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1. INTRODUCTION

This issue describes the reported rabies cases in Europe for the first quarter 1984. The situation in general appears under 2., and in individual countries under 2.1 to 2.27.

Rabies data for the fourth quarter 1983 and the first quarter 1984 have not yet been received for the European part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR); the rabies situation in the European part of the USSR in the third quarter 1983 is included in this Bulletin.

In the miscellaneous section under 3.1 a short report of the international conference "Rabies in the Tropics" is given, mentioning organizers, the scientific programme and conference recommendations. Under 3.2 selected items on rabies surveillance in North America are presented thus our readers can compare to our European rabies situation.

The rabies case data are tabulated for the first quarter 1984 under 4.

The last part lists the official contributors to this Bulletin.

The geographical distribution of cases in Europe of the first quarter 1984 is shown on the maps of Europe and Turkey in the Annex.

2. RABIES IN EUROPE, 1ST QUARTER 1984

During the first quarter 1984, 7511 cases of rabies were diagnosed in Europe. There were 6278 cases (83.6% of total) in wild animals of which 5816 were foxes (77.4% of total), 67 badgers, 122 other mustelids, 221 deer and 52 in other species or unspecified animals. Of the 1233 cases in domestic animals (16.4% of total) 398 were dogs (of which 244 were reported from Turkey), 282 cats, 216 cattle, 38 horses, 281 small ruminants, 7 donkeys, 4 pigs and 7 others.

With 7511 reported cases for this quarter we are recording the highest number of cases for a quarter at the Centre for Europe, the second highest figure being 6907 cases for the first quarter 1982.

The large number of rabies cases in the first quarters of a year (during 7 years of our recording we always had the highest figure in the first quarter) is determined by the biology of the fox - an increased activity during the mating season. All countries with fox rabies experienced this increase compared to the previous quarter, except for Switzerland (there were 8 cases less than the previous quarter).

Turkey, the country with the urban type of rabies (99.1% of the affected animals are domestic animals) had a reduction of cases (from 389 cases in the previous quarter to 337 this time).

Rabies-free countries are: Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and the mainland of Spain. There were no cases reported for this quarter from Greece and the northern part of Africa belonging to Spain.

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 first quarter 1984, rabies was diagnosed in 348 (86.8%) foxes, 39 (9.7%) other wild animals and 14 (3.5%) domestic animals adding to a total of 401 cases. That is an increase of nearly 22% compared to the last quarter 1983.

Only the Bundesland (federal province) Vienna is rabies-free. There were scattered cases in the federal provinces Burgenland in the districts (Bezirke) of Jennersdorf and Güssing and Upper Austria in the district Freistadt near the national border. The disease has well established itself in the Bundesland Lower Austria in the districts of the Wald- and Weinviertels to the north of the river Danube (Bezirke Gmünd, Zwettl, Waidhofen/Thaya, Horn, Hollabrunn) after having been newly introduced there in 1982 from the north, having been rabies-free for 30 years. In the part of this Bundesland to the south of the river Danube there were isolated cases in the district Neunkirchen.

The front wave of the disease, in an easterly direction since 1974, is presently advancing from Styria (Bezirke Weiz, Graz-Umgebung, Voitsberg, Knittelfeld, Judenburg, Murau) in a westerly direction pointing towards Salzburg (Bezirke Tamsweg, St. Johann/Pongau, Zell am See) with the centre of activities in the Bundesland Kärnten, where all districts, except for the most eastern-one (Wolfsberg), are affected. Ten of 14 cases in domestic animals did occur in Kärnten during this quarter. In the Bundesland Tyrol rabies is registered again in the districts near to the German border Kufstein and Reutte only. There are cases in the northern, western and south-eastern areas of the national border in the Bundesland Vorarlberg, except for the district Dornbirn.

2.2 Rabies in Belgium (BEL)
by R. Depierreux

During the first quarter 1984, 129 rabies cases were reported in 92 communities in 96 foxes, 14 cattle, 9 sheep, 1 horse, 1 dog, 7 cats and 1 marten.

In comparison with the fourth quarter 1983 we record an increase of registered cases from 109 to 129 for Belgium, an increase especially noted in the province of Namur with 76 cases compared to 36 cases in the previous quarter.

However, the provinces of Liège and Luxembourg experience a certain regression.

Nine cases were also recorded in the province of Hainnaut. The increase of cases in the region known as "Between Sambre and Meuse" relates to a very active rabies focus in the French Ardennes.

The Upper Meuse played perfectly its role as natural barrier in our country, to prevent the advance of rabies. The river was not crossed in Belgium, but by-passed or crossed by the disease in France.

2.3 Bulgaria (BUL)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.4 Rabies in Czechoslovakia (CZE)

by M. Čapka and J. Neumann

During the 1st quarter 1984, rabies was diagnosed in 802 animals. This is an increase of 21.7% compared to the same period of the past year. 669 cases occurred in CSR (83.4%) and 133 cases in SSR (16.6%).

Wildlife species accounted for 775 rabies cases (96.6%), of these were 754 cases in foxes (94.0%). In other wildlife species, rabies was diagnosed in 1 badger, 3 martens, 1 polecat, 15 roe deer, and 1 stag.

In domestic animals rabies was diagnosed in 7 dogs (0.9%), 19 cats (2.4%) and 1 sheep (0.1%).

The majority of cases occurred in West Bohemia, North Bohemia and the South Moravian region.

At the present time, rabies is recorded in 1156 communities of 94 districts (okresy).

2.5 Rabies in Germany, Democratic Republic (DDR)

During the first quarter 1984, 570 cases of rabies were diagnosed. 452 of these (79.3%) were in wild animals and 118 (20.7%) in domestic animals. There were 400 cases in foxes, 16 in stone martens, 35 in roe deer and one in a nutria (which has been placed under 'Other rodents'), the domestic animal cases were in 25 dogs, 38 cats, 14 cattle, 4 horses and 37 sheep.

Compared to the previous quarter (496 cases) there has been an increase of 15% in reported cases whereas in comparison with the first quarter 1983 (680 cases) there has been a reduction of 27%.

The department (Bezirk) Karl-Marx-Stadt in the south reported the heaviest density of cases (126) with a rather high percentage (45%) of domestic animals affected by the disease. In general, the geographical distribution of rabies cases remained as in the previous quarter except for the Bezirk Hauptstadt Berlin with no cases.

2.6 Denmark (DEN)

by E. Stougaard

Denmark still remains free from rabies. More than two years have elapsed, since the last case was diagnosed - in a cow - on March 9, 1982; and the last infected fox was shot on April 8, 1981.

During 1982 and 1983, several animals have been tested for rabies, all with negative results.

2.7 Rabies in Germany, Federal Republic (DEU)

A total of 2092 rabies cases were reported during the first quarter 1984, 61 cases more than the previous quarter and 18 cases more than the first quarter 1983. After 1976 the figure of this quarter brings us up to a new height. The general upward tendency described for the last quarter continued, except for the federal provinces Hessen (with a reduction of 56 cases), Saarland (a reduction of 9 cases) and Schleswig-Holstein. The latter has become rabies-free after having had relatively few cases during several preceding quarters.

The distribution of animals involved is marked by the usual increase of rabies cases during the breeding season of the fox (1650 cases = 79.2% of total for this quarter compared to 1431 cases = 70.5% during the last one) and the fact that the indoor-keeping of cattle during the winter reduces the rabies cases amongst domestic animals (54 cattle = 2.6% of total for this quarter and 195 cattle = 9.6% during the last one).

There is little change with regard to the geographical coverage of the country. As mentioned, Schleswig-Holstein had no cases, whereas the Regierungsbezirk (department) Düsseldorf with one case each 1982 and 1983 had this quarter 11 cases, affecting with two new districts (Kreise) a larger area.

2.8 Finland (FIN)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.9 Rabies in France (FRA)

by J. Blancou

During the first quarter 1984, 1006 rabies cases were reported, 246 cases more than the previous quarter (an increase of 32.4%). 801 cases are registered in foxes (79.6% of total), 13 in other wild animals and 192 in domestic animals (36 dogs, 43 cats, 34 cattle, 63 small ruminants, 14 horses and 2 others). The departments (départements) Ardennes and Aisne had the highest figures with 132 and 123 cases respectively.

In spite of this seasonal increase, the general tendency remains a stabilisation of the front, even a decline or scattering of foci in the northern departments can be noticed. An important reconquest of area happened in the département Seine-et-Marne during January, February and March, but not considerably exceeding the advance it had reached in this département during the two previous epizootics.

2.10 Rabies in Greece (GRE)

by E. Tsaglas

During the first quarter of 1984, no case of rabies was reported in Greece.

In 1983 the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary Services, participated in an epidemiological survey on the prevalence of rabies in wild animals, in close cooperation with the Department of

Forestry and Hunting Associations. The samples were collected nationwide in the frame of ecological studies in wildlife. No positive rabies case has been diagnosed from the examined brains till now.

Within a distance of 30 kilometers along the border to Albania, Yugoslavia and the European part of Turkey, all dogs over 4 months of age are subjected to an obligatory annual rabies vaccination which is free of charge for the dog owners.

2.11 United Kingdom (GBR)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.12 Rabies in Hungary (HUN) by L. Koltai

The number of rabies cases during the first quarter 1984 (465) exceeded the same quarter 1983 (413) by 12.6%. This indicates that duly gassing of fox dens did not bring any improvement.

Amongst the domestic animals were 16 affected cats. This relates to the fact that there is no preventive vaccination for cats in Hungary. The 11 dogs were stray dogs, also unvaccinated.

Most of the rabies cases were recorded in the south-western, hilly and wooded areas of the country.

2.13 Iceland (ISL)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.14 Ireland (IRE)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.15 Rabies in Italy (ITA) by S. Prospero

During the first quarter of 1984, 128 cases of rabies were reported: 126 in wild animals (120 foxes, 4 badgers, 2 stone martens) and 2 in cats. Sixteen communities (6 in the province of Trento, 2 in the province of Bergamo, 4 in the province of Como and 4 in the province of Sondrio) were infected for the first time, involving an area of 523 km².

The disease is spreading in an alarming way towards the Adige valley in Trento and in the area of lake Como. This will cause a precarious situation as these are densely populated areas and the risk of human exposure is increasing.

In early April, Trento was in the head-lines of the local newspapers when its mayor declared his community an infected rabies zone in response to the 2 rabid foxes recorded in March. This fact surprized the public as

it was assumed that rabies would be confined to the superior Alpine valleys.

Since no killed vaccine is presently approved in Italy, and the use of ERA and modified live vaccines in cats is prohibited, a serious problem has arisen.

2.16 Rabies in Luxembourg (LUX) by R. Frisch

There is hardly any improvement of the rabies situation in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg noticeable. Again, there were 36 rabies cases recorded during the first quarter 1984, of these 24 alone in the east of our country. It is to be expected that the rabies cases amongst cattle are markedly going to increase with begin of the grazing season in May.

To protect man and animals, a vaccination campaign is scheduled for spring 1984 (May/June). All dogs of the Grand Duchy older than three months and the dogs already vaccinated in the previous year, have to undergo an obligatory rabies vaccination. The owner of the animal has to bear the cost of vaccination.

2.17 Rabies in the Netherlands (NET) by C. J. Vermeulen

During the first quarter of 1984, 42 animals were diagnosed rabies positive in the Netherlands.

The following animal species were involved:

22 foxes, 4 badgers, 1 deer, 10 sheep (animals from three farms) and 5 cattle (animals from three farms).

All these cases were located in the south-east part of the province of Limburg very close to the Belgian and German border.

2.18 Norway (NOR)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.19 Rabies in Poland (POL)

A total of 382 rabies cases were reported for Poland during the first quarter 1984. Of the total, 306 cases (80.1%) were registered in wild animals (256 foxes, 1 wolf, 13 racoon dogs, 4 badgers, 12 pine martens, 2 polecats, 25 roe deer, 1 red deer and 1 wild boar) and 76 (19.9%) in domestic animals (23 dogs, 31 cats, 21 cattle and 1 pig).

When compared to the previous quarter (343 cases) one notices an increase by 11.4%, in comparison with the first quarter 1983 (138 cases) though it amounts to an increase of 276.8%.

A particularly high number of cases came from the department Poznan which had only 9 cases during the preceeding quarter and has this time 84.

The general tendency with regard to the distribution of cases remains as in the previous quarter.

2.20 Portugal (POR)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.21 Rabies in Romania (ROM)

There were 90 rabies cases reported for Romania for the first quarter 1984. This compares high with previous quarters (1/83 = 21, 2/83 = 14, 3/83 = 9, 4/84 = 15) but is explained by an unusual event of having 59 sheep affected in the province of Salaj in the north-west of the country. All other infected provinces recorded 1-6 cases.

2.22 Rabies in Spain (SPA)

There were no further reports from Melilla (North Africa).

The mainland of Spain remained rabies-free.

2.23 Sweden (SWE)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.24 Rabies in Switzerland and Liechtenstein (SWI and LIE)

by A.I. Wandeler

During the first quarter of 1984, the Swiss Rabies Diagnostic Center received 1506 animals for examination. 274 (18%) of these were positive for rabies compared to 296 (25% of 1190) in the previous quarter and 195 (15% of 1352) in the first quarter of 1983. 74% were observed in foxes, 7% in cats, and 6% in sheep. An additional 94 foxes, 1 marten, and 1 badger were diagnosed histologically in canton Vaud. They bring the total of proven rabies cases to 370 (374 in the previous quarter).

During the period of observation no significant spread of the disease into new areas was noted.

9 persons were bitten by proven rabid animals, 6 by cats, 2 by stone martens and 1 by a sheep.

2.25 Rabies in Turkey (TUR)

With 337 rabies cases during the first quarter 1984, Turkey reports 52 cases less than the previous quarter (389) and 146 cases less than the first quarter 1983 (483).

99.1% of all cases were in domestic animals, of these 244 in dogs (72.4% of total).

Izmir is the only province with more than 20 cases (26), all other provinces report less. Except for 7 provinces in the east with no cases rabies covers the country fairly evenly.

2.26 Rabies in Yugoslavia (YUG)

During the first quarter 1984, 661 rabies cases were registered in Yugoslavia. Of the total, 632 cases (95.6%) were in wild animals (of these 616 in foxes) and 29 (4.4%) in domestic animals.

In comparison with the previous quarter (416 cases) there has been an increase in reported cases of 58.9% whereas in comparison with the first quarter 1983 (381 cases) there has been an increase of 73.5%.

The fox rabies is steadily covering new areas. Whilst during the first quarter 1983 the infected northern belt was connected with the Dalmatian coast through Bosnia and Hercegovina in south-westerly direction, now the disease moves straight west as indicated by isolated cases in communities of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Croatia. It can be assumed that the whole west of the country is now affected and the coming rabies figures in this area will alter in a rhythm ruled by the biology and population changes of the fox with spill-overs to other wild animals and the domestic animals.

There was a single case in a dog in Aleksinac in the eastern part of Serbia, where rabies of the dog or urban type would be expected.

2.27 Rabies in the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) by V. Pokrovskiy and B. Cherkasskiy .

3rd QUARTER 1983

During the third quarter 1983, 100 cases of animal rabies were recorded in the European part of the USSR. These are 17 cases less than the previous quarter of this year and 68 cases less as compared with the third quarter 1982.

As in previous periods, the majority of rabies cases (46%) were recorded on the territory of the Ukraine, 13% in the Centre regions and 10% in the Byelorussian SSR.

On other territories of the European part of the USSR single cases were recorded. There were no cases in the north and north-west of the country.

A decrease of rabies cases in the European part of the USSR, when compared to the second quarter (117 cases), is mainly associated with a decrease of 16 cases in the Povoljye and Urals regions, of 6 cases in the Latvian SSR and of 3 cases in the Byelorussian SSR, whilst the other territories remained fairly much unchanged.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

3.1 WHO-Information -Report of an International Conference "Rabies in the Tropics"
Tunis, 3-6 October, 1983

The Conference was organized by the Institute for Medical Virology and Immunology (IMVI), Essen, the Pasteur Institute of Tunis, and the World Health Organization (with the cooperation of the Mediterranean Zoonoses Centre, Athens).

The scientific programme had the following headings:

- Session I: Current knowledge of rabies and rabies-related viruses.
- Session II: Rabies vaccines for use in man.
- Session III: Rabies vaccines for use in dogs and other animal species.
- Session IV: Vaccine quality control. Vaccines of the future.
- Session V: Epidemiology of rabies in the tropics.
- Session VI: Animal rabies control.
- Session VII: Role of medical and veterinary services in rabies elimination.

The many papers read will be published as Conference Proceedings.

Recommendations were presented by each session, the overall recommendations of the Conference and by the Tunisian Minister of Agriculture.

We quote from the overall recommendations:

1. Considering the fact that methods for the control of human and canine rabies, and even for the elimination of the disease from large areas and whole countries, are today available, the Conference recommends that governments examine and, if necessary, improve their legislation and apply modern technologies and management tools.
2. In view of the fact that procedures for human and canine rabies control may have to be adapted to local conditions and considering the need for intersectoral cooperation and community participation in comprehensive national programmes, the Conference requests governments to mobilize all resources and, in collaboration with WHO services, to promote research on health systems, operational aspects, dog ecology and anthropological questions.
3. Groups of adjacent countries should harmonize their plans for rabies control in respect of technology, manpower development and geographical coverage. WHO and affiliated zoonoses control centres should cooperate with governments and national institutions to set targets and to achieve this goal.
4. Donor agencies are requested to consider the significance of each project and national programme of rabies control not only for human health and economy but also for the development of continuing

intersectoral structures and approaches, as well as improving basic conditions, particularly in the least developed countries.

5. WHO, in collaboration with donor agencies and industry, should elaborate terms of reference and mechanisms of contributions and use of an international fund for the control of human and canine rabies.
6. Considering recommendations 1-5 above, the Conference wishes to stress that a WHO programme for the control of human and canine rabies must be based on four major components in order to be successful.

These components are:

- a) the planning and management of national programmes;
- b) cooperation of industry in vaccine provision, including transfer of technologies to developing countries and technical cooperation in programme planning and management to ensure proper vaccine delivery;
- c) funding by bilateral and multilateral agencies and other co-sponsors within the framework of technical cooperation or humanitarian aid.
- d) coordination of international services and harmonization of activities with neighbouring countries through WHO and its relevant centres, in collaboration with FAO, OIE and non-governmental organizations.

The Conference requests WHO to strengthen its services in order to cope with the wide range of coordinating activities.

The Minister of Agriculture of Tunisia recommended:

Human specific immunoglobulins, which are apparently hard to come by and very expensive, have to be used for the seroprophylaxis of rabies. It would therefore be desirable to return to the idea of a real international chain for which veterinary schools could provide, as donors, students who had been vaccinated against both rabies and tetanus.

(Taken from WHO document WHO/Rab.Res/84.18 - WHO/Rabies/84.194-37 pages).

3.2 Rabies Surveillance in North America

The following items are taken from a short publication - RABIES SURVEILLANCE - prepared by the Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, with annual summaries on rabies 1980-1982 in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Additional information on tables and figures emphasize the development of the disease.

As we only recently reported on rabies in Canada (BULLETIN 2/1983) we shall select in this article examples of the U.S.A. and Mexico, to enable our readers to compare the European rabies situation with these countries.

Rabies in the United States 1982

In 1982, 6278 cases of animal rabies were reported in the United States and its territories. This was 13% fewer than in 1981 and is the first year to show a decline in reported cases since 1975. Only Hawaii, Rhode Island, Guam, and the Virgin Islands reported no cases.

Skunks, bats, and raccoons were the major wildlife hosts in 1982. Two significant changes this year were the marked decline in skunk cases and the increase in raccoon cases. Skunks still accounted for 56% (3,088 cases) of reported cases in wildlife, compared with 62% (4,480 cases) of reported wildlife rabies in 1981. Raccoons accounted for 21% (1,156 cases) of reported wildlife rabies, compared with 8% (481 cases) of reported wildlife rabies in 1981.

Reported rabies in domestic animals declined in 1982 (743 cases) as compared with 1981 (1082 cases). The percentage of total cases represented by domestic animals also declined in 1982 (12%) as compared with 1981 (15%). For the second consecutive year, the number of cases in cats exceeded the number of cases in dogs.

There were 3 major continuing outbreaks of rabies in the United States in 1982: a skunk outbreak in the Midwest and 2 raccoon outbreaks, 1 in the Southeast and 1 in the Mid-Atlantic states.

The Midwestern skunk outbreak can be dated from 1979, when the number of reported cases in 13 states rose from 1,298 in 1978 to 2,491 in 1979, an increase of 92%. The states most involved were Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. Cases continued to increase over the next 2 years: 2,858 were reported in 1980, and 3,477 in 1981. In 1982 the outbreak appeared to be waning, with only 2,020 reported rabid skunks in the 13-state area, a decline of 42% from the previous year.

The southeastern outbreak, involving primarily raccoons, which first began in South Florida in 1956, continued to spread northward in Georgia and South Carolina and westward in Alabama. Although the area involved was larger in 1982, the number of reported cases of raccoon rabies from these 4 states declined in 1982 (331 cases in 1981, and 296 in 1982).

The most significant rabies outbreak in 1982 was the rapidly expanding epizootic of raccoon rabies in the Mid-Atlantic states. This outbreak, which apparently began along the northern West Virginia-Virginia border in 1977-78 has continued to expand rapidly through 1982. Currently 4 states (Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania) and the District of Columbia are affected. The number of cases of rabies in raccoons reported in this area has increased markedly each year: 1977: 1 case, 1978: 3 cases, 1979: 12 cases, 1980: 21 cases, 1981: 131 cases, and 1982: 837 cases. There has been some "spillover" into other species, including other wildlife as well as domestic pets and livestock.

There were no cases of human rabies reported in 1982. This is the third year (the first 2 were 1974 and 1980) in which no human fatalities were reported.

Rabies in the United States 1965-1982

In a table reported rabies cases in the United States by type of animal the development of rabies is shown from 1965-1982 as well as the changes in distribution of the main animal species involved.

REPORTED RABIES CASES IN THE UNITED STATES,^a BY TYPE OF ANIMAL
1965-1982

YEAR	DOGS	CATS	FARM ANIMALS	FOXES	SKUNKS	BATS	RACCOONS	OTHER ANIMALS	MAN	TOTAL
1965	412	289	625	1,038	1,582	484	99	54	1	4,584
1966	412	252	587	864	1,522	377	133	50	1	4,198
1967	412	293	691	979	1,568	414	143	107	2	4,609
1968	296	157	457	801	1,400	291	153	57	1	3,613
1969	256	165	428	888	1,156	321	255	52	1	3,522
1970	185	135	399	771	1,235	296	181	71	3	3,276
1971	235	222	484	677	2,018	465	190	99	2	4,392
1972	232	184	547	645	2,095	504	162	56	2	4,427
1973	180	139	448	477	1,851	432	114	56	1	3,698
1974	232	121	303	302	1,421	537	176	63	0	3,155
1975	129	104	200	276	1,226	514	192	31	3	2,675
1976	116	106	198	187	1,468	737	277	55	2	3,146
1977	120	108	217	122	1,631	637	281	65	1	3,182
1978	119	96	254	148	1,657	567	404	49	4	3,298
1979	196	156	284	145	3,031	756	543	34	5	5,150
1980	247	214	499	213	4,096	726	394	92	0	6,481
1981	216	285	581	196	4,480	858	481	111	2	7,210
1982	153	209	381	222	3,088	975	1,156	94	0	6,278

^aIncludes Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

Human rabies and source of exposure, United States, 1946-1982

An interesting table highlights the fact how much more man is endangered by rabies infected domestic animals compared to wild animals. As one can see from the first table, wildlife rabies has always been predominant in the United States; the figures in the second table though, collected over an impressive time span of 36 years, clearly say, of all animals with confirmed or most probable sources of infection, 84% were domestic animals and only 16% wild animals.

Human Rabies Cases, by 4-Year Period and Source of Exposure, United States, 1946-1982

Years	Total Cases	No. Cases with Reported Animal Exposure Source	Source of Exposure [§]							
			Domestic Animals			Wild Animals				
			% of			% of				
			Dog	Cat	Total	Fox	Skunk	Bat	Bobcat	Total
1946-1949	94	48	43	5	100	0	0	0	0	0
1950-1953	81	54	47	2	91	3	1	1	0	9
1954-1957	37	29	23	1	83	1	3	1	0	17
1958-1961	18	15	7	1	53	3	1	3	0	47
1962-1965	5	5	3	0	60	0	1	1	0	40
1966-1969	5	4	2†	0	50	0	1	0	1	50
1970-1973	8	7	2†	0	29	0	2	3	0	71
1974-1977	6	5	3†	1	80	0	0	1	0	20
1978-1981	11	3	3†	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
1982 (1 yr)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	265	170	133	10	84	7	9	10	1	16

§ Confirmed or most probable source

† Includes exposures not in continental United States

Rabies in Mexico 1980-1982

Though neighbouring with the United States, in Mexico rabies has a completely different epidemiological pattern: dog rabies is predominant. The following table shows rabies cases and animals involved from 1980-1982:

Species	1980	1981	1982
Dog	4,306	4,460	2,946
Cat	161	121	159
Bovine	62	44	58
Bat	4	9	2
Other animal	96	206	94
Human	83	71	54
Total	4,712	4,911	3,313

Considering what has been said earlier with reference to the second table, about the U.S.A., the many human cases in Mexico are self explanatory.

(Source - Centers for Disease Control: Rabies Surveillance, Annual Summaries 1980-82, Issued August 1983, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, U.S.A.)

TABLE 1

EUR		EUROPE		1/84		RABIES CASES								1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84		
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	3	7	2	-	2	-	14	348	20	6	13	-	387	401	
BEL	BELGIUM	1	7	14	1	9	-	32	96	-	1	-	-	97	129	
BUL	BULGARIA *							0						0	0	
CZE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	7	19	-	-	1	-	27	754	1	4	16	-	775	802	
DDR	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	25	38	14	4	37	-	118	400	-	16	35	1	452	570	
DEN	DENMARK *							0						0	0	
DEU	FED. REP. OF GERMANY	32	56	54	15	51	3	211	1656	25	77	116	7	1881	2092	
FIN	FINLAND *							0						0	0	
FRA	FRANCE	36	43	34	14	63	2	192	801	-	-	4	9	814	1006	
GBR	UNITED KINGDOM *							0						0	0	
GRE	GREECE *							0						0	0	
HUN	HUNGARY	11	16	9	1	-	-	37	425	-	-	2	1	428	465	
IRE	IRELAND *							0						0	0	
ISL	ICELAND *							0						0	0	
ITA	ITALY	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	120	4	2	-	-	126	128	
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	-	1	8	1	9	1	20	14	-	1	1	-	16	36	
NET	NETHERLANDS	-	-	5	-	10	-	15	22	4	-	1	-	27	42	
NOR	NORWAY *							0						0	0	
POL	POLAND	23	31	21	-	-	1	76	256	4	5	26	15	306	382	
POR	PORTUGAL *							0						0	0	
RUM	RUMANIA	3	6	1	-	66	-	76	12	2	-	-	-	14	90	
SPA	SPAIN *							0						0	0	
SWE	SWEDEN *							0						0	0	
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIECHT	7	20	4	1	18	-	50	296	7	10	7	-	320	370	
TUR	TURKEY	244	25	43	-	13	9	334	-	-	-	-	3	3	337	
YUG	YUGOSLAVIA	6	11	7	1	2	2	29	616	-	-	-	16	632	661	
TOTAL		398	282	216	38	281	18	1233	5816	67	122	221	52	6278	0	7511
PER CENT		5.3	3.8	2.9	0.5	3.7	0.2	16.4	77.4	0.9	1.6	2.9	0.7	83.6	0.0	100.0

* NO CASES.

TABLE 2

EUR		EUROPE		1/84		RABIES CASES 'OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES'								1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84	
LOCATION		OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS				OTHER WILD ANIMALS								TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DONKEY	PIG	OTH.DOM HERBIVO	OTHERS	WOLF	RACCOON DOG	RACCOON	WILD BOAR	HOUSE MOUSE	NUTRIA	WILD RABBIT	HARE		OTHERS
DDR	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
DEU	FED.REP. OF GERMANY	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	10
FRA	FRANCE	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11
HUN	HUNGARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
POL	POLAND	-	1	-	-	1	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
TUR	TURKEY	7	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	12
YUG	YUGOSLAVIA	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	18
TOTAL		7	4	2	5	2	13	3	4	2	1	1	1	25	70
PER CENT		10.0	5.7	2.9	7.1	2.9	18.6	4.3	5.7	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	35.7	100.0

AUT

A U S T R I A

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

LOCATION		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	
105	JENNERSDORF						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
201	KLAGENFURT-STADT						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
202	VILLACH-STADT						0	5	-	-	2	-	7		7	
203	HERMAGOR	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3	
204	KLAGENFURT-LAND						0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9	
205	SANKT VEIT AN DER GL	2	1	1	-	2	6	98	3	-	3	-	104		110	
206	SPITTAL AN DER DRAU						0	3	-	1	-	-	4		4	
207	VILLACH-LAND	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	6		7	
208	VOELKERMARKT						0	2	-	-	1	-	3		3	
210	FELDKIRCHEN	1	1	-	-	-	2	27	4	1	1	-	33		35	
309	GMUEND						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
310	HOLLABRUNN						0	13	1	-	-	-	14		14	
311	HORN						0	15	1	3	-	-	19		19	
318	NEUNKIRCHEN						0	2	-	-	1	-	3		3	
322	WAIDHOFEN AN DER THA						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
325	ZWETTL						0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4	
406	FREISTADT						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
504	SANKT JOHANN IM PONG	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	10		11	
505	TAMSWEG						0	25	2	-	3	-	30		30	
506	ZELL AM SEE						0	7	-	-	1	-	8		8	
606	GRAZ-LAND						0	10	1	-	-	-	11		11	
607	HARTBERG						0	11	-	-	-	-	11		11	
608	JUDENBURG						0	1	1	-	-	-	2		2	
609	KNITTELFELD						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
612	LIEZEN						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
614	MURAU						0	34	3	-	-	-	37		37	
616	VOITSBERG						0	6	1	-	-	-	7		7	
617	WEIZ	-	1	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	15		16	
704	KITZBUEHEL						0	11	-	-	-	-	11		11	
705	KUFSTEIN						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
708	REUTTE						0	7	-	-	-	-	7		7	
801	BLUDENZ						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
802	BREGENZ	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	6		8	
804	FELDKIRCH						0	5	1	-	1	-	7		7	
TOTAL		3	7	2	0	2	0	14	348	20	6	13	0	387	0	401
PER CENT		0.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	86.8	5.0	1.5	3.2	0.0	96.5	0.0	100.0

RABIES CASES

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS		
CODE	NAME														
BEL BELGIUM															
HH	HAINHAUT	-	3	2	-	-	-	0	9	-	-	-	-	9	9
LG	LIEGE	-	3	2	-	-	-	5	23	-	-	-	-	23	28
LI	LIMBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
LX	LUXEMBOURG	-	2	3	-	2	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	8	15
NA	NAMUR	1	2	9	1	7	-	20	55	-	1	-	-	56	76
TOTAL		1	7	14	1	9	0	32	96	0	1	0	0	97	129
PER CENT		0.8	5.4	10.9	0.8	7.0	0.0	24.8	74.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	75.2	100.0
LUX LUXEMBOURG															
00	LUXEMBOURG-VILLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
02	CAPELLEN	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
03	ESCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
04	LUXEMBOURG-CAMPAGNE	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	6	8
06	CLERVAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	1	-	3	3
07	DIEKIRCH	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
08	REDANGE	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	3
12	GREVENMACHER	-	-	1	-	7	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	9
13	REMICH	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
TOTAL		0	1	8	1	9	1	20	14	0	1	1	0	16	36
PER CENT		0.0	2.8	22.2	2.8	25.0	2.8	55.6	38.9	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	44.4	100.0
NET NETHERLANDS															
05	LIMBURG	-	-	5	-	10	-	15	22	4	-	1	-	27	42
PER CENT		0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	23.8	0.0	35.7	52.4	9.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	64.3	100.0

CZE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RABIES CASES

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

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	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
01	CENTRAL BOHEMIA	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	52	-	-	-	-	52	-	54
02	SOUTH BOHEMIA	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	80	-	-	-	-	80	-	83
03	WEST BOHEMIA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	94	1	1	3	-	99	-	100
04	NORTH BOHEMIA	1	6	-	-	-	-	7	172	-	2	6	-	180	-	187
05	EAST BOHEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	37	-	1	2	-	40	-	40
06	SOUTH MORAVIA	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	173	-	-	4	-	177	-	179
07	NORTH MORAVIA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	26
0	CSR	3	12	-	-	1	-	16	633	1	4	15	-	653	-	669
10	DISTRICT OF BRATISLAV	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
11	WEST SLOVAKIA	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	12
12	CENTRAL SLOVAKIA	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	38	-	-	-	-	38	-	42
13	EAST SLOVAKIA	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	74	-	-	1	-	75	-	79
1	SSR	4	7	-	-	-	-	11	121	-	-	1	-	122	-	133
TOTAL		7	19	0	0	1	0	27	754	1	4	16	0	775	0	802
PER CENT		0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	94.0	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.0	96.6	0.0	100.0

DDR

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

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	HAUPTSTADT BERLIN							0						0		0
02	COTTBUS	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	11		15
03	DRESDEN							0	9	-	1	3	-	13		13
04	ERFURT	2	2	1	-	1	-	6	34	-	1	3	-	38		44
05	FRANKFURT/ODER	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	1	1	-	14		15
06	GERA	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	28	-	2	-	-	30		32
07	HALLE	2	7	1	-	1	-	11	46	-	4	11	-	61		72
08	KARL-MARX-STADT	4	16	5	1	31	-	57	61	-	3	4	1	69		126
09	LEIPZIG	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	-	-	1	-	12		13
10	MAGDEBURG	8	4	3	1	-	-	16	60	-	-	1	-	61		77
11	NEUBRANDENBURG	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	32	-	1	1	-	34		37
12	POTSDAM	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	37	-	2	5	-	44		48
13	ROSTOCK	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	3	-	20		23
14	SCHWERIN	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	17	-	-	2	-	19		23
15	SUHL	-	1	1	2	2	-	6	25	-	1	-	-	26		32
TOTAL		25	38	14	4	37	0	118	400	0	16	35	1	452	0	570
PER CENT		4.4	6.7	2.5	0.7	6.5	0.0	20.7	70.2	0.0	2.8	6.1	0.2	79.3	0.0	100.0

DEU

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

LOCATION		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						0	0	
020	HAMBURG							0						0	0	
031	BRAUNSCHWEIG	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	7	8	
032	HANNOVER	-	2	9	2	-	-	13	79	4	-	10	1	94	107	
033	LUENEBURG	1	3	7	4	1	-	16	66	-	9	2	1	78	94	
034	WESER-EMS	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	9	12	
040	BREMEN							0						0	0	
051	DUESSELDORF	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	10	11	
053	KOELN	-	2	1	-	3	-	6	104	-	2	4	-	110	116	
055	MUENSTER							0						0	0	
057	DETMOLD	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	
059	ARNSBERG	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	64	-	1	6	-	71	74	
061	DARMSTADT	3	8	2	1	9	-	23	137	-	9	20	-	166	189	
062	KASSEL	2	8	5	1	5	-	21	82	2	3	12	5	104	125	
071	KOBLENZ	4	6	3	-	6	-	19	94	1	1	8	-	104	123	
072	TRIER	1	5	4	-	13	3	26	39	1	5	2	-	47	73	
073	RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	1	11	-	2	3	-	17	53	1	1	5	-	60	77	
081	STUTTGART	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	140	2	9	9	-	160	164	
082	KARLSRUHE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	68	4	3	2	-	77	78	
083	FREIBURG	-	4	1	-	2	-	7	108	1	5	4	-	118	125	
084	TUEBINGEN	1	1	6	1	3	-	12	93	1	6	10	-	110	122	
091	OBERBAYERN	2	2	8	2	1	-	15	162	3	9	5	-	179	194	
092	NIEDERBAYERN	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	39	1	-	2	-	42	45	
093	OBERPFALZ	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	58	1	3	1	-	63	67	
094	OBERFRANKEN	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	70	1	2	2	-	75	77	
095	MITTELFRANKEN							0	19	-	1	1	-	21	21	
096	UNTERFRANKEN	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	57	2	3	6	-	68	73	
097	SCHWABEN	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	76	-	1	3	-	80	84	
100	SAARLAND	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	21	-	3	2	-	26	30	
110	BERLIN (WEST)							0						0	0	
TOTAL		32	56	54	15	51	3	211	1656	25	77	116	7	1881	0	2092
PER CENT		1.5	2.7	2.6	0.7	2.4	0.1	10.1	79.2	1.2	3.7	5.5	0.3	89.9	0.0	100.0

FRA

FRANCE

RABIES CASES

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

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	5	3	2	-	-	-	10	65	-	-	-	-	65		75
02	AISNE	3	4	4	2	10	1	24	98	-	-	-	1	99		123
08	ARDENNES	12	4	15	5	18	1	55	73	-	-	1	3	77		132
10	AUBE	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	27	-	-	-	-	27		29
21	COTE D'OR	-	1	1	-	2	-	4	52	-	-	-	-	52		56
25	DOUBS	2	3	-	1	2	-	8	49	-	-	-	-	49		57
38	ISERE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
39	JURA	-	4	-	1	-	-	5	91	-	-	-	1	92		97
51	MARNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	-	-	7		7
52	MARNE (HAUTE)	-	1	1	1	9	-	12	22	-	-	-	-	22		34
54	MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE	-	1	2	-	1	-	4	17	-	-	-	-	17		21
55	MEUSE	2	3	1	1	3	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	30		40
57	MOSELLE	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	11		14
58	NIEVRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
60	OISE	-	2	-	-	3	-	5	12	-	-	-	-	12		17
67	RHIN (BAS)	5	5	3	-	2	-	15	29	-	-	2	2	33		48
68	RHIN (HAUT)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	-	-	-	-	23		24
70	SADNE (HAUTE)	1	3	2	2	8	-	16	77	-	-	-	1	78		94
71	SADNE-ET-LOIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
73	SAVOIE	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	9		11
74	SAVOIE (HAUTE)	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	15	-	-	1	-	16		20
77	SEINE-ET-MARNE	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	42	-	-	-	-	42		45
88	VOSGES	1	4	1	-	3	-	9	29	-	-	-	1	30		39
89	YONNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	-	-	-	-	8		8
90	TERR. DE BELFORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	-	-	-	-	8		8
TOTAL		36	43	34	14	63	2	192	801	0	0	4	9	814	0	1006
PER CENT		3.6	4.3	3.4	1.4	6.3	0.2	19.1	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	80.9	0.0	100.0

HUN

HUNGARY

RABIES CASES

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
01	BUDAPEST	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	7		9
02	BARANYA	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	21	-	-	1	-	22		24
03	BACS-KISKUN	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	16		18
04	BEKES	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
05	BORSOD-ABAU-ZEMPLEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	34	-	-	-	-	34		34
06	CSONGRAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
07	FEJER	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	39	-	-	1	-	40		44
08	GYOER-SOPRON	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	-	-	-	-	13		13
09	HAJDU-BIHAR	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	21	-	-	-	1	22		27
10	HEVES	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	-	-	-	-	15		15
11	KOMAROM	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
12	NOGRAD	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	7		9
13	PEST	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	23	-	-	-	-	23		26
14	SOMOgy	3	2	1	-	-	-	6	34	-	-	-	-	34		40
15	SZABOLCS-SZATMAR	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	6		11
16	SZOLNOK	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	11		14
17	TOLNA	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	40	-	-	-	-	40		42
18	VAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	46	-	-	-	-	46		46
19	VESZPREM	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	35	-	-	-	-	35		35
20	ZALA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	41	-	-	-	-	41		42
TOTAL		11	16	9	1	0	0	37	425	0	0	2	1	428	0	465
PER CENT		2.4	3.4	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	92.0	0.0	100.0

RABIES CASES

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

LOCATION CODE NAME		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS		
ITA ITALY															
22	COMO						0	15	-	1	-	-	16		16
23	SONDRIO	-	1	-	-	-	1	77	2	-	-	-	79		80
24	BERGAMO						0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
25	BRESCIA						0	11	-	1	-	-	12		12
33	UDINE						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
34	TRIESTE E GORIZIA						0	1	1	-	-	-	2		2
38	TRENTO	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	1	-	-	-	10		11
TOTAL		0	2	0	0	0	2	120	4	2	0	0	126	0	128
PER CENT		0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	93.7	3.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	100.0
RUM RUMANIA															
01	ALBA						0	5	1	-	-	-	6		6
02	ARAD	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
06	BISTRITA-NASAUD	-	1	-	-	4	5						0		5
08	BRASOV	-	-	-	-	1	1						0		1
11	CARAS-SEVERIN	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
21	HARGHITA	-	-	-	-	2	2						0		2
22	HUNEDOARA	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1		3
23	IALOMITA						0	1	1	-	-	-	2		2
24	IASI	1	2	-	-	-	3						0		3
25	MARAMURES	-	1	1	-	-	2						0		2
32	SALAJ	-	-	-	-	59	59	1	-	-	-	-	1		60
TOTAL		3	6	1	0	66	76	12	2	0	0	0	14	0	90
PER CENT		3.3	6.7	1.1	0.0	73.3	84.4	13.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	100.0
YUG YUGOSLAVIA															
I	SR BOSNA I HERCEGOVI						0	11	-	-	-	1	12		12
III	SR HRVATSKA	3	6	7	1	2	20	338	-	-	-	8	346		366
V	SR SLOVENIJA	1	3	-	-	-	4	207	-	-	-	5	212		216
VI	SR SRBIJA	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
VII	SAP VOJVODINA	1	2	-	-	-	4	60	-	-	-	2	62		66
TOTAL		6	11	7	1	2	29	616	0	0	0	16	632	0	661
PER CENT		0.9	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	4.4	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	95.6	0.0	100.0

POL

POLAND

RABIES CASES

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

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
03	BIALA PODLASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	1	3		3
07	BIELSKO-BIALA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0		1	
09	BYDGOSZCZ	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	1	18	21	
11	CHELM	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	1	-	1	9	9	
13	CIECHANOW	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	
15	CZESTOCHOWA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	3	
17	ELBLAG	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	1	7	13	
19	GDANSK	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	1	5	8	8	
21	GORZOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	-	-	-	1	10	10	
23	JELENIA GORA	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	16	-	-	-	16	19	19	
25	KALISZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	-	7	7	7	
27	KATOWICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	
31	KONIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
33	KOSZALIN	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	6	12	14	14	
35	KRAKOW	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	
37	KROSNO	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	
39	LEGNICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	
41	LESZNO	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	12	-	1	-	13	18	18	
43	LUBLIN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	
49	NOWY SACZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	3	3	3	
51	OLSZTYN	2	-	3	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	2	7	12	
53	OPOLE	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	9	11	11	
57	PILA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	5	5	
61	PLOCK	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	1	5	5	
63	POZNAN	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	68	-	1	7	76	84	84	
67	RADOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	
71	SIEDLCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	-	-	-	8	8	8	
77	SLUPSK	3	2	-	-	-	1	6	10	-	-	3	14	20	20	
79	SUWALKI	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	3	8	10	
81	SZCZECIN	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	1	12	16	16	
85	TARNOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	
87	TORUN	1	3	2	-	-	-	6	11	-	-	-	12	18	18	
89	WALBRZYCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	-	-	-	9	9	9	
91	WLOCLAWEK	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	4	4	
93	WROCLAW	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	13	15	15	
95	ZAMOSC	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	3	
97	ZIELONA GORA	1	-	10	-	-	-	11	10	-	-	3	13	24	24	
TOTAL		23	31	21	0	0	1	76	256	4	5	26	15	306	0	382
PER CENT		6.0	8.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	19.9	67.0	1.0	1.3	6.8	3.9	80.1	0.0	100.0

SWI

SWITZERLAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

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 AARGAU	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	21	-	-	1	-	22		25
02 APPENZEL A.RH.							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
03 APPENZEL I.RH.							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
05 BASEL-LAND	1	-	1	-	9	-	11	7	-	1	-	-	8		19
06 BERN	2	4	-	-	1	-	7	37	1	-	1	-	39		46
07 FRIBOURG	-	2	1	-	2	-	5	19	1	1	-	-	21		26
08 GENEVE							0	29	-	-	-	-	29		29
09 GLARUS							0	13	3	-	1	-	17		17
10 GRAUBUENDEN							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
12 NEUCHATEL	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	5		6
15 SCHAFFHAUSEN							0	4	-	1	1	-	6		6
17 SOLOTHURN	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	17	-	1	1	-	19		23
18 ST.GALLEN	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	1	1	-	13		18
20 THURGAU	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	-	6		9
22 VAUD	2	1	1	-	2	-	6	98	1	1	-	-	100		106
25 ZUERICH	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	17	1	1	-	-	19		22
26 JURA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	6		7
LI LIECHTENSTEIN	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	5		6
TOTAL	7	20	4	1	18	0	50	296	7	10	7	0	320	0	370
PER CENT	1.9	5.4	1.1	0.3	4.9	0.0	13.5	80.0	1.9	2.7	1.9	0.0	86.5	0.0	100.0

TUR

TURKEY

RABIES CASES

1. 1.84 - 31. 3.84

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	9	1	2	-	-	-	12						0	12
002	ADIYAMAN	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0	1
003	AFYON	1	-	3	-	1	2	7						0	7
005	AMASYA	2	1	1	-	1	-	5						0	5
006	ANKARA	11	3	1	-	-	-	15						0	15
007	ANTALYA	4	-	1	-	-	-	5						0	5
009	AYDIN	9	-	2	-	-	-	11						0	11
010	BALIKESIR	6	-	-	-	1	-	7						0	7
011	BILECIK	8	-	-	-	2	-	10						0	10
014	BOLU	5	-	2	-	-	-	7						0	7
015	BURDUR	2	-	1	-	-	-	3						0	3
016	BURSA	9	-	1	-	-	-	10						0	10
017	CANAKKALE	3	-	1	-	2	-	6						0	6
018	CANKIRI	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0	2
019	CORUM	5	-	-	-	1	-	6						0	6
020	DENIZLI	5	-	-	-	1	-	6						0	6
021	DIYARBAKIR	1	-	1	-	-	-	2						0	2
022	EDIRNE	2	-	2	-	-	-	4						0	4
023	ELAZIG	3	1	-	-	-	-	4						0	4
024	ERZINCAN	-	-	-	-	1	-	1						0	1
025	ERZURUM	-	1	1	-	-	-	2						0	2
026	ESKISEHIR	1	-	1	-	-	-	2						0	2
027	GAZIANTEP	4	-	-	-	-	-	4						0	4
028	GIRESUN	3	-	-	-	-	-	3						0	3
029	GUEMUESHANE	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0	2
031	HATAY	2	-	1	-	-	-	3						0	3
032	ISPARTA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1
033	ICEL	2	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
034	ISTANBUL	9	1	-	-	-	-	10						0	10
035	IZMIR	17	2	4	-	-	3	26						0	26
036	KARS	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2

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	8	-	6	-	-	-	14						0		14
038	KAYSERI	3	-	1	-	1	-	5						0		5
039	KIRKLARELI	3	-	-	-	-	-	3						0		3
040	KIRSEHIR	3	-	-	-	-	-	3						0		3
041	KOCAELI	6	1	-	-	-	1	8						0		8
042	KONYA	15	1	-	-	1	1	18						0		18
044	MALATYA	2	2	-	-	-	-	4						0		4
045	MANISA	7	1	1	-	-	-	9						0		9
046	KAHRAMAN MARAS	1	1	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
047	MARDIN	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
048	MUGLA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
049	MUS	1	-	-	-	-	1	2						0		2
050	NEVSEHIR	3	1	-	-	-	-	4						0		4
051	NIGDE	1	1	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
052	ORDU	6	1	-	-	-	-	7						0		7
054	SAKARYA	9	-	1	-	-	-	10						0		10
055	SAMSUN	14	2	1	-	1	-	18						0		18
057	SINOP	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1		5
058	SIVAS	3	1	1	-	-	-	5						0		5
059	TEKIRDAG	4	-	-	-	-	-	4						0		4
060	TOKAT	4	-	-	-	-	-	4						0		4
061	TRABZON	4	-	-	-	-	-	4						0		4
062	TUNCELI	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
063	URFA	1	1	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
064	USAK	3	-	-	-	-	-	3						0		3
066	YOZGAT	5	-	-	-	-	-	5						0		5
067	ZONGULDAK	4	-	4	-	-	-	8						0		8
TOTAL		244	25	43	0	13	9	334	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	337
PER CENT		72.4	7.4	12.8	0.0	3.9	2.7	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	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. 7.83 - 30. 9.83

LOCATION CODE NAME	D A T E S			T O T A L
	1. 7. - 31. 7.	1. 8. - 31. 8.	1. 9. - 30. 9.	
01 RSFSR	-	-	-	-
011 REGIONS OF THE NORTH AND THE NORTH-WEST	-	-	-	-
012 REGIONS OF THE CENTRE	4	5	4	13
013 REGIONS OF THE NORTH CAUCASUS	1	4	2	7
014 REGIONS OF THE POVOLJE AND THE URALS	2	2	1	5
02 THE MOLDAVIAN SSR	-	1	1	2
03 THE UKRAINIAN SSR	11	14	21	46
04 THE BYELORUSSIAN SSR	3	3	4	10
05 THE LITHUANIAN SSR	-	3	2	5
06 THE LATVIAN SSR	2	1	4	7
07 THE ESTONIAN SSR	1	2	2	5
TOTAL	24	35	41	100

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ISL
(rabies free)

NOR
(rabies free)

FIN
(rabies free)

SWE
(rabies free)

DEN
(rabies free)

IRE
(rabies free)

GBR
(rabies free)

NET
(42)

(2092)

BEL
(129)

DEU

DDR
(570)

POL
(382)

CZE
(802)

FRA
(1006)

AUT
(401)

HUN
(465)

SWI
(370)

RUM
(90)

ITA
(128)

YUG
(661)

BUL
(rabies free)

POR
(rabies free)

SPA
(mainland rabies free)

ALB
(no data)

GRE
(0)

TUR
(337)

Rabies Cases Europe
1st Quarter 1984
7511 cases reported

0 50 100 km

