

RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE

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The Rabies Bulletin Europe has been compiled and edited by the

WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance & Research

at the
Federal Research Centre for Virus Diseases of Animals
Postfach (P.O.Box) 1149
D-72001 Tübingen
Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. W.W. Müller
Dr. J.H. Cox
K.-P. Hohnsbeen, Data Processing

Phone (0)-7071-967-210
Phone (0)-7071-967-226
Fax (0)-7071-967-303

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Bonn - Bad Godesberg

NEW PHONE AND FAX NUMBERS

In the future the WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research will have the following phone and fax connections:

<i>Dr. W.W. Müller</i>	<i>(...)-7071-967-210</i>
<i>Dr. J.H. Cox</i>	<i>(...)-7071-967-226</i>
<i>Reception</i>	<i>(...)-7071-967-0</i>
<i>Fax</i>	<i>(...)-7071-967-303</i>

1. Introduction

This BULLETIN describes the reported rabies cases in Europe for the **First Quarter 1994**, subsequently referred to as "*This Quarter*".

In SECTION 2 a summary of the rabies situation in general is given.

SECTION 3 (3.1-3.36) reflects the situation for individual countries.

In the Miscellaneous SECTION (4) under 4.1 the

circumstances of a human rabies case are described. The case occurred in California, U.S.A. 4.2 refers to a computer software developed to monitor data on rabies surveillance and on follow-up investigations in connection with oral vaccination of foxes.

The rabies case data are tabulated for the First Quarter 1994 in SECTION 5. The arrangement of countries

follows practical considerations not alphabetical ones.

SECTION 6 lists the official contributors to the BULLETIN.

The geographical distribution of rabies cases in Europe for the **First Quarter 1994** is shown on maps of Turkey and Europe in the ANNEX.

2. Summary of Rabies in Europe

During "*This Quarter*", 2366 rabies cases were reported in Europe. Of these were 1986 in wild animals (83.9% of total) and 380 in domestic animals.

Of the cases in wild animals 1812 were foxes, 47 raccoon dogs, 1 wild cat, 1 lynx, 36 badgers, 17 stone martens, 16 pine martens, 3 polecats, 2 ferrets, 40 roe deer, 1 fallow deer, 1 chamois, 1

other wild ungulate, 2 squirrels, 1 beaver, 3 musk rats, and 2 other wild animals. Of the 380 domestic animals 166 were dogs (of which 65 were reported from Turkey, a country with dog-mediated rabies), 109 cats, 64 cattle, 6 horses, 33 sheep and 2 goats.

In countries with fox-mediated rabies there is usually an increase of cases expected during the first quarter when

compared to the fourth quarter of the previous year; the reason being the increased contact rate during the mating season of the fox. An example in "*This Quarter*" is Croatia. Countries practicing expansive oral vaccination though register mostly a reduction of cases, as it can be seen from Austria. Nevertheless, there are transitional periods.

Rabies-free countries in Europe participating in the surveillance were: Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, the mainland of Norway, Portugal, the mainland and islands of Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland.

There were no cases reported during "This Quarter" from Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Svalbard of Norway, and the Spanish territory of North Africa, but the last indigenously acquired case (in terrestrial animals or bats) was less than two years ago.

The status of the countries with no data supplied can not be judged.

During "This Quarter", there were no reports on human and bat rabies cases.

3. Rabies in Individual Countries

3.1 Albania ALB

No data.

3.2 Austria AUT

by Helmut Schnabl

Of 7007 samples examined for rabies during "This Quarter", 104 cases (1.5%) were diagnosed rabid, 169 cases less than during the previous quarter (273).

95 cases occurred in wild animals (79 foxes, 10 badgers, 3 roe deer, 1 fallow deer, 1 chamois, 1 other ungulate), 9 in domestic animals (4 cattle, 4 cats, 1 horse).

The distribution of cases by Bundesländer (federal provinces) and Bezirke (districts) was as follows:

Burgenland: 11 cases in the Bezirke Neusiedl/See and Oberwart.

Niederösterreich: 6 cases in the Bezirke Bruck/Leitha and Gmünd.

Salzburg: 6 cases in the Bezirke Salzburg/Umgebung and Zell/See.

Steiermark: 7 cases in the Bezirke Feldbach and Radkersburg.

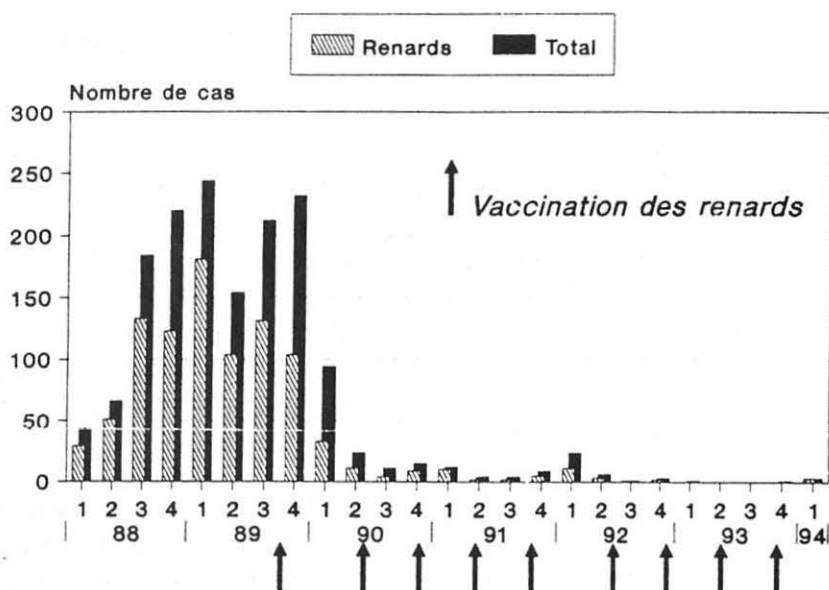
Tirol: 41 cases (39.4% of total) in the Bezirke Imst, Innsbruck/Land, Kitzbühel, Kufstein, Reutte and Schwaz.

Vorarlberg: 33 cases (31.7%) in the Bezirke Bregenz and Dornbirn.

3.3 Belgium BEL

by L. Hallet

During "This Quarter", 3 cases of rabies in foxes were diagnosed at a border municipality to France - Florenville. One fox was found rabid at the ancient village de Muno, in January, and 1 fox each in Sainte-Cecile and Lacuisine in March.



A campaign to vaccinate foxes is to be carried out in April 1994. 42,000 vaccine baits are going to be distributed by helicopter covering an area of 2800 km².

The graph on the previous page shows the development of rabies cases from 1988 to the first quarter 1994 and the vaccination campaigns carried out during this time.

3.4 Bulgaria BUL

No data.

3.5 Belarus BYE

Data not yet received.

3.6 Croatia CRO

by Mate Brstilo

During "*This Quarter*", 191 rabies cases were registered in Croatia in 41 municipalities. Of the 191 cases, 175 were in wild animals (172 foxes and 3 other wild animals) and 16 in domestic animals (6 dogs, 4 cats, 2 cattle, 3 sheep, 1 goat).

There was an increase of rabies cases in foxes by 63, by 3 other wild animals and by 6 domestic animals compared to the first quarter 1993.

The highest incidence of cases was registered in the municipalities Rijeka (30), Opatija (15), Čakovec (15) and Solin (13).

3.7 Czech Republic CZH

by Oldrich Matouch

During "*This Quarter*", the total number of rabies cases recorded in the Czech Republic amounted to 95. Of these, 89 cases were reported in wild animals (93.7%) and 6 in domestic animals. Of the wild animals the disease was noticed in 83 foxes, 4 martens and 2 roe deer, of the domestic animals in 4 dogs and 2 cats.

There was a reduction of rabies cases compared to the same period of 1993 by 24.

Rabies cases were most frequent in the regions of North Moravia (26), North Bohemia (25) and East Bohemia (24).

There was no human rabies reported.

3.8 Denmark DEN

by Eric Stougaard

No case of rabies has been reported in Denmark during "*This Quarter*".

3.9 Germany, Federal Republic DEU

by Winfried W. Müller
and Thomas Müller

A total of 379 rabies cases was reported during "*This Quarter*", 11 cases less than during the previous quarter. Of the 379 cases, 315 were in foxes (83.1% of total), 23 in

other wild animals and 41 in domestic animals.

A substantial increase of cases from the previous quarter was noticed in the federal states Nordrhein-Westfalen (from 21 to 82 cases) and Saarland (from 22 to 43). In many other areas isolated cases were recorded. Veterinary authorities are asked now to bring evidence for the question: are these isolated scattered cases from residual foci, where oral vaccination of foxes did not eradicate the disease.

3.10 Estonia EST

by Matti Nautras

During "*This Quarter*", 31 rabies cases were registered in Estonia, 15 cases less than during the previous quarter. 20 cases were in wild animals (15 foxes, 4 raccoon dogs, 1 ferret), and 11 cases were in domestic animals (6 dogs, 4 cats, 1 sheep). The cases were scattered throughout the country.

3.11 Finland FIN

by Bengt Westerling

The country remained rabies-free.

3.12 France FRA

by Michel F.A. Aubert

42 rabies cases were registered during "*This Quarter*", 15 more than during the

previous quarter. 37 cases were diagnosed in foxes (88.1% of total), 1 in a small mustelid and 4 cases in domestic animals (1 cat and 3 cattle).

The departments (départements) registering the greatest number of cases were Vosges, Doubs and Meuse with 11 and 6 cases each respectively.

In January and February 9 and 8 cases were recorded, 25 cases in March. This increase in the first quarter compared to the 4th quarter of the previous year (27 cases) relates to the mating season of the fox and is expected. However, the overall figure of "*This Quarter*" compares well to the same period of last year with a total of 114 cases.

3.13 Greece GRE

by A. Katsaounis

The country remained rabies-free.

3.14 Hungary HUN

by Balint Kerekes

A total of 245 rabies cases were registered in Hungary during the previous quarter and 216 cases less than during "*This Quarter*", 27 cases less than during the first quarter 1993.

The cases were scattered throughout the country. They were less concentrated in the very western part along the border with Austria where oral

vaccination of foxes is practiced.

3.15 Iceland ICE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.16 Ireland IRE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.17 Italy ITA

by Santino Proserpi

During "*This Quarter*", 10 cases of rabies were reported in Italy. Two foxes were found rabid in the Friuli Venezia Giulia region (Gorizia and Trieste) in an area which was previously infected.

The other cases were noticed in the province of Bolzano: 5 foxes, 2 pine martens and 1 badger. During the month of March the disease spread here to two new areas: to the Passiria Valley, near Merano, and to the Aurina Valley, north-east of Bolzano. The very last case involved a pine marten which was found dead in an area bordering Austria.

3.18 Lithuania LTU

by K. Lukauskas and A. Dranseika

During "*This Quarter*", rabies was recorded in 8

districts. 15 cases were diagnosed in 1 bovine, 3 dogs, 3 cats and 8 foxes.

The affected districts registered 1-3 cases.

During "*This Quarter*" more than 20,000 dogs were vaccinated.

3.19 Luxembourg LUX

by Joseph Kremer

There was no rabies case recorded during "*This Quarter*".

The last case occurred in a roe deer in June 1993.

During "*This Quarter*", 5 foxes, 1 roe deer and 1 squirrel were examined for rabies but revealed negative results.

3.20 Latvia LVA

by Z. Andersons, J. Rimeicans and A. Dedziņš

65 rabies cases were registered during "*This Quarter*" in 20 districts, 10 cases less than during the previous quarter. 45 cases were diagnosed in wild animals (69.2% of total). Of the cases in wild animals 34 were foxes, 9 raccoon dogs, 1 beaver and 1 squirrel. Of 20 cases in domestic animals 13 were dogs, 6 cats and 1 head of cattle. The most affected district was Saldus with 8 cases.

3.21 Moldova MLD

No data.

3.22 Netherlands NET

by G. Visser

No case of rabies has been noticed in the Netherlands during "*This Quarter*".

20 animals were investigated (6 foxes, 1 badger, 1 cat, 5 bats from the countryside, 7 bats of the *Rousettus aegyptiacus* species from the Blijdoorp Zoo in Rotterdam), but revealed negative results.

The number of animals sent in for rabies investigation has decreased significantly in comparison with previous quarters. The reason being the abolition of the bounty system for foxes, in force since the first January of this year.

3.23 Norway NOR

by Gudbrand Bakken

The mainland of Norway remained rabies-free.

No case of rabies has been reported in Svalbard during "*This Quarter*".

3.24 Poland POL

by Bogdan Twarowski

A total of 541 rabies cases were registered in Poland

during "*This Quarter*", 37 cases less than during the previous quarter and 261 cases less than during the first quarter 1993.

The distribution of cases resembles the one of the previous quarter. Cases were less concentrated in the very western part of the country along the border with Germany. Here oral vaccination of foxes is practiced.

3.25 Portugal POR

The country remained rabies-free.

3.26 Romania ROM

by Gheorghe Stratulat

During "*This Quarter*", 12 rabies cases were diagnosed in Romania, 6 in foxes and 6 in domestic animals (2 dogs, 1 cat, 3 cattle).

**3.27 Russia RUS
(European part only)**

Data not yet received.

3.28 Slovak Republic SVK

by Bohuslav Lovas

During "*This Quarter*", 170 rabies cases were diagnosed in the Slovak Republic, 2 cases more than during the previous quarter and 57 cases more than during the first

quarter 1993. 137 cases were in foxes (80.6% of total), 5 in other wild animals and 28 in domestic animals. The cases were more concentrated in the eastern half of the country.

3.29 Spain SPA

by T. Maté Maté

During "*This Quarter*", the mainland and islands of Spain remained rabies-free.

There were no cases reported from the Spanish territory of North Africa.

3.30 Slovenia SVN

by Armin Tomašič

A total of 271 rabies cases were registered in Slovenia during "*This Quarter*", 37 cases more than during the previous quarter and 191 cases more than during the first quarter 1993. The cases were more concentrated in the western half of the country.

3.31 Sweden SWE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.32 Switzerland SWI

by Urs Breitenmoser

During "*This Quarter*", the Swiss Rabies Centre examined a total of 945 anim-

als, of which 10.6% (100) were positive for rabies. In the previous quarter, 9.2% (78 out of 849) and in the first quarter of 1993, 1.9% (13 out of 691) had been recorded positive, respectively. The cases of rabies observed in this quarter involved 83 red foxes, 8 badgers, 1 stone marten, 2 roe deer, 1 cat, 1 bovine and 4 sheep. As in the previous quarters, the cases recorded came from the larger vicinity of Basel, in the north of Switzerland and from the northwestern part of the Jura Mountains.

9 bats (7 *Pipistrellus kuhli*, 1 *Pipistrellus nathusii*, 1 *Pipistrellus sp.*) were examined during the reporting period. None was found to be positive for rabies.

One person was bitten by a rabid red fox. The number

of people treated for non-bite exposures is not recorded.

3.33 Turkey TUR

by A. Nizamettin Güvener

During "*This Quarter*", 72 animal rabies cases were recorded from Turkey. All cases were in domestic animals (65 dogs, 5 cattle, 2 sheep).

There were 1 to 8 cases registered in the affected provinces except for Istanbul, here 17 cases were noticed. There were 6 cases registered in the Istanbul province during the previous quarter, and 2 cases during the first quarter 1993.

3.34 Ukraine UKR

No data.

3.35 United Kingdom UNK

by P.J. Thomas

The country remained rabies-free.

3.36 Yugoslavia YUG

by Dušan Jakovljević

20 rabies cases were reported during "*This Quarter*" from Yugoslavia, 18 in Vojvodina, 1 in Serbia and 1 in Montenegro. 10 cases occurred in foxes and 10 in domestic animals (3 dogs, 4 cats, 2 cattle, 1 sheep).

* * * * *

4. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

4.1 Human Rabies - California, 1994

In January 1994, a 44-year-old California man died from a bat-associated strain of rabies; he had had no known animal exposure. Rabies was not clinically suspected nor confirmed until 1 month after his death. This report summarizes the case investigation.

On January 1, the man was evaluated at a local hospital emergency department for right-arm pain of 3 days' duration. He reported that 1 week earlier, he had had transient diarrhea; 3 weeks earlier, he had had a sore throat, fever chills, and malaise for 5 days. The patient was a licensed acupuncturist and regularly treated himself with acupuncture for chronic right-elbow pain. He denied recent international travel or being bitten by an animal. On physical examination, cervical disk disease was presumptively diagnosed, and he was treated symptomatically and released.

On January 4, the man returned to the hospital with tingling and numbness in his right arm; treatment with oral prednisone was initiated. Weakness and pain in the arm progressed, and on January 7, a magnetic resonance imaging scan of the spine demonstrated findings with cervical myelitis. The patient was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of

postviral transverse myelitis; therapy included intravenous steroids and immunoglobulin. He complained about tingling and muscle twitches of the right side of his trunk and face and mild shortness of breath when drinking liquids. On physical examination, the man had decreased or absent reflexes; decreased sensation of the right side of his face, arm, and trunk; decreased muscle tone and strength in his right arm; and Horner syndrome of his right eye. His total white blood cell count was normal (8300 cells/mm^3) with 79% segmented neutrophils. Examination of cerebrospinal fluid revealed a normal glucose level, elevated protein (98 mg/dL), and 5 white blood cells/mm³ (87% lymphocytes and 33% monocytes).

On January 8, the patient became extremely anxious and developed hypertension, tachycardia, and tachypnea; his oral temperature was 103.6 F (39.8 C). On January 9, he had respiratory failure and was intubated. On January 13, his rectal temperature dropped to 96.0 F (35.6° C), and an electric blanket was used to maintain his body temperature. Therapy was initiated with acyclovir and ganciclovir for possible herpes simplex or cytomegalovirus encephalitis.

On January 14, nerve conduction studies revealed diffuse motor-neuron axonal loss. On January 15, the patient was unresponsive to sound and pain stimuli and had no spontaneous movements. Electroencephalograms on January 15 and 18 demonstrated diffuse slowing and alpha rhythm consistent with encephalopathy. On January 18, brain stem reflexes could not be elicited; ventilatory support was withdrawn, and the patient died. An autopsy was performed on January 19.

On February 18, Negri bodies were noted in formalin-fixed brain specimens. On February 24, rabies was confirmed by fluorescent antibody testing of frozen brain tissue at both the county and state health departments. Monoclonal antibody testing and nucleotide sequence analysis of viral nucleic acid conducted at CDC implicated a strain of rabies associated with the silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*).

Family members reported that the patient had cared for a sick stray kitten for several days during the spring of 1993. He had no known history of being bitten or scratched. The kitten had been taken to an animal shelter, and its final disposition was unknown. In

1991, the patient had visited caves in Utah but had no known contact with bats. His only travel outside the United States was to Mexico in 1976 and the Virgin Islands in 1993. He frequently camped outdoors without using a tent; he last camped outdoors during September 1993.

As a result of reported close contact with the patient and/or his secretions, rabies postexposure prophylaxis was administered to one family member and 25 health-care workers beginning on February 25.

MMWR's Editorial Note: Since 1980, 19 human rabies cases have been reported in the United States. Of these, eight were acquired outside the United States from exposure to domestic animals. The case in this report is the third fatal human rabies case since 1985 that was diagnosed approximately 1 month postmortem. Antemortem diagnosis of rabies is often difficult because of nonspecific clinical presentation during the prodromal phase and the infrequent occurrence of human rabies in the United States.

Rabies should be considered in the differential diagnosis of any rapidly progressive encephalitic disease of suspected viral etiology, even in the absence of a definitive history of animal bite or other exposure. In addition to rapidly progressive encephalitis, manifestations suggestive of rabies in the case described in this report included paresis and

paresthesia, areflexia, hydrophobia, anisocoria, and related autonomic dysfunction. The advantages of early rabies diagnosis include early initiation of infection-control measures to prevent exposure of caregivers to rabies virus-containing body fluids not included under universal precautions and identification of potential candidates for postexposure prophylaxis. However, early diagnosis of rabies alters neither the patient's treatment course nor prognosis.

The California case is the eighth since 1980 in which a strain of rabies associated with bats was implicated. A definite exposure through a bat's bite was identified in only one of the eight cases; contact with a bat was associated with two additional cases in which animal bites were not detected; in five, no history of exposure to bats was known. Bat-associated strains of rabies can be transmitted to humans either directly through a bat's bite or indirectly through the bite of an animal previously infected by a bat.

Bat rabies is enzootic in the contiguous United States; 647 rabies-positive bats were reported from 46 states during 1992. The silver-haired bat (*L. noctivagans*) - the rabies virus variant identified in this California case and in five other cases since 1980 - is widely distributed from Alaska to the southern United States during fall and spring but is uncommon throughout its range. These bats usually roost in rock

crevices and under loose tree bark; however, during fall and spring migration, they use a variety of temporary shelters (e.g., wood piles and open outbuildings) but only rarely use closed structures (e.g., attics). Although *L. noctivagans* is infrequently submitted for rabies diagnosis, this species is an important source of domestically acquired human rabies. Of approximately 25,000 bats submitted for rabies diagnosis and identified to species in 15 states during 1956-1992, 796 (3%) were *L. noctivagans*; of these, 41 (5%) were rabid.

Because some bat bites may be less severe, and therefore more difficult to recognize than bites inflicted by larger mammalian carnivores, rabies postexposure treatment should be considered for any physical contact with bats when bite or mucous membrane contact cannot be excluded. Bats perform important ecological functions that preclude population reduction as a rabies-control strategy. Because domestic animals may serve as indirect links in the transmission of enzootic wildlife rabies to humans, all dogs and cats should have a current rabies vaccination.

RBE's Editorial Note: In Europe 14 cases of bat rabies were diagnosed in 1992 (The Netherlands 10, Germany 5, Switzerland 1) and 18 cases in 1993 (The Netherlands 10, Germany 6, Switzerland 1, Denmark 1). The species mostly affected was *Eptesicus sero-*

tinus. Till now there were only 3 human rabies cases associated with bats - 2 in the European part of the former Soviet Union (1977 assumed and 1985 confirmed) and 1 assumed one in Finland (1985). Preexposure

vaccination is recommended to bat researchers and bat protectionists and postexposure treatment in case of a bite or physical contact. Bat population reduction as rabies control strategy is **not** recommended.

(Taken from Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report [MMWR] No. 25, Vol. 43, July 1, 1994; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, U.S.A.)

4.2 Oral Immunization of Foxes in Europe - Computer Software

The Federal Institute of Virus Diseases of Animals in Germany has developed an IBM-compatible software called ICP, which combines data from routine rabies diagnosis and follow-up investigations in connection with oral immunization of foxes.

ICP offers flexible analysis and reporting facilities for the evaluation of oral immunization of foxes and the surveillance of rabies in vaccinated and unvaccinated areas. It can be used to survey rabies prevalence, to calculate rabies incidence per 100 km², to correlate between bait marker and

serological findings in animals, and to determine the sample size according to WHO recommendations for vaccination areas. All data can be represented as graphs and maps or exported to other computer programs for final analysis. Economic and wildlife data in connection with rabies control from different areas can be applied to all recorded data.

This software is particularly suitable for countries conducting or planning rabies control in wildlife. Furthermore, it provides a good basis for similar software developments in disease control pro

jects such as oral immunization of wild boars against classical swine fever or echinococcosis in foxes.

For further information, please contact the Federal Research Institute of Virus Diseases of Animals, D-16868 Wusterhausen, Seestrasse 55, Germany. Copies of the software, which is available in English and German, can be obtained free of charge provided that the request is accompanied by a formatted 3 ½ inch diskette.

(Taken from Weekly Epidemiological Record, 69, 159-160; WHO, Geneva).

**Rabies Case Data from Europe
are tabulated on the following pages
of Section 5**

TABLE 1

EUR		EUROPE		1/94		RABIES CASES										1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94	
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	
ALB	ALBANIA	**						0						0	0		
AUT	AUSTRIA		4	4	1	-	-	9	79	10	-	4	2	95	104		
BEL	BELGIUM							0	3	-	-	-	-	3	3		
BUL	BULGARIA	**						0						0	0		
BYE	BELARUS	**						0						0	0		
CRO	CROATIA		6	4	2	-	4	16	172	-	1	1	1	175	191		
CZH	CZECH REPUBLIC		4	2	-	-	-	6	83	-	4	2	-	89	95		
DEN	DENMARK	*						0						0	0		
DEU	FED.REP. OF GERMANY		2	5	10	3	21	41	315	11	6	5	1	338	379		
EST	ESTONIA		6	4	-	-	1	11	15	-	1	-	4	20	31		
FIN	FINLAND	*						0						0	0		
FRA	FRANCE		-	1	3	-	-	4	37	-	1	-	-	38	42		
GRE	GREECE	*						0						0	0		
HUN	HUNGARY		15	21	11	-	1	48	195	-	1	1	-	197	245		
ICE	ICELAND	*						0						0	0		
IRE	IRELAND	*						0						0	0		
ITA	ITALY							0	7	1	2	-	-	10	10		
LTU	LITHUANIA		3	3	1	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	8	15		
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	*						0						0	0		
LVA	LATVIA		13	6	1	-	-	20	34	-	-	-	11	45	65		
MLD	MOLDOVA	**						0						0	0		
NET	NETHERLANDS	*						0						0	0		
NOR	NORWAY	*						0						0	0		
POL	POLAND		29	41	16	2	-	88	381	-	16	18	38	453	541		
POR	PORTUGAL	*						0						0	0		
ROM	ROMANIA		2	1	3	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	12		
RUS	RUSSIAN FED	**						0						0	0		
SPA	SPAIN	*						0						0	0		
SVK	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		17	8	2	-	1	28	137	-	3	-	2	142	170		
SVN	SLOVENIA		1	4	3	-	-	8	247	6	2	8	-	263	271		
SWE	SWEDEN	*						0						0	0		
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIECHT		-	1	1	-	4	6	83	8	1	2	-	94	100		
TUR	TURKEY		65	-	5	-	2	72						0	72		
UKR	UKRAINE	**						0						0	0		
UNK	UNITED KINGDOM	*						0						0	0		
YUG	YUGOSLAVIA		3	4	2	-	1	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	20		
TOTAL			166	109	64	6	35	0	380	1812	36	38	41	59	1986	0	2366
PER CENT			7.0	4.6	2.7	0.3	1.5	0.0	16.1	76.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.5	83.9	0.0	100.0

* NO CASES ** NO DATA

TABLE 2

EUR		EUROPE		1/94		RABIES CASES 'OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES'					1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94	
LOCATION		OTHER WILD ANIMALS										
CODE	NAME	RACCOON DOG	WILD CAT	LYNX	CHAMOIS	OTHER UNGULATES	SQUIRREL	BEAVER	MUSKRAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	
AUT	AUSTRIA	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	
CRO	CROATIA	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
DEU	FED.REP. OF GERMANY	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
EST	ESTONIA	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
LVA	LATVIA	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	
POL	POLAND	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	38	
SVK	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
TOTAL		47	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	59	
PER CENT		79.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.4	1.7	5.1	3.4	100.0	

R A B I E S C A S E S																1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94	
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		
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL	
AUT A U S T R I A																	
107	NEUSIEDL AM SEE	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	9	10		
109	OBERWART							0	1	-	-	-	1	1			
307	BRUCK AN DER LEITHA							0	2	1	-	1	4	4			
309	GMUEND							0	2	-	-	-	2	2			
503	SALZBURG-LAND							0	1	-	-	-	1	1			
506	ZELL AM SEE							0	2	3	-	-	5	5			
604	FELDBACH							0	2	-	-	-	2	2			
615	RADKERSBURG							0	5	-	-	-	5	5			
702	IMST							0	1	-	-	-	1	1			
703	INNSBRUCK-LAND							0	7	-	-	1	8	8			
704	KITZBUEHEL							0	1	-	-	-	1	1			
705	KUFSTEIN							0	11	-	-	-	11	11			
708	REUTTE							0	6	-	-	1	7	7			
709	SCHWAZ	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	2	-	-	12	13			
802	BREGENZ	-	1	4	-	-	-	5	15	2	-	1	19	24			
803	DORNBIRN	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	5	1	-	1	7	9			
TOTAL		0	4	4	1	0	0	9	79	10	0	4	2	95	0	104	
PER CENT		0.0	3.8	3.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	76.0	9.6	0.0	3.8	1.9	91.3	0.0	100.0	
CZH C Z E C H R E P U B L I C																	
00	DISTRICT OF PRAGUE							0						0	0		
01	CENTRAL BOHEMIA							0	11	-	-	-	-	11	11		
02	SOUTH BOHEMIA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2		
03	WEST BOHEMIA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2		
04	NORTH BOHEMIA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	1	2	-	23	25		
05	EAST BOHEMIA							0	24	-	-	-	-	24	24		
06	SOUTH MORAVIA	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	5		
07	NORTH MORAVIA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	-	3	-	-	24	26		
TOTAL		4	2	0	0	0	0	6	83	0	4	2	0	89	0	95	
PER CENT		4.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	87.4	0.0	4.2	2.1	0.0	93.7	0.0	100.0	

RABIES CASES															1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94	
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
BEL	BELGIUM							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
LX	LUXEMBOURG							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
DEU	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY															
01	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN							0						0		0
02	HAMBURG							0						0		0
03	NIEDERSACHSEN	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1		4
04	BREMEN							0						0		0
05	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	1	-	2	2	5	-	10	70	1	-	1	-	72		82
06	HESSEN	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	20	-	1	-	1	22		25
07	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	-	2	2	-	10	-	14	79	4	2	1	-	86		100
08	BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	25	3	2	1	-	31		32
09	BAYERN	-	1	2	1	1	-	5	81	3	-	-	-	84		89
10	SAARLAND	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	36	-	1	2	-	39		43
11	Berlin							0						0		0
12	Brandenburg							0						0		0
13	Mecklenb.-Vorpommern							0						0		0
14	Sachsen							0						0		0
15	Sachsen-Anhalt	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
16	Thuringen							0						0		0
TOTAL		2	5	10	3	21	0	41	315	11	6	5	1	338	0	379
PER CENT		0.5	1.3	2.6	0.8	5.5	0.0	10.8	83.1	2.9	1.6	1.3	0.3	89.2	0.0	100.0

CRO CROATIA		RABIES CASES												1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94		
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
004	BJELOVAR							0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9
007	BUZET							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
009	CRIKVENICA							0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9
011	CAKOVEC	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	14		15
012	CAZMA							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
015	DONJA STUBICA							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
017	DONJI MIHOLJAC							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
018	DRNIS							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
021	DUGO SELO							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
023	DAKOVO							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
024	DURDEVAC	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
025	GARESINICA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
031	IMOTSKI	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		-	-	-	-	0		3
033	IVANIC GRAD							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
034	JASTREBARSKO	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
036	KARLOVAC	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
038	KLANJEC							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
040	KOPRIVNICA							0	10	-	-	-	-	10		10
043	KRAPINA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
046	KUTINA							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
047	LABIN							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
053	NOVA GRADISKA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	0		1
057	OGULIN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
058	OMIS	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
059	OPATIJA							0	14	-	-	1	-	15		15
061	OSIJEK							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
062	OTOCAC							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
063	OZALJ							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
070	PREGRADA							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
073	RIJEKA							0	28	-	1	-	1	30		30
076	SINJ	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
077	SISAK							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
078	POZEGA							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
079	SLAVONSKI BROD							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
081	SOLIN	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	10		13
083	SIBENIK							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
088	VINKOVCI							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
092	VRBOVEC							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
098	ZADAR	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1		3
101	ZUPANJA							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
102	GRAD ZAGREB							0	7	-	-	-	-	7		7
TOTAL		6	4	2	0	4	0	16	172	0	1	1	1	175	0	191
PER CENT		3.1	2.1	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	8.4	90.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	91.6	0.0	100.0

RABIES CASES															1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94	
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
EST ESTONIA																
01	Harjumaa	3	2	-	-	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	2	4		10
03	Ida-Virumaa							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
07	Laaene-Virumaa	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3		5
08	Polvamaa							0	1	-	1	-	-	2		2
09	Paernumaa							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
10	Raplamaa							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
11	Saaremaa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
12	Tartumaa							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
13	Valgamaa							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
14	Viljandimaa							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
15	Vorumaa	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1		3
TOTAL		6	4	0	0	1	0	11	15	0	1	0	4	20	0	31
PER CENT		19.4	12.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	35.5	48.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	12.9	64.5	0.0	100.0
LTU LITHUANIA																
47	Joniškio	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
54	Kelmes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
56	Krettingos							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
65	Pakruojo							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
66	Panevezio	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
71	Radviliškio	-	1	1	-	-	-	2						0		2
85	Selcininku	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
91	Siauliu	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
TOTAL		3	3	1	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	15
PER CENT		20.0	20.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	0.0	100.0

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LVA		LATVIA											RABIES CASES		1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94	
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	Aizkraukle							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
02	Aluksne							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
03	Balvi							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
04	Bauska	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
05	Cesis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
07	Dobele	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
08	Gulbene	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
12	Kuldiga	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	2		5
13	Liepaja	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	2		3
14	Limbazi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	2		3
15	Ludza	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
16	Madona	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
17	Ogre	2	1	-	-	-	-	3						0		3
20	Riga							0	2	-	-	-	1	3		3
21	Saldus							0	5	-	-	-	3	8		8
22	Talsi							0	3	-	-	-	2	5		5
23	Tukums	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	4		5
24	Valka							0	4	-	-	-	1	4		4
25	Valmiera	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	3		5
26	Ventspils	1	2	-	-	-	-	3						0		3
TOTAL		13	6	1	0	0	0	20	34	0	0	0	11	45	0	65
PER CENT		20.0	9.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	69.2	0.0	100.0

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94	
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
FRA F R A N C E																
08	ARDENNES						0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3	
10	AUBE						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
25	DOUBS						0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6	
54	MEURTHE ET MOSELLE	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3		5	
55	MEUSE	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	4		6	
68	RHIN (HAUT)						0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5	
70	SAONE (HAUTE)						0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4	
88	VOSGES						0	11	-	-	-	-	11		11	
90	TERR.DE BELFORT						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
TOTAL		0	1	3	0	0	4	37	0	1	0	0	38	0	42	
PER CENT		0.0	2.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	9.5	88.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	90.5	0.0	100.0	
ITA I T A L Y																
34	TRIESTE E GORIZIA						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
39	BOLZANO						0	5	1	2	-	-	8		8	
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	0	0	10	0	10	
PER CENT		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	
SWI S W I T Z E R L A N D A N D L I E C H T E N S T E I N																
01	AARGAU						0	6	-	1	2	-	9		9	
04	BASEL-STADT						0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3	
05	BASEL-LAND	-	-	-	-	3	3	25	4	-	-	-	29		32	
06	BERN						0	1	1	-	-	-	2		2	
17	SOLOTHURN	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	1	-	-	-	13		14	
26	JURA	-	1	1	-	-	2	36	2	-	-	-	38		40	
TOTAL		0	1	1	0	4	6	83	8	1	2	0	94	0	100	
PER CENT		0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	83.0	8.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	94.0	0.0	100.0	

RABIES CASES																1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94	
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	
HUN HUNGARY																	
02	BARANYA	3	2	-	-	1	-	6	18	-	-	1	-	17	23		
03	BACS-KISKUN	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	10	13		
04	BEKES	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	13	14		
05	BORSOD-ABAUJ-ZEMPLEN	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	13	-	-	-	-	13	17		
06	CSONGRAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	-	-	-	-	9	9		
07	FEJER	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	13	16		
08	GYOER-SOPRON	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	6	7		
09	HAJDU-BIHAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	-	-	-	-	10	10		
10	HEVES	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	6		
11	KOMAROM	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	6	8		
12	NOGRAD	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3		
13	PEST	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	24	-	-	-	-	24	28		
14	SOMOgy	2	4	1	-	-	-	7	17	-	-	-	-	17	24		
15	SZABOLCS-SZATMAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	14	-	-	-	-	14	14		
16	SZOLNOK	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	3	7		
17	TOLNA	3	3	1	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	4	11		
18	VAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	-	6	6		
19	VESZPREM	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	13	-	-	-	-	13	17		
20	ZALA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	-	-	-	-	12	12		
TOTAL		15	21	11	0	1	0	48	195	0	1	1	0	197	0	245	
PER CENT		6.1	8.6	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	19.6	79.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	80.4	0.0	100.0	
YUG YUGOSLAVIA																	
20	SR CRNA GORA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1		
60	SR SRBIJA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		
61	SAP VOJVODINA	3	4	2	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	9	18		
TOTAL		3	4	2	0	1	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	20	
PER CENT		15.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	

POL POLAND		RABIES CASES												1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94		
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		
01	WARSZAWA	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	8		11
05	BIALYSTOK	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	-	6	18		24
07	BIELSKO-BIALA	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	13	-	5	1	-	19		22
09	BYDGOSZCZ	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	1	1	11		15
11	CHELM	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
13	CIECHANOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	1	2		2
15	CZESTOCHOWA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
17	ELBLAG	2	3	1	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	3	12		18
19	GDANSK	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	34	-	1	-	3	38		41
21	GORZOW	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	2	-	7		8
23	JELENIA GORA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	-	-	1	-	11		11
25	KALISZ	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	1	7		9
27	KATOWICE	1	4	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	4		9
29	KIELCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
31	KONIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	1	3		3
33	KOSZALIN	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	-	-	5	3	24		27
37	KROSNO	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	-	-	-	-	23		24
39	LEGNICA	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	6		9
41	LESZNO	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	-	-	1	-	6		6
45	LOMZA	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	1	5		5
47	LODZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
49	NOWY SACZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
51	OLSZTYN	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	2	7		10
53	OPOLE	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	27	-	2	-	-	29		34
55	OSTROLEKA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	4		5
57	PILA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	-	7		9
59	PIOTRKOW TRYB	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
61	PLOCK	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	6		8
63	POZNAN	2	1	1	1	-	-	5	20	-	1	-	-	21		26
65	PRZEMYSL	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
67	RADOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2
69	RZESZOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	2	2	-	6		8
73	SIERADZ	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	5		7
75	SKIERNIEWICE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
77	SLUPSK	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	14	-	-	-	1	15		18
79	SUWALKI	3	3	1	-	-	-	7	7	-	3	-	9	19		26
81	SZCZECIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	1	7		7
83	TARNOBRZEG	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	21	-	-	-	2	23		25
87	TORUN	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	2	1	12		17
89	WALBRZYCH	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	12		16
91	WLOCLAWEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	-	-	7		7
93	WROCLAW	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	31	-	-	-	-	31		33
95	ZAMOSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
97	ZIELONA GORA	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	1	-	7		9
TOTAL		29	41	16	2	0	0	88	381	0	16	18	38	453	0	541
PER CENT		5.4	7.6	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.3	70.4	0.0	3.0	3.3	7.0	83.7	0.0	100.0

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R A B I E S C A S E S																1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94	
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	
ROM R O M A N I A																	
03	ARGES	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1	
06	BISTRITA-NASAUD	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2	
17	DOLJ	-	1	1	-	-	-	2						0		2	
20	GORJ	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2	
22	HUNEDOARA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
24	IASI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2	
26	MEHEDINTI							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
32	SALAJ							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
TOTAL		2	1	3	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	12	
PER CENT		16.7	8.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	
SVK S L O V A K R E P U B L I C																	
10	DISTRICT OF BRATISLAV	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	6		7	
11	WEST SLOVAKIA	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	-	-	22		25	
12	CENTRAL SLOVAKIA	4	5	2	-	-	-	11	50	-	2	-	-	52		63	
13	EAST SLOVAKIA	12	1	-	-	-	-	13	59	-	1	-	2	62		75	
TOTAL		17	8	2	0	1	0	28	137	0	3	0	2	142	0	170	
PER CENT		10.0	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	16.5	80.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.2	83.5	0.0	100.0	

SVN SLOVENIA		RABIES CASES											1. 1.94 - 31. 3.94			
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
01	AJDOVSCINA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	-	8		8
02	BREZICE							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
04	CERKNICA							0	11	-	-	-	-	11		11
05	CRNOMELJ							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
08	GORNJA RADGONA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
09	GROSUPLJE							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
11	IDRIJA							0	30	1	-	-	-	31		31
12	ILIRSKA BISTRICA							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
14	JESENICE	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	10		13
16	KOCEVJE							0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9
18	KRANJ							0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9
19	KRSKO							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
21	LENART							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
27	LJUBLJANA SSKA							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
28	LJUBLJANA VIC RUDNIK							0	30	1	1	2	-	34		34
29	LJUTOMER							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
30	LOGATEC							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
34	METLIKA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
35	MOZIRJE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
36	MURSKA SOBOTA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
37	NOVA GORICA							0	6	-	-	1	-	7		7
38	NOVO MESTO							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
39	ORMOZ							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
41	POSTOJNA							0	5	-	-	2	-	7		7
44	RADOVLJICA							0	14	1	-	1	-	16		16
46	RIBNICA							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
48	SEZANA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	1	-	21		22
50	SLOVENSKA BISTRICA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
53	SKOFJA LOKA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	22	2	-	-	-	24		25
55	TOLMIN							0	10	1	1	-	-	12		12
58	TRZIC	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
60	VRHNIKA							0	7	-	-	-	-	7		7
64	MARIBOR							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
65	MARIBOR PESNICA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
TOTAL		1	4	3	0	0	0	8	247	6	2	8	0	263	0	271
PER CENT		0.4	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	91.1	2.2	0.7	3.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	100.0

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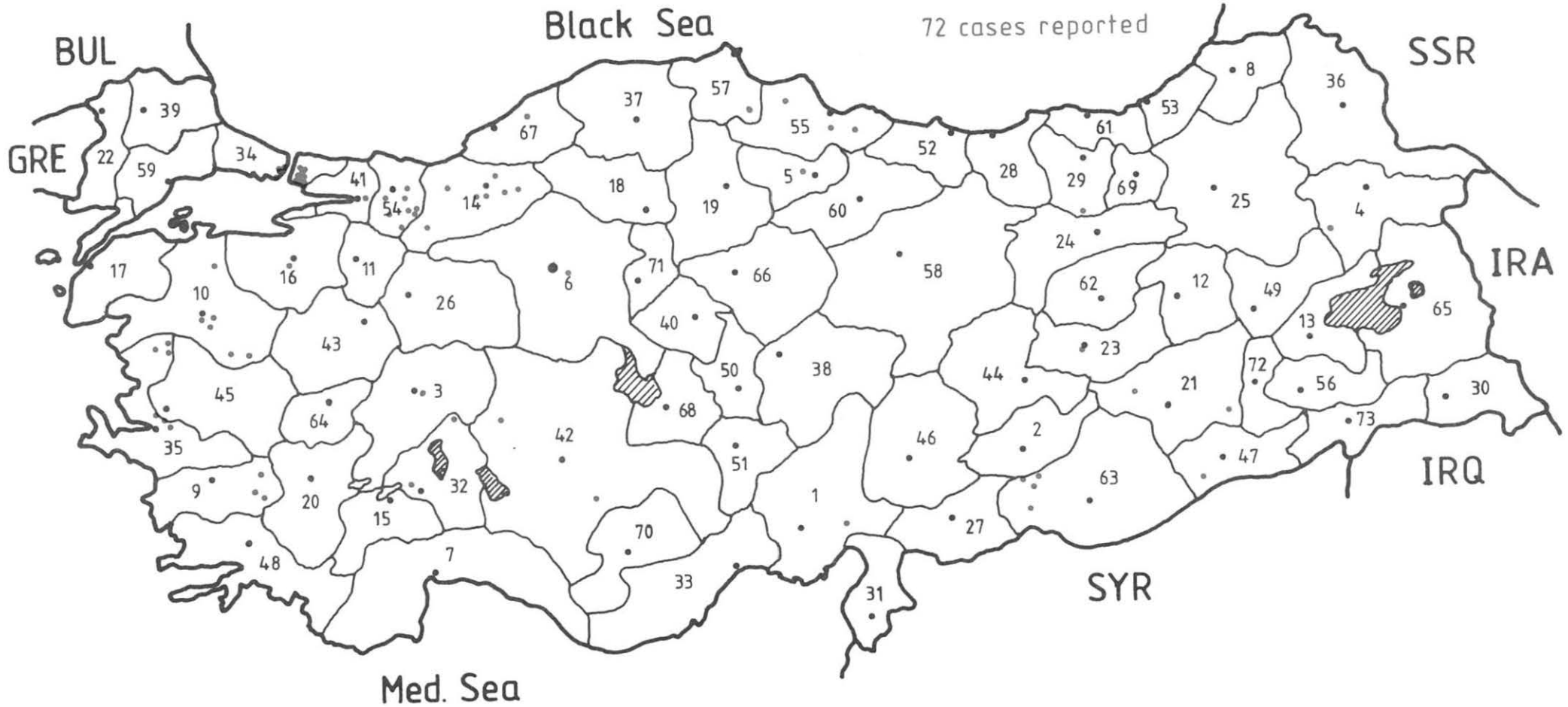
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6. List of Contributors

Albania Dr. A. Rako Ministry of Agriculture and Food	ALB	France Dr. M. Aubert WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Management in Zoonoses (CNEVA) Nancy	FRA	Moldavia Dr. I.V. Groushko Dr. O.V. Anatolievich Dr. N.L. Nikolaevna Ministry of Agriculture	MOL	Slovak Republic Dr. J. Sokol Dr. B. Lovas State Veterinary Administration	SVK
Austria Dr. W. Schuller Dr. H. Schnabl Bundesanstalt für Tierseuchenbekämpfung	AUT	Germany Dr. W.W. Müller WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research, Tübingen T. Müller Bundesforschungsanstalt f. Viruskrankheiten d. Tiere Anstaltsteil Wusterhausen	DEU	Netherlands Dr. J.H.M. Nieuwenhuijs Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs	NET	Slovenia Prof. Dr. Armin Tomašič Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	SVN
Belarus Dr. S.N. Shpilevsky Chief Veterinary Officer	BYE	Belgium Dr. J. Tambeur Ministère de l'Agriculture	BEL	Norway Dr. G. Bakken Royal Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture Department of Veterinary Services	NOR	Spain Dr. O.Gonzalez Gutierrez-Solana Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo	SPA
Belgium Dr. J. Tambeur Ministère de l'Agriculture	BEL	Greece Dr. A. Katsaounis Ministry of Agriculture	GRE	Poland Dr. J. Maleszewski Ministry of Agriculture	POL	Sweden Dr. B. Nordblom National Board of Agriculture Veterinary and Animal Production Department	SWE
Bulgaria Dr. T.T. Alexandrov Ministère de l'Agriculture	BUL	Hungary Dr. Attila Nagy Dr. Bálint Kerekes Ministry of Agriculture	HUN	Portugal Dr.C.A.M.de Andrade Fontes Direccao-Geral da Pecuaria	POR	Switzerland Dr. R. Zanoni Dr. U. Breitenmoser Swiss Rabies Centre Institute of Veterinary Virology	SWI
Croatia Dr. S. Juzbašić Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management	CRO	Iceland Dr. Brynjolfur Sandholt Chief Veterinary Officer	ICE	Romania Dr. Gheorghe Stratulat Ministère de l'Agriculture	ROM	Turkey Dr. A. Nizamettin Güvener Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs	TUR
Czech Republic Dr. O. Matouch National Rabies Laboratory State Veterinary Institute	CZH	Ireland Dr. J.A. Costelloe Dr. I. O'Boyle Department of Agriculture	IRE	Russian Federation (European part only) Prof. G.F. Koromyslov WHO Coll. Centre on Prev. and Control of Zoonoses The Kovalenko All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine, Moscow	RUS	United Kingdom Dr. K.C. Meldrum Dr. P.J. Thomas Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	UNK
Denmark Dr. E. Stougaard Veterinaerdirektoratet	DEN	Italy Dr. S. Prosperi Istituto di Malatti Infettive Univ. degli Studi di Bologna	ITA	Latvia Prof. J. Rimeicans State Veterinary Department Dr. Z. Andersons Latvian State Scientific Research Institute	LVA	Yugoslavia Dr. M. Radovanovic Dr. D. Jakovljevic Fed. Committee Agriculture	YUG
Estonia Dr. M. Nautras Ministry of Agriculture	EST	Lithuania Dr. K. Lukauskas Dr. A. Dranseika State Veterinary Service	LTU	Luxembourg Dr. J. Kremer Ministère de l'Agriculture	LUX		
Finland Dr. Saara Reinius Dr. B. Westerling Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	FIN						

WHO Coll. Centre
Tuebingen / DEU

Rabies Cases Turkey
1st Quarter 1994
72 cases reported



Rabies Cases Europe
1st Quarter 1994
2366 cases reported



(rabies free) = no indigenous case reported for at least two years