

RABIES IS 100% PREVENTABLE WHEN TREATED EARLY¹



What is rabies and how was I possibly exposed to it?

- Rabies is a virus found in the saliva of rabid animals²
- Rabies is passed to humans by
 - Being bitten by an infected animal²
 - Getting saliva or brain tissue from an infected animal into an open cut or in your eyes, nose, or mouth²
 - Handling an infected animal³



The danger of rabies and why you must seek medical treatment immediately

- Rabies is often fatal if not treated. People who die from rabies often feel fine in the beginning and take too long to get treatment⁴
- In the United States, more than 90% of rabies cases involved wild animals such as bats, raccoons, and skunks. Fewer than 10% of rabies cases were from cats and dogs⁵



What to expect from your rabies treatment

- You will need a preventive medical treatment that stops rabies from developing called a postexposure prophylaxis (proh-fuh-lax-us) (PEP). PEP should be started as soon as possible after a rabies exposure²
- You will need 2 types of medicine:
 - 1. IMMEDIATE PROTECTION:** A rabies immune globulin (RIG), such as HyperRAB® (rabies immune globulin [human]). HyperRAB is injected first into and around the wound to immediately start shutting down the rabies virus^{2,6-8}
 - 2. LONG-LASTING PROTECTION:** You will then receive a rabies vaccine* that provides longer-lasting protection⁶
- You may have side effects from HyperRAB. The most common ones are pain or a lump at the site of the shot, headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, gas, stuffy nose, and mouth or throat pain⁹



DO NOT WAIT!

Make sure you receive the full PEP treatment. The first shot of the vaccine is just as important as the last. Follow the personalized vaccine schedule attached.^{10†}

*Unless you have already been vaccinated against rabies and have confirmed adequate rabies antibody protection level, then you need only vaccine.⁹
†Some patients may need a fifth vaccine shot.¹⁰

Visit CDC.GOV or RABIESWATCH.COM for additional resources on rabies and rabies treatment.



A patient assistance program is available for those who qualify.
Call: **833-504-9983**

Please see Important Safety Information on next page and accompanying full Prescribing Information for HyperRAB.

Vaccine Reminder Card

Follow the Rabies Vaccine Schedule as Recommended by the CDC



			FINAL DOSE
SHOT 1 (Today)	SHOT 2 (Day 3)	SHOT 3 (Day 7)	SHOT 4 (Day 14)
DATE:	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
LOCATION:	LOCATION:	LOCATION:	LOCATION:
TIME:	TIME:	TIME:	TIME:

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION



Indication and Usage

HYPERRAB® (rabies immune globulin [human]) is indicated for postexposure prophylaxis, along with rabies vaccine, for all persons suspected of exposure to rabies.

Limitations of Use

Persons who have been previously immunized with rabies vaccine and have a confirmed adequate rabies antibody titer should receive only vaccine.

For unvaccinated persons, the combination of HYPERRAB and vaccine is recommended for both bite and nonbite exposures regardless of the time interval between exposure and initiation of postexposure prophylaxis.

Beyond 7 days (after the first vaccine dose), HYPERRAB is not indicated since an antibody response to vaccine is presumed to have occurred.

Important Safety Information

For infiltration and intramuscular use only.

Severe hypersensitivity reactions may occur with HYPERRAB. Patients with a history of prior systemic allergic reactions to human immunoglobulin preparations are at a greater risk of developing severe hypersensitivity and anaphylactic reactions. Have epinephrine available for treatment of acute allergic symptoms, should they occur.

HYPERRAB is made from human blood and may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, eg, viruses, the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) agent, and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent.

The most common adverse reactions in >5% of subjects during clinical trials were injection-site pain, headache, injection-site nodule, abdominal pain, diarrhea, flatulence, nasal congestion, and oropharyngeal pain.

Do not administer repeated doses of HYPERRAB once vaccine treatment has been initiated as this could prevent the full expression of active immunity expected from the rabies vaccine.

Other antibodies in the HYPERRAB preparation may interfere with the response to live vaccines such as measles, mumps, polio, or rubella. Defer immunization with live vaccines for 4 months after HYPERRAB administration.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information for HYPERRAB.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

References: 1. Bruner K, Mollentze N. Rabies virus. *Trends Microbiol.* 2018;26(10):886-887. 2. Manning SE, Rupprecht CE, Fishbein D, et al; Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (CDC). Human rabies prevention—United States, 2008: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. *MMWR Recomm Rep.* 2008;57(RR-3):1-28. 3. CDC – Bats – Rabies. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated January 10, 2022. Accessed March 27, 2023. <https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/exposure/animals/bats.html>. 4. Pieracci EG, Pearson CM, Wallace RM, et al. Vital signs: trends in human rabies deaths and exposures—United States, 1958-2018. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep.* 2019;68(23):524-528. 5. Ma X, Monroe BP, Cleaton JM, et al. Rabies surveillance in the United States during 2016. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 2018;252(8):945-957. 6. World Health Organization (WHO). WHO expert consultation on rabies. Second report. *World Health Org Tech Rep Ser.* 2015;982:1-139, back cover. 7. Siegrist CA. Vaccine immunology. In: Plotkin SA, Orenstein WA, Offit PA, eds. *Vaccines.* 6th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier-Saunders; 2013:17-36. 8. Baxter D. Active and passive immunity, vaccine types, excipients and licensing. *Occup Med (Lond).* 2007;57(8):552-556. 9. HyperRAB (rabies immune globulin [human]). Prescribing Information. Grifols; 2021. 10. Rupprecht CE, Briggs D, Brown CM, et al; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Use of a reduced (4-dose) vaccine schedule for postexposure prophylaxis to prevent human rabies: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. *MMWR Recomm Rep.* 2010;59(RR-2):1-9. 11. Data on file, Grifols.



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For questions please call:

_____ (HCP NAME)

at _____ (PHONE NUMBER)



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Rabies Immune Globulin (Human)
300 IU/mL

The #1 prescribed HRIG in the US¹¹

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT YOU KEEP ALL OF YOUR SCHEDULED APPOINTMENTS. YOU WON'T BE FULLY PROTECTED AGAINST RABIES UNTIL YOU HAVE HAD ALL DOSES.

You must return for 3 scheduled shots on days 3, 7, and 14 (see schedule on back).

Add your appointment dates to your phone and calendar. Keep this card in your wallet. After you have had all of your shots, share it with your primary care doctor and keep it in a safe place.