RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE - Vol. 3/Nr. 3/1979

C O N T E N T S

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Contents of the Bulletin

The issue in hand gives information on the actual rabies situation during the 2nd quarter of 1979 in general as well as in the individual European countries under 2. and 2.1. to 2.24. The respective data are tabulated under 4.

As in the past, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Portugal and United Kingdom remained rabies free, while no rabies incidences were confirmed in Bulgaria, Greece and Spain.

Unfortunately, no reports were available from Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Case data for the 1st quarter of this year, belatedly submitted from Yugoslavia, are listed on page 24.

Under 'Miscellaneous' we have introduced an abridgement of a report on an outbreak of rabies in a game preserve in Rheinland-Pfalz (DEU) and a summary of rabies cases registered during the 1st quarter of 1979 in several Socialist Republics of the USSR.

Furthermore, we quote abstracts on 'Rabies in Colorado, USA', on 'Suspected Vaccine-Induced Rabies in Cats, Georgia, USA', brief reports on 'Human Rabies in United States' and on 'Rabies Surveillance in Mexico and U.S.A.'.

The maps in the Annex illustrate the geographical distribution of the rabies epizootic by the end of the 2nd quarter of 1979.

2. RABIES SITUATION IN EUROPE, 2ND QUARTER 1979

The rabies cases specified according to animal species, confirmed in the individual European countries, are summarized in Table 1 on page 12. As no report was available from Czechoslovakia and the data submitted by the USSR do not give any information on the animal species found rabid the summary, unfortunately, is not complete.

However, as compared to the previous reporting period, a significant decrease of incidences of 26.4% can be stated. The highest reduction of the total number of cases during the 2nd quarter of 1979 was observed in Hungary (-70.9%), Austria (-33.0%), German Democratic Republic (-29.5%) and France (-26.1%).

A total of 3551 rabies incidences not regarding USSR were reported, of which 2765 (77.9%) occurred in wild animals and 785 (22.1%) in domestic animals. The incidence rate (percent total) was highest in the Federal Republic of Germany (29.1%) followed by Austria (14.9%), Turkey (12.8%) and France (10.3%). These 4 countries together account for 67.9% of the total number of reported rabies cases. All other European countries range below 10%. Reversely, the highest epizootical density (number of cases per 1000 km^2 of infected area) was found in Austria (11.6), Switzerland (9) and in the Federal Republic of Germany (7).

Generally seen, in all European countries, except Denmark, where a slight increase in incidences was registered, a marked downward tendency of the epizootic can be observed.

Compared to the 2nd quarter of 1978, the total number of cases remained unchanged (not regarding Czechoslovakia for which actual data are not available).

Individual country reports are as follows:

2.1. Rabies in Austria (AUT) (case data on page 14)
by W. Krocza and E. Scharfen

In the eastern part of Austria the federal countries Burgenland, Vienna and Lower Austria (with the exception of the district Amstetten) were free from the disease. In Vorarlberg and Tyrol the number of cases was slightly decreased, in the country of Salzburg only single cases occurred.

The district of Lienz (Osttirol) and Spittal an der Drau (western part from Carinthia) were free from the disease. In the eastern regions of Carinthia a noticeable decrease of wild-life rabies can be found, domestic animals were rarely infected.

In Upper Austria rabies was also decreasing. There was no case observed in the district of Braunau/Inn.

In the upper parts of Styria a significant increase of wild-life rabies can be stated. There also seems to be the tendency for spreading continuously mainly in the eastern direction (Mürztal).

In comparison to the 1st quarter of 1979 there was generally a decrease of wild-life rabies of about 30%.

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

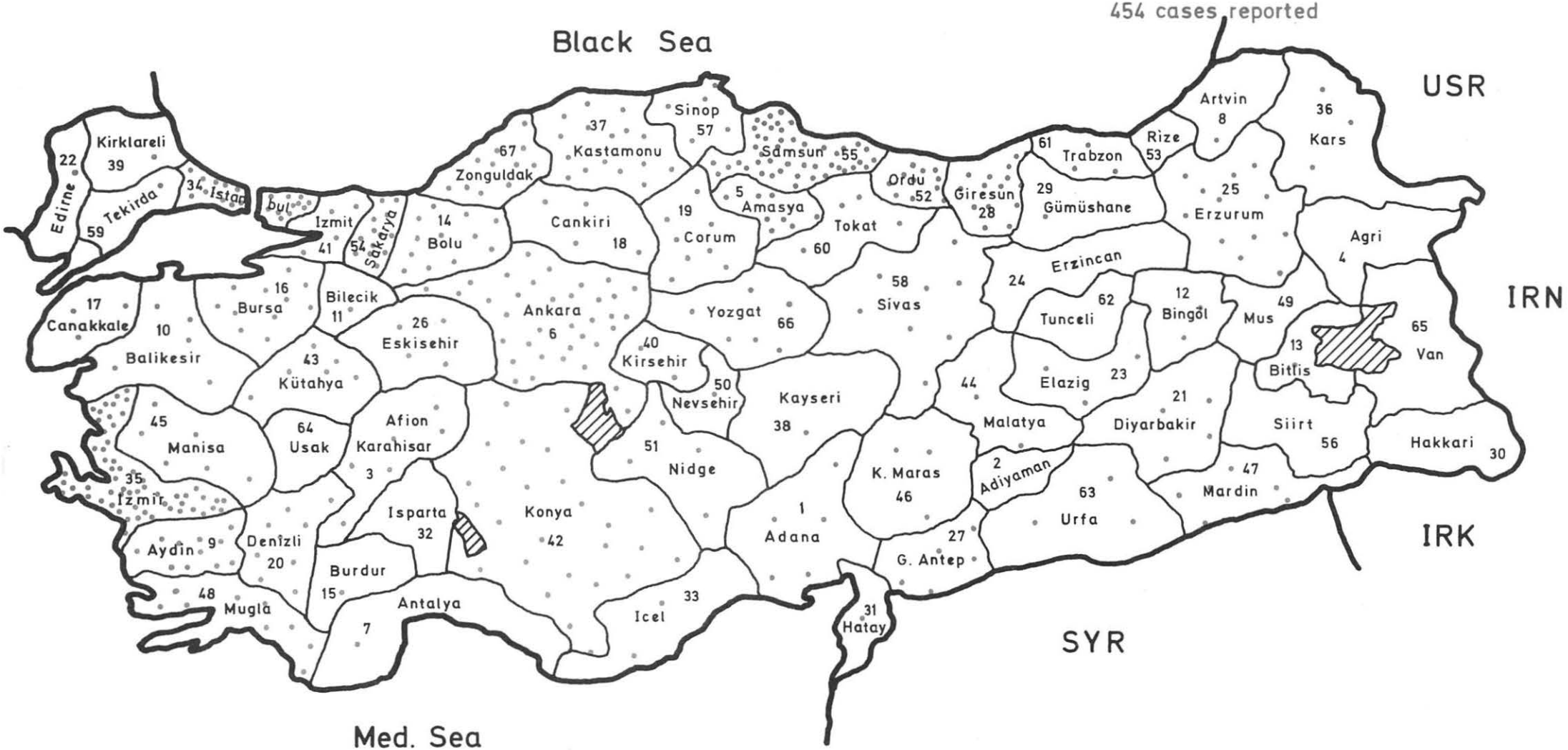
The favourable tendency of the evolution of rabies in Belgium manifested during the 1st quarter of 1979 was confirmed also during the 2nd quarter. Only 5 cases were registered, i.e. 2 incidences each in April and May and 1 case in June.

One isolated case confirmed in the Province of Liège was in so far surprising and unexpected, as this administration unit has been free of the disease since 11 months and a young rabid fox was found far away from an infected area. The only explanation for that case could be that tourists found the sick young animal in the Ardennes, took it along with them in order to get it treated and later they released it. Several persons who had contact with that diseased animal have been examined with regard to post-exposure treatment.

The scheduled gassing campaign which was started at the end of April of this year is running well. From 25th April to 19th May about 2000 fox dens have been treated.

WHO Coll. Centre
Tuebingen / DEU

Rabies Cases Turkey
2nd Quarter 1979
454 cases reported



2.3. Rabies in Bulgaria (BUL)

No cases were observed during the reporting period.

2.4. Rabies in Czechoslovakia (CZE)

No data obtained for the reporting period.

2.5. Rabies in Denmark (DEN) (case data on page 16)

by S. Møllgaard

The incidence of rabies during the reporting period:

April 1979	11 foxes	1 marten	
May "	9 "	2 marten	1 cattle
June "	17 "		

The poisoning by strychnine has been continued and reinforced in the months of April, May and June. About 100 foxes have been killed in this way. In the season 6th July - 1st October there will be paid 125 crowns per fox killed by hunters in the 'combat zone'.

It still seems possible to prevent spreading of the disease northward.

2.6. Rabies in Germany, Democratic Republic (DDR) (case data on page 17)

The general rabies situation in the German Democratic Republic of Germany was slightly better during the 2nd quarter of 1979. A total of 279 incidences were registered of which 219 (78.5%) occurred in wild animals and 60 (21.5%) in domestic animals. This means a reduction of 29.5% as compared to the previous quarter.

The most obvious decrease of the number of registered rabies cases was observed in the districts of Rostock (-48.6%), Halle (-81.4%) and Karl-Marx-Stadt (-54.1%). A slight increase of incidences, however, was observed in the districts of Potsdam and Magdeburg.

Nevertheless, the areas showing the highest epidemical density were as before, the extreme northern, the south-eastern and southern regions of the country.

2.7. Rabies in Germany, Federal Republic (DEU) (case data on page 18)

In comparison to the 1st quarter of 1979 during which a steep increase of incidences reaching its peak in March was stated, the number of rabies cases registered during the 2nd quarter decreased in about the same proportion.

A total of 1035 incidences were reported of which 935 (90.3%) occurred in wild animals and 100 (9.7%) in domestic animals. As against 1244 rabies cases registered during the foregoing reporting period the reduction amounted to 16.8%.

However, while in all other states of the Federal Republic of Germany - even in Rheinland-Pfalz showing in the past a considerable

epizootical density - a marked retrograde tendency of the rabies situation could be observed, an increase of incidences has been noticed in Baden-Wuerttemberg, mainly in the south-eastern part around the Lake Constance. In this area comprising the districts of Bodensee, Konstanz, Ravensburg and the Bavarian district of Lindau the number of registered cases increased by 24.4% resulting in an average epizootical density of more than 7 cases/100 km^2. This rather surprising development of the rabies situation in that area is obviously due to the circumstance that the rabies epidemic in South Germany moving from west to east along the border to Switzerland up to Lake Constance has turned northward reaching at present the line "Ravensburg-Sigmaringen". The animal species mainly involved are foxes and mustelides (marten).

2.8. Finland (FIN)

The country continued to be rabies-free.

2.9. Rabies in France (FRA) (case data on page 19)

During the 2nd quarter of 1979 a slight downward tendency of the rabies epizootic could be observed. Although the number of infected Departments of France remained unchanged, the number of incidences has markedly decreased. A total of 394 officially registered cases were reported amounting to a reduction of 26.1% as compared to the foregoing reporting period.

However, the aggravated spread of the disease noticed during the 1st quarter of 1979 in the Department of Haute Savoie seems to have continued. In that area an increase by nearly 36% was observed, the fox being the predominant animal species involved.

2.10. Rabies in Greece (GRE)

No cases were observed during the reporting period.

2.11. United Kingdom (GBR)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.12. Rabies in Hungary (HUN) (case data on page 20)

During the 2nd quarter of 1978 a total of only 159 rabies cases were registered, 141 (88.7%) of which were diagnosed in wild animals, mainly in foxes (87.4%). Among 18 cases in domestic animals 10 dogs, 3 cats and cattle each and 2 horses were found rabid.

This means a considerable drop in incidences by nearly 71% as compared to the previous quarter, when a total of 546 cases were reported.

This decrease was most striking in the Komitats of Solnok (-94.4%), Tolna (-94.1%) and Somogy (-91.1%), while in all other Komitats it varied between 33% and 80%. The reasons for that favourable development of the epizootic in Hungary, which has been already observed at the same time in

1978, are not known. It may be assumed, that this sudden reduction is probably due to various factors, such as the seasonal biological behaviour of the fox and/or enforced control measures.

2.13. Rabies in Italy (ITA) (case data on page 15)
by A. Mantovani

During the 2nd quarter of 1979, the rabies situation in the epizootical areas of Italy remained unchanged as compared to the foregoing reporting period. A total of 28 rabies cases were registered against 30 incidences during the 1st quarter of 1979. Foci of higher concentration were found in the north-eastern territories of the Province Udine from where the disease spread southward newly affecting the municipality of Arta Terme.

One thousand mules have been vaccinated by the veterinary services of the Italian Armed Forces using the ERA vaccine. As this 'pilot trial' revealed a fairly good antibody response in the vaccinated animals, it is proposed to subject all military mules in high-risk areas to that vaccination according to information received from the Central Laboratory of the Italian Veterinary Army Service.

2.14. Rabies in Luxembourg (LUX) (case data on page 15)
by A. Schiltges

The marked downward tendency of the rabies incident in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg stated during the previous reporting period has continued also during the 2nd quarter of 1979. Only 3 rabies cases (2 foxes and 1 badger) were officially registered.

2.15. Netherlands (NET) (case data on page 15)

The country continued to remain free of rabies.

2.16. Norway (NOR)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.17. Rabies in Poland (POL) (case data on page 21)

No noteworthy change of the general rabies situation in Poland could be observed during the 2nd quarter of 1979.

A total of 189 incidences were reported, 160 (84.7%) of which were diagnosed in wild animals and 29 (15.3%) in domestic animals. Against a total of 215 cases during the 1st quarter, there was a reduction of incidences by 12.1%, but that difference is negligible with regard to the over all epidemical situation in the country.

While in most of all districts more or less scattered rabies cases were confirmed, areas of higher epizootical concentrations were found in the districts of Szczecin bordering on the German Democratic Republic, Jelenia Gora and Walbrzyn bordering on Czechoslovakia as well as Wroclaw.

2.18. Portugal (POR)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.19. Rabies in Rumania (RUM)

No data obtained for the reporting period.

2.20. Rabies in Spain (SPA)

No cases were observed during the reporting period.

2.21. Sweden (SWE)

The country continued to remain rabies-free.

2.22. Rabies in Switzerland (SWI) (case data on page 26)
by A. Wandeler

The rabies situation during the 2nd quarter has changed only very little as compared with the first quarter of 1979. The disease has reappeared in the lower parts of canton Grison. It has also newly entered the Kander valley in the Bernese Alps. Only 4 persons were bitten by proven rabid animals: 2 by foxes, 1 by a cat, and 1 by a dog. The number of people treated due to non-bite exposure is not recorded.

2.23. Rabies in Turkey (TUR) (case data on pages 22 and 23)

The general rabies situation in Turkey remained unchanged during the 2nd quarter of 1978. As before, the urban form of the disease is stationary in the country which can be regarded as totally infected except a few districts in the Eastern Turkey.

A total of 454 incidences - including one human case - were reported of which 275 (60.6%) occurred in dogs and 102 (22.5%) in cattle. Accordingly, the number of dogs found rabid has decreased by about 24%, while the number of cases in cattle increased by 10.5% as compared to the 1st quarter of this year.

As ever before, concentrated foci are located in the Provinces of Samsun in the North, Izmir in the West and around the townships of Ankara and Istanbul.

One human rabies case was reported from the Province of Zonguldak, but no information about exposure, progress of the infection etc. are available.

2.24. Rabies in Yugoslavia (YUG) (case data on pages 24 and 25)

According to the report for the 1st quarter of 1979 which we include belated (see table on page 24), a total of 124 rabies cases were registered. The findings in 122 wild animals (118 foxes and 4 unspecified) and in 2 domestic animals only point to the prevalence of the occurence of the

silvatic form of the disease in Yugoslavia.

From the point of view of territorial distribution, most cases were reported from the District of Wojwodina. From there the disease gained access westward affecting several communities situated in the eastern part of Kroatia. Other districts showing higher epizootical concentrations were the communities of Jesenice and Murska Sobota in the extreme North of Slovenia bordering on Austria and Hungary respectively.

In contrast to the predominance of the silvatic rabies, the urban form of the disease, mainly observed in the southern regions of Serbia, decreased considerably and no cases were reported from the Soc.Republic of Makedonia.

During the 2nd quarter of that year the epizootic continued to gain ground in Eastern Kroatia newly infecting a number of communities being free of the disease in the past. Furthermore, rabies has newly invaded two communities (Vel.Gradiste and Golubac) of Serbia bordering on Hungary spreading from there southward.

During the present reporting period, a total of 120 incidences were officially registered, 112 of which were found in wild animals - exceptionally in foxes - and 8 in domestic animals (6 dogs and 2 cats). In all other infected areas the epizootical situation remained more or less unchanged as against the 1st quarter of this year.

As compared to 311 incidences registered during the whole year of 1978, the total of 224 rabies cases confirmed during the 1st half-year of 1979 obviously points to the continuation of the upward tendency of the epizootic already observed in the country since 1977.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

3.1. Rabies in a game preserve in Rheinland-Pfalz (DEU)

According to a report by Dr. Leonardy, Veterinary Officer in Charge, of the county of Daun (Rheinland-Pfalz), rabies was confirmed in a game preserve, in which foxes and wolves were kept in separate pens.

One of the foxes was found dead in September 1978 and rabies was confirmed by fluorescent antibody test (FA). Consequently, the whole fox pack has been destroyed in order to avoid spreading of the disease.

However, one month later a sick wolf was shot and another one was found dead in December. At the beginning of the year 1979, three further wolves were found perished in the rocky terrain of the preserve. In all cases, except the wolf killed in September 1978, the laboratory examination was positive for rabies by FA. All remaining wolves were sacrificed on official order.

The source of the infection is not clear up to now. However, as rabies is endemic in the county of Daun and, furthermore, martens are known to be present in large numbers in the surrounding of that game preserve, it may be assumed, that rabid martens could be responsible for that uncommon rabies outbreak.

3.2. Rabies in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

On page 27 we quote the report on the rabies incidences confirmed during the 1st quarter of this year in the European part of the USSR. Unfortunately, neither a specification of the animals found rabid was given nor informations about the regional distribution within the affected areas. Therefore, we are not able to give a fairly detailed description of the present epizootical situation there.

However, comparing the totals of rabies cases diagnosed in the mentioned Soviet Republics (see table on page 27) with those registered during the 4th quarter of 1978 in the same territories, the general epizootical situation remained unchanged from 1st January to 30th March of 1979.

3.3. Rabies in Colorado, USA, 1978

In 1978, 612 animal specimens were examined for rabies in Colorado, and for the second year no rabies was found in terrestrial animals. Of 257 bats examined, including 9 species, 37 were positive for rabies virus. Two species, the big brown bat, Eptesicus fuscus, and the hoary bat, Lasiurus cinereus, accounted for 87% of the positives.

Two persons were exposed to positive bats during the year. A total of 10 persons received antirabies treatment because of bat exposures in which the presence of rabies virus could not be ruled out.

According to health officials in Colorado, a real hazard of explosive rabies outbreaks in wild animals still exists. Experience has shown that where epizootic wildlife rabies occurs in the United States, indigenous dog-to-dog or cat-to-cat transmission becomes a possibility. Young animals appear more susceptible to the disease and reportedly have caused more human exposures than mature cats and dogs. Although the recommended age for vaccinating dogs and cats is 3 months, veterinary practitioners should be alert to the possibility of clinical rabies in young dogs and cats before vaccination.

(Cited from 'CDC-Veterinary Public Health Notes, April 1979', issued by the U.S.Department of Health, Education and Welfare - Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia).

3.4. Suspected Vaccine-Induced Rabies in Cats, Georgia, USA

On March 3, 1979, a 10 year-old-cat that had been previously vaccinated against rabies in 1970 and 1971 (vaccine type unknown) was revaccinated at a public clinic in Ringgold, Georgia, with a modified live virus (MLV) vaccine approved for use in dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. On March 4, 1979, the owners of the cat noticed that the animal was limping slightly on its right rear leg, but the limp was not noticed again until March 19.

By March 20, the limping was more severe, and the animal began to drag its right rear leg. Examination at a veterinary clinic disclosed that the animal had no pain in the affected leg and only slight pain in the lower lumbar region. It had a temperature of 104F, was alert, and ate and drank well at that time.

By March 25 both hind legs and tail were showing rigid paralysis. Ascending paralysis continued and by March 27 extensive paralysis was present in all legs. The animal was humanely killed at the Small Animal Clinic, University of Georgia Veterinary School, on March 27. Rabies virus was found in the brain tissue by FA and mouse inoculation tests at the Georgia Department of Human Resources and Center for Disease Control laboratories.

On May 4, the veterinarian who had vaccinated the previously described cat reported another cat that had been brought to his clinic because of onset of a similar illness on May 1. This cat had been vaccinated (with the same type of MLV vaccine used in the first animal) on August 23, 1978, and again on April 17, 1979. This cat was also referred to the Veterinary School, University of Georgia, where the illness progressed and the animal was humanely killed on May 15. Rabies virus was identified in the brain tissue by FA examination at the same 2 laboratories.

The persons underwent antirabies treatment because of exposure to the first cat. Two persons were reported scratched by the second cat, but no postexposure antirabies treatment was given.
EDITORS NOTE: No terrestrial mammal rabies cases had been reported in the Ringgold, Georgia, area in over 20 years.

Cases of suspected vaccine-induced rabies have been reported in dogs primarily from use of low egg passage, chick embryo origin (MLV) rabies vaccine. (MMWR July 7, 1978, Vol 27, No. 27). Although cases of rabies have been reported in cats from use of MLV vaccines not approved for cats, these are the first suspected cases resulting from a MLV vaccine approved for use in this species of animal.

(Cited from 'CDC-Veterinary Public Health Notes, June 1979', issued by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare - Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia).

3.5. Human Rabies - Unites States

A second case of human rabies from Texas has been reported to CDC. As with a case reported in June, this case occurred near the U.S.-Mexican Border, where a rabies epizootic is continuing. Further information is now available on the 2 suspected cases reported previously.

A 7-year-old girl from Eagle Pass, Texas, was bitten on the left leg on May 31, 1979, by a dog proven rabid by fluorescent antibody (FA) testing. On June 5 she was given vaccine (DEV). On June 24, after she had received 20 doses of DEV, she developed fever, severe headaches, vomiting, stiff neck, and myalgias. On June 26, she was admitted to a hospital in Eagle Pass. Two days later, she was transferred to a hospital in San Antonio, where she was noted to have fever, a stiff neck, and no lower-extremity reflexes. Over the next few days she became less responsive and dysphonic and had 2 generalized seizures; she also had hallucinations and difficulty handling secretions. On the evening of July 2, she had a cardiorespiratory arrest, but was resuscitated; she died the following day. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) obtained on June 29 had 45 white blood cells per mm^3 (30 lymphocytes, 15 neutrophils), a protein level of 20 mg/dl, and a glucose level of 69 mg/dl. Corneal impressions taken on June 29 were

nondiagnostic. Serum and CSF obtained on June 29 revealed a rabies antibody titer of 1:16 and <1:5, respectively. Postmortem brain specimens were positive for rabies by FA.

Follow-up on previously reported cases

The diagnosis of rabies has been confirmed for the 8-year-old boy from Piedras Negras, Mexico, who was hospitalized in San Antonio, Texas, on June 7. The initial diagnosis was based on a positive FA test of corneal impressions and a rabies antibody titer of 1:145 in serum collected on the 16th day of illness. Serum and CSF taken on the 23rd day of illness had rabies antibody titers of 1:1,300 and 1:56, respectively. Viral isolation studies are pending. As of July 9, the patient remains comatose and on a respirator.

An 18-year-old man from Vancouver, Washington, was suspected of having rabies because of a positive FA test of brain biopsy material obtained on the sixth day of his clinical illness and because of positive corneal impressions made on the eighth day. Serum from the 16th day of illness, 5 days after HRIG was given, had a titer of 1:16. Serum from the 29th day and CSF from the 27th day both had titers of <1:5. Viral isolation studies are negative, to date. As of July 9, the patient was confused, quadraplegic, and on a respirator.

(Cited from 'Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)', Vol. 28, No. 27, July 1979 issued gy the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia).

3.6. Rabies Surveillance in Mexico and U.S.A.

Mexico, United States of America. - The beginning of the year 1979 was characterized by the build up of a large outbreak of canine rabies in the larger metropolitan area of El Paso - Cd. Juarez. A county of New Mexico, Dona Ana, which administratively adjoins the El Paso - Cd. Juarez area, but ecologically forms a part of the El Paso - Cd. Juarze complex, was also involved. By the end of March, there was a total 21 cases.

In Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua (Mexico), after a large outbreak which started in September 1973 and lasted through 1974 (135 cases in animals), 1975 and 1976, no rabies cases were reported in the year 1977. However, it was feared at that time that rabies could easily occur as only about 30 % of the dog population had been protected. In 1978, four rabies cases were reported (3 dogs and 1 cat). The first case occurred in May and the other three in June, November and December. One case was reported in January 1979, five cases in February and six up to 26 March.

Energetic measures were begun in February, including house to house vaccinations and collection of stray dogs. Up to 23 March, about 8484 dogs had been vaccinated by the Juarez health authorities; and about 1500 animals had been sacrificed. The goal was to vaccinate about 40.000 dogs in a massive campaign which started on Monday 19 March with the help of military sanitary personnel, local military units, and 20 student volunteers from the School of Veterinary Sciences. The objective was to vaccinate 1000 dogs a day. The exact dog population in Cd. Juarez is unknown, but according to the veterinary authorities seems to be much higher than the estimated 90.000.

In El Paso, Texas (USA), after an outbreak which started in December 1973 and lasted through 1974 (75 animal cases) and 1975, no canine rabies cases were reported in 1976, 1977 and 1978. The first case for 1979 in El Paso was detected on 25 February in South El Paso. As of 26 March, the total number of canine rabies in the County was seven. There were 12 human exposures, which all received treatment.

In Dona Ana county, New Mexico (USA), where an outbreak occurred in 1974 (43 cases in animals) and 1975, two cases in dogs have been reported in 1979 in the Sunland Park area, which is ecologically contiguous with El Paso. There were no human exposures.

A total of 26 counties in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas lie on the US-Mexican border. In 1977, 42 canine rabies cases were reported by three of these - Pima County, Arizona (3 cases); Santa Cruz County, Arizona (1); and Webb County, Texas (38). In 1978, only one case was reported from this area; it occurred in Webb County.

Although there were no major dog or other domestic animal rabies problems in the 12 major Mexican cities located on the border in 1978, six of the cities reported cases of canine rabies (Mexicali - 4 dogs; Cd. Juarez - 3; Cd. Acuna - 1; Piedras Negras - 2; Nuevo Laredo - 2; and Reynosa - 1) compared with only three cities reporting canine rabies in 1977 (San Luis Rio Colorado-1; Nuevo Laredo - 23; Reynosa - 2).

The health authorities of both countries and the Panamerican Health Organization's Field Office, El Paso, are cooperating in a most satisfactory way in surveillance and control operations.

(Cited from 'Weekly Epidemiological Record', No. 26 (1979), issued by WHO, Geneva).

EUR EUROPE **2/79** RABIES CASES 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
01	AUSTRIA	2	3	1	1	-	-	7	440	47	8	22	4	521		528
02	BELGIUM	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
03	BULGARIA *							0						0		0
04	CZECHOSLOVAKIA **															-
05	DENMARK	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	37	-	3	-	-	40		41
06	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	22	21	8	-	9	-	60	184	3	7	18	7	219		279
07	FED.REP.OF GERMANY	19	44	17	4	14	2	100	790	22	54	49	20	935		1035
08	FINLAND *							0						0		0
09	FRANCE	20	7	19	6	19	-	71	311	6	-	4	2	323		394
10	GREECE *							0						0		0
11	HUNGARY	10	3	3	2	-	-	18	139	-	-	-	2	141		159
12	ITALY							0	21	5	-	2	-	28		28
13	LUXEMBOURG							0	2	1	-	-	-	3		3
14	NETHERLANDS ***	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
15	POLAND	15	8	3	-	3	-	29	138	5	1	11	5	160		189
16	RUMANIA **															-
17	SPAIN *							0						0		0
18	SWITZERLAND + LIECHT.	2	19	3	1	17	-	42	221	22	14	16	-	273		315
19	TURKEY	275	37	102	5	15	13	447	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	454
20	YUGOSLAVIA	6	2	-	-	-	-	8	112	-	-	-	-	112		120
TOTAL		372	145	157	19	77	15	785	2399	111	87	122	46	2765	1	3551
PER CENT		10.5	4.1	4.4	0.5	2.2	0.4	22.1	67.6	3.1	2.5	3.4	1.3	77.9	0.0	100.0

* NO CASES, ** NO DATA, *** IMPORTED FROM INDIA.

EUR EUROPE **2/79**

RABIES CASES
'OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES'

1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS			OTHER WILD ANIMALS										TOTAL
		DONKEY	MULE	OTHER DOM. HERBIVORES	RACOON DOG	WILD CAT	RACOON	WILD BOAR	EUROP BISON	MOUFLON	CHAMOIS	SQUIRREL	HOUSE MOUSE	UNSP.	
01	AUSTRIA									3	1				4
06	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC				1			1		4		1			7
07	FED.REP.OF GERMANY	2					2	1	1					16	22
09	FRANCE													2	2
11	HUNGARY					2									2
15	POLAND				2			1				2			5
19	TURKEY	11	1	1									6		19
TOTAL		13	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	7	1	3	6	18	61
PER CENT		21.3	1.6	1.6	4.9	3.3	3.3	4.9	1.6	11.5	1.6	4.9	9.8	29.5	100.0

AUT AUSTRIA — RABIES CASES — 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
K1	HERMAGOR							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
K2	KLAGENFURT-LAND							0	44	2	-	2	3	51		51
K3	ST. VEIT							0	17	1	-	1	-	19		19
K5	VILLACH-LAND							0	8	2	-	1	-	11		11
K6	VOELKERMARKT	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	-	-	2	-	30		31
K7	WOLFSBERG	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	21	4	-	3	-	28		29
K8	KLAGENFURT-STADT							0	7	-	1	1	-	9		9
K9	VILLACH-STADT							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
N1	AMSTETTEN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
O4	GMUNDEN							0	4	3	-	-	-	7		7
O6	KIRCHDORF							0	6	4	1	-	-	11		11
O12	STEYR-LAND							0	25	7	-	1	-	33		33
O14	VOECKLABRUCK							0	1	1	1	-	-	3		3
S1	HALLEIN							0	2	-	-	1	-	3		3
S2	SALZBURG-LAND							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
S3	ST. JOHANN							0	-	-	-	1	-	1		1
S5	ZELL AM SEE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
ST1	BRUCK/MUR							0	58	6	1	1	-	66		66
ST5	GRAZ-LAND							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
ST7	JUDENBURG	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	2	-	-	-	16		17
ST8	KNITTELFELD							0	38	2	-	1	-	41		41
ST10	LEOBEN							0	42	2	-	3	-	47		47
ST11	LIEZEN							0	29	6	-	-	-	35		35
ST13	MURAU							0	10	-	-	1	-	11		11
ST15	VOITSBERG							0	2	1	-	-	-	3		3
T1	IMST							0	27	1	1	-	1	30		30
T2	INNSBRUCK-LAND							0	7	1	2	2	-	12		12
T3	KITZBUEHEL	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	18	1	-	-	-	19		21
T5	LANDECK							0	3	1	1	-	-	5		5
T7	REUTTE							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
T8	SCHWAZ							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
T9	INNSBRUCK-STADT							0	1	-	-	1	-	2		2
V1	BLUDENZ	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
V2	BREGENZ							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
V3	FELDKIRCH							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
V4	DORNBIRN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
TOTAL		2	3	1	1	0	0	7	440	47	8	22	4	521	0	528
PER CENT		0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	83.3	8.9	1.5	4.2	0.8	98.7	0.0	100.0

RABIES CASES 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
BEL BELGIUM															
LG LIEGE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
LUX LUXEMBOURG	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
ITA ITALY															
32043 CORTINA							0	1	2	-	-	-	3		3
32046 S.VITO CADORE							0	1	-	-	1	-	2		2
33010 MALBORGHETTO							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
33016 PONTEBBA							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
33018 TARVISIO							0	7	1	-	-	-	8		8
33022 ARTA TERME							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
33027 PAULARO							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
39030 RASUN							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
39030 SESTO							0	-	-	-	1	-	1		1
39031 BRUNICO							0	-	2	-	-	-	2		2
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	5	0	2	0	28	0	28
PER CENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	17.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
LUX LUXEMBOURG															
0301 ABWEILER							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
0302 DIFFERDANGE							0	-	1	-	-	-	1		1
0313 BELVAUX							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
NET NETHERLANDS															
APELDOORN	1*	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1

* IMPORTED FROM INDIA

DEN DENMARK — RABIES CASES — 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
050505	BREDEBRO							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
050509	CHRISTIANSFELD							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
050511	GRAM							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
050515	HADERSLEV							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
050521	LOGUMKLOSTER	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
050525	NR.RANGSTRUP							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
050527	RODDING							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
050529	RODEKRO							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
050531	SKAERBAEK							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
050539	TINGLEV							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
050541	TONDER							0	1	-	1	-	-	2		2
050543	VOJENS							0	7	-	1	-	-	8		8
050545	ABENRA							0	-	-	1	-	-	1		1
055571	RIBE							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
060629	VAMDRUP							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
TOTAL		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	37	0	3	0	0	40	0	41
PER CENT		0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	90.2	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	97.6	0.0	100.0

DDR GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — R A B I E S C A S E S — 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
I	ROSTOCK	2	1	1	–	–	–	4	10	–	–	1	4	15		19
II	SCHWERIN	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	1	–	–	–	15		17
III	NEUBRANDENBURG	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	12	–	–	1	–	13		16
IV	POTSDAM	3	2	–	–	–	–	5	16	1	1	3	1	22		27
V	FRANKFURT/ODER							0	2	–	–	–	–	2		2
VI	COTTBUS	2	4	–	–	–	–	6	10	–	–	1	1	12		18
VII	MAGDEBURG	3	–	3	–	–	–	6	36	–	1	1	–	38		44
VIII	HALLE							0	13	–	–	–	–	13		13
IX	ERFURT	4	2	1	–	–	–	7	27	1	1	4	–	33		40
X	GERA	–	4	1	–	2	–	7	24	–	2	2	–	28		35
XI	SUHL							0	5	–	–	2	–	7		7
XII	DRESDEN	3	4	–	–	2	–	9	8	–	1	2	–	11		20
XIII	LEIPZIG	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	2		4
XIV	KARL-MARX-STADT	3	1	–	–	5	–	9	6	–	1	1	–	8		17
XV	HAUPTSTADT BERLIN							0						0		0
TOTAL		22	21	8	0	9	0	60	184	3	7	18	7	219	0	279
PER CENT		7.9	7.5	2.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	21.5	65.9	1.1	2.5	6.5	2.5	78.5	0.0	100.0

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DEU FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY — RABIES CASES — 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
010	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN							0	16	-	-	-	-	16		16
020	HAMBURG							0						0		0
031	BRAUNSCHWEIG	1	3	2	-	-	-	6	32	3	2	6	2	45		51
032	HANNOVER							0	2	-	1	-	3	6		6
033	LUENEBURG	2	-	1	1	-	-	4	22	1	1	-	5	29		33
034	WESER-EMS							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
040	BREMEN							0						0		0
051	DUESSELDORF							0						0		0
053	KOELN							0						0		0
055	MUENSTER							0						0		0
057	DETMOLD							0	4	-	-	-	1	5		5
059	ARNSBERG	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	6		7
061	DARMSTADT	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	39	2	5	5	-	51		53
062	KASSEL	-	5	3	-	-	-	8	46	2	3	1	2	54		62
071	KOBLENZ	2	3	2	-	1	1	9	41	3	1	3	-	48		57
072	TRIER							0	5	-	1	-	-	6		6
073	RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	4	7	1	1	5	-	18	59	-	1	5	-	65		83
081	STUTTGART	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	39	1	-	4	-	44		47
082	KARLSRUHE	-	4	-	-	2	-	6	16	1	2	1	-	20		26
083	FREIBURG	3	5	-	-	-	-	8	108	2	5	6	1	122		130
084	TUEBINGEN	-	3	1	-	1	-	5	147	3	13	6	-	169		174
091	OBERBAYERN	2	3	1	-	-	-	6	39	1	1	3	2	46		52
092	NIEDERBAYERN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	-	1	2	1	25		26
093	OBERPFALZ	3	3	-	1	-	-	7	21	-	3	-	-	24		31
094	OBERFRANKEN							0	20	-	2	-	2	24		24
095	MITTELFRANKEN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	3	-	-	20		21
096	UNTERFRANKEN	-	1	2	-	1	1	5	26	1	1	1	-	29		34
097	SCHWABEN	-	3	2	-	1	-	6	42	2	7	3	1	55		61
100	SAARLAND	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	20	-	1	2	-	23		27
110	BERLIN							0						0		0
TOTAL		19	44	17	4	14	2	100	790	22	54	49	20	935	0	1035
PER CENT		1.8	4.3	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.2	9.7	76.3	2.1	5.2	4.7	1.9	90.3	0.0	100.0

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FRA FRANCE — RABIES CASES — 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
01	AIN							0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9
02	AISNE	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	39	1	-	-	-	40		43
08	ARDENNES	2	-	8	2	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	1	2		14
10	AUBE							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
21	COTE D'OR	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	8		10
25	DOUBS	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
51	MARNE	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	11		12
52	MARNE (HAUTE)	-	2	1	-	6	-	9	42	-	-	1	-	43		52
54	MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE	4	-	3	1	-	-	8	27	-	-	-	-	27		35
55	MEUSE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
57	MOSELLE	-	1	3	-	1	-	5	15	-	-	1	-	16		21
60	OISE	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
67	RHIN (BAS)	7	2	1	-	5	-	15	56	-	-	1	-	57		72
68	RHIN (HAUT)	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	15		18
70	SAONE (HAUTE)	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	9		11
73	SAVOIE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	6		7
74	SAVOIE (HAUTE)	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	47	3	-	1	-	51		53
75	PARIS							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
88	VOSGES	2	-	1	1	2	-	6	14	1	-	-	-	15		21
89	YONNE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
TOTAL		20	7	19	6	19	0	71	311	6	0	4	2	323	0	394
PER CENT		5.1	1.8	4.8	1.5	4.8	0.0	18.0	78.9	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	82.0	0.0	100.0

HUN HUNGARY — RABIES CASES — 1. 4.79 – 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
01	BUDAPEST							0	7	–	–	–	–	7		7
03	BACS-KISKUN	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	–	–	–	–	16		17
04	BEKES	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	4		5
05	BORSOD-ABAU-ZEMPLEN	4	1	–	1	–	–	6	19	–	–	–	–	19		25
06	CSONGRAD	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2		3
07	FEJER							0	8	–	–	–	–	8		8
08	GYOER-SOPRON							0	4	–	–	–	–	4		4
09	HAJDU-BIHAR							0	4	–	–	–	–	4		4
10	HEVES	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	14	–	–	–	1	15		17
11	KOMAROM	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	6		7
12	NOGRAD							0	4	–	–	–	1	5		5
13	PEST	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	14		15
14	SOMOGY							0	4	–	–	–	–	4		4
15	SZABOLCS-SZATMAR	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	4		6
16	SZOLNOK							0	2	–	–	–	–	2		2
17	TOLNA							0	1	–	–	–	–	1		1
18	VAS							0	10	–	–	–	–	10		10
19	VESZPREM	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	10	–	–	–	–	10		12
20	ZALA	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	6		7
TOTAL		10	3	3	2	0	0	18	139	0	0	0	2	141	0	159
PER CENT		6.3	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	88.7	0.0	100.0

POL POLAND — RABIES CASES — 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
01	WARSZAWA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
03	BIALA PODLASKA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
07	BIELSKO-BIALA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
09	BYDGOSZCZ							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
13	CIECHANOW							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
17	ELBLAG							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
21	GORZOW	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5		6
23	JELENIA GORA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	22	-	1	-	-	23		25
25	KALISZ							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
27	KATOWICE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
29	KIELCE							0	3	1	-	-	-	4		4
31	KONIN							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
33	KOSZALIN							0	1	1	-	-	2	4		4
39	LEGNICA							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
41	LESZNO							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
43	LUBLIN							0	1	1	-	-	-	2		2
45	LOMZA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
51	OLSZTYN	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	2	5		7
53	OPOLE							0	11	-	-	-	-	11		11
55	OSTROLEKA							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
57	PILA	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	5		7
63	POZNAN							0	8	-	-	-	-	8		8
71	SIEDLCE							0	6	1	-	-	-	7		7
77	SLUPSK	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	4		5
79	SUWALKI	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
81	SZCZECIN	7	6	1	-	-	-	14	8	1	-	8	1	18		32
87	TORUN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
89	WALBRZYCH							0	12	-	-	-	-	12		12
91	WLOCLAWEK	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
93	WROCLAW	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	12		14
95	ZAMOSC	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
97	ZIELONA GORA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
TOTAL		15	8	3	0	3	0	29	138	5	1	11	5	160	0	189
PER CENT		7.9	4.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	15.3	73.0	2.6	0.5	5.8	2.6	84.7	0.0	100.0

TUR TURKEY

RABIES CASES

1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL.	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
001	ADANA	4	1	-	-	-	-	5						0		5
003	AFYON	2	-	4	-	-	-	6						0		6
005	AMASYA	4	-	1	-	2	1	8						0		8
006	ANKARA	25	4	4	-	2	1	36						0		36
007	ANTALYA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
008	ARTVIN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
009	AYDIN	6	-	4	1	-	-	11						0		11
010	BALIKESIR	-	1	4	-	-	-	5						0		5
011	BILECIK	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
012	BINGOEL	-	-	2	-	-	-	2						0		2
013	BITLIS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
014	BOLU	9	-	2	-	-	1	12						0		12
015	BURDUR	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
016	BURSA	7	-	3	-	1	-	11						0		11
017	CANAKKALE	2	-	1	-	-	-	3						0		3
018	CANKIRI	2	-	2	-	-	-	4						0		4
019	CORUM	8	-	-	-	-	-	8						0		8
020	DENIZLI	3	5	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	1		9
021	DIYARBAKIR	3	-	1	-	-	-	4						0		4
022	EDIRNE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
023	ELAZIG	1	-	2	-	-	-	3						0		3
025	ERZURUM	4	2	5	1	-	-	12						0		12
026	ESKISEHIR	4	-	1	-	-	-	5						0		5
027	GAZIANTEP	3	1	-	-	-	1	5						0		5
028	GIRESUN	11	-	2	-	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	1		15
029	GUEMUESHANE	-	-	-	-	1	-	1						0		1
031	HATAY	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
033	ICEL	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
034	ISTANBUL	17	-	3	-	-	1	21						0		21
035	IZMIR	32	7	11	1	2	2	55	-	-	-	-	3	3		58
036	KARS	2	-	-	1	-	-	3						0		3

TUR CONTINUED

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
037	KASTAMONU	4	–	11	–	–	1	16						0		16
038	KAYSERI	1	–	–	–	–	–	1						0		1
039	KIRKLARELI	1	–	–	–	–	–	1						0		1
040	KIRSEHIR	2	–	–	–	–	–	2						0		2
041	KOCAELI	4	–	–	–	–	–	4						0		4
042	KONYA	17	4	3	–	–	1	25	–	–	–	–	1	1		26
043	KUETAHYA	5	–	1	–	–	–	6						0		6
044	MALATYA	1	–	1	–	–	–	2						0		2
045	MANISA	5	–	1	–	–	–	6						0		6
046	KAHRAMAN MARAS	2	–	–	1	–	–	3						0		3
047	MARDIN	4	–	1	–	–	1	6						0		6
048	MUGLA	2	–	7	–	–	–	9						0		9
050	NEVSEHIR	–	–	–	–	1	–	1						0		1
051	NIGDE	2	1	–	–	–	1	4						0		4
052	ORDU	8	2	1	–	–	–	11						0		11
054	SAKARYA	8	–	3	–	2	–	13						0		13
055	SAMSUN	30	6	7	–	2	1	46						0		46
057	SINOP	3	1	1	–	–	–	5						0		5
058	SIVAS	5	–	2	–	–	1	8						0		8
059	TEKIRDAG	1	–	–	–	–	–	1						0		1
060	TOKAT	1	–	2	–	1	–	4						0		4
061	TRABZON	3	–	–	–	–	–	3						0		3
063	URFA	2	–	1	–	–	–	3						0		3
066	YOZGAT	5	–	1	–	–	–	6						0		6
067	ZONGULDAK	3	1	6	–	–	–	10						0	1	11
TOTAL		275	37	102	5	15	13	447	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	454
PER CENT		60.6	8.1	22.5	1.1	3.3	2.9	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.2	100.0

YUG YUGOSLAVIA — RABIES CASES — 1. 1.79 - 31. 3.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
III/ 46	DAKOVO							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
III/ 47	NASICE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
III/ 48	ORAHOVICA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
III/ 52	BELI MANASTIR							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
III/ 54	VINKOVCI							0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9
III/ 55	ZUPANJA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
IV / 22	STIP	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
V / 16	JESENICE							0	10	-	-	-	-	10		10
V / 55	MURSKA SOBOTA							0	12	-	-	-	-	12		12
VI / 2	ZEMUN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI / 11	SABAC							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI / 12	BOGATIC							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
VI / 26	SMED. PALANKA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI / 79	ALEKSINAC							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 6	VRBAS							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 8	BAC. PALANKA							0	3	-	-	-	1	4		4
VI1/ 9	SID							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
VI1/ 10	SREM. MITROVICA							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
VI1/ 16	ZRENJANIN							0	11	-	-	-	-	11		11
VI1/ 17	OPOVO							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
VI1/ 18	KOVACICA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
VI1/ 25	SECANJ							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
VI1/ 30	BECEJ							0	12	-	-	-	-	12		12
VI1/ 31	SRBOBRAN							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
VI1/ 32	ADA							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
VI1/ 33	COKA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
VI1/ 35	BAC. TOPOLA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		2
VI1/ 39	SUBOTICA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 40	SOMBOR							0	1	-	-	-	2	3		3
VI1/ 41	KULA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 43	BAC							0	13	-	-	-	-	13		13
VI1/ 44	APATIN							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
TOTAL		1	1	0	0	0	0	2	118	0	0	0	4	122	0	124
PER CENT		0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	98.4	0.0	100.0

YUG YUGOSLAVIA — RABIES CASES — 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
III/ 18	VRBOVEC							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
III/ 20	DONJA STUBICA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
III/ 31	KOPRIVNICA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
III/ 41	VIROVITICA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	8		9
III/ 43	SLAV.POZEGA							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
III/ 45	SLAV.BROD							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
III/ 47	NASICE							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
III/ 52	BELI MANASTIR	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
III/ 54	VINKOVCI							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
III/ 55	ZUPANJA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
V / 16	JESENICE							0	23	-	-	-	-	23		23
V / 19	KRANJ							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
V / 39	RAVNE NA KOROSK							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
V / 55	MURSKA SOBOTA							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
V / 56	LENDAVA							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
VI / 2	ZEMUN							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
VI / 7	MLADENOVAC							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI / 27	SMEDEREVO							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI / 85	GADZIN HAN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
VI /100	VLADICIN HAN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
VI1/ 8	BAC. PALANKA							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
VI1/ 10	SREM. MITROVICA							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
VI1/ 16	ZRENJANIN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
VI1/ 28	KIKINDA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 30	BECEJ							0	12	-	-	-	-	12		12
VI1/ 31	SRBOBRAN							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
VI1/ 32	ADA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
VI1/ 33	COKA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
VI1/ 35	BAC. TOPOLA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 36	MALI IDJOS							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 39	SUBOTICA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 41	KULA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 42	ODJACI							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
VI1/ 43	BAC							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
VI2/ 1	PRISTINA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
VI2/ 16	DECANI	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
TOTAL		6	2	0	0	0	0	8	112	0	0	0	0	112	0	120
PER CENT		5.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.0	100.0

SWI SWITZERLAND — RABIES CASES — 1. 4.79 - 30. 6.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
01	AARGAU	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	20	2	3	3	-	28		32
02	APPENZELL AR							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
03	APPENZELL AI							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
05	BASEL-LAND							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
06	BERN	1	4	-	-	4	-	9	38	7	2	6	-	53		62
07	FREIBURG	1	3	-	-	1	-	5	15	-	-	-	-	15		20
10	GRAUBUENDEN							0	11	-	1	-	-	12		12
11	LUZERN							0	7	-	-	-	-	7		7
15	SCHAFFHAUSEN	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	14	2	4	-	-	20		22
16	SCHWYZ							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
17	SOLOTHURN	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8		16
18	ST. GALLEN	-	1	2	-	1	-	4	19	1	1	-	-	21		25
20	THURGAU							0	6	-	-	1	-	7		7
22	WAADT	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	2		4
23	WALLIS	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	27	8	-	3	-	38		40
24	ZUG	-	-	-	1	-	-	1						0		1
25	ZUERICH	-	3	-	-	2	-	5	47	2	3	2	-	54		59
LIE	LIECHTENSTEIN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
TOTAL		2	19	3	1	17	0	42	221	22	14	16	0	273	0	315
PER CENT		0.6	6.0	1.0	0.3	5.4	0.0	13.3	70.2	7.0	4.4	5.1	0.0	86.7	0.0	100.0

USR UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (EUROPEAN PART)

R A B I E S C A S E S IN ANIMALS

1. 1.79 - 31. 3.79

LOCATION CODE	NAME	DATES 1. 1. - 31. 1.	1. 2. - 28. 2.	1. 3. - 31. 3.	TOTAL
01	RSFSR				
011	REGIONS OF THE NORTH AND THE NORTH-WEST	-	-	-	0
012	REGIONS OF THE CENTRE	14	10	18	42
013	REGIONS OF THE NORTH CAUCASUS	19	17	8	44
014	REGIONS OF THE POVOLJYE AND THE URALS	17	11	11	39
02	THE MOLDAVIAN SSR	2	-	8	10
03	THE UKRAINIAN SSR	63	61	57	181
04	THE BYELORUSSIAN SSR	7	4	9	20
05	THE LITHUANIAN SSR	-	-	1	1
06	THE LATVIAN SSR	-	-	3	3
07	THE ESTONIAN SSR	-	-	2	2
TOTAL		122	103	117	342

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WHO Coll. Centre
Tuebingen / DEU

Rabies Cases Europe
2nd Quarter 1979

3551 cases reported

NOR
(rabies free)

FIN
(rabies free)

SWE
(rabies free)

DEN
(41)

IRE
(rabies free)

GBR
(rabies free)

NET
(1)

BEL
(5)

(1035)
DEU

DDR
(279)

POL
(189)

CZE
(no data)

FRA
(394)

AUT (528)

HUN
(159)

SWI (315)

RUM
(no data)

ITA
(28)

YUG
(120)

BUL
(0)

POR
(rabies free)

SPA
(0)

ALB
(no data)

TUR
(454)

GRE
(0)

0 50 100 km