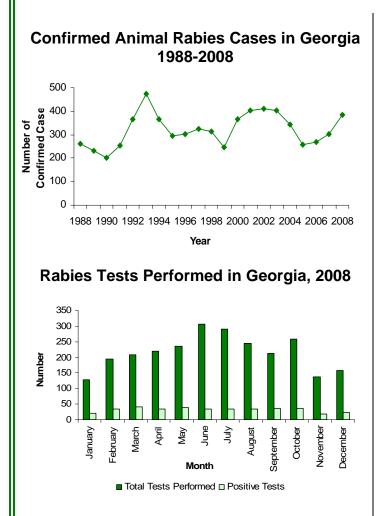
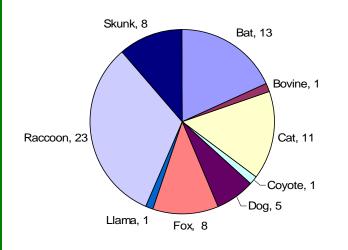
2008 Georgia Data Summary: **RABIES**

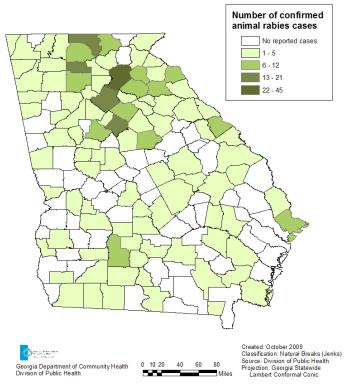




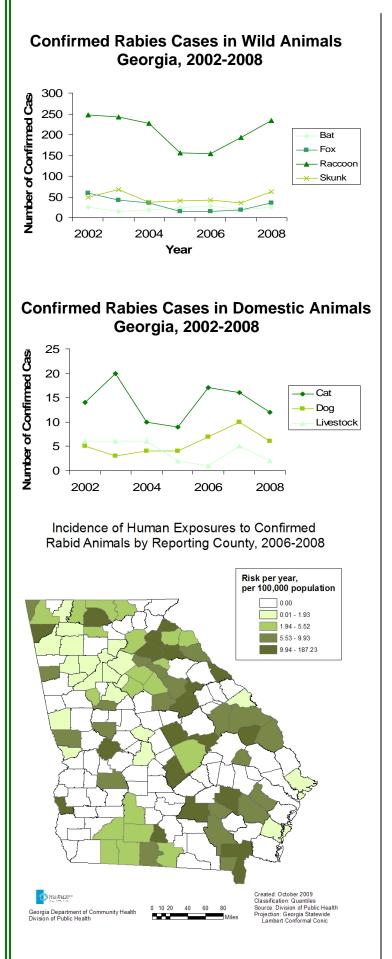
Source of Human Exposures to Rabid Animals in Georgia, 2008



Confirmed Animal Rabies Cases by County, 2008



- Georgia has been identified as having a high endemicity of rabies in wild animals (e.g., raccoons, skunks, foxes, bats) and a low endemicity in domestic animals (e.g., cats, dogs, livestock).
- In the Southeastern United States, the primary reservoir of rabies is the raccoon. Both raccoon and bat variants of the rabies virus have been found in Georgia.
- In 2008, 2595 animal specimens were laboratory tested for rabies. Three hundred and eighty-five (14.8%) tested positive.
- Of the 159 counties in Georgia, 148 submitted animal specimens for rabies testing. Ninetynine counties were found to have at least one positive animal rabies case.



Positive Rabies Tests by Species in Georgia,
2008

	Positive	Percent of Total
Species	Tests	Positive Tests
Bat	25	6.49%
Bear	0	0%
Beaver	0	0%
Bobcat	5	1.30%
Bovine	1	0.26%
Cat	12	3.12%
Chipmunk	0	0%
Cow	0	0%
Coyote	2	0.52%
Dog	6	1.56%
Donkey	0	0%
Ferret	0	0%
Flying Squirrel	0	0%
Fox	36	9.35%
Goat	0	0%
Groundhog	0	0%
Hamster	0	0%
Horse	1	0.26%
Llama	1	0.26%
Mouse	0	0%
Muskrat	0	0%
Opossum	0	0%
Otter	0	0%
Pig	0	0%
Raccoon	234	60.78%
Rat	0	0%
Skunk	62	16.10%
Squirrel	0	0%
Total	385	100%

- Wild animals accounted for 94.5% of positive animal rabies cases in 2008, with raccoons comprising over 60% of rabid animals.
- Domestic animals accounted for only 5.5% of positive rabies cases.
- There have been no human rabies cases reported in Georgia since 2000.
- Animal bites are considered a notifiable condition in Georgia and should be reported to Public Health within 24 hours.