

RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE - Vol. 2/Nr. 2/1978

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1. INTRODUCTION

X 1.1. Contents of the BULLETIN

This issue deals with the rabies situation in Europe during the 1st quarter of 1978. The situation is described in general and for individual countries under 2 and 2.1-2.24. The respective case data are tabulated under 4.2.

No data were obtained from RUM, SSR and YUG.

Supplementing case data from 1977 are listed under 4.3. for Greece, Bulgaria, and German Democratic Republic. We regret that the data of the 3rd quarter from DDR had accidentally been omitted from the previous BULLETIN.

The following countries did not register rabies cases during the 1st quarter of 1978: Bulgaria, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and United Kingdom. 100

Under "Miscellaneous" there is included the Annual Summary of Rabies in Europe in 1977 (3.1), supplemented by two Tables (4.1).

A description of the Rabies Situation in Egypt (3.2) is the result of a report by W.G. Winkler, CDC, Atlanta, USA who visited Egypt in 1977.

The results of a WHO Consultation on the Surveillance of Rabies in Man are summarized under 3.3.

A research abstract on oral immunization of wildlife animals (3.4) closes the text part of this issue.

X 1.2. Reporting of data

The reporting of rabies case data has improved considerably during the past few months. Hungary and Turkey are submitting their data in 2-weeks and 1 month intervals, respectively, with the community as the basis of the case location. The Czech Soc. Rep. reports according to counties, the next higher administrative unit to the community. 100

This type of reporting is not reflected in the case data tables of the BULLETIN but serves as the basis for computer storage and detailed evaluation at a later stage.

X 2. RABIES SITUATION IN EUROPE, 1st QUARTER 1978

The situation in individual European countries is summarized in Table 1 on page 11.

During the reporting period a significant decrease in rabies incidences is noted in a number of Central European countries. Compared to the 1st quarter of 1977 the reduction of the total number of cases is highest in DDR (minus 43%), followed by DEU (minus 40%), FRA (minus 33%), BEL (minus 30%) and SWI (minus 20%). This seems to indicate an interesting and maybe promising development since 4 of those countries were among the leading six nations on the European rabies scene during 1977 (see also 3.1, Annual summary 1977). 300
1300

During the 1st quarter of 1978 a considerable increase was registered in HUN which has registered 628 cases as compared to 221 cases during the 1st quarter of 1977 (increase: plus 184%). In LUX the number of rabies cases have doubled. Further increases were noted in CSR (plus 60%), AUT (plus 33%) and POL (plus 13%).

New territory was gained by the rabies epidemic in DEN, SWI, CSR, AUT and ITA (see map in Annex).

In CSR, the rabies front continued to expand into Central Bohemia with a first case of a rabid fox being reported from the District of Prague. The front in the CSR is also extending towards the south. Much likely as a result of this progression the first case of a rabid badger was reported from Gmuend/Niederösterreich near the Czech border. This part of the Austrian territory has been free from rabies during the last 10 years, that is since 1968.

In AUT rabies is slowly but continuously extending eastward with several now independent massive front waves in the Alpine valleys.

In SWI and FRA, rabies is apparently leaving the Jura area (except Geneva) and is progressing into the inland.

Individual country reports for the reporting period are as follows:

x 2.1. Rabies in Austria (AUT) (case data on page 14)

Generally seen, the rabies situation in Austria shows a slightly increasing tendency in the first quarter of 1978 as compared to the 4th quarter of 1977. This is mainly due to the steep rise in the number of cases in the regions of Innsbruck (Tyrol) and Murau (Styria) as well as in Kaernten. In these areas an increase of incidences between 39% to more than 200% was recorded. However, in some previously infected regions (Vorarlberg, Salzburg) a slightly retrograd tendency could be observed.

x 2.2. Rabies in Belgium (BEL)
by R. Depierreux (case data on page 15)

The rabies situation remained more or less unchanged.

Of the 2 dogs found rabid, one has, despite of the legal obligation, not been vaccinated. The other was a stray dog of unknown origin.

y 2.3. Rabies in Bulgaria (BUL)
by Ts. Zachariev (case data on page 27)

After Bulgaria has been free of rabies for the last two years the disease was confirmed in 1 pig in the Jambol Region in December 1977. The source of that infection is unclear up to now.

No cases were registered during the reporting period.

x 2.4. Rabies in Czechoslovakia (CZE)

2.4.1. Czech Socialist Republic (CSR)
by L. Polák (case data on page 16)

In the 1st quarter of 1978 there was a significant increase of

wildlife rabies esp. during the month of March. This phenomenon is regularly observed each year in the springtime.

Sylvatic rabies has continued to spread in the direction from the West to the East into the interior of the State. One fox was found rabid in the District of Prague.

The situation in domestic animals remains on a favorable level.

2.4.2. Slovakian Socialist Republic (SSR)

No data obtained.

x 2.5. Rabies in Denmark (DEN) (case data on page 15)

During the 1st quarter of 1978 rabies gained territory and the frequency of cases increased moderately. Rabies was clearly restricted to wild carnivores.

y 2.6 Rabies in Germany, Democratic Republic (DDR) (case data on pages 16 and 26)

Compared to the 1st quarter of 1977 (573 cases) the incidence of rabies decreased considerably during the reporting period (329 cases), the South of the Republic (Suhl, Gera, Karl-Marx-Stadt) still maintaining the main foci of the disease.

x 2.7. Rabies in Germany, Federal Republic (DEU) (case data on page 17)

The decreasing trend observed during the 2nd half of 1977 seems to continue in 1978. During the reporting period (1091 cases) a reducing of the total cases by 40% was observed as compared to the 1st quarter of 1977 (1815 cases). The reduction was highest in Hessen (minus 66%) followed by Nordrhein-Westfalen (minus 61%), Bayern (minus 52%), Niedersachsen (minus 37%), Schleswig-Holstein (minus 33%) and Baden-Wuerttemberg (minus 9%). In Baden-Wuerttemberg the district of Freiburg showed an encrease by 60% whereas the remaining 3 districts followed the generally seen trend (reduction by 35%).

Following the peak years of rabies from 1974-1976 during which time no fox reduction campaigns were conducted, a more favorable picture seems to develop. All measures now in effect to control the fox population should therefore continue.

x 2.8. Finland

The country continued to remain rabies-free.

x 2.9. Rabies in France (FRA) (case data on page 18)
by L. Andral

It was repeatedly pointed out that in regard to animal vaccination less costly but from the prophylactic point of view absolutely ineffective measures are presently preferred in France.

A typical example is the fact that the combined Foot- and Mouth Disease/Rabies vaccination is more and more replaced by a mutual insurance policy of cattle breeders against "Death of cattle from rabies".

The consequences of such a regrettable behaviour is expressed in the figures of the following table:

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Rabies cases in cattle	30	104	145	245	134	122	94	91	273	175
				vaccination FMD + rabies				increasing number of insurances		

These figures do not lay claim to completeness for it was neither possible to get full informations on the real number of cattle vaccinations nor on the number of insurance contracts.

x 2.10. Rabies in Greece (GRE) (case data on pages 25 and 27)

During the 1st quarter of 1978 rabies was confirmed only once (1 dog) in the Province of Laconias.

In contrast to the reported rabies situation in Greece published in the "Rabies Bulletin Europe I/78" two rabies cases have been registered during the 4th quarter of 1977: i.e. 1 dog in the north-eastern Province of Evrou and 1 horse in the southern Province of Laconias. Efforts to demonstrate rabies in wildlife were unsuccessful so far.

x 2.11. United Kingdom (GBR)

The country remained to be rabies-free.

v 2.12. Rabies in Hungary (HUN) (case data on page 19)

During the 1st quarter of 1978 the rabies situation in Hungary has considerably worsened. During this period an increase of rabies cases by approximately 150% was registered as compared to the 4th quarter of 1977. As compared to the 1st quarter of 1977 the increase was 184%. There is no special area of focal point of the disease but the number of cases - especially among wild life - (93.9%) - has doubled and even tripled in most of the comitates. The animal species characterizing the general rabies situation in Hungary again is the fox (577 out of 590 wild animals, i.e. 97.8%), whereas the cat represents the species most frequently infected among domestic animals followed by the dog.

Notice: For the first time the distribution of rabies cases in Hungary (see map in the Annex) is shown on a community basis, reflecting a more true picture than the maps in 1977 which were drawn on Komitat basis.

x 2.13. Rabies in Italy (ITA)
by A. Mantovani

(case data on page 15)

The rabies incidences in the north-eastern part of the Alto Adige Region (Prov. Bolzano) have increased from 29 in the 4th quarter 1977 to 78 cases in the 1st quarter 1978. Moreover, the disease spread southward to the Veneto Region (Prov. Belluno). Rabies was confirmed in the munici-

palties of Auronzo (3 foxes) and Cortina (2 foxes), respectively, giving a total of 83 cases in Italy during the 1st quarter 1978.

Since the beginning of the rabies wildlife epidemic in Italy in February 1977 the disease has gained considerable territory and is expected to continue to spread further.

- x 2.14. Rabies in Luxembourg (LUX)
by Al. Schiltges (case data on page 20)

In comparison with the 4th quarter, 1977, the number of rabies cases has increased from 9 to 22 cases. This means about the total of the whole year 1977 (34 cases). Accordingly, a diminution of the rabies incidences in Luxembourg is hardly expected in the next future.

In order to protect men and animals all dogs older than 3 months will be vaccinated or revaccinated. The last compulsory antirabic vaccination of dog has been executed in May 1976.

- x 2.15. Netherlands (NET)

No rabies cases were recorded during the reporting period. The last case registered occurred in a fox in July, 1977.

- x 2.16. Norway (NOR)

The country remained rabies-free.

- x 2.17. Rabies in Poland (POL) (case data on pages 22/23)

Compared to the 1st quarter of 1977 (297 cases) an increase of 12.8% was registered during the reporting period (335 cases). No special foci of the epidemic were noted. In the contrary, a reduction of cases can be seen in the border areas to the SSR.

- x 2.18. Portugal (POR)

The country remained rabies-free.

- x 2.19. Rabies in Rumania (RUM)

No data obtained for the reporting period.

- x 2.20. Rabies in Spain (SPA) (case data on page 20)

During the reporting period only 1 case (cat) has been observed in the Malaga area.

- x 2.21. Sweden (SWE)

The country continued to remain rabies-free.

350
1500

- 2.22. Rabies in Switzerland (SWI)
by A. Wandeler (case data on page 21)

The 1st quarter of 1978 is characterized by a high incidence of fox rabies in the canton Fribourg and in the prealpine areas of the cantons Zürich and St.Gallen. The central part of Switzerland in between shows a relatively low frequency of rabies cases. The amount of rabid cats in western Switzerland is still high. A total of 30 rabid cats had bitten 24 humans in the past 3 months, while 201 rabid wild carnivores exposed only two persons seriously (1 fox, 1 marten).

- 2.23 Rabies in Turkey (TUR)
by M. Suphi CETIN and F. YÜCEL (case data on pages 24/25)

During the 1st quarter of 1978 the rabies situation in Turkey has not changed in general. However, in the south-western area of the country (Provinces of Izmir, Manisa, Aydin, Denizil and Mugla) a marked increase of incidences by 83.3% - mainly in dogs - has been observed as compared to the 4th quarter of 1977. This increase, which occurred despite enforced vaccination of animals and destruction of stray dogs, represents a serious threat of the population in this area.

The distribution of rabies cases in Turkey during the 1st quarter of 1978 is shown in a map of the Annex.

- 2.24. Rabies in Yugoslavia (YUG)
No data obtained.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

3.1. Annual Summary of Rabies in Europe, 1977

In 1977, a total of 15726 rabies cases were reported to the Centre from 20 European countries. The cases are listed in Table 2, page 12, by reporting country and species. Of the total cases, 13119 (83.4%) occurred in wildlife, 2600 (16.5%) in domestic animals, and 7 cases (0.05%) in man.

The animal species most frequently reported (Table 2) were foxes (72%), deer (5.5%), cattle (5.1%), cats (5%), mustelides (4.4%), dogs (3.9%), and small domestic ruminants (1.98%).

According to Table 2, d o g s participated with 3.98%. However, if those countries having predominantly canine rabies (GRE, SPA, TUR, and YUG comprising 31.8% of all rabid dogs) are subtracted, the involvement of dogs is only 2.7%, giving a more realistic account of the role of the dog in wildlife rabies.

The rate of canine rabies in individual countries was high in SSR (14.6%), RUM (11.5%) and DDR (7.0%). The lowest rate was registered in AUT (0.5%) and SWI (0.8%). This is surprizing since AUT probably having the highest rabies density in Europe has no compulsory vaccination programme.

The c a t was involved in rabies with 5 % on average. Cat rabies, higher than average was registered in SSR (15.4%), RUM (12.4%), BEL (13.2%), POL (12.0%) and SWI (9.9%).

C a t t l e , small ruminants and horses participated in rabies with together 7.4% on average. The variation among countries is high, depending on farming conditions, etc. It is well documented that rabies in those animal species can be handled effectively by prophylactic vaccination.

The involvement of f o x e s in 1977 was high as ever (72.0% on average). Countries without fox rabies were GRE and TUR only. Countries well above average were CSR (89.5%), HUN (88.6%), LUX and ITA (each above 80%).

M u s t e l i d e s were involved with 4.4% on average. Badgers ranked high in newly infected areas, (AUT, ITA, partially SWI), whereas other mustelides, especially martens were found to higher rates in chronically infected areas of DEU, SWI, BEL, RUM, and DDR.

Involvement of d e e r (5.5% on average) was high in Poland (10.0%), AUT (9.7%) and DEU (5.96%).

Table 3 is listing the 10 countries with the highest incidence rates in Europe accounting for 98.4% of the total cases registered. Among them, the first 5 countries alone account for 80.9% of all European rabies cases.

Compared to the respective totals, the highest proportion in domestic animal rabies occurred in DEU (21.3%) followed by FRA (14.1%), DDR (13.4%), POL (12.2%) and TUR (11.8%). In Turkey, where the "urban" type of rabies prevails, dogs and cattle account for 89.0% of all cases.

Notice: the Turkish data represent the 4th quarter only.

In wildlife rabies DEU (33.5%) ranks before AUT (21.5%) followed by DDR (10.7%), FRA (9.9%) and POL (7.4%).

In d o g rabies, TUR (27.8%) is followed by DDR (19.7%), DEU (16.9%), POL (12.3%) and FRA (6.4%). Total account: 520 dogs = 83.1%.

In f e l i n e rabies, DEU (20.6%) is followed by POL (19.6%), SWI (13.1%), DDR (12.2%) and FRA (11.3%). Total account: 604 cats = 76.8%.

In c a t t l e rabies, DEU (25.9%) is followed by FRA (22%), TUR (12.8%), AUT (9.9%) and POL (9.3%). Total account: 636 cattle = 80.0%.

In h o r s e rabies, DEU (42.5%) is followed by FRA (19.2%) and TUR (12.3%). Total account: 54 horses = 74.0%.

S h e e p and g o a t s : DDR (22.2%), AUT (17.5%), FRA (15.8%), DEU (14.8%), SWI (13.5%). Total account: 249 sheep and goats = 83.8%.

In f o x rabies, DEU (33.2%) is followed by AUT (20.2%), DDR (11.4%), FRA (11.0%), and SWI (6.4%). Total account: 9311 foxes = 82.2%.

In m u s t e l i d rabies, DEU (38.2%) is followed by AUT (33.7%), SWI (11.1%), DDR (5.8%) and POL (4.2%). Total account: 638 mustelides = 93.0%.

In d e e r rabies, AUT (34.6%) is followed by DEU (34.3%), POL (15.0%), DDR (7.9%) and SWI (3.8%). Total account: 822 deer = 95.6%.

100
2600

If one uses, instead of absolute figures, the rabies density per country, i.e. the number of cases per 100 km² of area involved, another sequence becomes obvious. Based on the total area of each country, AUT had the highest rabies density in Europe with 3.64 cases/100 km², followed by SWI (2.52), DEU (2.01), DDR (1.62), LUX (1.31), HUN (0.79), CZE (0.44), POL (0.41), FRA (0.3) and BEL (0.22). For the remaining countries the densities ranged from 0.05-0.01. Although this picture is somewhat out of focus since rabies in some countries does not occupy the total territory, it allows a closer comparison than absolute figures. For example, based on absolute figures, SWI ranges on place 6 and LUX on place 13, whereas based on rabies densities, SWI takes position 2 and LUX position 5 among European countries.

A comparison of the European rabies data of 1977 to previous years is not possible. However, the impression prevails, that rabies in 1977 was gaining new territories, especially among wildlife in Central Europe. In 1977, Italy has been freshly invaded, and Denmark was reinfected for the 3rd time. The epidemic has gained access to new territories in Austria, Switzerland, France, and partially in the Czech Socialist Republic, and rabies has maintained its strongholds in the German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Poland and Hungary.

X 3.2. Rabies in Egypt

The status of rabies in Egypt is similar to that in other rabies-endemic developing countries. Faced with problems of increasing over-population in a country with an already high population density (in some areas more than 2,000 persons/square mile) and with limited financial resources, health care is generally below current U.S. standards. Less important diseases problems, such as rabies, are of necessity almost completely ignored.

Approximately 60 cases of human rabies are identified in Egypt each year; clinical cases are referred to 1 of several fever hospitals that have been identified as rabies treatment centers. Treatment consists primarily of antibiotics, heavy sedation, and strict isolation of patients. Although cases occur all over Egypt, 25% to 50% of the patients are from the Cairo area (with a population of 10 million this area includes a quarter of the total population of Egypt). The 2 fever hospitals in Cairo together admit about 20-30 patients with rabies each year. In the 6-year period 1972-1977, the Abassia Fever Hospital recorded 75 cases. Some data were available on these 75 cases: age distribution \leq 14 years old 41%; 15-34 years old 18%, \geq 35 years old 41%; sex--male 67%, female 33%; history of antirabies treatment--none 83%, incomplete treatment 4%, completed recommended treatment 13%; and exposure history--dog bite 91%, cat bite 1%, no exposure identified 8%.

The vaccine used is the Fermi-type, a phenol-treated, partially inactivated goat brain tissue suspension (1 dose 5.0 ml of a 5% tissue suspension). For children less than 1 year old the dosage is reduced to 3.0 ml/dose. Passive antibody, serum or globulin, is not used. Five thousand liters of vaccine are produced annually by the Ministry of Health laboratories; 40,000 persons receive antirabies treatment each year (treatment rate 1:1,000). Records on the reaction rate to antirabies treatment were not available. For dog, cat, or wolf bites, antirabies treatment consists of 20 doses of vaccine (1 per day) given subcutaneously in the abdomen. For bites of other animals or non-bite exposures, 15 daily doses are given.

The status of rabies in animals is not clear, but dogs are the major source of human cases. About 20% of the approximately 300 animals tested each year are positive for rabies by either direct microscopic (Negri) or fluorescent antibody tests. Half of all confirmed cases are in dogs, 20% are in cattle, and 30% are in cats, donkeys, and other animals. Asymptomatic animal "carriers" reported in Ethiopia have not been found in Egypt.

There is no control program to pick up stray dogs, which are numerous in urban and rural Egypt. The Veterinary Research Institute manufactures about 20,000 doses a year of low egg passage, modified live virus rabies vaccine for dogs, but this amount is inadequate to develop any effective level of immunization in the canine population.

Diagnostic facilities and services are limited. In only 2 laboratories, both in Cairo, is rabies diagnostic work done.

In summary, while rabies is a minor problem compared with other disease problems in Egypt, it is as great a problem there as perhaps anywhere in the world. However, health officials express eagerness to learn about and implement improved procedures, and if they have financial support it may be possible for them to reduce the prevalence of this disease significantly in a few years.

(Cited from CDC Vet.Publ.Hlth.Notes, February 1978).

X 3.3. Surveillance of Rabies in Man

Following the recommendations of the 2nd Conference on the Surveillance and Control of Rabies, Frankfurt, November 15-19, 1977, a WHO Consultation on the Surveillance of Rabies in Man was held in Tuebingen, April 26-27, 1978.

The purpose of the meeting was to draft guidelines and recommendations for the collection and dissemination of information and data concerning human rabies exposure and antirabies treatment, postvaccinal complications and human rabies cases in the WHO European Region.

The Consultation recommended

- that human rabies case data be reported to the Centre in Tuebingen by all countries participating in the European Rabies Surveillance System;
- that a pilot study be conducted by several European countries on data collection of pre- and post-exposure treatments and of postvaccinal complications.

Based on the results of the pilot study the reporting of pre- and post-exposure treatments will be extended to all countries of the WHO European Region.

The final report of the WHO Consultation will be sent by WHO to the National Health and Veterinary authorities.

The Centre will then approach the National Health Administrations and make them acquainted with the details necessary for reporting.

X 3.4. Research on Oral Immunization of Wildlife Animals

During November 12-13, 1977 an informal meeting of investigators on oral vaccination of foxes was held at the Centre d'Etudes sur la Rage, in Nancy, France.

Discussions centered on potency testing of vaccines, safety testing, bait preparation, application and uptake in the field, as well as on future work.

Safety in foxes and other non-target species (residual pathogenicity) is one of the central problems in oral immunization. The following research study (Wachendörfer, G., Farrenkopf, R., Lohrbach, W., Förster, U., Frost, J.W. and Valder, W.A.: Passage experiments with a variant of the vaccinal rabies strain ERA in wild-living species (*Ondrata zibethica* and *Rattus norvegicus*) - A contribution to oral immunization of the fox against rabies. Dtsch. Tierärztl. Wschr., in press) focused on a possible increase of virulence of the vaccine strain after serial passage. SAD-BHK vaccine virus was found pathogenic by the oral route in muskrats, a new species to be added to the list of susceptible non-target animals.

The authors summarize their results as follows:

- SAD-virus, propagated on BHK 21 cells, was carried in muskrats (*Ondrata zibethica*) over 10 passages by the intracerebral, intramuscular and oral route. Clear-cut residual pathogenicity of the vaccine strain could be demonstrated in 61 (64 per cent) of the animals. Only occasionally could virus be reisolated from peripheral tissues (brown fat, salivary glands). After infection by all three routes, the virus titer in the brain increased during the course of the passages. This suggests an increase of pathogenicity for the susceptible host, the muskrat.
After intramuscular injection of the passaged virus 1 out of 14 foxes developed a panmyelitis and leptomeningitis. Because of the pathological changes in this animal it seems reasonable to assume that during the muskrat passages the virus became pathogenic for the fox by selection.
- Out of 60 brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), that were infected in the course of 10 passages by the intracerebral and oral route with the SAD strain 23 (= 38%) came down with rabies. Also in this species centrifugal spread was noticed only occasionally. But the increase of the virus titers in the brain after intracerebral application is suggestive for a tendency of the virus to adapt itself to this species. The virus passaged in brown rats proved apathogenic for raccoons and foxes, when given by intramuscular injection.
- The pathogenicity of the SAD vaccine strain for wildlife animals proven for the first time also in serial passages, and its recognizable adaptation make this vaccine unfit for oral vaccination within the framework of wildlife rabies control. But since oral immunization appears quite promising, research into the development of apathogenic live vaccines should be intensified.

3.5. ERRATUM

- Rabies Bulletin Europe 2/77, page 18, DEU, correct Total "Foxes" 834 instead of 814.
- Rabies Bulletin Europe 2/77, page 25, DDR, correct Total "Foxes" 261 instead of 276.
- Rabies Bulletin Europe 1/78, page 18, DEU, correct Total "Foxes" 766 instead of 733.

300
3000

5500
24 100

Table 1: Rabies cases by country and species during the 1st quarter of 1978

C O D E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S							W I L D A N I M A L S					H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L		
	NAME	DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER			OTHERS	TOTAL
EUR 1/78																
1-	1 AUT	4	28	-	-	3	1	36	913	29	7	151	-	1100	-	1136
	2 BEL	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	25
	3 BUL no cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
9.	4 CSR	5	6	-	-	-	1	12	162	2	-	4	-	168	-	180
	5 SSR no data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6 DEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	14	-	14
6	7 DDR	24	25	1	-	3	1	54	236	4	8	26	1	275	-	329
2	8 DEU	29	20	15	6	19	-	89	871	12	44	69	6	1002	-	1091
4.	9 FRA	9	12	30	2	9	-	62	308	2	.	7	4	321	-	383
	10 GRE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3.	11 HUN	11	20	4	-	3	-	38	577	2	2	8	1	590	-	628
	12 ITA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	74	2	1	5	-	82	-	83
	13 LUX	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	16	-	2	-	-	18	-	22
	14 NET no cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
5.	15 POL	12	34	4	-	-	-	50	242	4	16	21	2	285	-	335
	16 RUM no data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17 SPA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8.	18 SWI + LIE	3	30	11	-	10	-	54	186	8	7	9	1	211	-	265
7.	19 TUR	207	16	68	3	8	6	308	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	313
	20 YUG no data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals:	307	197	135	11	55	9	714	3619	65	88	300	19	4091	1	4806
	per cent:	6.4	4.1	2.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	14.9	75.3	1.4	1.8	6.2	0.4	85.1	0.02	100

Table 2: Total number of rabies cases in Europe in 1977 by country and species.

C O D E N A M E EUR 1977	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S							W I L D A N I M A L S						H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L
	DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
1 AUT	14	84	79	4	52	1	234	2288	176	55	297	5	2821	0	3055
2 BEL	-	9	23	4	2	-	38	27	-	2	1	-	30	0	68
3 BUL	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1
4 CSR <i>302E</i>	8	15	-	-	-	-	23	383	8	4	9	1	405	0	428
5 SSR (quarter 1,2,3)	19	20	-	-	-	-	39	81	-	1	1	8	91	0	130
6 DEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	0	6
7 DDR	123	96	60	2	66	-	347	1293	11	29	68	6	1407	0	1754
8 DEU	106	162	206	31	44	3	552	3766	75	187	295	74	4397	0	4949
9 FRA	40	89	175	14	47	-	365	1245	21	.	9	27	1302	0	1667
10 GRE	8	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9
11 HUN	17	33	12	-	8	2	72	652	1	2	2	7	664	0	736
12 ITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	5	-	12	-	97	0	97
13 LUX	2	-	3	-	-	-	5	29	-	-	-	-	29	0	34
14 NET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	0	2
15 POL	77	154	74	4	6	1	316	702	20	9	129	110	970	1	1287
16 RUM	13	14	12	-	22	6	67	35	1	3	2	2	43	3	113
17 SPA	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	0	6
18 SWI + LIE	8	103	46	4	40	5	206	719	40	36	33	4	832	3	1041
19 TUR (quarter 4)	174	7	102	9	10	4	306	-	-	-	-	4	4	0	310
20 YUG (quarter 1,2)	13	-	3	-	-	-	16	15	-	-	1	1	17	0	33
Total number of cases:	626	786	795	73	297	23	2600	11325	358	328	859	249	13119	7	15726
Per cent:	3.98	5.0	5.06	0.46	1.89	0.15	16.53	72.03	2.28	2.09	5.46	1.58	83.42	0.05	100

*DDR
DEU*

Table 3: Rabies incidence rates (% total) for individual animal species and for total cases of 10 European countries ranking highest in 1977.

C O D E N A M E EUR 1977	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S							W I L D A N I M A L S						H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L
	DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
Total rabies cases Europe	626	786	795	73	297	23	2600	11325	358	328	859	249	13119	7	15726
	Per cent involvement/country														
1. DEU	16.9	20.6	25.9	42.5	14.8		21.3	33.2	21.0	57.0	34.3		33.5		31.5
2. AUT	2.2	10.7	9.9	5.5	17.5		9.0	20.2	49.2	16.8	34.6		21.5		19.4
3. DDR	19.7	12.2	7.6	2.7	22.2		13.4	11.4	3.1	8.8	7.9		10.7		11.2
4. FRA	6.4	11.3	22.0	19.2	15.8		14.1	11.0	5.9	.	1.1		9.9		10.6
5. POL	12.3	19.6	9.3	5.5	2.0		12.2	6.2	5.6	2.7	15.0		7.4		8.2
6. SWI	1.3	13.1	5.8	5.5	13.5		7.9	6.4	11.2	11.0	3.8		6.3		6.6
7. HUN	2.7	4.2	1.5	-	2.7		2.8	5.8	0.2	0.6	0.2		5.1		4.7
8. CZE (CSR + SSR)	4.3	4.5	-	-	-		2.4	4.1	2.2	1.5	1.2		3.8		3.5
9. TUR (quarter 4)	27.8	0.9	12.8	12.3	3.4		11.8	-	-	-	-		-		1.9
10. RUM	2.1	1.8	1.5	-	7.4		2.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2		0.3		0.7
Totals from 10 countries:	599	777	766	68	295		2527	11164	353	326	845		12936		15470
equal % TOTAL	95.7	98.9	96.4	93.2	99.3		97.2	98.6	98.6	99.4	98.4		98.6		98.4

AUT

A U S T R I A : Rabies Cases 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E	N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S					H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L	
		D O G S	C A T S	C A T T L E	H O R S E S	S H E E P G O A T S	O T H E R S	T O T A L	F O X E S	B A D G E R S	O T H E R M U S T E L I D E S	D E E R			O T H E R S
V1	Bludenz						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
V2	Bregenz	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	5		6
V3	Feldkirch						0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
V4	Dornbirn	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	1	-	1	-	6		7
T1	Imst						0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9
T2	Innsbruck	-	3	-	-	1	4	130	7	1	9	-	147		151
T3	Kitzbühel						0	10	-	-	-	-	10		10
T4	Kufstein						0	2	1	1	-	-	4		4
T6	Lienz	1	2	-	-	-	3	53	-	-	4	-	57		60
T7	Reutte	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
T8	Schwaz	-	3	-	-	-	3	38	2	-	11	-	51		54
S1	Hallein						0	2	-	-	3	-	5		5
S2	Salzburg/U.						0	7	-	-	5	-	12		12
S3	St. Johann	-	2	-	-	-	2	9	1	-	6	-	16		18
S4	Tamsweg	-	2	-	-	-	2	38	-	1	8	-	47		49
S5	Zell/See	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	2		3
O1	Braunau						0	28	1	-	3	-	32		32
O4	Gmunden						0	21	2	1	4	-	28		28
O14	Vöcklabruck						0	2	-	-	1	-	3		3
N5	Gmünd						0	-	1	-	-	-	1		1
N19	Wr. Neustadt						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
ST7	Judenburg	-	1	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	3	-	23		24
ST11	Liezen	-	2	-	-	-	2	114	5	1	24	-	144		146
ST13	Murau	-	4	-	-	-	4	121	2	-	16	-	139		143
B2	Güssing						0	5	-	-	1	-	6		6
B5	Neusiedl. See						0	8	-	-	-	-	8		8
B7	Oberwarth						0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
K1	Hermagor	1	2	-	-	-	4	53	2	-	17	-	72		76
K2	Klagenfurt/L.						0	29	-	-	11	-	40		40
K3	St. Veit	-	1	-	-	-	1	75	-	-	6	-	81		82
K4	Spital/Drau	1	4	-	-	-	5	70	4	1	16	-	91		96
K5	Villach	-	1	-	-	-	1	44	-	-	1	-	45		46
T o t a l :		4	28	-	-	3	36	913	29	7	151	-	1100	-	1136

Rabies Cases : 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E	N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S							W I L D A N I M A L S					H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L	
		D O G S	C A T S	C A T T L E	H O R S E S	S H E E P G O A T S	O T H E R S	T O T A L	F O X E S	B A D G E R S	O T H E R M U S T E L I D E S	D E E R	O T H E R S			T O T A L
BEL	BELGIUM															
Lg	Liège	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	7		9
Lux	Luxembourg	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	12		14
Na	Namur							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
	T o t a l :	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	25
DEN	DENMARK															
050545	Åbenrå							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
050503	Bov							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
050517	Højer							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
050519	Lundtofte							0	4	-	1	-	-	5		5
050539	Tinglev							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
050541	Tønder							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
	T o t a l :							0	13	-	1	-	-	14	-	14
ITA	ITALY															
390100	S.Maddalena di Cas.								2	-	-	-	-	2		2
39032	Campo Tures	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	10		11
39030	Valle Aurina							0	3	-	1	1	-	5		5
39035	Val Casies							0	8	-	-	1	-	9		9
39034	Dobbiaco							0	14	-	-	-	-	14		14
39030	Braies							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
39030	S.Lorenzo di Sebato							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
39038	S. Candido							0	5	1	-	2	-	8		8
39035	Monguelfo							0	10	1	-	-	-	11		11
39030	Anterselva							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
39031	Brunico							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
39030	Gais							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
39030	Selva Molini							0	1	-	-	1	-	2		2
32041	Auronzo (Belluno)							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
32043	Cortina (Belluno)							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
	T o t a l :	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	74	2	1	5	-	82	-	83

I. Brandel

Rabies Cases: 1.1. - 31.3.1978

1978
Wildlife

1978
Human

CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
		DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	FOXES	BADGERS	MUSTELIDS	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL			
DDR GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC																
34	I Rostock	5	2	-	-	-	-	7	20	-	-	4	-	24	31	
13	II Schwerin	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	20	21	
11	III Neubrandenburg	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	-	1	1	-	13	14	
18	IV Potsdam	4	2	-	-	-	-	6	12	1	-	-	-	13	19	
2	V Frankfurt	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	5	
14	VI Cottbus	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	6	3	-	2	1	12	19	
5	VII Magdeburg	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	24	-	-	-	-	24	25	
11	VIII Halle	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	3	6	
15	IX Erfurt	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	1	-	23	26	
32	X Gera	4	3	-	-	-	-	7	34	-	-	1	-	35	42	
20	XI Suhl	2	5	-	-	-	-	7	27	-	1	2	-	30	37	
32	XII Dresden	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	4	2	-	21	23	
2	XIII Leipzig	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	5	-	8	8	
64	XIV Karl-Marx-Stadt	1	4	-	-	3	-	8	37	-	2	6	-	45	53	
0	XV Hauptstadt Berlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
Total:		24	25	1	-	3	1	54	236	4	8	26	1	275	-	329
CSR CZECH SOC. REP.																
00	00 Distr. of Prague	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
01	00 North Bohemia	4	2	-	-	-	-	6	47	1	-	3	-	51	-	57
02	00 West Bohemia	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	39	-	-	-	-	39	-	41
03	00 Central Bohemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
04	00 South Bohemia	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	39	-	-	-	-	39	-	41
05	00 East Bohemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	1	-	1	-	14	-	15
06	00 South Moravia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
07	00 North Moravia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Total:		5	6	-	-	-	1	12	162	2	-	4	-	168	-	180

100
54
74
90
9
54
73
24
98
127
81
69
18
122
0

278
273

985

DEU

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: Rabies Cases: 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E	N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S					H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L		
		D O G S	C A T S	C A T T L E	H O R S E S	S H E E P G O A T S	O T H E R S	T O T A L	F O X E S	B A D G E R S	O T H E R M U S T E L I D E S	D E E R			O T H E R S	T O T A L
010	Schleswig-Holstein	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	56	-	-	-	-	56		60
020	Hamburg							0						0		0
031	Braunschweig	2	-	2	1	-	-	5	55	-	4	11	1	71		76
032	Hannover	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	2	-	-	8		14
033	Lüneburg	2	-	2	2	-	-	6	24	-	1	-	2	27		33
034	Weser-Ems							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
040	Bremen							0						0		0
051	Düsseldorf							0						0		0
053	Köln	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	1	1	12		13
055	Münster	-	-	-	1	-	-	1						0		1
057	Detmold							0						0		0
059	Arnsberg	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	1	3	-	21		22
061	Darmstadt	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	41	-	4	5	-	50		53
062	Kassel	2	4	1	-	-	-	7	42	1	4	4	-	51		58
071	Koblenz	-	4	3	-	2	-	9	66	1	-	6	-	73		82
072	Trier	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	1	-	20		22
073	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	-	1	1	-	10		11
081	Stuttgart	-	1	-	-	7	-	8	70	-	3	4	-	77		85
082	Karlsruhe	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	59	-	4	12	-	75		79
083	Freiburg	3	2	1	1	3	-	10	163	7	6	4	-	180		190
084	Tübingen	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	25	1	2	7	-	35		37
091	Oberbayern	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	46	1	2	2	-	51		54
092	Niederbayern	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	2	1	-	30		31
093	Oberpfalz	5	1	-	-	1	-	7	56	-	2	3	-	61		68
094	Oberfranken	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	14		15
095	Mittelfranken	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	16	-	1	-	-	17		20
096	Unterfranken	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	30	-	2	1	-	33		35
097	Schwaben	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	17	1	3	2	2	25		27
100	Saarland							0	-	-	-	1	-	1		1
110	Berlin							0						0		0
T o t a l :		29	20	15	6	19	-	89	871	12	44	69	6	1002	-	1091

FRA

FRANCE : Rabies Cases 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S							W I L D A N I M A L S					H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L	
	DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
01 Ain							0	22	1	.	-	1	24		24
02 Aisne							0	12	-	.	-	1	13		13
08 Ardennes	3	-	8	-	-	-	11	7	-	.	-	-	7		18
10 Aube							0	2	-	.	-	-	2		2
21 Côte d'Or							0	1	-	.	-	-	1		1
25 Doubs							0	3	-	.	-	-	3		3
39 Jura	-	3	-	-	2	-	5	15	-	.	-	-	15		20
51 Marne	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	29	-	.	-	-	29		32
52 Marne Haute	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	.	-	1	17		19
54 Meurthe et Moselle	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	30	-	.	1	-	31		35
55 Meuse	3	2	12	1	3	-	21	13	-	.	-	-	13		34
57 Moselle	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	10	-	.	-	-	10		17
58 Nièvre							0	2	-	.	-	-	2		2
60 Oise							0	21	-	.	1	-	22		22
67 Rhin Bas	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	.	1	-	17		18
68 Rhin Haut	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	20	-	.	3	-	23		26
70 Saône Haute							0	4	-	.	-	-	4		4
74 Savoie Haute							0	1	-	.	-	-	1		1
77 Seine et Marne							0	3	-	.	-	-	3		3
80 Somme							0	16	-	.	-	-	16		16
88 Vosges	1	2	-	-	1	-	4	48	1	.	1	1	51		55
89 Yonne	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	-	.	-	-	8		9
90 Territoire de Belfort							0	7	-	.	-	-	7		7
95 Val d'Oise							0	2	-	.	-	-	2		2
T o t a l :	9	12	30	2	9	-	62	308	2	.	7	4	321		383

HUN

HUNGARY : Rabies Cases 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S							W I L D A N I M A L S					H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L	
	DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
01 Budapest							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
02 Baranya	2	7	-	-	-	-	9	30	-	-	5	1	36		45
03 Bács-Kiskun							0	29	-	-	-	-	29		29
04 Békés	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	38	-	-	-	-	38		41
05 Borsod	1	8	-	-	1	-	10	35	-	-	-	-	35		45
06 Csongrad	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	40	-	-	1	-	41		43
07 Fejér	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	52	-	-	-	-	52		53
08 Győr							0	21	-	-	-	-	21		21
09 Hajdu	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	21	-	-	-	-	21		22
10 Heves							0	7	-	-	1	-	8		8
11 Komárom							0	32	-	-	1	-	33		33
12 Nógrád	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	17	1	-	-	-	18		20
13 Pest	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	52	-	1	-	-	53		55
14 Somogy	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	47	-	1	-	-	48		50
15 Szabolcs							0	19	-	-	-	-	19		19
16 Szolnok							0	15	-	-	-	-	15		15
17 Tolna	4	1	1	-	-	-	6	29	-	-	-	-	29		35
18 Vas							0	36	-	-	-	-	36		36
19 Veszprém							0	28	-	-	-	-	28		28
20 Zala							0	25	1	-	-	-	26		26
T o t a l :	11	20	4	-	3	-	38	577	2	2	8	1	590	-	628

Rabies Cases : 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E	N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S							W I L D A N I M A L S						H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L
		DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
LUX	LUXEMBOURG															
00 01	Luxembourg-Ville							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
02 01	Bascharage							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
02 04	Kahler							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
02 08	Kopstal							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
02 09	Mamer	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
02 11	Steinfort							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
03 03	Dudelange							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
03 06	Tétange							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
04 01	Bertrange							0	-	-	-	-	-	1		1
04 07	Steinsel							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
04 08	Lux.-Campagne							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
05 11	Tuntange							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
06 05	Hoffelt							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
06 06	Grindhausen	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
06 07	Rodershausen							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
08 03	Pratz							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
09 11	Weidingen	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
09 13	Noertrange	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
12 01	Betzdorf							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
13 05	Wintrange							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
13 08	Waldbredimus							0	-	-	1	-	-	1		1
	T o t a l :	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	16	-	2	-	-	18	-	22
SPA	SPAIN															
Coin	(Malaga)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0	-	1

Rabies Cases : 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E	N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L
		D O G S	C A T S	C A T T L E	H O R S E S	S H E E P G O A T S	O T H E R S	T O T A L	F O X E S	B A D G E R S	O T H E R M U S T E L I D E S	D E E R	O T H E R S		
SWI	SWITZERLAND														
1	Aargau						0	1	-	-	1	-		2	2
2	Appenzell AR						0	1	-	-	-	-		1	1
3	Appenzell AI						0	1	-	-	-	-		1	1
5	Basel-Land	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-		2	3
6	Bern	1	1	-	-	-	2	23	-	-	1	-		24	26
7	Freiburg	1	11	6	-	2	20	57	2	1	6	1		67	87
8	Genf	-	-	1	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-		22	23
10	Graubünden	-	-	1	-	-	1	16	1	-	-	-		17	18
11	Luzern	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-		3	5
12	Neuenburg						0	2	-	-	-	-		2	2
15	Schaffhausen						0	4	-	-	-	-		4	4
17	Solothurn						0	1	1	-	-	-		2	2
18	St. Gallen	-	-	1	-	1	2	33	-	1	-	-		34	36
20	Thurgau	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-		3	5
22	Waadt	1	15	1	-	5	22	3	2	4	1	-		10	32
25	Zürich	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	-	1	-	-		16	17
T o t a l :		3	30	11	-	10	54	185	8	7	9	1	210	-	264
LIE	LIECHTENSTEIN						0	1	-	-	-	-		1	1

POL

POLAND: Rabies Cases : 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E	N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L	
		DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
01	Warszawa	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
03	Biala Podlaska	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	7		8
05	Bialystok	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	2	-	-	9		10
07	Bielsko-Biala	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
09	Bydgoszcz	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5		6
11	Chelm	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
13	Ciechanów	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	3		4
15	Częstochowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0		0
17	Elbląg	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	1	-	7		9
19	Gdańsk	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	7		9
21	Gorzów Wlkp	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	-	8		9
23	Jelenia Góra	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	3	-	8		9
25	Kalisz	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	11		12
27	Katowice	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
29	Kielce	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
31	Konin	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	1	4		4
33	Koszalin	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	4	-	15		20
35	Kraków	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
37	Krosno	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
39	Legnica	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
41	Leszno	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	-	7		9
43	Lublin	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
45	Łomża	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	5		6
47	Łódź	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0		0
49	Nowy Sącz	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
51	Olsztyn	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	10	1	6	4	-	21		24
53	Opole	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	4		7
55	Ostrołęka	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
57	Piła	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	2	-	9		10
59	Piotrków Tryb	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0		0
61	Płock	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
63	Poznań	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	11		12
65	Przemyśl	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0		1

Rabies Cases : 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S							W I L D A N I M A L S					H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L	
	DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
POL POLAND cont'd															
67 Radom							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
69 Rzeszów							0						0		0
71 Siedlce	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	32	1	2	-	-	35		39
73 Sieradz							0						0		0
75 Skierniewice							0						0		0
77 Słupsk	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	1	2	-	10		12
79 Suwałki	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	6		7
81 Szczecin	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	16	-	-	2	-	18		22
83 Tarnobrzeg							0						0		0
85 Tarnów							0						0		0
87 Toruń	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	6	-	1	-	-	7		10
89 Wałbrzych	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	7		8
91 Włocławek	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5		6
93 Wrocław							0	7	-	-	-	-	7		7
95 Zamość	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
97 Zielona Góra	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	1	-	9		10
T o t a l :	12	34	4	-	-	-	50	242	4	16	21	2	285	-	335

TUR

TURKEY : Rabies Cases 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E	N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L	
		DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
01	Adana	-	-	2	-	-	-	2						0		2
02	Adiyaman	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
03	Afyon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
05	Amasya	6	-	-	-	-	1	7						0		7
06	Ankara	11	1	2	-	1	-	15						0		15
07	Antalya	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
09	Aydin	13	1	-	-	-	-	14						0		14
10	Balikesir	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
11	Bilecik	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
14	Bolu	2	-	6	-	-	-	8						0		8
15	Burdur	2	-	2	-	-	-	4						0		4
16	Bursa	1	3	-	-	-	-	4						0		4
17	Çanakkale	2	-	-	-	1	-	3						0		3
18	Cankiri	-	1	12	-	-	-	13						0		13
19	Çorum	7	1	2	-	-	-	10						0		10
20	Denizli	5	2	3	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	1		12
21	Diyarbakir	-	-	2	-	-	-	2						0		2
22	Edirne	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
23	Elâziğ	3	-	2	-	1	1	7						0		7
24	Erzincan	2	-	1	-	-	-	3						0		3
25	Erzurum	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1		4
26	Eskisehir	1	-	-	-	-	1	2						0		2
27	Gaziantep	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
28	Giresun	4	-	1	-	-	-	5						0		5
31	Hatay	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
32	Isparta	4	-	-	-	-	-	4						0		4
33	Içel	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
34	Istanbul	3	-	2	-	-	-	5						0		5
35	Izmir	36	-	4	2	2	-	44	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	47
36	Kars	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
37	Kastamonu	1	-	-	-	-	1	2						0		2
38	Kayseri	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1

Rabies Cases: 1.1. - 31.3.1978

C O D E N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S							W I L D A N I M A L S					H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L	
	DOGS	CATS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP GOATS	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOXES	BADGERS	OTHER MUSTELIDES	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
TUR TURKEY cont'd															
39 Kirklareli	3	-	-	-	-	-	3						0		3
41 Kocaeli	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
42 Konya	6	-	1	-	2	1	10						0		10
44 Malatya	2	1	-	-	-	-	3						0		3
45 Manisa	14	1	2	-	-	1	18						0		18
46 Kahraman Maraş	1	-	1	-	-	-	2						0		2
48 Mugla	5	-	3	-	-	-	8						0		8
49 Mus	2	-	1	-	-	-	3						0		3
52 Ordu	5	3	3	-	-	-	11						0		11
54 Sakarya	9	-	2	1	-	-	12						0		12
55 Samsun	20	1	3	-	-	-	24						0		24
57 Sinop	-	-	3	-	-	-	3						0		3
58 Sivas	5	-	-	-	-	-	5						0		5
59 Tekirdağ	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
60 Tokat	2	-	1	-	-	-	3						0		3
61 Trabzon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
66 Yozgat	8	-	5	-	-	-	13						0		13
67 Zonguldak	1	-	1	-	-	-	2						0		2
T o t a l :	207	16	68	3	8	6	308	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	313
GRE GREECE															
28 Laonias	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1

DDR

Rabies Cases in the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

C O D E	N A M E	D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S					H U M A N C A S E S	T O T A L		
		D O G S	C A T S	C A T T L E	H O R S E S	S H E E P G O A T S	O T H E R S	T O T A L	F O X E S	B A D G E R S	O T H E R M U S T E L I D E S	D E E R			O T H E R S	T O T A L
<u>1.7.-30.9.1977</u>																
I	Rostock	1	2	3	-	-	-	6	20	-	1	1	-	22		28
II	Schwerin	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	23	-	-	-	-	23		28
III	Neubrandenburg	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	-	1	-	29		30
IV	Potsdam	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	11		14
V	Frankfurt/Oder	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	11		12
VI	Cottbus	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	17		20
VII	Magdeburg	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	1	-	16		18
VIII	Halle	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	5		7
IX	Erfurt	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	26	-	1	2	-	29		32
X	Gera	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	17	1	1	-	1	20		22
XI	Suhl	2	1	2	-	-	-	5	38	-	-	1	-	39		44
XII	Dresden	8	3	1	-	5	-	17	32	-	1	-	-	33		50
XIII	Leipzig	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	1	8		9
XIV	Karl-Marx-Stadt	5	1	-	-	9	-	15	45	-	2	2	-	49		64
XV	Hauptstadt Berlin							0						0		0
T o t a l :		24	16	12	-	14	-	66	292	2	7	9	2	312	-	378
<u>1.10.-31.12.1977</u>																
I	Rostock	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	25	-	-	4	-	29		31
II	Schwerin	4	3	1	-	1	-	9	21	1	-	-	-	22		31
III	Neubrandenburg	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	-	5	1	23		29
IV	Potsdam	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	1	-	9		11
V	Frankfurt/Oder	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	5		8
VI	Cottbus	-	4	1	-	-	-	5	9	1	-	1	-	11		16
VII	Magdeburg							0	21	-	-	1	1	23		23
VIII	Halle	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	6		9
IX	Erfurt	-	1	4	-	5	-	10	29	-	-	-	-	29		39
X	Gera	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	19	1	1	2	-	23		27
XI	Suhl	2	3	3	-	-	-	8	26	1	-	-	-	27		35
XII	Dresden	-	6	6	1	20	-	33	10	1	-	1	-	12		45
XIII	Leipzig	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	-	-	2	-	11		12
XIV	Karl-Marx-Stadt	-	-	15	-	10	-	25	99	1	-	2	-	102		127
XV	Hauptstadt Berlin							0						0		0
T o t a l :		13	27	30	1	40	-	111	303	6	1	20	2	332	-	443

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Rabies Cases Turkey
1st Quarter 1978



Rabies Cases Europe
2nd Quarter 1978
3675 cases reported



0 50 100 km