

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
 MISSOURI STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
RABIES TEST REQUEST

101 NORTH CHESTNUT STREET, PO BOX 570
 JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65101
 (573) 751-3334
<https://health.mo.gov/lab/>

TEST(S) REQUESTED		Accession Number Barcode (For SPHL use only)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rabies FA			
DATE COLLECTED (MM/DD/YYYY)	SPECIMEN ID (Not Required)		
ANIMAL SUBMITTED - ONLY ONE ANIMAL SUBMITTED PER FORM (ANIMAL HEADS ONLY EXCEPT FOR SMALL RODENTS AND BATS)			
ANIMAL SUBMITTED FOR TESTING <input type="checkbox"/> BAT <input type="checkbox"/> BOVINE <input type="checkbox"/> CAT <input type="checkbox"/> DOG <input type="checkbox"/> HORSE <input type="checkbox"/> RACCOON <input type="checkbox"/> SKUNK <input type="checkbox"/> OPOSSUM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____			
VETERINARIAN INFORMATION			
LAST NAME		FIRST NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER
SUBMITTER INFORMATION (RESULTS ARE RETURNED TO THIS ADDRESS)			
FACILITY NAME			
ADDRESS		CITY	STATE
			ZIP CODE
SUBMITTER CONTACT NAME		SUBMITTER PHONE NUMBER	
RABIES EXPOSURE			
LAST NAME		FIRST NAME	
ADDRESS		CITY	STATE
			ZIP CODE
COUNTY OF RABIES EXPOSURE		PHONE NUMBER	
EXPOSURE <input type="checkbox"/> HUMAN <input type="checkbox"/> PET/DOMESTIC ANIMAL <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL*		DETAILS OF INCIDENT:	
<p>* "Significant potential exposure" applies to bite and non-bite exposures from all mammals, but is of special consideration when evaluating bat exposures. Submitters should be familiar with guidelines related to preventing human rabies acquired from bats, as detailed in Human Rabies Prevention - United States, 2008, Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MMWR, May 7, 2008, Vol. 57, page 13, "Bat Exposures". While each case must be decided on its own merits, the recommendations generally state that if a person is "awake and aware" when in the presence of a bat (for example, "in the same room as the bat" in a house), then the person "should not be considered as having been exposed to rabies." This implies that, since the person should not be considered as having been exposed, he/she should not receive the RPEP even if the bat is not available for testing. This approach provides an objective manner in which patient risk can be assessed and helps ensure that RPEP is not given when exposure is unlikely to have occurred. The latter is particularly important since the administration of RPEP is not without risk to the patient, the production of human rabies biologics is limited and periodic shortages occur, and RPEP is expensive. Logically, if RPEP is not indicated in those instances where a person is 'awake and aware' in the presence of a bat (even if the bat is not subsequently)available for testing), there is no reason to submit for testing bats encountered under such circumstances even if the bats are available. Thus, a "significant potential exposure" to a bat or other mammal is one in which a medical provider would recommend RPEP for the patient after conducting a rabies risk assessment in accordance with CDC guidelines if the animal was not available for testing. For additional information pertaining to rabies testing, refer to https://health.mo.gov/lab/rabies.php.</p>			

