

Supplementary Box.

AZERBAIJAN IMPORTED RABID DOG 2021

DETERMINATION OF COHORT VACCINATION STATUS

Prospective Serologic Monitoring Protocol:

On Day 0:

1. Collect at least 3 mL of blood in a collection tube that contains no anticoagulant or preservative (red top tube).
2. Immediately spin the blood and collect 1-2 ml of serum in separate tube with no additives.
3. Label with the animal ID and **date**. Serum specimen can be kept refrigerated at 4 °C but prefer frozen at -20 °C.
4. Administer a USDA-licensed rabies vaccine labeled for use in that species; and
5. Schedule a follow up appointment to ensure the pet will return in **5 days**.

On Day 5 after Vaccination (but no later than day 7):

1. Collect a second serum specimen (1-2 mL) following the instructions on Day 0.
2. Label the tube with the animal ID and **date**
3. Serum specimen can be kept refrigerated at 4 °C but prefer frozen at -20 °C. Prepare for shipment according to the instructions from CDC rabies program:
<https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/resources/specimen-submission-guidelines.html>;
4. Submit the two serum specimens to the CDC rabies laboratory to perform the RFFIT test.

Animals with serum samples collected on day 5 to day 7 that fail to reach a titer of 0.5 IU/ml will require additional evaluation, and possible third serum sample collection to ensure adequate response to vaccination.

Email [name, email] when samples are ready for shipment. Additional shipping instructions for serum samples can be found here: <https://www.cdc.gov/laboratory/specimen-submission/detail.html?CDCTestCode=CDC-10395>

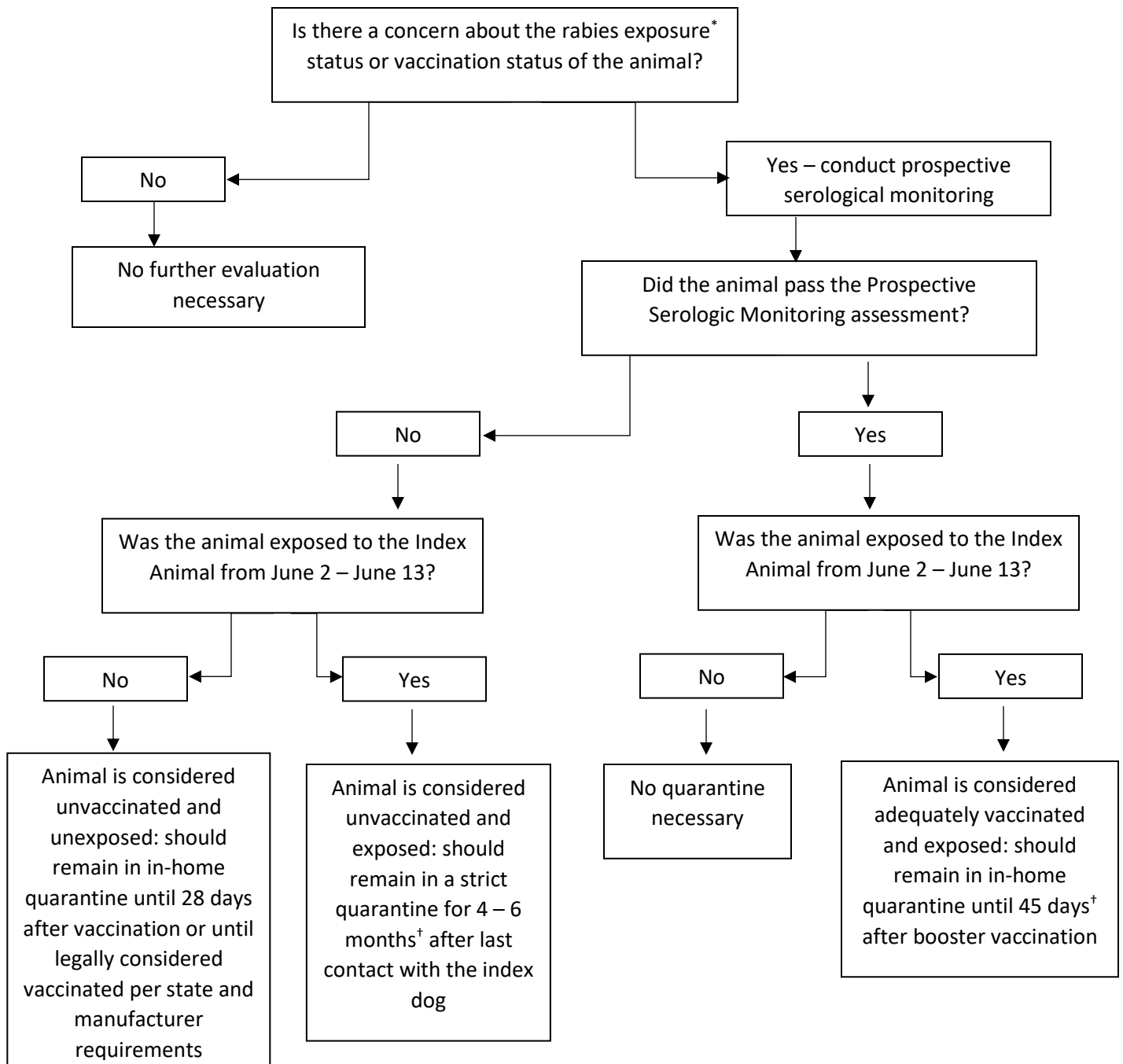
Decision Tree for Conducting Prospective Serologic Monitoring

Azerbaijan is considered a high-risk country for dog-mediated rabies and any dog coming into the United States should comply with CDC and USDA vaccination requirements. Due to the high degree of concern that animals in this cohort were exposed to rabies in Azerbaijan and concerns about their rabies vaccine histories, the following algorithm can be used to determine if an animal should undergo the Prospective Serologic Monitoring assessment: <http://nasphv.org/Documents/NASPHVSerologicMonitoring2016.pdf>.

- Has the dog/cat had potential for contact with the index dog any time between June 2 - June 13?
- Did the dog/cat receive veterinary care from the same provider as the index dog?
- Did the dog/cat receive rabies vaccines on the same day as the index dog?
- Did the dog/cat receive rabies vaccine from the same lot as the index dog?

If the answers to any of the above questions is “yes” then the animal should be considered for the prospective serological monitoring assessment. Quarantine and veterinary care recommendations for animals with deviations to the monitoring assessment will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Suggested Evaluation of Dogs and Cats with Risk Factors for Rabies Virus Infection



*NASPHV Compendium defines a rabies virus exposure as “when the virus is introduced into bite wounds, into open cuts in skin, or onto mucous membranes from saliva or other potentially infectious material such as neural tissue.” For the purposes of this investigation, any animal with the potential for direct contact with the index dog or the index dog’s salivary excretions should be considered exposed.

†NASPHV Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control, 2016
<http://www.nasphv.org/Documents/NASPHVRabiesCompendium.pdf>