Case definition for Human Rabies for IDSP

1. **Suspect Case :** To be reported in S Form (by Health Worker)

Definition : Death of a human with history of dog bite few weeks/months preceding death

Wherever available, the details of such cases should be shared in a line list– Name, Age, Gender, Address

2. **Probable Case :** To be reported in P form (by Medical Officers/Doctors)

Definition: A suspected human case plus history of exposure[#] to a (suspect[¥] / probable[€]) rabid animal

[#] Exposure is usually defined as a bite or scratch from a rabies-susceptible animal (usually dogs). It could also be lick exposure to open wound, abrasion, mucous membranes of the patient.

[¥] A suspect rabid animal is a rabies-susceptible animal (usually dogs) which presents with any of the following signs at time of exposure or within 10 days following exposure: unprovoked aggression (biting people or animals or inanimate objects), hypersalivation, paralysis, lethargy, abnormal vocalization, or diurnal activity of nocturnal species. Whenever the history of mentioned signs cannot be elicited, the history of exposure to rabies-susceptible animal would be considered adequate.

[€] A probable rabid animal is a suspect rabid animal (as defined above) with additional history of a bite by another suspect / probable rabid animal and/or is a suspect rabid animal that is killed, died, or disappeared within 4-5 days of observing illness signs.

Wherever available, the details of such cases should be shared in a line list as per line list design of IDSP.

3. **Laboratory Confirmed case :** to be reported in L-Form (by Laboratories having confirmatory test facilities for rabies)

Definition: A suspect or a probable human case that is laboratory-confirmed[$].

$ Laboratory confirmation by one or more of the following:

- Detection of rabies viral antigens by direct fluorescent antibody test (FAT) or by ELISA in clinical specimens, preferably brain tissue (collected post mortem).
- Detection by FAT on skin biopsy (ante mortem).
- FAT positive after inoculation of brain tissue, saliva or CSF in cell culture, or after intracerebral inoculation in mice or in suckling mice.
- Detectable rabies-neutralizing antibody titre in the serum or the CSF of an unvaccinated person.
- Detection of viral nucleic acids by PCR on tissue collected post mortem or intra vitam in a clinical specimen (brain tissue or skin, cornea, urine or saliva).

Minimum Essential data elements for Human rabies exposure

Case-based data.

S No	Parameters	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
1.	Case Category Suspect/ Probable/ Confirmed			
2.	Unique identification No			
3.	Name,			
4.	Age,			
5.	Geographical information,			
6.	Date of onset of symptoms,			
7.	Date(s) of bite/scratch,			
8.	Location) of biting episode(s),			
9.	Category of exposure,			
10.	Local wound treatment,			
11.	Vaccination history,			
12.	Previous serum treatment,			
13.	Current treatment,			
14.	Outcome;			
15.	Details of biting animal,			
16.	Vaccination history,			
17.	Samples taken,(If applicable)			
18.	Samples outcome, (If applicable)			