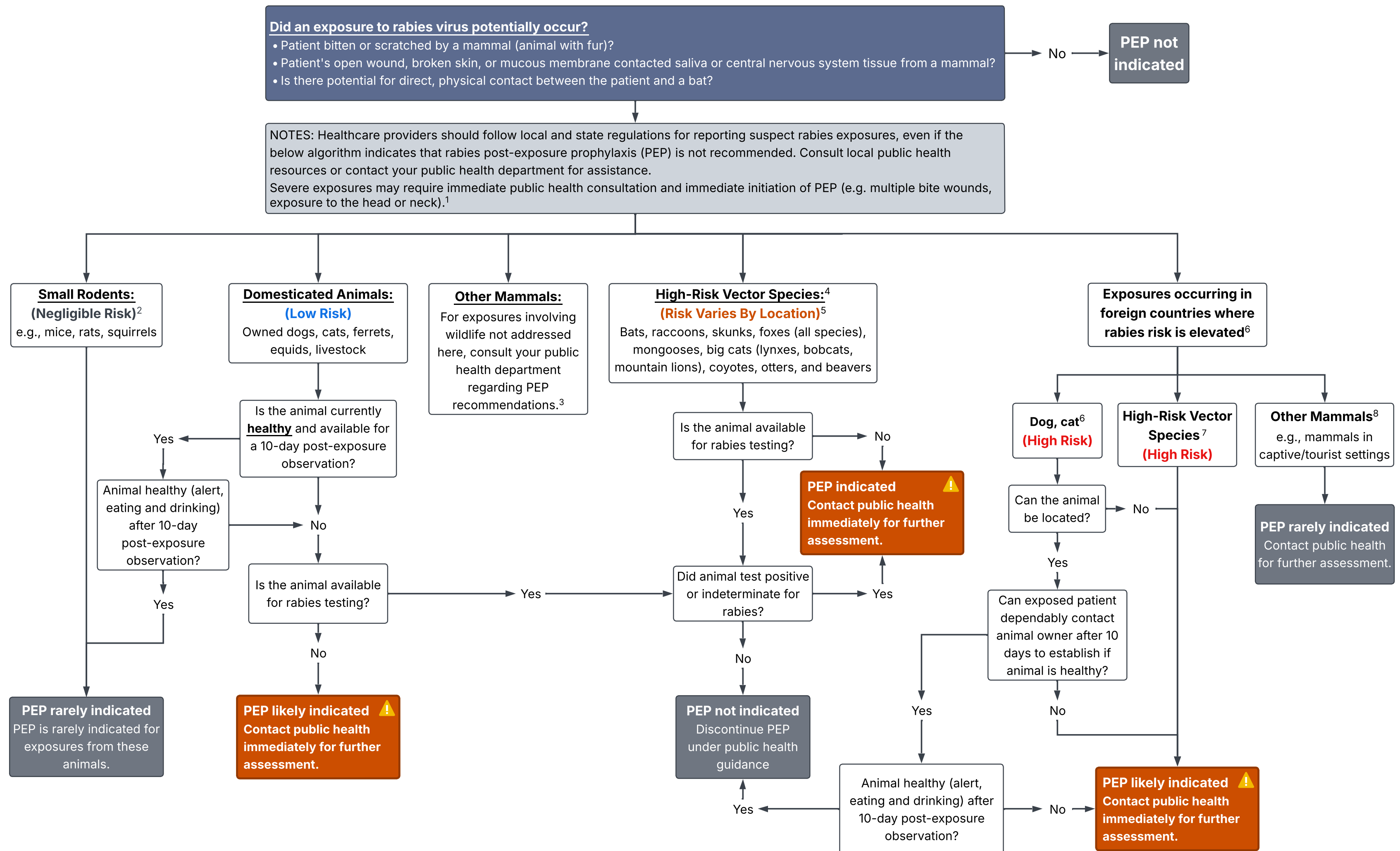




1. A patient should be immediately assessed for rabies-related care if they had severe exposures, such as multiple bite wounds or exposures to the head and neck: [Clinical Overview of Rabies | CDC](#)
2. Rabies is rare in small rodents, but if the small rodent was showing signs of neurologic disease, contact public health for further assessment. See: [Rabies in Rodents and Lagomorphs in the USA, 2011-20](#).
3. [Charniga Rabies Risk Tool](#), for more considerations (such as animal vaccination history and behavior) when assessing the need for PEP see: [Clinical Screening for Rabies PEP | CDC](#).
4. [Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2024](#).
5. The degree of risk can change by location and public health officials familiar with local rabies risks should be consulted as part of the risk assessment.
6. [Rabies Status by Country | CDC](#)
7. For more information on high risk species internationally, see: [Global Rabies Map | CDC](#) and [Boutelle et al. \(2025\), Scientific Reports](#).
8. Exposures to non-human primates and small rodents rarely necessitate PEP. Macaques may require further public health evaluation for [B virus](#).