

Centre for Disease Control

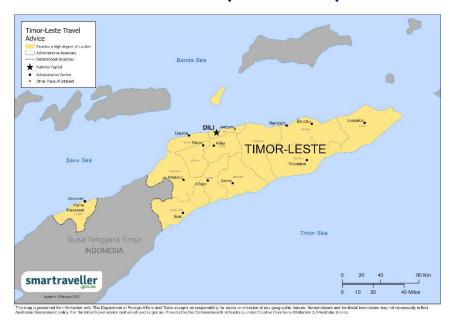
NT HFAITH

⚠ Public Health Alert

Issued: 11 April 2024
Issued by: Director, Centre for Disease Control (CDC)

Issued to: Clinicians

Rabies detected in Timor-Leste (East Timor)



Summary

- Timor-Leste is now considered a high-risk country for rabies.
- Travellers to Timor-Leste should be assessed for vaccination pre-exposure prophylaxis (PreP), provided with rabies prevention advice and if bitten by an animal in Timor-Leste considered for post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) with rabies vaccine and human rabies immunoglobulin (HRIG).
- Timor-Leste had previously been considered rabies-free, however an outbreak of rabies in the Indonesian neighbouring land-bordering province of Nusa Tenggara Timur has now spread to the exclave of Oecusse marking the first rabies detection in Timor-Leste.
- People with dog, monkey or bat scratches or any animal bites that occurred in Timor-Leste (which includes Oecusse) should be considered for post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) of rabies vaccine and human rabies immunoglobulin (HRIG) to prevent potential rabies infection. Rabies is a fatal disease.
- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) with both vaccine and immunoglobulin may not be readily available in Timor-Leste: Travellers should return to Australia as soon as possible if they have been bitten or scratched by an animal that potentially could transmit rabies.

Actions

- The NT CDC recommends pre-exposure prevention strategies including rabies vaccinations for people travelling to rabies-endemic and risk countries, including Timor-Leste, in line with the advice in the <u>Australian Immunisation Handbook</u>.
- Avoid contact with wild and domestic animals overseas, particularly dogs, bats and monkeys and supervision of children who may come into contact with wild or domestic animals overseas.
- Recommend and/or arrange post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) after any bite or scratch from a wild or domestic animal in a rabies endemic or risk country, which now includes Timor-Leste.
- Thoroughly wash any wound immediately with soap and water for at least 15 minutes.
- Apply an antiseptic solution such as povidone-iodine or alcohol.
- Seek immediate medical attention.
- In the NT, PEP rabies vaccine and immunoglobulin is free. Contact the NT CDC in your region during work hours or contact the on-call Public Health Physician after hours through the Royal Darwin Hospital switch on (08) 8922 8888 to seek medical attention at nearest hospital ED.

Further information

- Rabies is a lyssaviral disease of animals (mostly dogs, bats, monkeys, cats and other mammals) that can infect people usually through a bite or scratch from an infected animal and occurs in many parts of the world, but not in Australia (however Australia Bat Lyssavirus is a very similar virus).
- If left untreated, people infected with rabies almost certainly die (100% case fatality).
- <u>Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Smart Traveller Timor-Leste</u>
- Australian Immunisation Handbook
- Rabies and other lyssavirus CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units

Contact

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