exhibits symptoms suggestive of rabies.
3. Routine submission of skunks for rabies surveillance.

All brain or head specimens should be submitted immediately for testing and not batched with other specimens. If someone has been exposed to a possibly rabid animal, the animal should be sent immediately for testing. If the animal should test positive, the person would need to be started immediately on rabies treatment. A delay in obtaining results could result in a delay in starting needed treatment and result in a poor outcome for the exposed individual.

SKUNKS AND OTHER TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

In 2006, no skunks tested positive for rabies. Of the 4,515 animals tested, only 125 (2.8 percent) were skunks. The following counties submitted skunks for rabies testing DuPage (28), Cook (16), Lake (14), McHenry (12), McLean (12), Will (12), Jackson (4), Madison (4), Kane (3), Clinton (2), Marion (2), one each in Bureau, DeKalb, Edwards, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Grundy, JoDaviess, Kankakee, LaSalle, Mercer, Richland, Tazewell, Washington, Williamson, and Winnebago. Twenty-eight of the skunks (28 percent) were submitted from DuPage County.

To maintain adequate surveillance in the state, testing of the skunk must be maintained, since it is the main terrestrial animal reservoir for the rabies virus in Illinois. Negative testing of wild mammals, especially skunks, in counties is one factor used to determine whether rabies post-exposure treatment is recommended for persons bitten by dog and cats that cannot be observed for the 10 day period.

County animal control officers are encouraged to submit skunks for testing if

- they have exposed a person or a domestic animal or
- they have signs suggestive of rabies, including
 - lack of fear of humans
 - aggressive behavior
 - salivation
 - sighted during the day
 - staggering
 - paralysis and muscle tremors
 - found in places unusual for a skunk

Local animal control and local public health agencies are also asked to submit skunks which have not exposed persons or animals. This is especially important if limited numbers of skunks have been tested for rabies in their jurisdiction. This will help in determining the extent of circulation of this strain of the virus in this area of the state. Local agencies are encouraged to contact nuisance wildlife trappers, police officers, streets and sanitation personnel and others in their jurisdictions who may have freshly killed skunks that could be tested and arrange for transportation and testing by one of the IDOA or IDPH laboratories. Rabies testing is free at the IDOA and IDPH laboratory for this enhanced skunk surveillance program. For other animal rabies testing, the IDOA laboratories charge \$12 per animal. All rabies testing is free at the IDPH laboratories. Please share this document with your local animal control partners.