**NON-BITE EXPOSURES**

This type of exposure rarely causes rabies. The contamination of open wounds or abrasions (including scratches) or mucous membranes with saliva or other potentially infectious material, like brain matter, from a rabid animal also constitutes a non-bite exposure.

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**BITE EXPOSURES**

Bites that break the skin from an animal capable of transmitting the rabies virus are a potential rabies exposure. Bites from cats and dogs are the most commonly reported exposures from pets in MT.

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**BAT EXPOSURES**

Most bats are not rabid. However, any direct contact between a human and a bat should be evaluated for an exposure. Other situations that might qualify as exposures include finding a bat in the same room as a person who might be unaware that a bite or direct contact had occurred, such as those who are sleeping.

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**Do you think you were potentially exposed?**

Contact your healthcare provider or local health department.

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The following is not considered a potential exposure to rabies:

- Touching a surface or object a potentially rabid animal has touched
- Touching a healthy pet that may have handled a bat or other rabid animal recently
- If a bat or skunk is found outside where humans or animals could not have had contact