

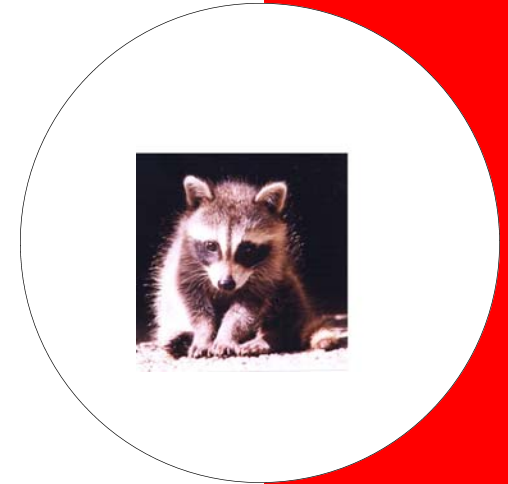
## Rabies in Connecticut 1991-2004

### Rabid Animals by species in CT 1991-2004

<u>Wild Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Raccoon	4169	(78%)
Skunk	1059	(20%)
Fox	59	(1%)
Bobcat	2	(<1%)

<u>Domestic Animals</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Cat	94	(71%)
Cattle	15	(11%)
Horse	7	(5%)
Ferret	1	(<1%)



**RABIES  
WHAT TO DO**

Stamford Department of Health and Social Services  
888 Washington Boulevard  
Stamford, CT 06901

Phone: 203 977-4378  
E-mail: [www.cityofstamford.org](http://www.cityofstamford.org)

## RABIES: What To Do

**If you see a wild animal, especially a raccoon, bat, skunk or fox:**

Stay away and keep your children away

Keep pets indoors

Let animal go away on its own

If animal appears sick, call your local animal control officer (in Stamford 977-4437), who may remove it.

**If your pet fights or has contact with an animal that might be rabid:**

Wear gloves to handle your pet. Saliva from the rabid animal –which may contain rabies virus– may be on your pet’s fur. Wash hands thoroughly after removing gloves. Isolate your pet from other animals and people.. Call your veterinarian. Vaccinated pets will need a rabies booster shot. Unvaccinated pets must be quarantined or humanely euthanized.



### What to do if bitten or scratched by a wild or stray animal

Immediately wash the wound with lots of soap and running water.

Get medical attention. Call your family doctor or go to the emergency room

Contact your local animal control officer (in Stamford 977-4437)

If the animal dies, Keep the dead animal in a protected area away from children or other animals. Keep in double plastic bag, Always use gloves and shovel and clean area with one part bleach to nine parts water

### What to do if bitten or scratched by a pet dog, cat or ferret

Immediately wash the wound with lots of soap and running water

Get medical attention. Call your family doctor or emergency room.

Get pet owner’s name, address, and phone number

Remember the type and description of the animal, if it wore a collar, and where it lives.

Rabies, although relatively rare in most parts of the US, is a serious public health concern. Because of the success of rabies vaccination programs, domestic animals, especially dogs, are usually well protected from contracting rabies and from passing it on to humans. It is important to be aware however, that cats, dogs, cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine are all susceptible to contracting rabies. Most people think rabid animals can easily be spotted because they drool excessively and foam at the mouth. In fact, most animals will show these symptoms only very late in the disease. Most animals with rabies have unusual or

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