



# Jefferson County PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Public Health Facility, 531 Meade Street, Watertown, New York 13601

## PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JCPHS Rabies Control Program  
315-786-3720

### ANNUAL UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WILDLIFE SERVICES (USDA-WS) RABIES VACCINE BAIT PROGRAM TO TARGET RACCOONS

**Watertown, N.Y., August 20, 2011** ~ The Wildlife Services program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been distributing an oral rabies bait across NNY to vaccinate raccoons and help stop the further spread of rabies.

The baits come in a teal-green blister pack about 1 inch by 2 inches, embedded in a bait material consisting of vegetable fat, sugar, artificial flavors and a dark green dye.

The baits, which can be distributed by airplane, helicopter or car, have been dropped over the weekend across Jefferson County and will continue early this week by hand in cities and villages.

If people find baits, they should leave them alone, unless they are where children or pets play.

To move vaccination baits safely:

1. Wear gloves or use a paper towel or plastic bag when picking up the baits.
2. Toss intact baits into a wooded area or other raccoon habitat.
3. Bag and dispose of any damaged baits in the trash.

Should contact with bait occur, immediately rinse the affected area with warm water and soap and call the 800 number on the bait package or Jefferson County Public Health Service at 786-3720.

If a pet eats a vaccination bait, don't panic. It is not harmful for pets, though eating a large number of baits may cause an upset stomach.

Do not risk being bitten or being exposed to the vaccine by taking bait away from your pet. Check the area where the bait was found and move any remaining baits to a wooded area.

Rabies is a virus that affects the central nervous system in mammals and is always fatal if left untreated. It is almost always transmitted through saliva, when an infected animal bites an animal or person. Wildlife accounts for more than 90 percent of all reported rabies cases each year in the United States. Raccoons, bats and skunks are responsible for most reported cases, but foxes, coyotes and other smaller mammals may also transmit the disease.

Always notify your doctor or public health department if you are bitten by a pet or wild animal. It is also essential for people to make sure their pets are up to date with their rabies vaccinations.

Visit [jcphs.org](http://jcphs.org) under "Rabies Control" in the program listing for more information on rabies and the attached FAQs related to the wildlife vaccine baits.

If you have questions about baits or the National Rabies Management Program, call Wildlife Services at (866) 4-USD-WS or (866) 487-3297 or at [www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/rabies](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/rabies).

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# Questions and Answers: Rabies and Oral Rabies Vaccination

**Q. What is rabies?**

**A.** Rabies is an invariably fatal disease caused by a virus that affects the central nervous system in mammals. Rabies can be prevented with vaccines that are available to protect people and pets.

**Q. How do you contract rabies?**

**A.** The rabies virus is almost always spread through contact with an infected animal's saliva when an infected animal bites through the skin of an uninfected animal or person.

**Q. Why should I be worried about rabies in wildlife?**

**A.** Rabies is a serious public health concern because if left untreated it is always fatal. The costs associated with detection, prevention, and control of rabies exceed \$300 million annually. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, about 90 percent of reported rabies cases are in wildlife. As human populations expand into suburban and rural areas there is more interaction with wildlife, increasing the risk of rabies exposure.

**Q. How can I tell if an animal has rabies?**

**A.** To determine if an animal has rabies, it must be euthanized and a brain tissue sample tested. The visible signs of rabies may include any of the following: aggressive behavior, lethargy, confusion, attacking for no reason, or walking in a circle. Wildlife should never be approached at any time. If you have questions about wildlife, please contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Wildlife Services at 1-866-4-USDA-WS (1-866-487-3297).

**Q. What should I do if I am bitten by an animal?**

**A.** Wash the wounds thoroughly with soap and water right away. Contact your doctor, local health department, or hospital emergency room. If it is a domestic

animal, get the name and address of the animal's owner. If it is a wild animal, contact your local health department, animal control, or professional wildlife trapper for assistance. If the animal is dead, wear gloves or use a shovel to move the animal. Put the carcass into a heavy plastic bag and place it in a cold area away from people and other animals. The area can be cleaned with one part bleach to ten parts water. Call your local health department for further instructions.

**Q. What can I do to prevent rabies?**

**A.** Avoid all contact with all wild animals. Make sure your pets are vaccinated in accordance with State and local laws. Report any animal acting suspiciously to USDA's Wildlife Services at 1-866-4-USDA-WS (1-866-487-3297). Do not relocate wildlife.

**Q. What is an oral rabies vaccination (ORV) bait and what does it look like?**

**A.** WS and its cooperators distribute the ORV baits in targeted areas to vaccinate wildlife species—such as coyotes, foxes, and raccoons—to prevent the spread of rabies. An ORV bait consists of a sachet, or plastic packet containing Raboral V-RG® rabies vaccine. To make the baits attractive to wildlife, the baits are either waxed to the inside of a fishmeal or dogmeal outer shell or covered with fishmeal crumbs.

**Q. Can I get rabies from contact with the vaccine?**

**A.** No. The vaccine does not contain the live rabies virus. It contains only a single gene that is passcoded with the outer coating of the rabies virus. The virus that carries this single gene may cause a local pox-type infection in people who are pregnant or immunosuppressed. If you come into contact with the vaccine, wash the exposed area thoroughly with soap and water and contact your local public health officials at 1-877-RABORAL (1-877-722-6725).

**Q. What if I find an oral rabies vaccination (ORV) bait near my home?**

**A.** It is best to leave a bait where you find it unless it is on your lawn, driveway, or other area where it is not likely to attract a raccoon, fox, or coyote. While wearing a glove or other protective covering (i.e., plastic bag, paper towel), you can move bait to a wooded area where a wild animal will be more likely to find it. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water after any contact with a bait.

**Q. Why do I need to wear a glove when handling an ORV bait?**

**A.** An intact bait will not harm you, but the smell, which is objectionable to people, may get on your skin. If the sachet is broken, pink liquid (vaccine) may be visible. While wearing gloves, you may place the bait in a bag and dispose of it with your regular trash. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water after any contact with a bait. If you suspect you may have been exposed to the vaccine please contact your local public health officials at 1-877-RABORAL (1-877-722-6725).

**Q. What if I do not have a glove?**

**A.** You can use a plastic bag or paper towel to prevent you from coming into direct contact with the bait and vaccine. Be sure to dispose of it after use.

**Q. What if my child finds an ORV bait?**

**A.** The smell of the bait generally prevents children from playing with them or tasting them. If your child were to bring you an intact bait, you may place the bait into an area of thick cover. If your child brings you a broken bait, wash the exposed skin and contact your local public health officials at 1-877-RABORAL (1-877-722-6725), for further instructions and referral. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water after any contact with a bait.

**Q. What if my dog or cat eats an ORV bait?**

**A.** This vaccine has been shown to be safe in more than 60 different species of animals, including domestic dogs and cats. Eating a large number of baits may cause a temporarily upset stomach in your pet, but it does not pose a long-term health risk. Do not attempt to remove a bait from your pet; doing so may cause you to be bitten and could lead to vaccine exposure. If your pet becomes ill from bait consumption, please contact your veterinarian for more information.

**Q. How long do ORV baits last in the environment?**

**A.** Studies have shown that most baits are eaten within 4 days, and almost all baits are gone in 1 week. If baits are not found and eaten, they will dissolve exposing the vaccine packet. Sunlight and exposure to air inactivates the vaccine.

**Q. Can I use the ORV bait to vaccinate my dog or cat?**

**A.** No. This vaccine is only approved for use in wildlife. Your pet should be vaccinated by a veterinarian in accordance with State and local laws.

**Q. How does a raccoon/coyote/gray fox get vaccinated by eating the ORV bait?**

**A.** The vaccine is contained inside a plastic packet, which is waxed to the inside of the bait's fishmeal outer shell or covered with fishmeal crumbs. When an animal eats through the coating, the vaccine packet inside is punctured allowing the animal to swallow the vaccine. The animal's immune system is then tricked into thinking it has been exposed to the rabies virus, and it makes antibodies to fight the disease. The blueprint on how to make these antibodies is stored in the animal's immune system allowing it to respond quickly if it is later exposed to a rabid animal.

**Q. How long does the vaccine last?**

**A.** Research suggests this vaccine should be effective for more than a year; however, it is difficult to determine how immune systems in individual animals will respond to the vaccine.

**Q. How do you distribute ORV baits in cities and suburban areas?**

**A.** Working with employees from cooperating agencies, WS distributes baits in urban and suburban areas by hand. This is the most effective approach for distributing the bait and minimizing human contact with them.

**Q. How else does WS distribute ORV baits?**

**A.** In rural or open areas, WS distributes baits using aircraft. Depending on the distribution area and availability of aircraft, a helicopter or fixed wing aircraft may be used.

**Q. How can I find out more information about this program?**

**A.** You can dial 1-866-4-USDA-WS (1-866-487-3297) to speak with staff from Wildlife Services or visit [www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/rabies](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/rabies).

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