

Safety Alert 005/24

Issue date 28 March 2024

Distributed to:

Chief Executives Directors of Clinical Governance Director, Regulation and Compliance Unit

Action required by:

Chief Executives **Directors of Clinical** Governance

We recommend you also inform:

Directors, Managers and Staff of:

- Emergency • Departments
- Infectious • Diseases
- Public Health •
- Nursing .

Drug and Therapeutics Committees

Deadline for completion of action – ASAP

Expert Reference Group Content informed by: Health Protection NSW

Clinical Excellence

Commission Tel: 02 9269 5500 Email Internet Intranet

> **Review date March 2025**



Health

Clinician Alert – Rabies Risk for Timor-Leste

Situation

Timor-Leste is now considered a high-risk country for rabies virus following a detection of rabies virus for the first time. Timor-Leste has previously been considered rabies-free. There have also been recent detections and human cases in West Timor, Indonesia. Recommendations for rabies Pre- and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP and PEP) should align with those for other rabies enzootic countries.

Background

Rabies is a viral disease that is almost always fatal once symptoms appear. It is primarily transmitted to humans through the bites, scratches, or saliva of infected animals. Rabies is preventable through timely and appropriate pre- or post-exposure prophylaxis. Until this development, Timor-Leste was not considered a rabies enzootic country. Although rabies has only been detected in the Oecusse region of Timor-Leste at this time, all of Timor-Leste should now be considered high-risk for rabies given the potential for transmission on the island. This is especially urgent for any returning travellers who have had a potential exposure to the virus in Timor-Leste.

Assessment

Rabies is almost always fatal once symptoms appear. Clinicians should be vigilant in identifying patients who may be, or have been exposed, to rabies in all countries including Timor-Leste to ensure appropriate PrEP or PEP is administered.

Clinical Recommendations for travellers to Timor-Leste: People traveling to Timor-Leste (or any other high-risk rabies country) should be advised to discuss rables prevention with their primary care provider or a travel health clinic.

linical recommendations for travellers from Timor-Leste:

Any traveller returning from Timor-Leste (or any other high-risk rabies country) who was bitten or soratched by an animal or had saliva contact from an animal should have appropriate wound care and be assessed for PEP.

- Wound Management: Advise patients on the importance of thorough initial wound cleaning with soap and water emphasising that this should have been cone as soon as possible after the exposure. If this initial step was missed, consider cleaning the wound again prior to initiating PEP.
- 2. Consideration for PEP: Contact the Public Health Unit on 1300 066 055 to support assessment of any patient reporting a bite, scratch, or contact with the saliva of an animal in Timor-Leste.
- 3. PEP Administration: Following PHU advice and assessment, administer PEP (including Rabies Immunoglobulin and/or vaccines) as per the Australian Immunisation Handbook.

Further information

Australian Immunisation Handbook https://immunisationhandbook.health.gov.au/contents/vaccine-preventablediseases/rabies-and-other-lyssaviruses **NSW Health Control Guidelines** https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/controlguideline/Pages/rabies.aspx Smart Traveller Website https://www.smartraveller.gov.au/destinations/asia/timor-leste



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Required actions for the Local Health Districts/Networks

- 1. Immediately upon receipt, distribute this Safety Alert to all relevant clinicians and clinical departments.
- 2. Include this Safety Alert in relevant handovers and safety huddles.
- 3. Acknowledge receipt and distribution of this Safety Alert within 72 hours to: <u>CEC-MedicationSafety@health.nsw.gov.au</u>



Made obsolete May 2025