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EDITORS NOTE

The editors apologize that the issue of this BULLETIN does not have its usual form. Due to a computer fault the tables are only partly print-outs, the others are typed. The maps of Europe and Turkey with the rabies cases for the first quarter 1986 can not be presented until the 2/86 issue.

Any deviation from the usual form and by figures will be corrected in the next issue, 2/86, and in the next summary report.

1. INTRODUCTION

This BULLETIN describes the reported rabies cases in Europe for the first quarter 1986. The situation in general appears under 2., and in individual countries under 2.1 to 2.27.

Rabies data for the prevailing quarter have not yet been received for the European part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USR)

In section 3 there is an information on an informal meeting of scientists discussing the significance of the recent bat rabies cases in Europe in 1985. One of the recommendations of the meeting was to present an adequate information. A leaflet on 'Information on bat rabies in Europe' appears in full text to acquaint the readers of the BULLETIN with the subject.

The rabies case data are tabulated for the first quarter 1986 under 4.

The last part lists the official contributors to the BULLETIN.

The geographical distribution of cases in Europe of the first quarter 1986 will be presented on maps of Europe and Turkey in the next issue of the BULLETIN-2/1986.

2. RABIES IN EUROPE, 1ST QUARTER 1986

During the first quarter 1986, 4612 cases of rabies were reported in Europe. These were 3850 cases in wild animals (83.5%) and 762 cases in domestic animals (16.5%). Of the cases in wild animals 3501 (75.9% of total) were foxes, 54 badgers, 68 other mustelids, 199 deer and 28 other and unspecified species. Of the 762 domestic animals 285 were dogs (of which 189 (66.3%) were reported from Turkey), 173 cats, 138 cattle, 22 horses, 136 small ruminants and 8 other domestic animals. These figures are summarized in Table 1.

Not counting Turkey, where urban rabies occurs, in countries with fox-mediated rabies a peak on rabies cases is expected during the first quarters of the year. It can be noted that the first quarter 1986 shows the lowest figure for a first quarter since the beginning of the recording at the Reference Centre, Tübingen, in 1977.

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

No human case was reported.

Individual country reports follow:

2.1 Rabies in Austria (AUT)
by E. Scharfen

Schulles / Scharfen

During the first quarter of 1986 rabies was diagnosed in 367 animals which represents 9.8% fewer cases than in the fourth quarter of 1985 (407 animals). Among 354 rabid wild animals (96.5% of all cases), 320 (87.2%) were foxes, 19 (5.2%) roe deer, 9 (2.5%) badgers and 6 (1.6%) martens. Of 13 rabid domestic animals (3.5% of all cases), 7 (1.9%) were cats, 5 (1.4%) cattle and 1 dog. As compared to the first quarter of 1985 (385 cases), 4.7% fewer cases were diagnosed.

The epizootic occurred in all districts (Bezirke) of the federal states of Vorarlberg, Carinthia (focal point in the district of Wolfsberg) and Salzburg (with the exception of the city of Salzburg and surrounding area) as well as in western Styria (districts of Liezen, Judenburg, Knittelfeld, Murau, Leoben, Voitsberg, Deutschlandsberg, Leibnitz and Radkersburg). In lower Austria, the area north of the Danube river is affected, especially the Waldviertel (districts of Gmünd, Zwettl, Waidhofen/Thaya), the Weinviertel (districts of Horn, Hollabrunn, Krems/Donau, Mistelbach) as well as in the south the district of Wiener Neustadt. There were rabies cases in the Burgenland along the eastern federal border (Neusiedl/See, Oberpullendorf, Güssing, Jennersdorf), one case in Tyrol in the northern part of the district of Kitzbühel and isolated cases in the southern area of the district of Gmunden and in eastern Perg. The federal capital city of Vienna is rabies-free.

2.2 Rabies in Belgium (BEL)
by I. Fontaine

During the first quarter 1986, 116 rabies cases were registered in 78 communities in 74 foxes, 18 cattle, 1 horse, 11 sheep, 4 dogs, 4 cats, 2 roe deer, 1 badger and 1 large weasel.

In comparison with the previous quarter a decrease is noticed by nearly one third of the total cases. The figures show that this decrease of disease incidence results from the domestic animals being reduced from 108 cases in the previous quarter to 38 during this quarter (a 65% decrease). To the contrary, the number of cases in wild animal increased, but only from 63 to 78 (an increase of 23%).

Considering domestic as well as wild animals, there is an increase of ca. 25% comparing the first quarters of 1985 and 1986.

The geographical distribution of cases though is quite different, as can be seen from the following table:

NUMBER OF INFECTED COMMUNITIES

Province	First Quarter 1985	First Quarter 1986
Hainant	1	0
Liège	22	21
Luxembourg	23	56
Limbourg	3	0
Namur	19	1
Total	68	78

Presently, rabies occurs throughout the territory of the province of Luxembourg and in nearly all parts of the province of Liège to the south of the river Meuse. Elsewhere, a single case is reported in the province of Namur, in a community bordering to the province of Luxembourg.

2.3 Bulgaria (BUL)

The country remained rabies-free.

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

In comparison with the same period of the past year, the total number of rabies cases decreased significantly during the first quarter 1986. Although, with respect to the hitherto known course of rabies incidence in 4-year-cycles, the number of cases should have increased. The favourable results are due to an extensive state-wide reduction of the fox population.

During the 1st quarter of 1986, rabies was diagnosed in 359 foxes, 6 martens, 7 roe-deer, 1 wild boar and 1 racoon dog and of the domestic animals in 12 dogs, 6 cats and 1 goat.

No case of rabies was recorded in man.

2.5 Rabies in Germany, Democratic Republic (DDR)

During the first quarter 1986, 346 cases of rabies were registered, nearly as many as during the same period 1985 (348 cases) and 57 cases less in comparison with the previous quarter.

A relative high density of cases was found in the Bezirke (departments) Erfurt and Rostock with 55 cases each, all other Bezirke report less than 41.

2.6 Denmark (DEN)

No case of rabies was reported during the first quarter 1986.

2.7 Rabies in Germany, Federal Republic (DEU)

A total of 1482 rabies cases were reported during the first quarter 1986, resulting in a reduction of 23.3% compared to the previous quarter (1933 cases). In comparison with the first quarter 1985 (1641 cases) there has been a reduction of 9.7%.

As fox-mediated rabies prevails in the Federal Republic of Germany, due to the annual seasonal changes in the fox biology a peak of rabies figures is expected in the first quarter, more precisely in March. This has been so until recently, when figures dropped from the fourth quarters 1984 and 85 to the first quarters 1985 and 86:

4/1984	-	1839	4/1985	-	1933
1/1985	-	<u>1641</u>	1/1986	-	<u>1482</u>
minus		198 cases	minus		451 cases

There is no doubt a connection to the field trial of oral rabies vaccination of foxes, started during spring 1983 and continuously enlarged by area in the different federal states (Bundesländer). What had been noticed in the field trial area, that rabies figures dropped, is now affecting the figures of the country in general.

Concentration of rabies cases were reported in the Regierungsbezirke (departments) Braunschweig, Kassel, Freiburg and Tübingen with 123, 171, 203 and 108 cases respectively. All other departments report less than 100 cases. In the latter areas too field trials of oral rabies vaccination of foxes have been initiated.

2.8 Finland (FIN)

No case of rabies was reported during the first quarter 1986.

The country remained rabies-free.

2.9 Rabies in France (FRA)

by J. Blancou

688 rabies cases were reported during the first quarter 1986, 184 cases more than during the previous quarter. 584 cases were registered in the fox (84.9% of total), 20 in other wild animals and 84 in domestic animals (11 dogs, 25 cats, 11 cattle, 30 small ruminants, 6 horses, and one pig). The highest figures were noted during this quarter in the départements (departments) de Seine et Marne (87 cases), des Vosges (66 cases) and du Haut Rhin (55 cases).

2.10 Rabies in Greece (GRE)

by E. Tsaglas

During the first quarter of 1986, 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 first quarter 1986, 368 rabies cases were diagnosed in Hungary. This figure is close to the one during the first quarter 1985 (361). The fox takes the greatest share of cases - 82.9% (87.8% during the first quarter 1985).

72.2% of all cases were recorded in Transdanubia, though this area covers less than half of Hungary. The region is hilly, woody and has little cultivation. Most of the cases originate from the Komitat (department) of Somogy (78). The fox accounts here only for 69.3% of the cases, compared to other areas of the country. Rabies cases among roe deer are as well relative high indicating the typical course of the wildlife epizootic.

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. Prosperi

During the first quarter 1986, 10 cases of animal rabies were reported (9 foxes and one badger) in 8 communities (one infected for the first time, comprising 18 km²), all in the province of Trento.

Concerning the oral vaccination of foxes, the strain SAD B-19 prepared by the Federal Research Institute of Animal Virus Diseases, Tübingen (DEU), will be distributed this May, in baits composed of fish meal and fat. 30 000 baits will be distributed in the following geographical areas:

- a) in Val Camonica (Brescia), where vaccination had previously been carried out in 1984, comprising an area of 700 km²;
- b) in Valle Sabbia (Brescia, Trento) and bordering zones of Lake Garda (Trento) comprising about 2000 km²;
- c) in 3 communities of Bolzano province, bordering to infected areas of Trento province.

On the 4th April a diagnosis of rabies was confirmed in a hunting dog in the municipality of Rome (last declared case of rabies was 1971). This dog had previously participated in a hunt, from 10th to the 15th October

1985, in Yugoslavia near Novisad, where rabies is endemic. The dog had been vaccinated with Flury HEP vaccine in January 1985.

2.16 Rabies in Luxembourg (LUX)
by R. Frisch

During the first quarter 1986, there were 10 rabies cases reported in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and only during January and February, but not in March. If this favourable development continues is questionable. By all means, this is a good starting point for the field trial of oral vaccination of foxes, planned toward the end of September 1986 which is going to cover the whole of Luxembourg and bordering areas of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

2.17 Rabies in the Netherlands (NET)

During the first quarter 1986, the country remained free of rabies.

2.18 Norway (NOR)

The country remained rabies-free.

2.19 Rabies in Poland (POL)
by A. Badyoczek

227 rabies cases were reported during the 1st quarter 1986. This is a further decrease of rabies incidence compared to the first quarter 1985 (258) and to the previous quarter (306).

Wild animals, with 184 cases of rabies, accounted for 81.1% of all cases. The fox is the species in first position with 67.8% of all cases, roe deer shares 7.1%, the racoon dog 4%, martens 1.8% and other wild animals 1.3%. 10.1% rabies cases were reported in cats, 6.2% in dogs and 2.6% in farm animals.

Rabies occurred in 33 districts (Voievodships) with the highest frequency in Opole (19.4%), Poznan (13.2%), Gorzów (7%), Jelenia Góra (5.7%) and Leszno (5.3%).

The rabies-free districts were as follows: Warszawa, Biała Podlaska, Bielsko-Biała, Ciechanów, Kraków, Lublin, Łomża, Łódź, Olsztyn, Piotrków Trybunalski, Płock, Rzeszów, Siedlce, Sieradz, Skierniewice and Zamość.

Rabies in the fox was reported in 28 districts with the highest frequency in Opole (38 cases), Poznań (15 cases) and Gorzów (14 cases). Rabies in cats occurred in 9 and in dogs in 7 districts.

2.20 Rabies in Portugal (POR)

No case of rabies was reported during the first quarter 1986.

2.21 Rabies in Romania (ROM)

During the first quarter 1986, 25 rabies cases were reported in Romania, 3 cases less compared to the same period 1985 and 6 cases more than the previous quarter. 9 cases (36%) are registered in domestic and 16 cases (64%) in wild animals, with the fox taking the greatest share (15 cases = 60% of total).

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 (SWI) by A.I. Wandeler

During the first quarter of 1986, the Swiss Rabies Diagnostic Center received 1147 animals for examination. 32 (3%) of these were positive for rabies compared to 60 (4% of 1478) in the previous quarter and 59 (6% of 1056) in the first quarter of 1985. 50% were observed in foxes. An additional 38 foxes, 5 martens, and 1 roe deer were diagnosed histologically in canton Vaud. They bring the total of proven rabies cases to 76 (89 in the previous quarter).

4 of the animals diagnosed rabid originated in the focus of southern canton Aargau. 3 rabid animals are from western canton Schaffhausen north of the river Rhine. In both areas oral fox vaccination campaigns were started only recently. The majority of all cases concentrate in the Jura Mountains in western and northwestern Switzerland, an area not protected by oral fox vaccination. The Swiss Alps and most of the Swiss Midlands were freed from rabies in recent years.

In the first quarter of 1986 3 persons were bitten by proven rabid animals, 2 by cats and 1 by a fox. The number of people treated for non-bite exposures is not recorded.

2.25 Rabies in Turkey (TUR)

During the first quarter 1986, 271 rabies cases were registered in Turkey. The country is showing a downward trend on rabies cases since 1981. This quarter again records 63 cases less than during the first quarter 1985 and 18 cases less than during the previous quarter. As dog-mediated or urban rabies prevails, the domestic animals were mostly affected (258 cases = 95.2% of total) and only very few wild animals (13 cases = 4.8%).

2.26 Rabies in Yugoslavia (YUG)

233 cases of rabies were reported in Yugoslavia, with 224 cases in wild animals (96.1%) and 9 cases in domestic animals.

138 of the total cases (60%) occurred in Croatia, 56 cases in Slovenia, 31 cases in Wojwodina and 8 cases in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

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

Data not received before going to press.

3. MISCELLANEOUS

Joint WHO - German Green Cross Informal Discussion
on Bat Rabies in Europe -
Marburg, May 5-6, 1986

At the meeting held in Marburg, Germany (DEU), 19 scientists - biologists working on bats, physicians, veterinarians - discussed the significance of the recent bat rabies cases in Europe in 1985. Preliminary laboratory results were compared and recommendations made up for further work, to prevent the spread to men and terrestrial animals as well as to protect the bats themselves.

Above all it was felt that an adequate knowledge on the subject be disseminated. The following leaflet may repeat some of the facts already presented to the readers of our BULLETIN nevertheless, it should help to assess the problem when dealing with the public.

One major principle should be observed:

A competent biologist should be consulted before any decision is made whether control measures with regard to bat rabies should be applied, since bats in Europe are endangered species.

INFORMATION ON BAT RABIES IN EUROPE

1. Occurrence of bat rabies in Europe

Until recently, the occurrence of rabies in bats of Europe appeared to be restricted to rare incidences and the epidemiological importance of bats was regarded as unimportant. Reported cases occurring between 1954 and 1985 are shown in Annex 1.

An antigenic and biological characterization of the Hamburg-1968 virus isolate (No. 5 of the Table) showed for the first time significant differences to the virus causing rabies in terrestrial animals of Europe. Recently, by use of monoclonal antibodies a more detailed antigenic analysis of the bat isolates No. 5-7 of the Table was possible. These 3 viruses originating from maritime areas of northern Germany were shown to be closely related to the DUVENHAGE virus, an African virus type originating from the South African Republic. The index case had been a fatal human rabies case in South Africa supposedly induced by bite of an unidentified bat. The antigenic relationship between classical and Duvenhage-type rabies viruses is mainly based on the internal nucleocapsid (group) antigen. The relationship of the glycoprotein antigens, responsible for the induction of immunity, is less marked. Studies in rabies vaccinated mice give no clear evidence of protection against Duvenhage viruses of European bat origin.

Recent developments.

In June 1985, a virus was isolated from a rabies-suspected bat (*E. serotinus*) in Poland, which subsequently proved to be Duvenhage virus.

In September 1985, a woman in Jütland/Denmark was bitten by a paralyzed bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*). The examination of the animal

revealed rabies virus, strain Duvenhage. Since then, 9 more virus isolates from suspected (sick) bats of the same species were obtained in this area.

In October 1985 a scientist engaged in bat research died of rabies in Helsinki, Finland. The patient had repeatedly been bitten by bats in Finland and other countries but had never received antirabies vaccination. Initially the patient's virus isolate appeared also to be related to Duvenhage virus. Finland is free of terrestrial rabies since 1959. Bat populations so far have not been studied in regard to rabies.

In summary the facts indicate

- Duvenhage rabies virus does exist in certain bat populations of *E. serotinus* and possibly other species of Europe.
- All virus isolates so far were obtained only from bats behaving abnormally (paralysis, loss of activity).
- The occurrence of Duvenhage virus in European bats so far seems to be restricted to maritime areas of Central and Northern European countries.
- The degree of cross protection of rabies vaccinated persons or animals (except laboratory mice) against Duvenhage virus infection is not fully known.

2. Submission of bats for virological examination

Further knowledge on the occurrence of rabies in bats of Europe is much needed and could be of vital importance to those handling live bats. An indiscriminate search for the virus, however, seems not to be justified. Due to the fact, that only sick bats yielded virus isolates, more information may be gained by routine collection and examination of suspected animals from nature or captivity. A laboratory specialized in isolation and typing of bat rabies viruses is the WHO Rabies Centre in Tübingen/Germany. Specimens for investigation should be submitted to the following address:

Dr. L.G. Schneider
 WHO Collaborating Centre of
 Rabies Surveillance and Research
 at the Federal Research Centre for
 Virus Diseases of Animals
 Postbox 1149
 D7400 Tübingen /Federal Republic of Germany
 Tel.: 7071-6031

Specimens intended for virus isolation and virus typing should preferably contain the total bat or at least the head of the bat. Dead bats should be packed in a plastic bag and forwarded to the virus laboratory in a styropor box which is cooled by ice or ice packs. No dry ice and no chemical preservation should be used.

If possible or necessary, the specimen should be handled in a way that the virus sample or, if the bat is still living a serum sample is taken and the bat left in condition to be used as a reference for further identification or, if wanted, to be prepared as museum specimen. Methods,

such as withdrawing the brain with a syringe for a virus sample or the use of glass capillaries or ticks for a serum sample could be applied.

After examination and taking of samples a safe way of preserving the bat is putting it in 70% alcohol.

For relevant information the 'Questionnaire on bats suspected of rabies' in ANNEX 2 should be made use of.

While the WHO Collaborating Centre in Tübingen is going to coordinate the work on bat rabies and records the cases in Europe, the help of national laboratories (Annex 3) should be sought as well, for information, regular submission of specimen, scientific support, etc. Furthermore, it is intended to equip these laboratories with an international reference panel of monoclonal antibodies suitable for the diagnosis of bat rabies.

3. Prophylactic measures

- Live rabies - suspected bats should be handled only with protective gloves.
The contact with urine and faeces and aerosol contamination, where suspected, should be avoided.
- Even if we do not know the degree of protection of the available antirabies vaccines against the Duvenhage virus, bat researchers routinely handling bats should receive prophylactic antirabies vaccination. In an annual check-up the antibody titre should be measured. If it is below 5 IU/ml a booster should be given.

If a person is bitten the WHO recommendations for rabies post-exposure treatment should be applied.

4. Bats as endangered species

It should be stated that the recent bat rabies cases may only be of concern to a very small group of people. Scientists as well as medical authorities are being asked rather to initiate awareness on the problem than create hysteria in the press and amongst the general public, especially with those people that have bats living in their houses. Otherwise, efforts to conserve these animals would be much more difficult.

ANNEX 1

BAT-RABIES CASES REPORTED IN EUROPE

Geographic Location	Year Reported	Genus and Species	References
1 Hamburg (DEU)	October 1954	-	Mohr (1957)
2 Yugoslavia	1954	Nyctalus noctula	Nicolić and Jelesić (1956)
	1956	Nyctalus noctula	Nicolić (1957)
3 Turkey	1956	Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum	Tuncman (1958)
4 Jena (DDR)	July 1963	Eptesicus serotinus	Pitzschke (1965)
5 Hamburg (DEU)	July 1968	-	Wersching and Schneider (1969)
6 Stade (DEU)	1970	-	WHO Reference Centre for Rabies Tübingen (DEU)
7 Bremerhaven (DEU)	August 1982	-	WHO Reference Centre for Rabies Tübingen (DEU)
8 Gdansk (POL)	May 1985	Eptesicus serotinus	WHO Reference Centre for Rabies Tübingen (DEU)
9 Jutland (DEN)	1985	10 x Eptesicus serotinus	WHO Reference Centre for Rabies Tübingen (DEU)
10 Helsinki (FIN)	October 1985	Human case possibly of bat origin	Lumio et al. (1986)

Source: WHO Reference Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research, Tübingen (DEU)

ANNEX 2

QUESTIONNAIRE
on Bats Suspected of Rabies

Species:

Origin of bat:

Date found or sample taken:

No. given by sender:

Description of symptoms of disease or circumstances leading to submission of species:

Possible exposure of humans or animals:

Any other relevant remarks (shipment, bat to be preserved, etc.):

No. given at laboratory:

Name and address of laboratory:

Result:

ANNEX 3

National Laboratories:

- Denmark: Dr. P.C. Grauballe, DVM, Ph.D.
Senior Research Officer
Virology Section
Statens Veterinaere Serumlaboratorium
Bülowsvej 27 / Postboks 373
DK-1503 Copenhagen /Denmark
Tel.: (1) 35 45 44
- Federal Republic of Germany: Dr. L.G. Schneider,
Director and Professor
WHO Collaborating Centre for
Rabies Surveillance and Research
at the Federal Research Centre for
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Paul-Ehrlich-Str. 28 / Postfach 1149
D-7400 Tuebingen /FRG
Tel.: (7071) 6031
- Finland: Dr. E. Neuvonen
National Veterinary Institute
PB 368
SF-00101 Helsinki /Finland
Tel.: (0) 736 046
- France: Dr. J. Blancou, Directeur
Centre d'Etudes sur la Rage de Nancy
B.P. No. 9
F-54220 Malzeville /France
Tel.: (83) 29.26.08
- Poland: Dr. Danuta Seroka, DVM, Ass.Prof.
Zoonoses Laboratory
Department of Epidemiology
National Institute of Hygiene
ul. Chocimska 24
00-791 Warsaw /Poland
Tel.: (22) 49 40 51
- Switzerland: Dr. A. Wandeler
Veterinary Bacteriological Institute
University of Berne
Länggass-Str. 122
CH-3000 Berne 1 /Switzerland
Tel.: (31) 23 83 91
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Dr. M.A. Selimov, M.D., Prof.
Institute of Polio and Viral
Encephalitides
Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR
Moscow, I42782 /USSR
- United Kingdom: Dr. A. King
Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food
Central Veterinary Laboratory
New Haw
Weybridge Surrey KT15 3NB /Great Britain
Tel.: (9323) 41111 ext

TABLE 1

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EUR EUROPE		RABIES CASES												1. 1.86 - 31. 3.86		
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	1	7	5	-	-	-	13	320	9	6	19	-	354	367	
BEL	BELGIUM	4	4	18	1	11	-	38	74	1	1	2	-	78	116	
BUL	BULGARIA	*						0						0	0	
CZE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	12	6	-	-	1	-	19	359	-	6	7	2	374	393	
DDR	GERMAN DEM. REPUBLIC	12	21	7	1	13	1	55	265	2	7	16	1	291	346	
DEN	DENMARK	*						0						0	0	
DEU	FED.REP. OF GERMANY	18	44	49	8	60	2	181	1134	27	25	114	1	1301	1482	
FIN	FINLAND	*						0						0	0	
FRA	FRANCE	11	25	11	6	30	1	84	584	5	9	6	-	604	688	
GBR	UNITED KINGDOM	*						0						0	0	
GRE	GREECE	*						0						0	0	
HUN	HUNGARY	17	20	9	-	-	1	47	305	-	-	15	1	321	368	
IRE	IRELAND	*						0						0	0	
ISL	ICELAND	*						0						0	0	
ITA	ITALY							0	9	1	-	-	-	10	10	
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	1	-	-	9	10	
NET	NETHERLANDS	*						0						0	0	
NOR	NORWAY	*						0						0	0	
POL	POLAND	14	23	4	-	1	1	43	154	1	4	16	9	184	227	
POR	PORTUGAL	*						0						0	0	
ROM	ROMANIA	2	1	3	-	3	-	9	15	1	-	-	-	16	25	
SPA	SPAIN	*						0						0	0	
SWE	SWEDEN	*						0						0	0	
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIECHT	1	4	-	-	-	-	5	54	4	9	4	-	71	76	
TUR	TURKEY	189	14	32	6	17	-	258	2	-	-	-	11	13	271	
YUG	YUGOSLAVIA	4	3	-	-	-	2	9	220	1	-	-	3	224	233	
TOTAL		285	173	138	22	136	8	762	3501	54	68	199	28	3850	0	4612
PER CENT		6.2	3.8	3.0	0.5	2.9	0.2	16.5	75.9	1.2	1.5	4.3	0.6	83.5	0.0	100.0

* NO CASES.

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		
104	GUESSING							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
105	JENNERSDORF							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
107	NEUSIEDL AM SEE							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
108	OBERPULLENDORF							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
202	VILLACH-STADT							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
204	KLAGENFURT-LAND							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
205	SANKT VEIT AN DER GL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	4		5
206	SPITTAL AN DER DRAU							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
207	VILLACH-LAND							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
208	VOELKERMARKT							0	1	-	-	1	-	2		2
209	WOLFSBERG	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	25	2	-	2	-	29		31
210	FELDKIRCHEN							0	-	1	-	-	-	1		1
309	GMUEND							0	12	-	-	-	-	12		12
310	HOLLABRUNN							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
311	HORN							0	4	1	-	-	-	5		5
313	KREMS AND DER DONAU-L							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
315	MELK							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
316	MISTELBACH							0	2	-	1	-	-	3		3
322	Waidhofen an der Tha							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
323	WIENER NEUSTADT-LAND							0	15	-	-	-	-	15		15
325	ZWETTL							0	6	-	1	1	-	8		8
407	GMUNDEN							0	1	-	1	-	-	2		2
411	PERG							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
502	HALLEIN	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	12		14
504	SANKT JOHANN IM PONG	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	33	-	1	1	-	35		37
505	TAMSWEG							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
506	ZELL AM SEE							0	17	-	-	-	-	17		17
603	DEUTSCHLANDSBERG							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
608	JUDENBURG	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	1	3	-	21		22
609	KNITTELFELD	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	1	-	14		15

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LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	TOTAL OTHERS	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
610	LEIBNITZ						0	3	-	-	1	-	4		4
611	LEUBEN <i>Leoben</i>						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
612	LIEZEN						0	90	2	-	3	-	95		95
614	MURAU						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
615	RADKERSBURG						0	3	-	-	2	-	5		5
616	VOITSBERG						0	4	1	-	-	-	5		5
704	KITZBUEHEL						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
801	BLUDENZ						0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
802	BREGENZ						0	8	1	-	3	-	12		12
803	DORNBIRN	1	1	1	-	-	3	11	1	1	-	-	13		16
804	FELDKIRCH	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
TOTAL		1	7	5	0	0	13	320	9	6	19	0	354	0	367
PER CENT		0.3	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	87.2	2.5	1.6	5.2	0.0	96.5	0.0	100.0

RABIES CASES

01.01.86 - 31.03.86

LOCATION	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS					HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
CODE NAME															
BEL BELGIUM															
TOTAL	4	4	18	1	11	-	38	74	1	1	2	-	78	0	116
PER CENT	3.4	3.4	15.5	0.9	9.5	0.0	32.8	63.8	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.0	67.2	0.0	100.0
LUX LUXEMBOURG															
04 LUXEMBOURG-CAMPAGNE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
06 CLERVAUX							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
08 REDANGE	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1		2
09 WILTZ							0	2	-	1	-	-	3		3
10 VIANDEN							0	-	1	-	-	-	1		1
12 GREVEMMACHER							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	1	0	0	9	0	10
PER CENT	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	60.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	100.0

LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
00	DISTRICT OF PRAGUE							0						0		0
01	CENTRAL BOHEMIA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	14		15
02	SOUTH BOHEMIA	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	58	-	1	4	-	63		66
03	WEST BOHEMIA	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	53	-	2	1	-	56		58
04	NORTH BOHEMIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	48	-	1	-	-	49		50
05	EAST BOHEMIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	15		17
06	SOUTH MORAVIA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	83	-	-	2	-	85		86
07	NORTH MORAVIA							0	15	-	-	-	1	16		16
0	CSR	4	5	-	-	1	-	10	286	-	4	7	1	298		308
10	DIST. OF BRATISLAV							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
11	WEST SLOVAKIA							0	36	-	-	-	-	36		36
12	CENTRAL SLOVAKIA	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	2	-	1	12		15
13	EAST SLOVAKIA	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	23	-	-	-	-	23		29
1	SSR	8	1	-	-	1	-	9	73	-	2	-	1	76		85
	TOTAL	12	6	0	0	1	0	19	359	0	6	7	2	374	0	393
	PER CENT	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.8	91.4	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.5	95.2	0.0	100.0

LOCATION		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	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	4	
03	DRESDEN	-	1	1	-	-	3	11	-	1	1	-	13	16	
04	ERFURT	1	1	-	-	1	3	48	1	1	2	-	52	55	
05	FRANKFURT/ODER	-	2	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	7	9	
06	GERA	-	2	2	-	2	6	24	-	-	1	-	25	31	
07	HALLE	2	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	1	-	-	14	16	
08	KARL-MARX-STADT	-	3	-	-	6	9	7	-	-	2	-	9	18	
09	LEIPZIG	1	2	2	-	2	7	11	-	-	1	-	12	19	
10	MAGDEBURG	1	2	-	1	-	4	31	-	-	4	1	36	40	
11	NEUBRANDENBURG	1	4	-	-	-	5	27	-	1	1	-	29	34	
12	POTSDAM						0	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	
13	ROSTOCK	1	1	2	-	-	4	47	1	1	2	-	51	55	
14	SCHWERIN	1	1	-	-	1	3	12	-	1	1	-	14	17	
15	SUHL	3	2	-	-	1	6	20	-	1	1	-	22	28	
TOTAL		12	21	7	1	13	55	265	2	7	16	1	291	0	346
PER CENT		3.5	6.1	2.0	0.3	3.7	15.9	76.6	0.6	2.0	4.6	0.3	84.1	0.0	100.0

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DEU		FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY						R A B I E S C A S E S						1. 1.86 - 31. 3.86		
LOCATION		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		
CODE	NAME	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	4	3	4	2	1	-	14	95	4	1	9	-	109	123	
032	HANNOVER	2	2	2	2	1	-	9	22	2	1	1	-	26	35	
033	LUENEBURG							0	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
034	WESER-EMS							0						0	0	
040	BREMEN							0						0	0	
051	DUESSELDORF	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	8	10	
053	KOELN	-	5	5	-	8	1	19	61	1	-	10	-	72	91	
055	MUENSTER							0						0	0	
057	DETMOLD	2	3	4	-	-	-	9	38	2	-	6	-	46	55	
059	ARNSBERG	-	2	3	1	3	-	9	58	-	3	12	1	74	83	
061	DARMSTADT	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	44	-	1	1	-	46	49	
062	KASSEL	2	8	7	1	19	-	37	107	5	3	19	-	134	171	
071	KOBLENZ	-	-	2	-	4	-	6	19	-	-	4	-	23	29	
072	TRIER	1	-	3	-	12	1	17	28	-	1	4	-	33	50	
073	RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	-	4	1	-	4	-	9	38	-	-	10	-	48	57	
081	STUTTGART	-	2	1	-	2	-	5	38	4	1	4	-	47	52	
082	KARLSRUHE	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	26	-	1	2	-	29	32	
083	FREIBURG	-	3	3	-	1	-	7	178	7	3	8	-	196	203	
084	TUEBINGEN	-	2	4	1	4	-	11	84	-	3	10	-	97	108	
091	OBERBAYERN							0	45	1	-	-	-	46	46	
092	NIEDERBAYERN	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	-	1	1	-	37	39	
093	OBERPfalz	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	67	-	1	-	-	68	71	
094	OBERFRANKEN							0	35	-	3	1	-	39	39	
095	MITTELFRANKEN	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	16	1	-	2	-	19	20	
096	UNTERFRANKEN	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	34	-	1	2	-	37	40	
097	SCHWABEN	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	35	-	-	4	-	39	42	
100	SAARLAND	1	4	4	-	-	-	9	18	-	1	4	-	23	32	
110	BERLIN (WEST)							0						0	0	
TOTAL		18	44	49	8	60	2	181	1134	27	25	114	1	1301	0	1482
PER CENT		1.2	3.0	3.3	0.5	4.0	0.1	12.2	76.5	1.8	1.7	7.7	0.1	87.8	0.0	100.0

LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	CASES	TOTAL
01	AIN	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	8	9	
02	AISNE	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	22	-	2	-	-	24	26	
08	ARDENNES	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
10	AUBE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	33	-	-	-	-	33	33	
21	COTE D'OR	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	9	-	-	-	-	9	12	
25	DOUBS	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	34	2	-	-	-	36	39	
39	JURA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	25	26	
45	LOIRET	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
51	MARNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	
52	HAUTE MARNE	1	2	-	-	2	-	5	9	-	1	-	-	10	15	
54	MEURTHE ET MOSELLE	1	1	4	-	2	-	8	13	-	-	1	-	14	22	
55	MEUSE	-	1	4	-	8	-	13	29	-	-	-	-	29	42	
57	MOSELLE	2	-	-	2	1	-	5	34	-	1	-	-	35	40	
60	OISE	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	12	14	
67	BAS RHIN	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	7	9	
68	HAUT RHIN	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	47	1	1	5	-	54	55	
70	HAUTE SAONE	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	27	-	-	-	-	27	31	
73	SAVOIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
74	HAUTE SAVOIE	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	11	1	-	-	-	12	18	
77	SEINE ET MARNE	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	84	-	1	-	-	85	87	
80	SOMME	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	-	-	-	-	12	12	
88	VOSGES	1	4	-	1	12	-	18	45	-	3	-	-	48	66	
89	YONNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	46	-	-	-	-	46	46	
90	TERR. DE BELFORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	-	-	7	7	
91	ESSONNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	
93	SEINE ST DENIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	
94	VAL DE MARNE	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	41	-	-	-	-	41	42	
95	VAL D'OISE	-	4	-	1	1	-	6	17	-	-	-	-	17	23	
TOTAL		11	25	11	6	30	1	84	584	5	9	6	0	604	0	688
PER CENT		1.6	3.6	1.6	0.9	4.4	0.2	12.2	84.9	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.0	87.8	0.0	100.0

RABIES CASES

01.01.86 - 31.03.86

LOCATION	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS					HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
HUN	HUNGARY														
01							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
02	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	1	-	14		17
03	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	9		10
04	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	20		21
05							0	15	-	-	-	-	15		15
06	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
07	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	28	-	-	1	-	29		31
08	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	-	-	-	-	24		27
09	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	5		9
10	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2		3
11							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
12							0	7	-	-	-	-	7		7
13	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	17		20
14	5	8	3	-	-	-	16	54	-	-	7	-	61		77
15	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	1	7		9
16							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
17	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	17	-	-	5	-	22		26
18	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	32	-	-	-	-	32		35
19	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	27	-	-	-	-	27		28
20	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	-	-	19		21
TOTAL	17	20	9	0	0	1	47	305	0	0	15	1	321	0	368
PER CENT	4.6	5.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.8	82.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	87.2	0.0	100.0
ROM	ROMANIA														
04							0	11	-	-	-	-	11		11
20	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2		4
24	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
30	1	1	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
32							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
34	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1		5
TOTAL	2	1	3	0	3	0	9	15	1	0	0	0	16	0	25
PER CENT	8.0	4.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	36.0	60.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	0.0	100.0

RABIES CASES

01.01.86 - 31.03.86

LOCATION	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							0	9	1	-	-	-	10		10
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	10	0	10
PER CENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
SWI SWITZERLAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN															
01 AARGAU							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
06 BERN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
12 NEUCHATEL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	5		6
15 SCHAFFHAUSEN							0	-	3	-	-	-	3		3
22 VAUD	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	43	1	7	4	-	55		59
23 VALAIS							0	2	-	1	-	-	3		3
TOTAL	1	4	0	0	0	0	5	54	4	9	4	0	71	0	76
PER CENT	1.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	71.0	5.3	11.8	5.3	0.0	93.4	0.0	100.0
YUG YUGOSLAVIA															
I SR BOSNA I HERCEGOVI	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	6		8
III SR HRVATSKA	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	130	1	-	-	3	134		138
V SR SLOVENIJA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	55	-	-	-	-	55		56
V11 SAP VOJVODINA	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	29	-	-	-	-	29		31
TOTAL	4	3	0	0	0	2	9	220	1	0	0	3	224	0	233
PER CENT	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.9	94.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	96.1	0.0	100.0

LOCATION	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	MUSTEL OTHER	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
05 BIALYSTOK	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	4	5	
09 BYDGOSZCZ	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	1	-	-	8	11	
11 CHELM							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
15 CZESTOCHOWA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	
17 ELBLAG							0	2	-	1	-	2	5	5	
19 GDANSK							0	4	-	1	-	-	5	5	
21 GORZOW	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	1	-	15	16	
23 JELENIA GORA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	-	-	2	-	12	13	
25 KALISZ							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
27 KATOWICE							0	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	
29 KIELCE	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	
31 KONIN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
33 KOSZALIN							0	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	
37 KROSNO							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
39 LEGNICA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
41 LESZNO	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	5	-	11	12	
49 NOWY SACZ	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
53 OPOLE	-	4	-	-	-	1	5	38	1	-	-	-	39	44	
55 OSTROLEKA							0	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	
57 PILA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	
63 POZNAN	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	15	-	-	6	-	21	30	
65 PRZEMYSL	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
67 RADOM							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
77 SLUPSK							0	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	
79 SUWALKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
81 SZCZECIN	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	5	8	
83 TARNOBRZEG							0	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
85 TARNOW							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
87 TORUN	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	
89 WALBRZYCH	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	6	
91 WLOCLAWEK	-	-	2	-	-	-	2						0	2	
93 WROCLAW	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	6	7	
97 ZIELONA GORA							0	9	-	-	-	-	9	9	
TOTAL	14	23	4	0	1	1	43	154	1	4	16	9	184	0	227
PER CENT	6.2	10.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	18.9	67.8	0.4	1.8	7.1	4.0	81.1	0.0	100.0

TUR TURKEY

RABIES CASES

01.01.86 - 31.03.86

LOCATION	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		
001 ADANA	7	2	1	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	
002 ADIYAMAN	4	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	
003 AFYON	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	
004 AGRI	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
005 AMASYA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
006 ANKARA	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	
007 ANTALYA	7	-	1	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	
009 AYDIN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
010 BALIKESIR	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	
011 BILECIK	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	
013 BITLIS	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
014 BOLU	6	1	3	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	
016 BURSA	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	
018 CANKIRI	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
019 CORUM	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	
020 DENIZLI	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	
021 DIYARBAKIR	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	
023 ELAZIG	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	
024 ERZINCAN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
025 ERZURUM	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	
027 GAZIANTEP	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
028 GIRESUN	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	
029 GUEMUESHANE	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	
031 HATAY	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	
032 ISPARTA	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	
033 MERSIN	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	
034 ISTANBUL	7	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	
035 IZMIR	21	2	1	-	1	-	25	1	-	-	-	2	3	28	
036 KARS	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	
037 KASTAMONU	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	

TUR CONTINUED

LOCATION	DOMESTIC ANIMALS							WILD ANIMALS					HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
	DOC	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
038 KAYSERI	4	-	-	-	-	-	4						0	4	
041 KOCAELI	8	-	-	-	-	-	8						0	8	
042 KONYA	2	-	-	-	1	-	3						0	3	
043 KUETAHYA	4	-	-	-	-	-	4						0	4	
044 MALATYA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
045 MANISA	7	1	1	1	5	-	15						0	15	
046 KAHRAMAN MARAS	2	-	1	-	-	-	3						0	3	
047 MARDIN	-	-	-	1	-	-	1						0	1	
048 MUGLA	4	-	2	-	-	-	6						0	6	
049 MUS							0	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	
050 NEVSEHIR	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0	2	
051 NIGDE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
052 ORDU	3	-	-	-	-	-	3						0	3	
053 RIZE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
054 SAKARYA	5	-	3	-	-	-	8						0	8	
055 SAMSUN	13	-	2	-	-	-	15						0	15	
057 SINOP	6	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	
058 SIVAS	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	
059 TEKIRDAG	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
060 TOKAT	8	1	1	-	-	-	10						0	10	
061 TRABZON	1	-	1	-	-	-	2						0	2	
064 USAK	4	-	2	-	8	-	14						0	14	
066 YOZGAT	3	-	2	-	-	-	5						0	5	
067 ZONGULDAK	3	1	3	-	-	-	7						0	7	
TOTAL	189	14	32	6	17	0	258	2	0	0	0	11	13	0	271
PER CENT	69.7	5.2	11.8	2.2	6.3	0.0	95.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.8	0.0	100.0

Schulke ?

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ISL
(rabies free)

NOR
(rabies free)

FIN
(0)

SWE
(rabies free)

Rabies Cases Europe
1st Quarter 1986

4613 cases reported

IRE
(rabies free)

GBR
(rabies free)

DEN
(0)

NET
(0)

(1483)

DDR (346)

POL
(227)

BEL
(116)

DEU
(10)

(393)

CZE

FRA
(688)

SWI
(76)

AUT
(367)

(368)

HUN

ROM
(25)

ITA
(10)

YUG
(233)

BUL
(rabies free)

POR
(0)

SPA
(rabies free)

ALB
(no data)

GRE
(0)

TUR
(271)

