

Warren County Public Health



Rabies Vaccination Clinics

Pre-Registration is Required, No Walk-Ins

Go to <https://www.warrencountyny.gov/healthservices> or Use QR Code

Registration will only be open during registration dates.

If the clinic fills up before registration end date, the registration will close.

Call Warren County Public Health at 518-761-6580 with any questions.

Please have dogs on leashes and cats, ferrets in carrier. Thank you!



<u>Saturdays</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Registration Dates:</u>
April 18 th	10:00 - Noon	Queensbury Community Center 742 Bay Road	04/08/26 – 04/15/26
May 16 th	10:00 - Noon	Chester Fire House State Route 8	05/06/26 – 05/13/26
July 18 th	10:00 - Noon	Queensbury Community Center 742 Bay Road	07/08/26 – 07/15/26
August 8 th	10:00 - Noon	Chester Fire House State Route 8	07/29/26 – 08/05/26
September 26 th	10:00 - Noon	Queensbury Community Center 742 Bay Road	09/16/26 – 09/23/26
October 17 th	10:00 - Noon	Queensbury Community Center 742 Bay Road	10/07/26 – 10/14/26

Protect your Pets



Get them Vaccinated

Pets must be 3 months of age to receive their first rabies vaccination, which will afford them protection for one year. The next rabies vaccination (booster), is due one year later, which will afford protection for 3 years. From then on, every three years a booster should be given to protect your pet. Both initial and booster rabies vaccinations will be given at rabies clinics scheduled by Warren County Public Health.

A \$10.00
donation is requested
for each pet.
No one is turned away
due to financial
hardship.





PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY FROM RABIES EXPOSURE



What is rabies?

Rabies is a virus that affects the brain and nerves in mammals.

How is rabies spread?

The rabies virus is spread through the saliva of a rabid animal usually because a rabid animal bites another person or animal. The virus may also get into the body through open cuts or wounds, or through eyes, nose, or mouth.

What animals can spread rabies?

Rabies is spread mostly by wild animals. In the United States rabies is usually found in raccoons, skunks, foxes, coyotes, and bats. Domestic animals and farm animals can get rabies from wild animals. This is why it's so important to vaccinate pets and livestock. These are the animals that people are around the most. Pets and stray animals can be the link between wild animals and people. Any mammal can get rabies. Although it is possible for rodents to get the disease, animals like mice, rats, and squirrels almost never carry rabies.

How can I tell if an animal has rabies?

You can't tell if an animal has rabies. When an animal is sick with rabies, it may behave strangely, but a rabid animal may also appear healthy or even tame. The only way to tell if an animal has rabies is by testing it in a laboratory, or for some pets and livestock, by a quarantine to see if rabies develops.

What can I do to prevent rabies?

- Vaccinate your pets!
- Do not attempt to stop fights between your pet and a wild animal.
- Do not feed or handle wild animals. Teach children that although a baby skunk or raccoon may look cute and friendly, it can be very dangerous.
- Do not feed or touch stray animals and avoid all sick, strange-acting, even friendly animals.
- Cover your garbage cans and don't leave pets' food outside where it can attract wild animals.
- Do not keep wild animals as pets. Not only is this dangerous for you and the animal, it's against the law.
- Do not touch or pick up dead animals.
- Leave bats alone.
- Never handle a bat, especially with bare hands. Use thick gloves, tongs, or a shovel to remove a dead bat, or call in bat removal experts. Don't crush the bat with a tennis racket or other object.
- Do not let your pet play with bats.
- Report dead bats to Warren County Public Health office.
- Keep bats out of the house or other buildings by closing or covering the attic or other dark sheltered areas. Put screens on windows.

What should I do if my pet or I am exposed to an animal that might have rabies?

If you have been bitten, or exposed to an animal's saliva:

- Wash the wound right away with soap and water for ten minutes.
- Call Warren County Public Health office.
- Get a description of the animal that bit you.

If your pet has been bitten, or exposed to an animal's saliva:

- Try to find out what type of animal bit your pet. **Do not touch the attacking animal.**
- Use gloves or a hose to wash your pet's wound. **Do not touch your pet with your bare hands.** There may be saliva from the rabid animal still on your pet even if you don't see a bite or wound.
- Call your veterinarian.
- Call Warren County Public Health office. He or she will know the right steps to protect you and your pet.

What about bats and rabies?

Bats are carriers of rabies and their bite may be too small to notice. In fact, people sleeping in the same room where a bat is found, or children who have been alone in a room with a bat, should contact Warren County Public Health office.

What do I do if I find a bat in my house?

- Close the windows, closet doors, and the door to the room.
- Turn on the lights if the room is dark and wait for the bat to land.
- Wear thick gloves and cover the bat with a coffee can or other hard container. It may be necessary to use a fly swatter or tennis racket to stop the bat and knock it to the floor.
- Slide a piece of cardboard under the can trapping the bat.
- Tape the cardboard tightly to can.
- Contact your County Public Health office to determine if the bat needs to be tested.



**Any live or dead bat that may have had contact with a person should be captured and reported to Warren County Public Health office @ 518-761-6580.
Website: www.warrencountyny.gov/healthservices**

