

C O N T E N T S

Page

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	RABIES IN EUROPE, 3RD QUARTER 1983	1
	2.1 - 2.26 Situation in Individual Countries	1 - 6
3.	MISCELLANEOUS	7
	3.1 The Wolf in the Epidemiology of Rabies	7 - 10
	3.2 Information on Rabies Meetings	10
4.	RABIES CASE DATA	
	4.1 Table 1, Europe, 3rd Quarter 1983	11
	4.2 Table 2, Europe, Accumulated Totals for the Period 1 January - 30 September 1983	12
	4.3 Table 3, Other Animal Species, 3rd Quarter 1983	13
	4.4 Tables, European countries in the 3rd Quarter 1983	14 - 24
5.	LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	25 - 26
6.	ANNEX 1: Map of Rabies Cases in Europe, 3rd Quarter 1983	
	ANNEX 2: Map of Rabies Cases in Turkey, 3rd Quarter 1983	

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This issue describes the reported rabies cases in Europe for the third quarter 1983. The situation in general appears under 2., and in individual countries under 2.1 to 2.26.

Rabies data for the third quarter 1983 have not yet been received from the European part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

In the miscellaneous section of the Bulletin we bring an article on "The wolf in the epidemiology of rabies". Under 3.2 some important meetings on rabies are listed.

The rabies case data are tabulated for the third quarter 1983 under 4.

The last part lists the official contributors to this Bulletin.

The geographical distribution of cases in Europe of the 3rd quarter 1983 is shown on the maps of Europe and Turkey in the Annex.

## 2. RABIES IN EUROPE, 3RD QUARTER 1983

During the third quarter 1983, 4933 cases were reported in Europe. These were 1224 cases in domestic animals (24.8%) and 3709 cases in wild animals (75.2%). Of the cases in wild animals 3349 (67.9% of total) were foxes, 57 badgers, 130 other mustelids, 131 deer and 42 other and unspecified animals. Of the 1224 cases in domestic animals 366 were dogs (of which 80.1% were reported from Turkey), 258 cats, 388 cattle, 21 horses, 169 small ruminants and 22 other domestic animals.

Compared to the previous quarter (4625 cases) we register an increase by 6.7%. In comparison with the third quarter 1982 (4838 cases) there is an increase of 2%.

Bulgaria, Finland, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and the mainland of Spain continued to remain rabies-free. There were no cases reported for this quarter from Denmark and Greece. The Netherlands had one case; there were two cases in Melilla/North Africa (Spain).

The geographical distribution of rabies of the other European countries remained approximately in the borders of the previous quarter.

There were no cases of rabies in man reported.

Individual country reports follow:

### 2.1 Rabies in Austria (AUT) by W. Krocza and E. Scharfen

During the third quarter 1983 263 rabies cases were diagnosed: 213 in foxes, 27 in other wild animals and 22 in domestic animals; this results in a 30% reduction of confirmed rabies cases compared to the previous quarter.

The Bundeslaender (federal provinces) Vienna and Upper Austria were rabies-free. Isolated outbreaks were recorded in Burgenland (Bezirke Güssing and Oberpullendorf) close to the eastern border of the country, in

Vorarlberg near the northern border (Bezirk Bregenz), in Lower Austria near the northern border (Bezirke Gmünd and Hollabrunn) and furthermore in the south-eastern part of Lower Austria (Bezirke Lilienfeld, Wiener Neustadt, Neunkirchen) and the adjacent districts of Styria (Bezirke Mürzzuschlag, Hartberg, Weiz).

Heavily affected by the disease were the Bundesland Kärnten, with a high of 17 cases in domestic animals of a grand total of 22 during this reporting period, the Bundesland Styria in the west (Bezirke Graz/Umgebung, Voitsberg) as well as the areas of the upper valley of the river Mur (Bezirke Leoben, Knittelfeld, Judenburg, Murau) and one district in the Bundesland Salzburg (Bezirk Tamsweg).

Along the northern parts of the Bundesland Tyrol natural conditions favour the disease to cross the border to Germany for already 17 years, as seen again at present in the Bezirke Kufstein and Reutte.

## 2.2 Rabies in Belgium (BEL)

by R. Depierreux

During the third quarter 1983, 80 rabies cases were reported from 54 communities in 47 foxes, 17 cattle, 5 sheep, 1 horse, 1 dog, 7 cats, 1 weasel and 1 polecat.

In comparison with the previous quarter (119 cases) a decrease is noted by 39 cases, noticeable especially in the province of Luxembourg (from 70 cases previously to 22 presently).

The disease advances in the country westwards and has reached in several areas the limits of previously recorded epizootics.

The part of the province of Namur to the south of the river Meuse experiences at present an increase of rabies cases (from 16 to 25) and it is likely that this tendency continues in the coming months.

## 2.3 Bulgaria (BUL)

The country remained rabies-free.

## 2.4 Rabies in Czechoslovakia (CZE)

by M. Čapka and J. Neumann

The number of rabies cases in the 3rd quarter 1983 was 15.7% higher than in the same period of the past year. During the third quarter of this year 428 animals were affected, 357 in the Czech Socialist Republic (83.4%) and 71 in the Slovak Socialist Republic (16.6%). The majority of rabies cases occurred in wildlife (92.3%), amongst them the fox accounting for 87.6% of the grand total. Other affected wildlife species involved were: 4 badgers, 9 martens, 7 roe-deer. In domestic animals (7.7% of total cases) rabies was diagnosed in 6 dogs, 18 cats, 6 cattle and 1 goat.

On September 30th, 1983, rabies was recorded in 997 foci in 89 districts.

## 2.5 Rabies in Denmark (DEN)

There were no cases reported during the third quarter 1983.

## 2.6 Rabies in Germany, Democratic Republic (DDR)

During the third quarter 1983, 518 cases of rabies were reported. 413 of these (79.7%) were in wild animals (386 foxes, 2 badgers, 13 stone martens, 7 roe deer, 1 stag, 2 wild boars, 1 mouflon, 1 hedgehog) and 105 in domestic animals (14 dogs, 26 cats, 22 cattle, 1 horse, 39 sheep, 1 goat, 1 mink).

Compared to the previous quarter (533 cases) there has been a small reduction in reported cases. But, whilst some departments (Bezirke) experienced this reduction (Bezirke Erfurt, Frankfurt/Oder, Gera and Rostock) more substantially, others had an increase (Bezirke Dresden, Halle, Magdeburg and Neubrandenburg).

In comparison with the third quarter 1982 (417 cases) an increase is noted by 24.2%.

The areas covered by the disease resemble the ones in the previous quarter.

## 2.7 Rabies in Germany, Federal Republic (DEU)

A total of 1495 rabies cases were reported during the third quarter 1983. 1305 of these (87.3%) were in wild animals, and 190 (12.7%) in domestic animals. Compared to the previous quarter there is an increase by 12.2%.

Schleswig-Holstein remains a Bundesland with very few cases (4), and the same can be said about the Saarland (24). Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen were rabies-free. Hessen had a reduction of cases (from 358 to 298), but all other Bundesländer (federal provinces) registered an increase.

In comparison with the third quarter 1982 (1555 cases) we notice a reduction by 60 cases.

## 2.8 Finland (FIN)

The country remained rabies-free.

## 2.9 Rabies in France (FRA)

by J. Blancou

During the third quarter 1983, 637 rabies cases were reported, 173 cases more than the previous quarter (an increase of 37.3%). 494 cases were in foxes (77.6%), 25 in other wild animals and 118 in domestic animals (12 dogs, 33 cats, 32 cattle, 36 small ruminants and 5 horses). The department Jura had again the highest figure with 94 cases registered.

The general tendency with regards to the geographical spread of the disease is a stabilisation of the front. The advanced focus in the department Isère persists.

#### 2.10 Rabies in Greece (GRE)

There was no case reported during the third quarter 1983.

#### 2.11 United Kingdom (GBR)

The country remained rabies-free.

#### 2.12 Rabies in Hungary (HUN)

174 cases of rabies were diagnosed in Hungary during the third quarter 1983. Of these 93.7% of the cases were in wild animals (162 foxes and 1 badger) and 6.3% in domestic animals (1 dog, 9 cats and 1 bovine). Compared to the third quarter 1982 (187 cases) the disease resembles this years position fairly well in number of cases as well as in their distribution throughout the country.

Hungary has the clear pattern of fox rabies and thus the figures mostly reflect these animals seasonal activities.

#### 2.13 Ireland (IRE)

The country remained rabies-free.

#### 2.14 Rabies in Italy (ITA)

by S. Prosperi

A total of 127 cases of rabies were diagnosed during the third quarter 1983. Three cases were reported in unvaccinated domestic animals (1 dog, 2 cats); the infected dog belonged to a municipality (Revò) previously free from rabies.

124 cases were diagnosed in wild animals: 114 foxes, 5 badgers, 1 pine marten, 1 stone marten and 1 squirrel.

A total of 54 municipalities were involved belonging to 8 provinces of 4 regions (Alto Adige, Trentino, Lombardia, Friuli). In 17 municipalities, comprising an area of 475 km<sup>2</sup>, rabies was reported for the first time: 1 municipality in the province of Bolzano, 4 in Trento, 2 in Como and 10 in Sondrio.

With regards to the vaccination of foxes by oral route the "Istituto Superiore di Sanità-Roma" carries out studies with strain SAD-Berna in preparation of field trials.

#### 2.15 Rabies in Luxembourg (LUX)

by R. Frisch

During the third quarter 1983, a total of 20 rabies cases were registered, of these 11 in foxes. Compared to the third quarter 1982 (41 cases) rabies cases dropped by half. At this time, especially the east of Luxembourg is affected.

#### 2.16 Rabies in the Netherlands (NET)

by C.J. Vermeulen

During the third quarter 1983 there has been one case of wildlife rabies. On the 19th of August one fox was diagnosed positive originating from Vlagtwedde in the south-east part of the province of Groningen, close to the German border.

#### 2.17 Norway (NOR)

The country remained rabies-free.

#### 2.18 Rabies in Poland (POL)

A total of 258 rabies cases were reported for Poland during the third quarter 1983, 162 cases (168.6%) more than the previous quarter, and 63 cases (32.3%) more than the third quarter 1982.

Some of the departments experienced a drastic increase of cases (Jelenia Gora, Koszalin, Slupsk).

Though the countries rabies situation is predominantly influenced by the fox, the involvement of other species takes a great part. In this quarter the domestic animals account for 31.8% of the total. There are even three departments (Koszalin, Olsztym and Suwalki) with domestic animal cases exceeding the wild animal cases.

Amongst the wild animals deer cases are relatively high this quarter (7.8%). 8 racoon dog cases (recorded under other wild animals) indicate that this animal plays an important role in Polands rabies wildlife epizootiology.

#### 2.19 Portugal (POR)

The country remained rabies-free.

#### 2.20 Rabies in Rumania (RUM)

Only 9 cases (5 in domestic and 4 in wild animals) were reported from Rumania during the third quarter 1983, 5 cases less than the previous quarter and 11 cases less than in the third quarter of last year.

The cases are isolated ones and scattered throughout the country.

#### 2.21 Rabies in Spain (SPA)

During the third quarter 1983, two cases of canine rabies occurred in Melilla (North Africa).

The mainland of Spain remained rabies-free.

#### 2.22 Sweden (SWE)

The country remained rabies-free.

### 2.23 Rabies in Switzerland (SWI)

by A. I. Wandeler

During the 3rd quarter of 1983, the Swiss rabies diagnostic center received 1011 animals for examination. 256 (25%) of these were positive for rabies, compared to 188 (20% of 951) in the previous quarter and 222 (24% of 925) in the 3rd quarter of 1982. 63% were in foxes, 10% in cats and 17% in other domestic animals. An additional 13 foxes were diagnosed histologically in canton Vaud. They bring the total of proven rabies cases to 269 (201 in the previous quarter).

A clear increase of rabies was observed east of the rivers Limmat and Aare in the cantons Aargau and Zürich. An increase was also seen in the Rhein river valley above Lake of Constanze and in canton Glarus. In the Alpine valleys of the cantons Valais, Berne, Uri, Schwyz and Grisons oral fox vaccination campaigns successfully eliminated the disease.

From a small zoo in canton St. Gallen we received a rabies positive wallaby (kangaroo). It is not known how this animal became infected. It is one of only a few documented marsupial rabies cases in the world.

During the 3rd quarter of 1983 six persons were bitten by proven rabid animals, all of them by cats.

### 2.24 Rabies in Turkey (TUR)

With 549 rabies cases during the third quarter 1983, Turkey reports 38 cases more than the previous quarter and 20 cases more than the third quarter 1982. Of the 549 cases are 536 (97.6%) in domestic animals and only 13 (2.4%) in wild animals.

The country represents the dog type rabies and seasonal changes as well as changes in geographical distribution are not as drastic as for example with fox rabies.

Concentrations of rabies cases were reported from the western and middle part of Turkey, in the eastern part the cases were few and isolated.

### 2.25 Rabies in Yugoslavia (YUG)

During the third quarter 1983, a total of 103 cases of rabies were reported in Yugoslavia. Of these were 93 in foxes (90.3%) and 10 in domestic animals (3 dogs, 3 cats, 3 cattle, 1 sheep).

The reported number of cases in the third quarter 1983 is less than half that of the second quarter 1983 (251) and a little less than that of the third quarter 1982 (126).

The area covered by rabies is as reported during the previous two quarters 1983: there is the infected northern strip of Yugoslavia and a connection to the coast through Bosnia.

### 2.26 Rabies in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

Data not received before going into press.



### 3. MISCELLANEOUS

#### 3.1 The Wolf in the Epidemiology of Rabies by B.L. Cherkasskiy\*

The wolf, likewise the jackal, represents a major host of rabies in Iran, Afganistan, Iraq, India, forming natural foci of the disease. According to WHO data, 17 cases of wolf rabies were registered in Turkey in 1981/82, while in Iran 98 persons were attacked by wolves in 1981. At present, foxes, raccoons or stray dogs represent the basic rabies source for the wolf in Europe.

By the end of the thirties of this century the number of wolves in the USSR decreased 100-fold as compared to the period of the twenties. During the Second World War and in the early post-war time the wolf population recovered considerably, and by the end of the forties over 200,000 specimens were counted. At the beginning of the sixties strict wolf control had again resulted in a decrease of the animal population to approximately 50,000. At this time ecological points were considered, the wolf was seen as part of the forest maintaining a natural balance and it became a protected animal. At the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies the wolves managed not only to survive, but to rapidly increase their population.

Their control had lead to the breakdown of packs causing impairment of the sex structure. Nevertheless, pair formation lacking wolves were partly substituted by dogs, which had maintained etiological and genetic kinship with the former.

Wolf-dog hybrids live in nature both with pedigreed wolves and independently, occupying a vacant ecological niche, thus, becoming an integral part of the fauna. These hybrids possibly have more damaging effect on wildlife than wolves have, threatening whole populations of roe deer, beavers, hares, etc. Contrary to common wolves, hybrids form larger packs; like dogs they can pursue their prey for large distances.

In contrast to many other hybrids, wolf-dog offspring preserves the ability to multiply, including re-crossing with wolves. By body form and colouring the hybrids can resemble both wolves and dogs. Dog signs disappear in several generations and the hybrids totally acquire wolf appearance and wolf behaviour, they sometimes even chase dogs, but often act like the latter, i.e. hide during daytime in delapidated houses at the outskirts of villages. The substitution of hybrids with low wolf blood admixture is possible when wolves have recently re-entered the area. In this case, hybrids move closer to human settlements, where they mix with stray and wild living dogs. As a result the wolf population increases and wolf-dog hybrids become less frequent.

Thus, stray dog populations, abundant in many places, enabled wolves to survive under conditions of low wolf population density and to recuperate later. This was the case with wolves and dogs in the United States and Canada and was observed in the flatland regions of the USSR in Voronezh and Belgorod oblasts (provinces) of the Russian Federation, in a number of oblasts of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Northern Caucasus, etc.

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At present, intensive wolf resettlement from basic habitat places to adjacent areas, previously free from the animals, takes place. The number of wolves has grown, particularly, in Siberia and the Far East, in Northern Kazakhstan, and also in a number of European oblasts of the USSR.

The damage caused by wolves to agriculture has increased. Usually the wolf feeds on large wild mammals such as red deer, roe deer, wild pigs, etc. In areas where wolves habitate in the vicinity of human settlements, the damage to domestic animals is great among cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and, particularly, dogs. Searching for food, the wolf is brave enough to invade human settlements. In the taiga the animal follows man to new settlements and thus appears in previously free territories. In open steppes and tundra, under conditions of nomadic animal husbandry, wolves also often follow migrating cattle or pig herds. In the USSR they hunt up to 50,000 cattle, horses, sheep, domesticated deer, etc., annually, not counting the poultry, causing approximately 30 million rubles damage to the public.

The breeding season of the wolf in the mid-European region of the USSR is in January/February. The pregnancy of a female wolf lasts 61-65 days. The offspring is reared in natural depressions, under the roots of fallen trees and in burrows made by other animals (f.e. badgers or foxes). In the absence of an available shelter wolves sometimes dig dens themselves. A female wolf can deliver 3-12 pups (mostly however between 4 and 7). The time of delivery fluctuates from mid-March to May. Starting the second month after birth, young wolves eat meat, brought by the parents. And at the end of the summer they already participate in hunting their prey. At this time the young wolves born in the previous year, which were driven off before the breeding season, return to the family. The pack does not split in autumn and in the beginning of the winter. A wolf pack in the autumn-winter period can consist of 7-12 animals, rarely more than that, depending on the number of the young animals of various ages.

With the growth of wolf populations the animal becomes important in the epizootiology and epidemiology of rabies.

In view of the small independent packs rabies cases in wolves are usually solitary and irregular in terms of time and space. Still, the danger of the wolf to carry rabies to other animals is rather high, first of all, in view of peculiarities of the clinical manifestations in this predator.

8-9

The incubation period in wolves is from 8-9 days to 2-3 weeks. The disease causes a drastic change of behaviour. Rabid wolves seem to experience a feeling of growing agitation and desert their packs running far away (covering up to 80 km per day). On their way they attack livestock herds and flocks. In contrast to healthy animals, rabid wolves no longer avoid man, follow any attractive noise and even at daytime violently attack individuals in human settlements and during field-work (haying, crop harvest, road construction, logging, etc.).

Wolf bites are extremely dangerous, because they are broad, deep and multiple. Furthermore, the wolf often tries to bite his prey in the head. For example, it is not surprising that pre-revolutionary statistics of the Russian Pasteur stations reported, that, while cats bit man 7 times more frequently than wolves did, the latter induced 5 times more rabies cases in humans than cats. Most often wolves bite individuals professionally linked with nature such as livestock breeders and other agricultural workers,

their children and also automobile transport laborers. Wolf attacks are particularly frequent during winter migrations when hungry animals hunt in the vicinity of human settlements. In the course of the day the greatest number of animal bites in humans are observed during evening hours when wolves are usually most active.

Today many city dwellers have the desire for recreation in the countryside. Rapid development of tourism, both organized and spontaneous, building of mass recreation centres, development of summer health-building establishments for children, construction of sport centers, have created conditions which bring people into contact with nature. In such cases the danger of urban inhabitant/wolf contacts increases including situations when the latter is rabid.

During recent years the role of the wolf as a source of rabies for man in the USSR has remained important. From 1976-1980 wolf bites induced rabies in man in 3.5% of cases in Uzbekian-, Kazakhian- and Georgian SSRs and in a number of Russian Federation oblasts.

Thirty cases of wolf rabies and 36 cases of wolves attacking humans were registered in 1975-1978 on the European territory of the Russian Federation. In the Ukraine wolf rabies constituted 0.8% of all wildlife rabies cases in 1964-1978. However, the wolf population here has grown from 200 specimens in 1968 to 1,300 in 1979, particularly in Polesye (Forest Region) and the Carpathian Mountains. The increased wolf rabies incidence is partially explained by this situation: in 1979, compared to 1977, the incidence has grown six-fold. The aggravation of the epizootic rabies situation in the Mogilev oblast of the Byelorussian SSR at the beginning of the seventies was partially explained by a 3-fold increase of the wolf population, while by 1980 it had grown 30 times.

The epizootic significance of the wolf was shown in Siberia when a rabies focus was activated during 1975-1977 by resettling these predators in the areas of the Kemerov oblast, and also by the example of the Omsk oblast where the appearance of rabid wolves preceded mass rabies outbreaks among other animals in 1970-1972. In the Eastern Baikal region the wolf was a source of human and domestic animal rabies in the first half of the 20th century, however, even in recent decades wolves have not lost their epidemiological significance despite their population decrease. Between 1950 to 1977 a total of 8.7% of rabies cases in this region was induced by wolf bites.

Out of 54 wolves examined from 1972 to 1978 in the Aktyubinsk oblast of Kazakhstan, rabies was diagnosed in 17 (31.5%) animals. During this period 50 wolf attacks on man were registered, 33 of these individuals suffered from bites of a rabid wolf.

At this point, 15,000 wolves are hunted in the USSR annually. This number should guarantee that the predator will not be completely exterminated.

Wolf hunting in the Soviet Union is allowed throughout the year and by all means, including the use of poisoned baits. The hunting is complicated, first of all by the wolves ability to learn and adapt to adverse situations. For example, once having been hunted from a helicopter, a wolf hides himself in the nearest brushes or ravine as soon as he hears the sound of such engines. A wolf who managed to escape from a trap can hardly be caught again by such a device.

In October 1978 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a list of measures of wolf control including:

- purchase of transportation equipment and spare parts for the management of wolf-hunting
- payment of a bonus to hunters
- payment of compensatory costs for the hunting of wolves from airplanes and helicopters
- temporary allowance to wolf-hunters in areas with considerable wolf populations.

Recently it has been recommended to reestablish the system of "district teams" for wolf control, which has been one of the most effective methods of wolf population reduction in the past. In this case the districts engage a team headed by the most experienced wolf-hunters. The teams continuously pursue the predator in their district until the wolf population is brought under control. Permanent communication is established between teams of neighbouring districts ensuring rapid information exchange about wolf migrations from one district to another. To ensure mobility and effectiveness the teams are equipped with transportation facilities and the members of a team during wolf hunting are exempted from their major occupation with the retention of their salaries.

(References can be obtained from the author and the WHO Collaborating Centre, Tübingen).

### 3.2 Information on Rabies Meetings

- 3.2.1 "WHO Seventh Expert Committee on Rabies".  
Geneva, Switzerland, 20-27 September 1983.  
Organized by WHO Headquarters.
- 3.2.2 "Rabies in the Tropics".  
Tunis, Tunisia, 3-6 October, 1983.  
Joint WHO/IMVI-Essen/Institute Pasteur Tunis-Meeting.
- 3.2.3 "Symposium on Rabies".  
Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, 27-29 October 1983.  
Organized by Pasteur Institute, Novi Sad.
- 3.2.4. "North American Symposium on Rabies in Wildlife".  
Baltimore, USA, 7-8 November 1983.  
Organized by the Johns Hopkins University,  
School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore,  
Maryland and Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta,  
Georgia.
- 3.2.5. "First International Congress on Rabies and Other  
Zoonoses".  
Buenos Aires, Argentina, 5-8 December 1983.  
Organized by the Argentine Federation of Humane  
Societies for Animal Protection.

TABLE 1

EUR		EUROPE		3/83		RABIES CASES							1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83			
LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
AUT	AUSTRIA	2	2	11	1	6	-	22	213	9	7	12	-	241		263
BEL	BELGIUM	1	7	17	1	5	-	31	47	-	2	-	-	49		80
BUL	BULGARIA	*						0						0		0
CZE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	6	18	6	-	3	-	33	375	4	9	7	-	395		428
DDR	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	14	26	22	1	40	2	105	386	2	13	8	4	413		518
DEN	DENMARK	*						0						0		0
DEU	FED. REP. OF GERMANY	16	47	81	8	37	1	190	1134	21	83	64	3	1305		1495
FIN	FINLAND	*						0						0		0
FRA	FRANCE	12	33	32	5	36	-	118	494	10	-	3	12	519		637
GBR	UNITED KINGDOM	*						0						0		0
GRE	GREECE	*						0						0		0
HUN	HUNGARY	1	9	1	-	-	-	11	162	1	-	-	-	163		174
IRE	IRELAND	*						0						0		0
ITA	ITALY	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	114	5	2	2	1	124		127
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	-	-	2	-	5	-	7	11	-	1	1	-	13		20
NET	NETHERLANDS							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
NOR	NORWAY	*						0						0		0
POL	POLAND	15	31	32	2	2	-	82	141	2	4	20	9	176		258
POR	PORTUGAL	*						0						0		0
RUM	RUMANIA	-	4	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	1	-	-	4		9
SPA	SPAIN	1)	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
SWE	SWEDEN	*						0						0		0
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIECHT	-	25	27	-	17	-	69	174	3	8	14	1	200		269
TUR	TURKEY	293	51	154	3	16	19	536	1	-	-	-	12	13		549
YUG	YUGOSLAVIA	3	3	3	-	1	-	10	93	-	-	-	-	93		103
TOTAL		366	258	388	21	169	22	1224	3349	57	130	131	42	3709	0	4933
PER CENT		7.4	5.2	7.9	0.4	3.4	0.4	24.8	67.9	1.2	2.6	2.7	0.9	75.2	0.0	100.0

\* NO CASES, 1) IN NORTH AFRICA.

TABLE 2: ACCUMULATED TOTALS OF RABIES CASES FOR THE PERIOD 1. JANUARY - 30. SEPTEMBER 1983.

EUR		EUROPE		1-3/83		RABIES CASES							1. 1.83 - 30. 9.83			
LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
AUT	AUSTRIA	5	8	13	1	8	-	35	891	50	22	44	-	1007	1042	
BEL	BELGIUM	6	28	67	11	40	-	152	244	2	6	3	-	255	407	
BUL	BULGARIA	*						0						0	0	
CZE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	27	51	6	-	7	-	91	1397	14	24	24	3	1462	1553	
DDR	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	51	96	52	2	65	3	269	1350	9	41	51	11	1462	1731	
DEN	DENMARK	*						0						0	0	
DEU	FED. REP. OF GERMANY	62	154	184	28	169	3	600	3738	92	217	246	9	4302	4902	
FIN	FINLAND	*						0						0	0	
FRA	FRANCE	50	84	100	15	97	2	348	1473	32	-	20	30	1555	1903	
GBR	UNITED KINGDOM	*						0						0	0	
GRE	GREECE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
HUN	HUNGARY	20	36	8	-	-	1	65	642	1	2	5	1	651	716	
IRE	IRELAND	*						0						0	0	
ITA	ITALY	3	2	-	-	1	-	6	300	16	9	3	1	329	335	
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	1	3	9	2	16	-	31	37	-	1	1	-	39	70	
NET	NETHERLANDS							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
NOR	NORWAY	*						0						0	0	
POL	POLAND	36	57	39	4	2	-	138	290	4	6	33	21	354	492	
POR	PORTUGAL	*						0						0	0	
RUM	RUMANIA	3	14	5	1	2	1	26	14	1	1	-	2	18	44	
SPA	SPAIN	1)	-	-	-	-	-	2						0	2	
SWE	SWEDEN	*						0						0	0	
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIECHT	3	49	44	2	36	1	135	483	18	21	28	1	551	686	
TUR	TURKEY	979	115	304	9	65	44	1516	4	1	-	-	22	27	1543	
YUG	YUGOSLAVIA	26	16	9	-	1	1	53	665	-	-	-	17	682	735	
TOTAL		1275	713	840	75	509	56	3468	11530	240	350	458	118	12696	0	16164
PER CENT		7.9	4.4	5.2	0.5	3.1	0.3	21.5	71.3	1.5	2.2	2.8	0.7	78.5	0.0	100.0

\* NO CASES, 1) IN NORTH AFRICA.

TABLE 3

EUR		EUROPE		3/83		RABIES CASES 'OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES'										1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83	
LOCATION		OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS					OTHER WILD ANIMALS										TOTAL
CODE	NAME	MINK	DONKEY	FIG	OTH.D. HERBIV	DOMES. RABBIT	WOLF	RACoon DOG	RACoon	WILD BOAR	MOUFLON	HEDGE HOG	SQUIRREL	HOUSE MOUSE	MUSKRAT	OTHERS	
DDR	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
DEU	FED.REP. OF GERMANY	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
FRA	FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
ITA	ITALY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
POL	POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIE *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TUR	TURKEY	-	16	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	31
TOTAL		1	16	1	3	1	1	8	2	2	2	1	1	11	1	13	64
PER CENT		1.6	25.0	1.6	4.7	1.6	1.6	12.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.6	17.2	1.6	20.3	100.0

\* 1 WALLABY (KANGAROO) FROM A SMALL ZOO.

AUT

A U S T R I A

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

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
104	GUESSING							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
108	OBERPULLENDORF							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
201	KLAGENFURT-STADT							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
203	HERMÁGOR	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	4		5
205	SANKT VEIT AN DER GL	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	29	-	2	3	-	34		38
206	SPITTAL AN DER DRAU	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	10	1	1	1	-	13		15
207	VILLACH-LAND	-	-	3	1	2	-	6	13	1	1	1	-	16		22
210	FELDKIRCHEN	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	43	4	-	-	-	47		51
309	GMUEND	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
310	HOLLABRUNN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
314	LILIENFELD							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
318	NEUNKIRCHEN							0	9	-	1	1	-	11		11
323	WIENER NEUSTADT-LAND							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
505	TAMSWEG	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	2	-	14		16
506	ZELL AM SEE	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
606	GRAZ-LAND	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5		6
607	HARTBERG							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
608	JUDENBURG							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
609	KNITTELFELD							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
611	LEOBEN							0	9	-	1	-	-	10		10
612	LIEZEN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
613	MUERZZUSCHLAG							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
614	MURAU							0	25	-	-	-	-	25		25
616	VOITSBERG							0	11	-	-	1	-	12		12
617	WEIZ							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
704	KITZBUEHEL							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
705	KUFSTEIN							0	12	-	-	-	-	12		12
708	REUTTE							0	8	3	-	3	-	14		14
802	BREGENZ							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
TOTAL		2	2	11	1	6	0	22	213	9	7	12	0	241	0	263
PER CENT		0.8	0.8	4.2	0.4	2.3	0.0	8.4	81.0	3.4	2.7	4.6	0.0	91.6	0.0	100.0



## RABIES CASES

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

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
<b>BEL</b> BELGIUM																
LG	LIEGE	1	5	5	-	1	-	12	20	-	1	-	-	21		33
LX	LUXEMBOURG	-	2	10	1	-	-	13	8	-	1	-	-	9		22
NA	NAMUR	-	-	2	-	4	-	6	19	-	-	-	-	19		25
TOTAL		1	7	17	1	5	0	31	47	0	2	0	0	49	0	80
PER CENT		1.2	8.7	21.3	1.2	6.2	0.0	38.8	58.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	61.3	0.0	100.0
<b>ITA</b> ITALY																
22	COMO							0	7	-	-	-	-	7		7
23	SONDRIO							0	73	2	-	-	1	76		76
24	BERGAMO	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	1	-	-	10		11
25	BRESCIA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	1	-	-	10		11
33	UDINE							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
34	TRIESTE E GORIZIA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
38	TRENTO	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	3	-	2	-	15		16
39	BOLZANO							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
TOTAL		1	2	0	0	0	0	3	114	5	2	2	1	124	0	127
PER CENT		0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	89.8	3.9	1.6	1.6	0.8	97.6	0.0	100.0
<b>LUX</b> LUXEMBOURG																
02	CAPELLEN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
04	LUXEMBOURG-CAMPAGNE							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
08	REDANGE							0	-	-	1	1	-	2		2
11	ECHTERNACH							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
12	GREVENMACHER	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2		4
13	REMICH	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	3		8
TOTAL		0	0	2	0	5	0	7	11	0	1	1	0	13	0	20
PER CENT		0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	35.0	55.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	65.0	0.0	100.0
<b>NET</b> NETHERLANDS																
80	GRONINGEN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1

CZE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RABIES CASES

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

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		
00 DISTRICT OF PRAGUE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
01 CENTRAL BOHEMIA	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	36	-	2	-	-	38		42
02 SOUTH BOHEMIA	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	39	-	-	2	-	41		43
03 WEST BOHEMIA	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	70	1	2	-	-	73		76
04 NORTH BOHEMIA	1	2	2	-	1	-	6	75	-	-	1	-	76		82
05 EAST BOHEMIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	25	2	3	1	-	31		33
06 SOUTH MORAVIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	60	-	-	2	-	62		62
07 NORTH MORAVIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	1	-	15		16
0 CSR	3	11	2	-	3	-	19	321	3	7	7	-	338		357
10 DISTRICT OF BRATISLAVA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0		0
11 WEST SLOVAKIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3		5
12 CENTRAL SLOVAKIA	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	16	-	1	-	-	17		23
13 EAST SLOVAKIA	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	35	1	1	-	-	37		43
1 SSR	3	7	4	-	-	-	14	54	1	2	-	-	57		71
TOTAL	6	18	6	0	3	0	33	375	4	9	7	0	395	0	428
PER CENT	1.4	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.7	87.6	0.9	2.1	1.6	0.0	92.3	0.0	100.0

DDR

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

R A B I E S   C A S E S

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

LOCATION CODE    NAME		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						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
01	HAUPTSTADT BERLIN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
02	COTTBUS	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	1	-	8		12
03	DRESDEN	1	2	-	-	3	-	6	22	-	2	-	-	24		30
04	ERFURT	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	30	1	2	-	1	34		36
05	FRANKFURT/ODER	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	16	-	1	1	-	18		22
06	GERA	-	2	1	-	4	-	7	35	-	-	3	1	39		46
07	HALLE	1	1	1	1	-	1	5	60	-	-	1	1	62		67
08	KARL-MARX-STADT	1	6	-	-	31	-	38	31	-	1	1	-	33		71
09	LEIPZIG	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	7		9
10	MAGDEBURG	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	54	1	1	-	-	56		60
11	NEUBRANDENBURG	4	2	6	-	-	-	12	30	-	1	1	-	32		44
12	POTSDAM	1	4	5	-	-	-	10	29	-	1	-	1	31		41
13	ROSTOCK	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	20	-	1	-	-	21		25
14	SCHWERIN	-	3	3	-	-	-	6	36	-	3	-	-	39		45
15	SUHL	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	-	-	-	-	8		8
TOTAL		14	26	22	1	40	2	105	386	2	13	8	4	413	0	518
PER CENT		2.7	5.0	4.2	0.2	7.7	0.4	20.3	74.5	0.4	2.5	1.5	0.8	79.7	0.0	100.0

DEU

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
010	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	4	
020	HAMBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
031	BRAUNSCHWEIG	1	2	8	2	-	-	13	13	-	-	3	-	16	29	
032	HANNOVER	-	2	2	-	3	-	7	26	2	2	3	-	33	40	
033	LUENEBURG	3	3	7	2	-	-	15	64	1	4	-	-	69	84	
034	WESER-EMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	-	-	7	7	
040	BREMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
051	DUESSELDORF	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
053	KOELN	1	-	3	1	4	-	9	54	-	-	1	-	55	64	
055	MUENSTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
057	DETMOLD	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	4	-	3	-	-	7	10	
059	ARNSBERG	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	-	2	1	-	15	15	
061	DARMSTADT	-	6	6	-	1	-	13	120	1	8	10	-	139	152	
062	KASSEL	1	6	10	-	1	-	18	99	4	12	11	2	128	146	
071	KOBLENZ	-	6	7	1	1	-	15	58	1	2	3	-	64	79	
072	TRIER	2	1	5	-	-	-	8	30	-	2	3	-	35	43	
073	RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	1	3	-	-	11	-	15	37	-	2	6	-	45	60	
081	STUTTGART	1	3	4	-	1	-	9	67	3	2	3	-	75	84	
082	KARLSRUHE	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	31	-	3	3	-	37	38	
083	FREIBURG	1	1	4	1	5	-	12	87	1	6	7	-	101	113	
084	TUEBINGEN	1	2	5	-	3	1	12	119	3	10	3	1	136	148	
091	OBERBAYERN	-	3	9	-	1	-	13	107	1	9	3	-	120	133	
092	NIEDERBAYERN	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	7	8	
093	OBERPFALZ	1	3	-	-	1	-	5	37	-	3	1	-	41	46	
094	OBERFRANKEN	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	40	2	4	-	-	46	49	
095	MITTELFRANKEN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	16	17	
096	UNTERFRANKEN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	2	2	-	21	22	
097	SCHWABEN	1	3	7	-	-	-	11	64	1	3	1	-	69	80	
100	SAARLAND	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	16	1	3	-	-	20	24	
110	BERLIN (WEST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
TOTAL		16	47	81	8	37	1	190	1134	21	83	64	3	1305	0	1495
PER CENT		1.1	3.1	5.4	0.5	2.5	0.1	12.7	75.9	1.4	5.6	4.3	0.2	87.3	0.0	100.0

FRA

FRANCE

RABIES CASES

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

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	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	1	20		21
02 AISNE	2	3	3	-	1	-	9	31	-	-	-	-	31		40
08 ARDENNES	-	2	13	-	12	-	27	43	-	-	1	1	45		72
10 AUBE	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	31	-	-	-	1	32		33
21 COTE D'OR	1	3	4	-	8	-	16	23	-	-	-	1	24		40
25 DOUBS	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	38	-	-	-	1	39		43
38 ISERE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	-	1		1
39 JURA	-	2	3	-	3	-	8	80	5	-	-	1	86		94
51 MARNE	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5		6
52 MARNE (HAUTE)	2	4	2	-	5	-	13	18	-	-	-	-	18		31
54 MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	9		10
55 MEUSE	1	3	3	-	1	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	6		14
57 MOSELLE	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	19	1	-	-	-	20		23
67 RHIN (BAS)	1	4	-	-	1	-	6	23	2	-	-	-	25		31
68 RHIN (HAUT)	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
70 SAONE (HAUTE)	1	2	1	-	4	-	8	57	-	-	-	2	59		67
71 SAONE-ET-LOIRE	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5		6
73 SAVOIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	-	-	-	1	18		18
74 SAVOIE (HAUTE)	1	3	-	1	-	-	5	28	2	-	1	2	33		38
85 VENDEE	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0		2
88 VOSGES	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	30	-	-	-	1	31		34
89 YONNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	-	-	-	-	8		8
90 TERR. DE BELFORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
TOTAL	12	33	32	5	36	0	118	494	10	0	3	12	519	0	637
PER CENT	1.9	5.2	5.0	0.8	5.7	0.0	18.5	77.6	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.9	81.5	0.0	100.0

## RABIES CASES

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

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
<b>HUN</b> HUNGARY																
01	BUDAPEST							0	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	
02	BARANYA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	6	
03	BACS-KISKUN							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
04	BENES							0	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	
05	BORSOD-ABAU-ZEMPLEN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	12	13	
06	CSONGRAD							0	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	
07	FEJER	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	23	-	-	-	-	23	26	
08	GYOER-SOPRON							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
09	HAJDU-BIHAR	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	8	9	
10	HEVES							0	9	-	-	-	-	9	9	
11	KOMAROM	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	10	11	
12	NOGRAD							0	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	
13	PEST							0	24	-	-	-	-	24	24	
14	SOMOgy	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	8	9	
15	SZABOLCS-SZATMAR	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	4	5	
17	TOLNA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
18	VAS							0	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	
19	VESZPREM	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	14	15	
20	ZALA							0	9	-	-	-	-	9	9	
TOTAL		1	9	1	0	0	0	11	162	1	0	0	0	163	0	174
PER CENT		0.6	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	93.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	0.0	100.0
<b>RUM</b> RUMANIA																
01	ALBA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
08	BRASOV	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	0	1	
13	CLUJ							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
15	COVASNA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	0	1	
22	HUNEDOARA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
23	IALOMITA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		-	1	-	-	1	2	
32	SALAJ	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	0	1	
33	SIBIU	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	0	1	
TOTAL		0	4	0	0	1	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	9
PER CENT		0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	55.6	33.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	100.0

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POLAND

RABIES CASES

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

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	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
03	BIALA PODLASKA	-	2	1	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	5	9	
07	BIELSKO-BIALA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
09	BYDGOSZCZ	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	6	8	
11	CHELM	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	5	
13	CIECHANOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
15	CZESTOCHOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
17	ELBLAG	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	5	6	
19	GDANSK	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	1	-	-	3	3	
21	GORZOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	
23	JELENIA GORA	2	1	3	-	-	-	6	43	-	-	2	-	45	51	
27	KATOWICE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
33	KOSZALIN	4	11	3	-	-	-	18	8	-	-	8	-	16	34	
35	KRAKOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
39	LEGNICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	
41	LESZNO	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	
51	OLSZTYN	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	5	-	-	-	2	7	24	
53	OPOLE	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	6	
57	PILA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	1	7	8	
63	POZNAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	1	-	5	5	
65	PRZEMYSL	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
71	SIEDLCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
77	SLUPSK	2	3	1	-	-	-	6	8	1	-	4	1	14	20	
79	SUWALKI	-	2	4	-	1	-	7	2	-	1	-	1	4	11	
81	SZCZECIN	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	5	7	
87	TORUN	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	5	7	
89	WALBRZYCH	-	1	2	-	1	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	8	12	
91	WLOCLAWEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	
93	WROCLAW	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
97	ZIELONA GORA	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	-	5	9	
TOTAL		15	31	32	2	2	0	82	141	2	4	20	9	176	0	258
PER CENT		5.8	12.0	12.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	31.8	54.7	0.8	1.6	7.8	3.5	68.2	0.0	100.0

## RABIES CASES

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

LOCATION CODE NAME		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS		
<b>SPA</b> SPAIN															
	MELILLA (NORTH AFRICA)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0	2
<b>SWI</b> SWITZERLAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN															
	01 AARGAU	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	2	-	18	19
	02 APPENZEL A.RH.	-	2	-	-	4	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	12
	03 APPENZEL I.RH.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
	05 BASEL-LAND	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
	06 BERN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	-	8	9
	07 FRIBOURG	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	16	-	2	1	-	19	23
	08 GENEVE	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3
	09 GLARUS	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	24	1	-	4	-	29	32
	10 GRAUBUENDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	1	1	-	-	4	4
	15 SCHAFFHAUSEN	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	1	-	11	12
	16 SCHWYZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	17 SOLOTHURN	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	8	9
	18 ST.GALLEN	-	6	8	-	6	-	20	21	-	2	3	*	27	47
	20 THURGAU	-	2	3	-	1	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	3	9
	21 URI	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	22 VAUD	-	5	2	-	-	-	7	19	-	1	-	-	20	27
	25 ZUERICH	-	3	5	-	2	-	10	35	-	1	1	-	37	47
	26 JURA	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	1	-	4	8
	LI LIECHTENSTEIN	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
	TOTAL	0	25	27	0	17	0	69	174	3	8	14	1	200	269
	PER CENT	0.0	9.3	10.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	25.7	64.7	1.1	3.0	5.2	0.4	74.3	100.0
<b>YUG</b> YUGOSLAVIA															
	I SR BOSNA I HERCEGOVI	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
	III SR HRVATSKA	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	45	-	-	-	-	45	47
	V SR SLOVENIJA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	34	-	-	-	-	34	34
	VI SR SRBIJA	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
	VII SAP VOJVODINA	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	13	15
	TOTAL	3	3	3	0	1	0	10	93	0	0	0	0	93	103
	PER CENT	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.7	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3	100.0

\* 1 WALLABY (KANGAROO) FROM A SMALL ZOO.



TUR

TURKEY

RABIES CASES

1. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS		
001	ADANA	6	3	5	-	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	1	2	16
003	AFYON	6	1	-	-	1	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	0	10
005	AMASYA	2	-	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	0	7
006	ANKARA	20	1	4	1	-	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	0	27
007	ANTALYA	2	1	3	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	0	7
008	ARTVIN	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
009	AYDIN	6	1	9	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	0	16
010	BALIKESIR	7	2	4	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	16
011	BILECIK	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	3
014	BOLU	8	-	6	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	0	14
015	BURDUR	3	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	5
016	BURSA	19	7	2	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	2	2	30
017	CANAKKALE	6	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	0	10
018	CANKIRI	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
019	CORUM	4	1	4	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	0	10
020	DENIZLI	12	1	2	-	3	2	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	21
021	DIYARBAKIR	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0	4
022	EDIRNE	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
023	ELAZIG	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
024	ERZINCAN	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
025	ERZURUM	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
026	ESKISEHIR	5	1	2	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	0	9
027	GAZIANTEP	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	0	8
028	GIRESUN	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	3
031	HATAY	1	1	1	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	5
032	ISPARTA	2	-	2	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	5
033	ICEL	5	1	2	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	11
034	ISTANBUL	11	2	3	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	0	17
035	IZMIR	39	10	10	1	2	2	64	-	-	-	-	1	1	65
036	KARS	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	3

TUR

CONTINUED

LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
037	KASTAMONU	11	2	9	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	23	
038	KAYSERI	4	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	0	0	6	
039	KIRKLARELI	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	
040	KIRSEHIR	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	0	0	4	
041	KOCAELI	4	2	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	0	0	7	
042	KONYA	14	2	2	-	-	4	22	-	-	-	-	0	0	22	
043	KUETAHYA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	
044	MALATYA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	
045	MANISA	18	1	1	-	4	1	25	-	-	-	-	0	0	25	
046	KAHRAMAN MARAS	4	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	0	0	5	
047	MARDIN	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	
048	MUGLA	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	
049	MUS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	
050	NEVSEHIR	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	0	0	4	
051	NIGDE	2	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	0	0	5	
052	ORDU	6	-	7	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	0	0	13	
054	SAKARYA	6	-	5	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	0	0	11	
055	SAMSUN	12	4	11	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	28	
057	SINOP	4	1	5	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	0	0	11	
058	SIVAS	4	-	6	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	0	0	10	
059	TEKIRDAG	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	0	0	4	
060	TOKAT	2	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	0	0	6	
061	TRABZON	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	0	0	4	
064	USAK	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	
066	YOZGAT	4	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	0	0	5	
067	ZONGULDAK	3	-	8	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	0	0	11	
TOTAL		293	51	154	3	16	19	536	1	0	0	0	12	13	0	549
PER CENT		53.4	9.3	28.1	0.5	2.9	3.5	97.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.4	0.0	100.0

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Rabies Cases Turkey  
3rd Quarter 1983  
549 cases reported



Rabies Cases Europe  
3rd Quarter 1983  
4933 cases reported

