Rabies Post-Exposure Treatment
Medication Fast Facts

Rabies Immune Globulin

- **Trade Names**: HyperRab S/D© and Imogam Rabies©
- **How Supplied**: 150 units/mL - 10 mL and 2 mL vial sizes available ***** Dispensed by Pharmacy*****
- **PLEASE NOTE – RN MUST SEND EDA TO PICKUP PRODUCT FROM ADULT IN PATIENT PHARMACY**
- **Mechanism of Action** : Provides passive immunity to patient via human donor globulins that have been vaccinated and have high rabies antibody titers
- **Dose** : 20 units/kg on day 0 only of exposure treatment (NOTE- dose may be rounded to the nearest whole vial size when dispensed by the pharmacy)
- **Administration Details** :
    - Wound should be cleaned and irrigated before administration
    - Immune globulin should be infiltrated both within and surrounding the wound. Attempt to infiltrate as much of the total dose into and around the wound site as possible
    - If there is dose remaining after the site has been infiltrated, the rest may be administered as an IM injection(s) in a remote site on the SAME SIDE of the body in the deltoid or lateral thigh muscle
      (ex: if the wound is on the left hand, the remaining immune globulin can be administered IM in the left arm or thigh)
        - If there is a large volume left over after wound infiltration (>3 mL) and more than one IM injection is necessary, the patient can receive those IM injections in different sites on the SAME SIDE
- **Do NOT**:
    - Administer rabies immune globulin in the gluteal area to reduce the risk of sciatic nerve damage
    - Administer rabies immune globulin to patients who have already started their rabies vaccine series and have already received vaccine days 0 and 7. (If the patient is still within the first seven days of treatment, they can still receive the rabies immune globulin)
    - Administer to patients who have had pre-exposure prophylaxis or have already received a post-exposure series of vaccine from a previous bite

Rabies Vaccine

- **Trade Names**: Imovax© and RabAvert©
- **How Supplied**: 2.5 units/mL – 1 mL single dose vials ***** Dispensed via Pyxis*****
- **Mechanism of Action**: Inactivated virus that induces active immunity by creating antibodies within 7-10 days of exposure. *(So the immune globulin helps to bridge the patient until they develop their own antibodies)*
- **Dose**: 2.5 units (1 mL) IM given on days 0, 3, 7, and 14
    - ** Note** Patients who are immunocompromised should receive 5 doses (0, 3, 7, 14 and 28)
- **Administration Details**:
    - Dose should always be administered IM in the deltoid or lateral thigh
    - Because the vaccine can decrease the efficacy of the immune globulin, the vaccine should be administered on the OPPOSITE side of the body from the immune globulin
      (ex: if the patient received the remainder of their immune globulin injection in the left deltoid, then the vaccine should be given in the right side of the body)