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by the

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1. INTRODUCTION

This BULLETIN describes the rabies cases in Europe for the third quarter 1985 reported to the WHO Collaborating Centre. The situation in general appears under 2., and in individual countries under 2.1 to 2.27.

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

In the miscellaneous section bat rabies in Denmark is reported under 3.1; and 3.2 brings what has been summarized by the WHO Expert Committee in its Seventh Report, 1984 on this subject. Under 3.3 a human rabies case in the U.S.A. is reported.

The rabies case data are tabulated for the third quarter 1985 under 4.

The last part lists the official contributors to the BULLETIN.

The geographical distribution of cases in Europe of the third quarter 1985 is shown on the maps of Europe and Turkey in the Annex.

2. RABIES IN EUROPE, THIRD QUARTER 1985

During the third quarter 1985, 4734 cases of rabies were reported in Europe. There were 3725 cases in wild animals (78.7%) and 1009 cases in domestic animals (21.3%). Of the cases in wild animals 3354 (70.8%) were foxes, 75 badgers, 119 other mustelids, 150 deer and 27 others. Of the 1009 cases in domestic animals 225 were dogs (of which 185 -82.2% of all dogs- were reported from Turkey), 191 cats, 412 cattle, 18 horses, 151 small ruminants and 12 others. Table 3 of this BULLETIN lists 'other animal species', less frequently involved in rabies.

The figures in Table 2 show accumulated totals of the first three quarters in 1985 for the European countries. The overall total amounts to 13 999 cases. In comparison with the same period in 1984 (18 052 cases) a reduction of 22.5% can be noticed.

A new situation arises with Denmark reporting bat rabies but having no rabies in terrestrial animals for more than three years. The disease has been transmitted from insectivorous bats to man by bite in Canada, the USA, and some Latin American countries, not in Europe though. However, natural transmission of rabies from insectivorous bats to other terrestrial animals by biting has not been observed to date.

Rabies-free countries are: Bulgaria, Finland, United Kingdom, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Spain and Sweden. There were no cases reported for this quarter from Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal.

There were no cases of rabies in man reported to the Centre.

Individual country reports follow:

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

During the third quarter 1985, rabies was diagnosed in 428 animals. Compared to the second quarter there was a decrease by 18%. Among 393 rabies cases in wild animals (91.8% of total) 333 were in foxes (77.8%), 33 in badgers (7.7%), 13 in roe deer (3.0%), 12 in martens (2.8%) and two in stags. Among 35 rabies cases in domestic animals (8.2%), 19 were in cattle, 11 in cats, 4 in sheep and one in a donkey.

The epizootic continues to move in the south from the Bundesland (federal province) Kärnten via Styria to Salzburg with a tendency to advance toward west and north.

The situation in Vorarlberg remains constant, there are cases throughout the federal province.

In Lower Austria to the north of the river Danube all Bezirke (districts) of the Wein- and Waldviertel are infected, in the Mühlviertel of Upper Austria only the Bezirke Freistadt and Perg.

In the Burgenland there were 3 cases in the Bezirke Neusiedler See and Oberpullendorf.

Vienna and Tyrol are rabies-free, furthermore the Bundesländer Lower and Upper Austria to the south of the river Danube as well as the Bezirke Rohrbach and Urfahr-Umgebung of the Mühlviertel.

2.2 Rabies in Belgium (BEL)
by Ig. Fontaine

During the third quarter 1985, 137 rabies cases were registered in 61 previously infected communities in 62 foxes, 56 cattle, 2 horses, 8 sheep, 1 dog, 5 cats, 1 pine marten, 1 stone marten and 1 mouse weasel.

In comparison with the previous quarter the number of cases have nearly tripled; the incidence in wild animals increased from 34 to 65 and in domestic animals from 15 to 72 cases.

40% of the affected species are cattle during the prevailing quarter. The provinces Liège and Luxembourg, making up 93% of the total, had in 8 farms more than one bovine affected by rabies (3x2 cases, 3x3 cases, 1x4 cases, 1x5 cases).

In an other farm, 6 sheep became victims of the disease.

Errata

During the month of February 1985, two cases of rabies were reported in the Ardennes (province of Namur) erroneously. For the correction, 1 bovine and 1 fox should be taken off the figures of the first quarter.

2.3 Bulgaria (BUL)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.4 Rabies in Czechoslovakia (CZE) by M. Capka and J. Neumann

During the third quarter of 1985, a total of 317 rabies cases were ascertained in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Of these 277 cases were in the Czech Socialist Republic and 40 in the Slovak Socialist Republic.

In the CSR rabies was primarily diagnosed in foxes (261 cases - 94.2%), furthermore in 3 martens, 2 roe deer and 1 badger. In domestic animals rabies was ascertained in 7 cats (2.5%), 2 dogs (0.7%) and 1 goat (0.4%).

In the SSR rabies was ascertained in 31 foxes (77.5%), 1 marten, 5 cats, 2 dogs and 1 head of cattle.

The highest incidence of cases was recorded in the North Bohemian Region (24% of the total in Czechoslovakia).

At present, rabies is recorded in 884 foci involving 83 districts.

2.5 Rabies in Germany, Democratic Republic (DDR)

During the third quarter 1985, 373 rabies cases were reported in the Democratic Republic of Germany. In the prevailing quarter an increase of cases was registered by 32.7% over the second quarter 1985 (281), after three quarters with a decreasing tendency. There was a marked increase in farm animals (second quarter 12, third quarter 51) due to the out-door keeping of the animals during the summer.

In comparison with the third quarter 1984 (572 cases) a decrease is noticed by 34.8%.

All 15 Bezirke (departments) of the country are affected by the disease.

2.6 Denmark (DEN)

The country remained rabies-free of terrestrial animals, but see the article on bat-rabies under 3.1 of this BULLETIN.

2.7 Rabies in Germany, Federal Republic (DEU)

A total of 1824 rabies cases were reported during the third quarter 1985, 360 more compared to the previous quarter (an increase of 24.6%). 84.2% (1536 cases) were in wild animals - 1357 foxes, 23 badgers, 58 other mustelids, 92 deer and 6 others. In domestic animals, 4 dogs, 47 cats, 166 cattle, 65 small ruminants, 4 horses, and 2 other animals were reported rabid.

Significant increases were reported from the Regierungsbezirke (departments) Köln in North Rhine-Westphalia (from 37 in 2nd quarter to 156 in 3rd quarter), Kassel in Upper-Hesse (194 to 247), Freiburg in Baden (238 to 288) and Tübingen in Württemberg (98 to 140). An area currently heavily infected is the Regierungsbezirk Arnsberg with 128 cases. All other Regierungsbezirke report less than 87 cases.

2.8 Finland (FIN)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.9 Rabies in France (FRA) by J. Blancou

505 rabies cases were reported during the third quarter 1985, 80 cases more than during the previous quarter (18.8% increase). 412 cases were registered in foxes (81.6% of total), 23 in other wild animals and 70 in domestic animals (7 dogs, 14 cats, 24 cattle, 21 small ruminants and 4 horses). The highest figures were noted during this quarter in the départements (departments) of Val d'Oise (98 cases), des Vosges (58 cases), du Doubs (45 cases) and de Meurthe et Moselle (39 cases).

The general tendency remains one of a stabilisation of the front except for a slight advance in the region of Paris and in the département Nièvre.

2.10 Rabies in Greece (GRE)

During the third quarter of 1985, no case of rabies was reported in Greece.

2.11 United Kingdom (GBR)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.12 Rabies in Hungary (HUN) by L. Koltai

During the third quarter 1985, there were 164 registered rabies cases in Hungary, 10.4% less than during the same period 1984. Foxes rank very high, with 92.7% of all cases.

During the prevailing quarter only one Komitat (department) was free of rabies - Csongrad. The other 18 Komitats and the capital were infected. While in the hilly and forest regions in the south-west of Hungary there was a concentration of cases (Vas, Zala, Somogy, Veszprem), in other parts cases were scattered.

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. Proseri

During the third quarter of 1985, 25 cases of rabies were reported in 16 communities, all in the province of Trento; namely 18 foxes, 4 badgers, 1 stone-marten, 1 roe-deer and 1 head of cattle (unvaccinated heifer, slaughtered with signs of rabies).

Five communities were infected for the first time, comprising a total of 258 km².

At present the disease is spreading in an area of high human density in the province of Trento. Despite continual surveillance in the alpine regions, no other cases were found.

The Veterinary Service of Trento proposed a plan of oral vaccination of foxes in Val d'Adige.

2.16 Rabies in Luxembourg (LUX) by R. Frisch

The rabies epizootic advances in the north-east of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Except for 3 rabies cases, all other 21 cases were registered in that region. An increase of cases in cattle toward the end of the year is expected.

2.17 Rabies in the Netherlands (NET)

During the third quarter of 1985, the country was free of rabies.

2.18 Norway (NOR)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.19 Rabies in Poland (POL) by A. Badyoczek

348 rabies cases were reported during the third quarter 1985, 187 more than the previous quarter. Rabies occurred in 37 districts (Wojewodztwo) with the highest frequency of cases in Gorzów, Jelenia Góra, Opole, Poznań, Szczecin and Wrocław. In the above mentioned 6 districts there were 183 rabies cases, i.e. 53% of the total, and 133 cases were in foxes, i.e. 55% of the total in this species. In 23 districts in the central and eastern part of Poland 13 cases were reported only, among them 7 cases in foxes. Rabies was also diagnosed in a rat (district Gdańsk), in a hare (district Nowy Sacz), in a weasel (district Poznań), and in 2 squirrels (districts Szczecin and Wrocław). Material from 1 rat and 1 bat, reported rabid at the end of the second quarter in the district

Gdańsk, was sent to the National Institute of Hygiene and was here confirmed in both cases.

2.20 Rabies in Portugal (POR)

No case of rabies was reported during the third quarter 1985.

2.21 Rabies in Romania (ROM)

There were only 8 rabies cases diagnosed in Romania, 17 cases less compared to the second quarter 1985. 4 cases were again in Calarasi province - 4 sheep, 4 single cases occurred in the provinces of Caras-Severin, Cluj, Hunedoara and Neamt.

2.22 Rabies in Spain (SPA)

The country 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 third quarter of 1985, the Swiss Rabies Diagnostic Center received 762 animals for examination. 108 (14%) of these were positive for rabies compared to 74 (9% of 789) in the previous quarter and 160 (18% of 865) in the third quarter of 1984. 76% were observed in foxes, 15% in domestic animals. An additional 29 foxes, 2 martens, and 1 badger were diagnosed rabid histologically in canton Vaud. They bring the total of proven rabies cases to 140 (96 in the previous quarter).

32 of the animals diagnosed rabid originated in a relatively small area of the southern canton Aargau. 20 rabid animals are from western canton Schaffhausen. The majority of all cases concentrate in the Jura Mountains in western and northwestern Switzerland, an area not protected by oral fox vaccination.

In the third quarter of 1985 4 persons were bitten by proven rabid animals, 2 by cats, 1 by a fox, and one by a stone marten. The number of people treated for non-bite exposures is not recorded.

2.25 Rabies in Turkey (TUR)

During the third quarter 1985, 325 cases of rabies were reported in Turkey, 11 more compared to the previous quarter. 97.8% of the total (318 cases) were in domestic animals with the dog taking the main share (185 cases). A concentration of cases is noticed in the province of Izmir (with 44 cases).

2.26 Rabies in Yugoslavia (YUG)

During the third quarter 1985, 112 cases of rabies were reported in Yugoslavia. In comparison with the previous quarter (158 cases) there has been a reduction of 29.1%. The distribution of the different animal cases and the area covered in general remains as in the previous quarter.

2.27 Rabies in the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

Data not received before going to press.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

3.1 Bat-Rabies in Denmark. by S. Møllgaard

A woman was on September 10, 1985 bitten in a finger by a bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*), which was found in a weak condition at Ansager near Varde, Jutland. An examination of the bat at the State Veterinary Serum Laboratory, Copenhagen, revealed that the bat was infected with rabies.

Post-exposure treatment of the woman bitten by the bat was immediately initiated.

The species, *Eptesicus serotinus*, is one of 13 different bat species found in Denmark. In order to obtain information on the prevalence of rabies in bats citizens have been encouraged to hand in bats found dead or sick to practising veterinarians, who on-forward the bats to the State Veterinary Serum Laboratory. A total of 9 bats have been submitted to the laboratory during the month of September, of which 4 have been found positive to rabies by the fluorescent antibody test. All 4 bats were found in weak conditions or dead within a distance of 30 km from Ansager. The use of monoclonal antibodies has shown, that the bat-rabies isolates differ from the European sylvatic rabies strain, but appear to be identical to the bat-virus isolates originating from the north-western part of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Bat-rabies has never previously been diagnosed in Denmark. The last case of sylvatic rabies was diagnosed in a cow on March 9, 1982.

Editorial note:

The three bat virus isolates from Germany have been characterized by means of monoclonal antibodies and were found closely related to Duvenhage virus from South Africa (Schneider, L.G. et al: Application of monoclonal antibodies for epidemiological investigations and oral vaccination studies. In: "Rabies in the Tropics, eds. Kuwert, Merieux, Koprowski, Bögel, Springer Verlag, 1985, pp. 47-59).

Furthermore, studies on the pathogenicity of Danish bat isolates are presently being carried out. From previous experiences (see 3.2) the pathogenicity for other terrestrial animals seems to be reduced and so far such viruses have not been identified in any carnivorous animal. From the American experiences, however, with insectivorous bats there is a certain danger of transmission of such bat viruses to man.

3.2 Epidemiology and Ecology of Rabies in Bats Other than Vampire Bats

Due to the recent cases of bat rabies in Denmark and Poland (second quarter 1985) the publishers of this BULLETIN would like to bring to the attention of the readers what has been summarized on the subject by the WHO Expert Committee on Rabies in its Seventh Report (Technical Report Series 709, WHO, Geneva, 1984, pp 65 and 66):

"Rabies has been reported in more than 50 species of insectivorous bats in North, Central and South America and the island of Grenada.

Two people who entered Frio Cave, a large limestone cavern near Uvalde, Texas, USA, where rabid insectivorous bats had been identified, subsequently died of laboratory-confirmed rabies; the disease was thought not to have been due to transmission by bite but by aerosol. There are indications that various species of wildlife utilize bat caves in search of food, and the possibilities of transmission should be investigated further.

Rabies has been transmitted from insectivorous bats to man by bite in Canada, the USA, and some Latin American countries. However, natural transmission of rabies from insectivorous bats to other terrestrial animals by biting has not been observed to date. Experimental transmission from rabid bats with infectious saliva to other susceptible animals by the bite route has proved extremely difficult.

Insectivorous bats do not appear to be true carriers of the virus, and no salivary gland isolates have been obtained without concurrent presence of the virus in the brain. It appears that solitary bats may be as heavily infected with the disease as colonial bats.

Attempts to isolate rabies virus from bats in a few Asian countries have so far yielded negative results, but should be pursued.

Recent surveys for the existence of rabies virus in bats in South Africa have yielded several isolates of rabies-related viruses from insectivorous bats (Mimopterus schreibersii) and fruit-eating megachiropteran bats (Epomophorus wahlbergi). Monoclonal antibody analysis has shown that these viruses closely resemble Duvenhage and Mokola viruses.

In Europe, a few cases of bat rabies have been identified, the species involved being *Nyctalus noctula*, *Eptesicus serotinus*, *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, and three other unidentified bats. The findings in the three unidentified bats, found in the maritime northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany, give rise to some concern. In all three instances virus was isolated bearing characteristic antigenic determinants of Duvenhage virus from Africa, which has not previously been found in Europe. It is unknown whether the bats had been accidentally imported on three different occasions, e.g., by boat, or whether the virus has established itself in bat species indigenous to Europe.

Control of Rabies in Bats Other than Vampire Bats

Insectivorous bats beneficial to the ecological equilibrium should not be controlled by massive indiscriminate killing, since the rabies prevalence in these bats is usually low.

Destruction of bat colonies should be used only as a last resort when the health risk is great and other alternatives have been unsuccessful.

Insectivorous and frugivorous bats may be kept from entering buildings by covering up entrance routes during a time when they are not in their roost, thus providing a more or less permanent solution. The public should be warned not to pick up or handle bats that appear to be sick or are behaving in a strange manner."

Editorial note:

A summary of rabies virus cases in bats from Europe has previously been published in this Bulletin (RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE 4/82, pages 17-18).

3.3 Human Rabies Diagnosed 2 Months Postmortem - Texas

The first case of human rabies reported in the United States in 1985 was diagnosed July 16, 1985, by an Abilene, Texas, pathologist who noted encephalitis suggestive of rabies on reviewing sections of the brain of a patient who had died May 20. The patient, a 19-year-old Mexican national, had lived in Texas after arriving in the United States approximately 1 1/2 months before the onset of his illness. He had no known history of exposure to rabies.

The patient was in good health until May 2 or 3, when he developed nausea, vomiting, and shortness of breath. On the morning of May 5, he was seen at the emergency room of an Abilene hospital. Temperature, pulse, and blood pressure were normal. Physical examination and a chest roentgenogram did not reveal abnormalities, and the patient was discharged from the emergency room.

Shortly after midnight on May 6, he returned to the emergency room because of intensification of breathing difficulties, persistent nausea and vomiting, and fever of 40.6 C (105 F). His blood pressure fluctuated between 215/140 and 80/0. He was coherent enough to answer questions in Spanish; however, because he spoke no English, no detailed history of his activities for the past several months was obtained. Tetanus and rabies were considered, but both were ruled out because of a negative history of an injury or animal bite. A repeat chest roentgenogram examination showed air in the neck and mediastinum and right-lung infiltrates. Aspiration pneumonia was suspected. The patient was intubated for respiratory distress.

The patient improved enough by May 8 to have the endotracheal tube removed. However, over the next day, his neurologic condition deteriorated, and he became disoriented and combative. Tremors were noted in his neck. A neurology consultant felt the patient's disorientation was metabolic in origin, but suggested cerebrospinal fluid examination.

On May 13, the patient suffered respiratory arrest and required reintubation. Over the next 7 days, his course was marked by progressively deepening coma without focal signs. His electroencephalogram showed a slow-wave pattern. The patient died May 20, 2 weeks after admission.

Since rabies was not seriously suspected during the patient's illness or at autopsy, microscope examination of the brain was not undertaken until early July. On July 18, formalin-fixed brain tissue preserved from the autopsy was forwarded to CDC for examination. Direct fluorescent-antibody examination gave strongly positive results, and rabies was confirmed.

On July 19, local, regional, and state public health physicians met the members of the medical staff, hospital administrators, and approximately 140 hospital employees who had had contact with the patient. Rabies postexposure prophylaxis was made available to the employees and staff members by the hospital; 85 workers elected to take the treatment. Postexposure treatment was also offered to relatives and friends who could be located; they denied exposure to the patient's saliva or vomitus and chose to receive no treatment. Cost of rabies immune globulin and human diploid cell rabies vaccine was approximately \$ 29,000.

Editorial note of MMWR:

Of the 47 rabies cases diagnosed in the United States (or in American citizens outside the United States) and reported to CDC since 1960, no history of exposure could be ascertained for 13 (28%). A median incubation period of 35 days (range 12-701) was determined for the other 34 cases. In the present case, the absence of a history of a bite or other contact with a possibly rabid animal may have been attributable to memory loss resulting from encephalitis or to miscommunication because of the language barrier. Although the source of exposure is unknown, the patient's 1 1/2-month residency in the United States is compatible with exposure in Texas or Mexico. In the semiarid plains of Texas, skunks are the principal reservoir for rabies, although rabid bats and foxes play an occasional role in the transmission of the infection in that region. In Mexico, dogs account for most reported cases of rabies.

The low risk of rabies transmission to hospital personnel caring for a rabid patient is supported by the absence of rabies cases in hospital contacts of the patient despite a 60- to 78-day delay in instituting postexposure prophylaxis. Postexposure prophylaxis is recommended after contact with a rabid human only if a bite or nonbite exposure (contamination of a mucous membrane or open wound with saliva or other potentially infectious material) occurred. When only persons known to be exposed are treated, unnecessary postexposure treatments can be discouraged, and substantial savings can result. Consultation with state or federal health officials experienced in evaluating human rabies is recommended.

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(Shortened from Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Vol. 34, No. 46, 1985; Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta GA 30333, USA).

TABLE 1

EUR		EUROPE		3/85		RABIES CASES							1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85			
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	-	11	19	-	4	1	35	333	33	12	15	-	393	428	
BEL	BELGIUM	1	5	56	2	8	-	72	62	-	3	-	-	65	137	
BUL	BULGARIA	*						0						0	0	
CZE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	4	12	1	-	1	-	18	292	1	4	2	-	299	317	
DDR	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	9	24	26	2	23	-	84	263	2	11	11	2	289	373	
DEN	DENMARK							0	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	
DEU	FED. REP. OF GERMANY	4	47	166	4	65	2	288	1357	23	58	92	6	1536	1824	
FIN	FINLAND	*						0						0	0	
FRA	FRANCE	7	14	24	4	21	-	70	412	4	14	5	-	435	505	
GBR	UNITED KINGDOM	*						0						0	0	
GRE	GREECE	*						0						0	0	
HUN	HUNGARY	1	8	2	-	-	-	11	152	-	-	1	-	153	164	
IRE	IRELAND	*						0						0	0	
ISL	ICELAND	*						0						0	0	
ITA	ITALY	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	18	4	1	1	-	24	25	
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	-	1	12	1	2	-	16	7	1	-	-	-	8	24	
NET	NETHERLANDS	*						0						0	0	
NOR	NORWAY	*						0						0	0	
POL	POLAND	13	36	17	-	-	-	66	241	2	8	21	10	282	348	
POR	PORTUGAL	*						0						0	0	
ROM	ROMANIA	1	1	-	-	4	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	2	8	
SPA	SPAIN	*						0						0	0	
SWE	SWEDEN	*						0						0	0	
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIECHT	-	4	8	-	4	-	16	111	3	8	2	-	124	140	
TUR	TURKEY	185	27	77	5	15	9	318	1	1	-	-	5	7	325	
YUG	YUGOSLAVIA	-	1	3	-	4	-	8	103	1	-	-	-	104	112	
TOTAL		225	191	412	18	151	12	1009	3354	75	119	150	27	3725	0	4734
PER CENT		4.8	4.0	8.7	0.4	3.2	0.3	21.3	70.8	1.6	2.5	3.2	0.6	78.7	0.0	100.0

* NO CASES.

TABLE 2: ACCUMULATED TOTALS OF RABIES CASES FOR THE PERIOD 1. JANUARY - 30. SEPTEMBER 1985.

EUR		EUROPE		1-3/85		RABIES CASES							1. 1.85 - 30. 9.85			
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	4	26	23	-	6	1	60	1109	88	37	41	2	1277	1337	
BEL	BELGIUM	3	11	86	2	15	-	117	151	2	6	1	-	160	277	
BUL	BULGARIA *							0						0	0	
CZE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	32	45	2	-	2	-	81	1200	8	15	17	2	1242	1323	
DDR	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	36	52	38	4	41	2	173	754	5	28	39	3	829	1002	
DEN	DENMARK							0	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	
DEU	FED.REP. OF GERMANY	56	177	317	18	130	4	702	3707	107	162	240	11	4227	4929	
FIN	FINLAND *							0						0	0	
FRA	FRANCE	26	58	56	16	81	1	238	1213	13	14	7	24	1271	1509	
GBR	UNITED KINGDOM *							0						0	0	
GRE	GREECE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
HUN	HUNGARY	24	27	17	-	3	1	72	596	-	-	14	-	610	682	
IRE	IRELAND *							0						0	0	
ISL	ICELAND *							0						0	0	
ITA	ITALY	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	98	11	3	3	-	115	119	
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	-	1	13	1	3	-	18	20	1	-	-	-	21	39	
NET	NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	12	1	-	-	-	13	16	
NOR	NORWAY *							0						0	0	
POL	POLAND	27	70	23	-	-	-	120	535	5	16	61	30	647	767	
POR	PORTUGAL *							0						0	0	
ROM	ROMANIA	4	7	8	1	18	-	38	15	1	-	-	1	17	55	
SPA	SPAIN *							0						0	0	
SWE	SWEDEN *							0						0	0	
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIECHT	2	15	15	1	6	-	39	250	9	16	9	-	284	323	
TUR	TURKEY	670	65	167	8	43	24	977	2	1	-	-	15	18	995	
YUG	YUGOSLAVIA	10	12	8	-	13	1	44	570	3	-	1	3	577	621	
TOTAL		896	568	774	51	364	34	2687	10232	255	297	433	95	11312	0	13999
PER CENT		6.4	4.1	5.5	0.4	2.6	0.2	19.2	73.1	1.8	2.1	3.1	0.7	80.8	0.0	100.0

* NO CASES.

TABLE 3

EUR		EUROPE				3/85		RABIES CASES 'OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES'							1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85	
LOCATION		OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS				OTHER WILD ANIMALS								TOTAL		
CODE	NAME	DONKEY	MULE	HINNY	OTH.DOM HERBIVO	RACCOON DOG	RACCOON	WILD BOAR	MOUFLON	INSECT BAT	SQUIRREL	BLACK RAT	HOUSE MOUSE		HARE	
AUT	AUSTRIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
DDR	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
DEN	DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	
DEU	FED.REP. OF GERMANY	1	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	
POL	POLAND	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	10	
TUR	TURKEY	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	14	
TOTAL		8	1	1	2	6	3	2	1	4	3	2	5	1	39	
PER CENT		20.5	2.6	2.6	5.1	15.4	7.7	5.1	2.6	10.3	7.7	5.1	12.8	2.6	100.0	

AUT

A U S T R I A

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

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		
107	NEUSIEDL AM SEE						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
108	OBERPULLENDORF						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
204	KLAGENFURT-LAND	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	7		9
205	SANKT VEIT AN DER GL						0	5	1	-	-	-	6		6
206	SPITTAL AN DER DRAU						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
208	VOELKERMARKT						0	13	-	-	-	-	13		13
209	WOLFSBERG	-	3	4	-	1	8	63	7	1	1	-	72		80
308	GAENSERNDORF						0	2	1	-	-	-	3		3
309	GMUEND						0	2	-	1	-	-	3		3
310	HOLLABRUNN						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
311	HORN						0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
312	KORNEUBURG						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
313	KREMS AN DER DONAU-L						0	25	-	1	-	-	26		26
315	MELK						0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
316	MISTELBACH						0	12	-	1	-	-	13		13
325	ZWETTL	-	2	-	-	-	2	15	-	2	1	-	18		20
406	FREISTADT						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
411	PERG						0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
502	HALLEIN						0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
504	SANKT JOHANN IM PONG	-	1	8	-	1	10	57	12	4	6	-	79		89
505	TAMSWEG						0	6	-	1	-	-	7		7
506	ZELL AM SEE						0	26	-	-	1	-	27		27
603	DEUTSCHLANDSBERG	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	1	-	-	8		9
606	GRAZ-LAND						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
608	JUDENBURG	-	1	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	2	-	18		19
609	KNITTELFELD						0	5	1	-	-	-	6		6
611	LEOBEN						0	-	-	-	1	-	1		1
612	LIEZEN						0	3	3	-	-	-	6		6
614	MURAU						0	1	1	-	-	-	2		2
616	VOITSBERG						0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
703	INNSBRUCK-LAND	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
801	BLUDENZ	-	1	4	-	-	6	18	1	-	-	-	19		25
802	BREGENZ	-	1	2	-	-	3	9	1	-	2	-	12		15
803	DORNBIRN						0	4	4	-	-	-	8		8
804	FELDKIRCH	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	1	-	6		7
TOTAL		0	11	19	0	4	35	333	33	12	15	0	393	0	428
PER CENT		0.0	2.6	4.4	0.0	0.9	8.2	77.8	7.7	2.8	3.5	0.0	91.8	0.0	100.0

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

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
BEL B E L G I U M															
HH HAINHAUT	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	6		8
LG LIEGE	-	4	34	2	1	-	41	29	-	3	-	-	32		73
LX LUXEMBOURG	1	1	20	-	7	-	29	26	-	-	-	-	26		55
NA NAMUR							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
TOTAL	1	5	56	2	8	0	72	62	0	3	0	0	65	0	137
PER CENT	0.7	3.6	40.9	1.5	5.8	0.0	52.6	45.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	47.4	0.0	100.0
DEN D E N M A R K															
055573 VARDE							0	-	-	-	-	4	4		4
LUX L U X E M B O U R G															
06 CLERVAUX	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
07 DIEKIRCH	-	1	9	1	1	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	3		15
08 REDANGE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2		4
09 WILTZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
11 ECHTERNACH	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
TOTAL	0	1	12	1	2	0	16	7	1	0	0	0	8	0	24
PER CENT	0.0	4.2	50.0	4.2	8.3	0.0	66.7	29.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0

CZE

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

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
00 DISTRICT OF PRAGUE	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
01 CENTRAL BOHEMIA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	17	-	18
02 SOUTH BOHEMIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	36	-	1	1	-	38	-	39
03 WEST BOHEMIA	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	54	-	1	1	-	56	-	59
04 NORTH BOHEMIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	75	-	-	-	-	75	-	76
05 EAST BOHEMIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	1	1	-	-	12	-	12
06 SOUTH MORAVIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	56	-	-	-	-	56	-	58
07 NORTH MORAVIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	13	-	15
0 CSR	2	7	-	-	1	-	10	261	1	3	2	-	267	-	277
10 DISTRICT OF BRATISLAV	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
11 WEST SLOVAKIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
12 CENTRAL SLOVAKIA	1	3	1	-	-	-	5	10	-	1	-	-	11	-	16
13 EAST SLOVAKIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	18
1 SSR	2	5	1	-	-	-	8	31	-	1	-	-	32	-	40
TOTAL	4	12	1	0	1	0	18	292	1	4	2	0	299	0	317
PER CENT	1.3	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.7	92.1	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	94.3	0.0	100.0

DDR

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
02	COTTBUS	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
03	DRESDEN	1	1	3	-	6	-	11	23	-	1	1	-	25	-	36
04	ERFURT	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	33	1	-	2	-	36	-	37
05	FRANKFURT/ODER	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	1	-	-	8	-	11
06	GERA	-	3	5	1	1	-	10	24	-	-	2	-	26	-	36
07	HALLE	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	18	-	-	-	-	18	-	22
08	KARL-MARX-STADT	1	5	4	-	10	-	20	11	1	1	1	-	14	-	34
09	LEIPZIG	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	8	-	1	-	1	10	-	14
10	MAGDEBURG	1	4	3	1	-	-	9	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	37
11	NEUBRANDENBURG	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	21
12	POTSDAM	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	2	-	7	-	10
13	ROSTOCK	1	2	1	-	1	-	5	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	33
14	SCHWERIN	-	2	6	-	-	-	8	28	-	5	-	-	33	-	41
15	SUHL	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	29	-	2	2	1	34	-	37
TOTAL		9	24	26	2	23	0	84	263	2	11	11	2	289	0	373
PER CENT		2.4	6.4	7.0	0.5	6.2	0.0	22.5	70.5	0.5	2.9	2.9	0.5	77.5	0.0	100.0

DEU

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

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
010	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
020	HAMBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
031	BRAUNSCHWEIG	-	3	18	-	12	-	33	44	-	3	6	-	53	86	
032	HANNOVER	-	2	6	-	2	-	10	45	-	2	4	-	51	61	
033	LUENEBURG	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	14	-	3	-	-	17	20	
034	WESER-EMS	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	
040	BREMEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
051	DUESSELDORF	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	12	13	
053	KOELN	1	1	30	1	11	-	44	100	2	1	9	-	112	156	
055	MUENSTER	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
057	DETMOLD	-	2	10	-	4	1	17	33	1	2	2	-	38	55	
059	ARNSBERG	-	5	17	-	3	-	25	85	-	8	9	1	103	128	
061	DARMSTADT	-	1	8	-	3	-	12	55	1	1	1	-	58	70	
062	KASSEL	2	6	20	-	3	-	31	183	5	8	16	4	216	247	
071	KOBLENZ	-	2	6	-	4	-	12	45	-	2	3	-	50	62	
072	TRIER	-	-	13	-	6	-	19	40	-	-	-	-	40	59	
073	RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	-	3	1	-	2	1	7	35	1	1	4	-	41	48	
081	STUTT GART	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	33	1	-	3	-	37	39	
082	KARLSRUHE	-	1	3	-	5	-	9	32	2	1	1	-	36	45	
083	FREIBURG	-	7	3	1	4	-	15	253	3	6	10	1	273	288	
084	TUEBINGEN	-	1	8	1	4	-	14	111	-	6	9	-	126	140	
091	OBERBAYERN	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	21	2	2	-	-	25	30	
092	NIEDERBAYERN	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	37	2	2	2	-	43	46	
093	OBERPFALZ	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	43	-	2	4	-	49	51	
094	OBERFRANKEN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	38	-	2	3	-	43	44	
095	MITTELFRANKEN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	1	2	-	-	24	25	
096	UNTERFRANKEN	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	28	-	2	-	-	30	32	
097	SCHWABEN	-	4	8	-	1	-	13	44	2	1	3	-	50	63	
100	SAARLAND	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	4	-	1	3	-	8	11	
110	BERLIN (WEST)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
TOTAL		4	47	166	4	65	2	288	1357	23	58	92	6	1536	0	1824
PER CENT		0.2	2.6	9.1	0.2	3.6	0.1	15.8	74.4	1.3	3.2	5.0	0.3	84.2	0.0	100.0

FRA

FRANCE

RABIES CASES

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

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	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	1	-	23		26
02 AISNE							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
08 ARDENNES	-	2	6	1	-	-	9						0		9
10 AUBE							0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9
21 COTE D'OR	-	1	2	-	4	-	7	12	-	-	-	-	12		19
25 DOUBS	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	40	1	1	-	-	42		45
38 ISERE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
39 JURA							0	9	-	-	1	-	10		10
51 MARNE	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	10		12
52 MARNE (HAUTE)							0	11	1	-	-	-	12		12
54 MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE	2	1	5	-	1	-	9	26	-	4	-	-	30		39
55 MEUSE	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	18	-	1	-	-	19		22
57 MOSELLE	1	2	1	1	5	-	10	16	-	1	-	-	17		27
58 NIEVRE	1	-	1	-	-	-	2						0		2
60 OISE	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	17	-	-	-	-	17		19
67 RHIN (BAS)							0	4	-	-	1	-	5		5
68 RHIN (HAUT)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	31	-	-	-	-	31		32
70 SAONE (HAUTE)							0	9	-	1	-	-	10		10
71 SAONE-ET-LOIRE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
74 SAVOIE (HAUTE)	1	1	2	2	-	-	6	4	-	2	1	-	7		13
77 SEINE-ET-MARNE	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	18	-	1	-	-	19		21
88 VOSGES	-	1	2	-	5	-	8	45	2	2	1	-	50		58
89 YONNE							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
90 TERR.DE BELFORT							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
93 SEINE SAINT DENIS							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
95 VAL D'OISE	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	94	-	1	-	-	95		98
TOTAL	7	14	24	4	21	0	70	412	4	14	5	0	435	0	505
PER CENT	1.4	2.8	4.8	0.8	4.2	0.0	13.9	81.6	0.8	2.8	1.0	0.0	86.1	0.0	100.0

R A B I E S C A S E S

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

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
HUN H U N G A R Y																
01	BUDAPEST							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
02	BARANYA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	10		11
03	BACS-KISKUN							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
04	BEKES	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
05	BORSOD-ABAUJ-ZEMPLEN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	6		7
07	FEJER	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	10		11
08	GYOER-SOPRON							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
09	HAJDU-BIHAR							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
10	HEVES							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
11	KOMAROM	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	12		13
12	NOGRAD							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
13	PEST							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
14	SOMOGY							0	15	-	-	1	-	16		16
15	SZABOLCS-SZATMAR	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	10		12
16	SZOLNOK	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
17	TOLNA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	6		7
18	VAS							0	27	-	-	-	-	27		27
19	VESZPREM							0	14	-	-	-	-	14		14
20	ZALA	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	10		12
TOTAL		1	8	2	0	0	0	11	152	0	0	1	0	153	0	164
PER CENT		0.6	4.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	93.3	0.0	100.0
ROM R O M A N I A																
11	CARAS-SEVERIN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
12	CALARASI	-	-	-	-	4	-	4						0		4
13	CLUJ							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
22	HUNEDOARA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
28	NEAMT	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
TOTAL		1	1	0	0	4	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	8
PER CENT		12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0

RABIES CASES

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

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
ITA ITALY															
38 TRENTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	18	4	1	1	-	24		25
TOTAL	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	18	4	1	1	0	24	0	25
PER CENT	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	72.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	100.0
SWI SWITZERLAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN															
01 AARGAU							0	30	-	-	2	-	32		32
02 APPENZEL A.RH.					1	-	0	-	-	1	-	-	1		1
06 BERN					2	-	1	9	1	1	-	-	11		12
12 NEUCHATEL			1	-	2	-	3	9	-	1	-	-	10		13
15 SCHAFFHAUSEN			2	-	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	18		20
22 VAUD		2	1	-	-	-	3	35	2	5	-	-	42		45
23 VALAIS							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
25 ZUERICH		1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
26 JURA		1	4	-	1	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	4		10
TOTAL	0	4	8	0	4	0	16	111	3	8	2	0	124	0	140
PER CENT	0.0	2.9	5.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	11.4	79.3	2.1	5.7	1.4	0.0	88.6	0.0	100.0
YUG YUGOSLAVIA															
I SR BOSNA I HERCEGOVI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
III SR HRVATSKA	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	59	1	-	-	-	60		63
V SR SLOVENIJA							0	21	-	-	-	-	21		21
VI1 SAP VOJVODINA	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	19	-	-	-	-	19		23
TOTAL	0	1	3	0	4	0	8	103	1	0	0	0	104	0	112
PER CENT	0.0	0.9	2.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.1	92.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	0.0	100.0

POL POLAND

RABIES CASES

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
05	BIALYSTOK							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
07	BIELSKO-BIALA							0	4	-	-	1	-	5		5
09	BYDGOSZCZ	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4		8
11	CHELM							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
13	CIECHANOW							0	-	-	1	-	-	1		1
15	CZESTOCHOWA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
17	ELBLAG	-	2	7	-	-	-	9	5	1	-	-	-	6		15
19	GDANSK	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	1	7		9
21	GORZOW	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	25		26
23	JELENIA GORA							0	17	-	-	-	-	17		17
25	KALISZ	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	6		7
27	KATOWICE	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	9		11
31	KONIN							0	7	-	-	1	-	8		8
33	KOSZALIN	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	1	-	-	-	10		11
37	KROSNO	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3		5
39	LEGNICA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
41	LESZNO	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	-	8		9
43	LUBLIN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
49	NOWY SACZ	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	4		5
51	OLSZTYN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	5		6
53	OPOLE	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	-	-	26		28
57	PILA	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	12		15
61	PLOCK	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
63	POZNAN	2	15	-	-	-	-	17	14	-	4	8	-	26		43
65	PRZEMYSL							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
67	RADOM							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
75	SKIERNIEWICE							0	-	-	1	-	-	1		1
77	SLUPSK							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
79	SUWALKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2		3
81	SZCZECIN	5	4	-	-	-	-	9	17	-	-	4	1	22		31
85	TARNOW							0	-	-	-	1	-	1		1
87	TORUN	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	6		8
89	WALBRZYCH	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	6		7
91	WLOCLAWEK	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
93	WROCLAW	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	34	-	-	1	1	36		38
95	ZAMOSC							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
97	ZIELONA GORA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	3	-	14		15
TOTAL		13	36	17	0	0	0	66	241	2	8	21	10	282	0	348
PER CENT		3.7	10.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	69.3	0.6	2.3	6.0	2.9	81.0	0.0	100.0

TUR

TURKEY

RABIES CASES

1. 7.85 - 30. 9.85

LOCATION CODE NAME		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS		
001	ADANA	5	1	4	-	-	1	11						0	11
003	AFYON	5	-	1	-	-	-	6						0	6
005	AMASYA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0	1
006	ANKARA	5	2	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	10
007	ANTALYA	5	1	3	-	-	-	9						0	9
008	ARTVIN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1
009	AYDIN	2	-	6	-	-	-	8						0	8
010	BALIKESIR	7	-	5	-	2	-	14						0	14
011	BILECIK	2	-	-	-	2	1	5						0	5
014	BOLU	2	-	4	-	-	-	6						0	6
016	BURSA	8	-	3	-	-	-	11						0	11
017	CANAKKALE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1
019	CORUM	2	-	1	-	-	-	3						0	3
020	DENIZLI	4	1	1	-	-	-	6						0	6
021	DIYARBAKIR	5	-	3	-	-	1	9						0	9
022	EDIRNE	1	1	-	-	-	-	2						0	2
023	ELAZIG	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0	1
027	GAZIANTEP	3	1	-	-	-	-	4						0	4
028	GIRESUN	1	-	4	-	2	-	7						0	7
029	GUEMUESHANE	-	1	-	1	-	-	2						0	2
031	HATAY	4	-	2	-	-	-	6						0	6
032	ISPARTA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1
033	ICEL	1	-	1	-	-	1	3						0	3
034	ISTANBUL	9	2	3	-	-	-	14						0	14
035	IZMIR	27	6	4	1	2	1	41	-	-	-	-	3	3	44
037	KASTAMONU	5	-	3	-	-	-	8						0	8
038	KAYSERI	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1
039	KIRKLARELI	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0	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		
041	KOCAELI	9	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	0	11
042	KONYA	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	9
043	KUETAHYA	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	0	5	
044	MALATYA	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0	3	
045	MANISA	10	1	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	0	13	
046	KAHRAMAN MARAS	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	0	4	
048	MUGLA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	
050	NEVSEHIR	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	
051	NIGDE	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	2	
052	ORDU	3	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	0	5	
053	RIZE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	
054	SAKARYA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	
055	SAMSUN	4	-	6	-	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	0	12	
057	SINOP	10	-	6	-	-	1	17	-	1	-	-	1	18	
058	SIVAS	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	
060	TOKAT	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	0	8	
061	TRABZON	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	0	6	
062	TUNCELI	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	
063	URFA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	2	
064	USAK	2	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	0	4	
065	VAN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1	
066	YOZGAT	3	-	1	-	6	-	10	-	-	-	-	0	10	
067	ZONGULDAK	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	0	8	
TOTAL		185	27	77	5	15	9	318	1	1	0	0	5	7	325
PER CENT		56.9	8.3	23.7	1.5	4.6	2.8	97.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	100.0

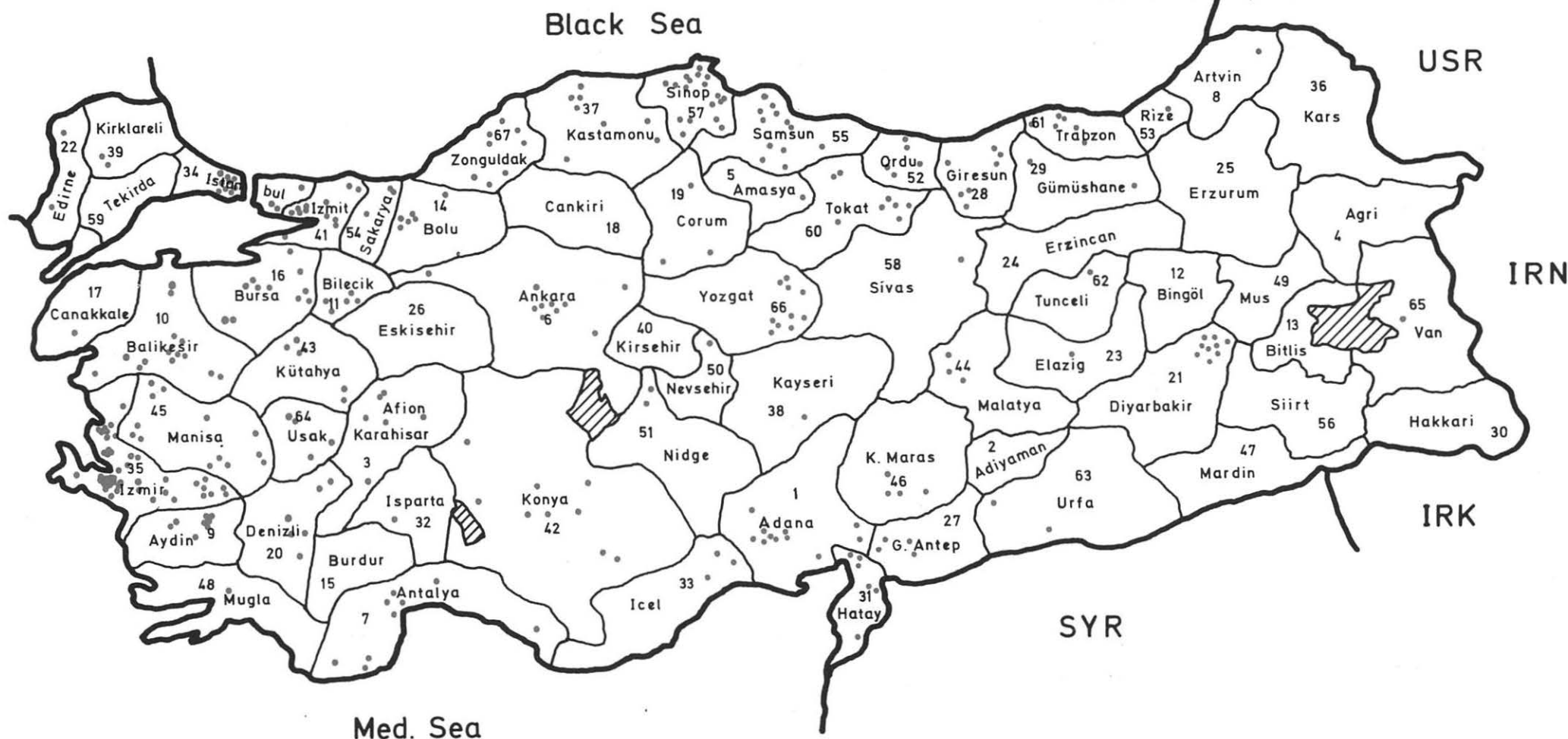
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WHO Coll. Centre
Tuebingen / DEU

Rabies Cases Turkey
3rd Quarter 1985
325 cases reported



ISL
(rabies free)

NOR
(rabies free)

FIN
(rabies free)

SWE
(rabies free)

Rabies Cases Europe
3rd Quarter 1985
4734 cases reported

DEN
(4)

IRE
(rabies free)

GBR
(rabies free)

NET
(0)

(1824)

DDR
(373)

POL
(348)

BEL
(137)

DEU
(126)

CZE
(317)

FRA
(505)

AUT
(428)

HUN
(164)

SWI
(140)

ROM
(8)

ITA
(25)

YUG
(112)

BUL
(rabies free)

POR
(0)

SPA
(rabies free)

ALB
(no data)

GRE
(0)

TUR
(325)

