

ANIMAL BITE RISK ASSESSMENT

Low Risk - Provoked Attack (the animal acting as it should):

- Entering a compound with a guard dog
- Walking past an unfamiliar animal
- Stepping on, or bumping into an animal
- Interfering in a dog fight
- Taking puppies from their mother
- Standing between a mother and her puppies
- Feeding an unfamiliar animal or taking food from an animal
- Playing in an area where a dog is located
- Beating a dog
- Petting or playing with an unfamiliar animal; attempting to touch an obviously frightened animal
- Attempting to move an injured animal; even your own animal
- Making loud noises (music or a ski doo)
- Altered mental status – alcohol or non prescription medications

High Risk - Unprovoked Attack:

- Attack by an animal for an unknown reason and from an unknown site (neutral territory)
 - Being bitten by the victim's own dog without a prior history of aggression
 - Attack or other form of significant exposure to an animal showing signs suggestive of rabies
-
- When people are sleeping unattended in a room where a bat is found or when the possibility of a bite cannot be reasonable excluded, post-exposure prophylaxis should be initiated.
 - Petting a rabid animal or handling its blood, urine or feces is not considered to be an exposure nor is being sprayed by a "skunk".