Preexposure treatment is only appropriate for the following groups: 

- Veterans and animal-control and wildlife personnel in areas where animal rabies is enzootic.
- Certain laboratory workers.
- Persons who are at high risk because of their occupation or hobbies (e.g., veterinarians, biologists).
- Certain travelers to areas where rabies is endemic, such as the Far East, in whom adequate immunization is not practically feasible.
- Any children or adults who had poor responses to previous treatments and are at high risk of exposure.

Preexposure vaccination is given for several reasons. First, it may provide a quicker and more effective antibody response than postexposure treatment, particularly for persons with egg hypersensitivities. Second, it provides lifelong immunity with a single dose of vaccine. Third, the vaccine is administered to persons who have not previously been immunized against rabies. Fourth, it is given to persons who are at high risk and who cannot receive prophylaxis following a subsequent exposure. Fifth, it is given to persons who are immunosuppressed. Sixth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Seventh, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Eighth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Ninth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Tenth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Eleventh, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twelfth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirteenth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Fourteenth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Fifteenth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Sixteenth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Seventeenth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Eighteenth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Nineteenth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twentieth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twenty-first, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twenty-second, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twenty-third, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twenty-fourth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twenty-fifth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twenty-sixth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twenty-seventh, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twenty-eighth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Twenty-ninth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirtieth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirty-first, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirty-second, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirty-third, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirty-fourth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirty-fifth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirty-sixth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirty-seventh, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirty-eighth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Thirty-ninth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid. Fortieth, it is given to persons who have egg hypersensitivities that are not anaphylactic or anaphylactoid.
Rabies is a viral infection transmitted via the saliva of infected mammals. Modern day prophylaxis has proven nearly 100% successful, most notably because of the use of rabies vaccines. RabAvert is a rabies vaccine used for the prevention of rabies in human adults and children. It is a human diploid cell culture vaccine that is freeze-dried and must be reconstituted with sterile diluent prior to administration.

### RabAvert: Rabies Vaccine

Rabies Vaccine for Human Use

#### Description

Rabies vaccines are produced by Behringwerke AG and Diphteria-Tetanus-Poliomyelitis Vaccine Center, Elstal, Germany. They are manufactured in the USA by American Cyanamid Co., Danbury, Connecticut 06810. RabAvert is a human diploid cell culture vaccine that is freeze-dried and must be reconstituted with sterile diluent prior to administration.

#### RabAvert® Use

- **Preexposure Vaccination:** RabAvert is administered in a series of 5 injections at 7-day intervals. Most people receive this schedule, but some may require more frequent injections. RabAvert can be used to prevent rabies in high-risk occupations or situations where a person is at risk of exposure to rabies. The vaccine is indicated for preexposure prophylaxis in people who are at risk of exposure to rabies or who are expected to be exposed in the future.
- **Postexposure Treatment:** RabAvert is administered in a series of 5 injections at 7-day intervals in addition to rabies immune globulin (HRIG). This regimen is recommended for people who have been exposed to rabies and the vaccine is given to protect against rabies virus-neutralizing antibody levels.

#### RabAvert® Characteristics

- **Human Diploid Cell Culture:** RabAvert is produced in human diploid cell culture, which may help to reduce the risk of adverse reactions compared to other rabies vaccines.
- **Safety and Efficacy:** RabAvert has been extensively studied and shows high safety and efficacy profiles. It is recommended for use in adults and children.

#### RabAvert® Administration

- **Route of Administration:** RabAvert is administered intramuscularly. The preferred site is the deltoid muscle, but the anterolateral thigh or even the gluteal muscle can be used. The vaccine is reconstituted with sterile diluent prior to administration.
- **Dosage:** The dosage of RabAvert is a single intramuscular injection of 1.0 mL containing 16 IU of rabies vaccine per vial. For postexposure treatment, 1 vial is given on days 0, 3, 7, 14, and 28.
- **Preparation:** Before administering the vaccine, the diluent should be brought to room temperature. The vaccine should be administered into a syringe with a 1.5 mL tuberculin syringe and a 25-gauge needle. The vaccine is a clear to slightly opalescent liquid. It should not be reconstituted with HRIG (see below). The vaccine should be given as a single injection site. Each injection site should be spaced at least 1 inch apart.
- **Contraindications:** RabAvert should not be given to individuals with a history of a severe allergic reaction to a previous dose of RabAvert.

#### Reporting of Adverse Events

Adverse events should be reported by health care professionals to the manufacturer, Behringwerke AG, D-35006 Marburg, Germany. The manufacturer is required to report all serious adverse events to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA).

#### References


