RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE

Volume 23/No 2

Quarter 2

1999

Contents

1. Introduction	Page 3
2. Summary of Rabies in Europe	3
3. Rabies in Individual Countries	4-9
4. Miscellaneous Articles	
4.1 Rabies-free Area - Epidemiological Definitions	10-11
4.2 United Kingdom (UK) - Quarantine for Rabies and Intended New PET TRAVEL SCHEME	12-13
5. Rabies Case Data Europe	
5.1 Table 5.1: 2. Quarter 1999	14
5.2 Table 5.2: 1. and 2. Quarters 1999	15
5.3 Table 5.3: Other Animal Species, 2. Quarter 1999	16
5.4 Tables: Individual Countries, 2. Quarter 1999	17-24
6. List of Contributors	25
7. Annexes	
Map of Rabies Cases in Russia, 2. Quarter 1999	Annex 1
Map of Rabies Cases in Turkey, 2. Quarter 1999	Annex 2
Map of Rabies Cases in Europe, 2. Quarter 1999	Annex 3

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)-7071-967-105 e-mail WHO-RABIES@TUE.BFAV.DE The Rabies Bulletin Europe is sponsored by the World Health Organization, Geneva, and the International Office of Epizootics, Paris

Gratefully acknowledged is the *financial support* of the WHO Collaborating Centre by the

Bundesministerium für Gesundheit Bonn - Bad Godesberg

1. INTRODUCTION

This BULLETIN describes the reported rabies cases in Europe for the Second Quarter 1999, subsequently referred to as "This Quarter".

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

SECTION 3 (3.1-3.38) reflects the **situation for individual countries**. Unfortunately, not all countries report regularly yet. However, their contribution is expected.

In the Miscellaneous

SECTION (4) under 4.1 the discussion and possible correction of recommendations in connection with the oral vaccination of foxes against rabies as well as the change of some epidemiological definitions is suggested.

Under 4.2 an intended pilot PET TRAVEL SCHEME for the United Kingdom is presented as a new measure of control of rabies.

The rabies case data are tabulated for the Second

Quarter 1999 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 of the Second Quarter 1999 is shown on maps of the Russian Federation, Turkey and Europe in the ANNEX.

2. SUMMARY OF RABIES IN EUROPE

During "This Quarter", 1360 rabies cases were reported in Europe. Of these 752 were in wild animals (55.3%) and 606 in domestic animals. There were 2 human cases.

Of the **752** cases in wild animals, 597 (43.9% of total) were foxes, 4 arctic foxes, 1 other fox species, 4 wolves, 63 raccoon dogs, 3 wild cats, 12 badgers, 5 stone martens, 16 pine martens, 3 polecats, 1 raccoon, 1 roe deer, 3 moose, 1 wild boar, 1 mouflon, 18 bats, 2 squirrels, 1 black rat, 1 wild rabbit, 15 unspecified animals. Of the **606** domestic animals, 199 were dogs, 110 cats, 20 horses, 217 bovines, 25 sheep and 35 domestic reindeer.

There were 2 human cases reported in the Russian

Federation.

The 18 bat cases occurred in Denmark (5), Germany (7), the Netherlands (2), Poland (1) and Spain (2). The case in France must be considered an imported one.

Because of the distinct epidemiological features of bat rabies, the cases were marked in a different colour in the map of the ANNEX.

The **dog-mediated** rabies is only found in Turkey. Out of 37 animals affected during "This Quarter" there was no wild animal involved (35 dogs, 1 bovine, 1 sheep).

There has been a reduction of cases in Europe from 2201 cases of the previous quarter to 1360 during "This Quarter". It is the expected seasonal

decrease in **fox-mediated rabies countries** (Turkey is included, though contributing 38 and 37 cases in the two quarters only). However, there were 153 cases more compared to the second quarter 1998.

Rabies-free countries in Europe during "This Quarter" were: Albania, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland.

There were **no cases** in Belgium and Luxembourg, but the last indigenously acquired case (terrestrial or bat) was less than two years ago.

The status of the countries with data supplied irregularly cannot be judged.

3. RABIES IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

3.1 Albania ALB

by Kristag Berxholi

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance:

25 terrestrial animals (10 foxes, 3 badgers, 2 weasels, 1 marten, 8 dogs, 1 cat) and 45 bats were examined for rabies during "This Quarter". All revealed negative results.

3.2 Austria AUT

by Helmut Schnabl

Out of 4009 animal samples examined for rabies during "This Quarter", only one was diagnosed positive.

The case occurred in the very east of the country in the federal province Burgenland close to the Hungarian border.

3.3 Belgium BEL

by L. Hallet

No case of rabies was diagnosed during "This Quarter".

Surveillance:

A total of 218 samples were examined for rabies with negative results: 98 foxes, 83 bovines, 16 cats, 5 dogs, 6 small ruminants, 1 badger, 2

stone martens, 1 pine marten, 1 cervide, 1 bat, 1 squirrel, 2 voles, 1 swan.

3.4 Bosnia and BIH Hercegovina

No data.

3.5 Bulgaria BUL

by L. Lavchev

There were 15 rabies cases in unspecified animals reported during "This Quarter". They were all located in the north of the country.

3.6 Belarus BYE

by S.N. Shpilevsky

During "This Quarter", 15 animal rabies cases were reported in all six regions of the country, however for the month of April only. The cases occurred in 9 foxes, 1 raccoon dog, 2 dogs, 1 cat, 1 bovine and 1 horse.

3.7 Croatia CRO

by Danijela Lamer

During "This Quarter", a total of 104 cases of animal rabies was diagnosed in 42 municipalities of the country. There was an increase of 66 cases compared with the same period of 1998, but also 182 cases less than in the previous quarter.

Rabies occurred in 87 wild animals (84 foxes, 1 stone marten, 1 black rat, 1 wild rabbit) and 17 domestic animals (7 dogs, 5 cats, 1 bovine, 3 sheep, 1 goat).

3.8 Czech Republic CZH

by Oldrich Matouch

During "This Quarter", a total of 2359 samples (1973 wild and 386 domestic animals) were examined for rabies in the Czech Republic. 59 (2.5%) of these (53 foxes, 3 badgers, 2 martens and 1 roe-deer) were rabies positive. These were 13 cases less than in the previous quarter and 43 cases more than during the second quarter 1998.

The highest incidence of rabies cases was registered in the districts of Česká Lípa (13) Litoměřice (11) and Děčín (10) in North Bohemia.

An oral vaccination campaign was carried out in April 1999. An area of 28,350 km² was treated with 613,000 Lysvulpen vaccine baits.

3.9 Denmark DEN

by Eric Stougaard

A total of 5 bats were diagnosed rabid during "This Quarter", one in May and 4 in June 1999.

Three cases occurred on the peninsula of Jylland and 2 on the island of Sjælland.

3.10 Germany, DEU Federal Republic

by Winfried W. Müller and Hartmut Schlüter

During "This Quarter", there were 5 rabies cases in terrestrial animals (4 foxes, 1 dog) and 7 in bats.

The cases in terrestrial animals occurred in 3 federal states: Nordrhein-Westfalen (3 foxes), Hessen (1 fox) and Thüringen (1 dog). The bat cases occurred in Niedersachsen (5), Nordrhein-Westfalen (1) and Thüringen (1).

Oral vaccination:

Attached to this text is a map (FIGURE 3.10.1) which shows the oral vaccination areas of the autumn campaign 1998 in Germany.

Agenda:

In the dark areas only a single distribution of vaccine baits was practised.

In the hatched areas a double campaign was carried out, approx. 2 weeks apart.

The check pattern is a field trial area in Nordhrein-Westfalen.

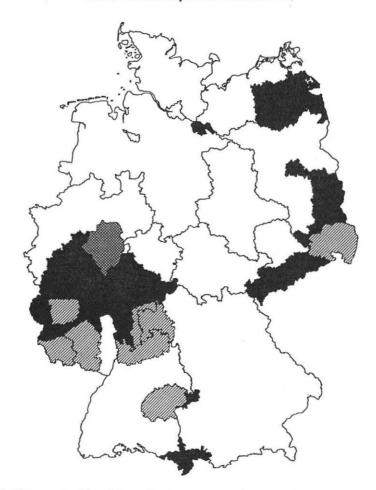
Surveillance 1998:

In 1998 out of 36,938 samples examined for rabies (32,362 foxes, 43 raccoons, 126 raccoon dogs, 28 bats, 114

badgers, 248 rodents, 1550 other wild animals, 470 dogs, 1121 cats, 685 ruminants, 90 horses, 101 other domestic animals) 108 were diagnosed rabid (86 foxes, 1 badger, 4 bats, 9 other wild animals, 2 dogs, 2 cats, 3 ruminants, 1 horse).

FIGURE 3.10.1 (see text under 3.10)

Orale Immunisierung der Füchse (OIF) gegen Tollwut (Herbst 1998) in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland



OIF Impfgebiete (einmalige Auslage pro Kampagne)

OIF Impfgebiete (zweimalige Auslage pro Kampagne)

OIF Impfgebiete (Feldversuch NRW)

Institut f. Epidemiologie, BFAV, 09/99

EST 3.11 Estonia 3.13 France FRA 3.16 Hungary HUN

by Michel F.A. Aubert

by Matti Nautras

There was only 1 case départment du Gard.

reported in a bat, Pteropus sp., a fruit bat, possibly of Togo or Egypt origin, which died in the While the diagnoses of

rabies was carried out in France, a characterization of the strain in the United Kingdom indicated a rabies-like virus - "Lagos bat".

(Source: BEMRAF Vol. 29, No. 4, 5, 6, April-May-June 1999)

In 9 of 15 districts of Estonia 24 rabies cases were diagnosed during "This Quarter", 18 in wild animals (11 foxes, 5 raccoon dogs, 1 badger, 1 squirrel) and 6 in domestic animals (2 dogs, 4 bovines).

Note of editor: Due to a mistake using the wrong code entering data, the animals raccoon and raccoon dog were mixed up. Please correct in issue 4/97 and 1/98 of this BULLETIN, 8 and 6 raccoons, respectively into raccoon dogs, as there are no raccoons in Estonia. -

The editor apologizes.

3.12 Finland FIN

by Elise Saario

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance:

A total of 104 animals were examined for rabies by immunofluorescence test on brain tissue during "This Quarter", all with negative results. Of the animals 62 were foxes, 15 raccoon dogs, 13 badgers, 1 pine marten, 6 cats, 1 lynx, 2 dogs, 1 elk, 3 other wild carnivores.

3.14 Federal Republic FRY of Yugoslavia

by Živko Davidović

13 rabies cases (8 foxes, 4 cats, 1 bovine) were registered during "This Quarter" in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Two cases more than during the same time of 1998.

There was a concentration of cases in the north (Vojvodina); only 1 case each occurred in Srbija and Crna Gora.

3.15 Greece GRE

The country remained rabies-free.

by Bálint Kerekes

During "This Quarter", 70 rabies cases in animals were reported, exactly half as many as in the previous quarter and 21 cases less than in the second quarter 1998.

Only 6 scattered cases were recorded in Transdanubia due to oral vaccination efforts. The 66 cases east of the river Danube were more densely distributed.

3.17 **Iceland** ICE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.18 Ireland IRE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.19 Italy ITA

by Santino Prosperi

The country remained rabies-free.

3.20 Lithuania LTU

by K. Lukauskas and A. Dranseika

During "This Quarter", 53 animal rabies cases were

registered in the country, 12 more than during the second quarter 1998 (41). 47 cases of the total were in wild animals (26 foxes, 15 raccoon dogs, 5 pine martens, 1 elk), and 6 cases were in domestic animals (3 bovines, 2 cats, 1 horse).

The most affected districts were Lazdijai in the south and Pakruojis in the north with 7 cases each.

More than 98,000 dogs and cats were vaccinated parenterally during "This Quarter".

Oral vaccination of foxes was practised in April and May 1999. 100,000 vaccine baits (SAG-1) were distributed in 26 districts making up a density of 15-20 vaccine baits per km².

There were no human cases registered in the country.

3.21 Luxembourg LUX

by Arthur Besch

There was no rabies case registered during "This Quarter" in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

In the beginning of June 1999 an oral vaccination campaign especially in regard to young foxes was carried out. Approx. 16,000 vaccine baits were placed by hand directly in the vicinity of fox dens.

It is planned to have a further campaign in September 1999 to be carried out by helicopter.

Surveillance:

Samples revealing negative results originated from the following animals - 13 foxes, 1 roe deer, 1 stone marten, 1 badger, 1 squirrel.

3.22 Latvia LVA

by J. Rimeicāns and E. Jēgers

47 rabies cases were registered during "This Quarter" in 19 districts of the country. 30 cases were diagnosed in wild animals (63.8% of total). 22 of the cases in wild animals were foxes, 7 raccoon dogs, 1 badger. Of 17 rabies cases in domestic animals 9 were dogs, 7 cats and 1 bovine. The most affected district was Kuldīgas with 9 cases.

3.23 Moldova MLD

by Vasile Bahau, A. Ganea and V.Kilary

During "This Quarter", 34 samples were investigated for rabies by the Central Veterinary Investigation Laboratory. Out of these 34 samples (originating from 4 bovines, 17 dogs, 1 goat, 7 cats, 4 foxes, 1 rodent) 11 were diagnosed rabid: 2 dogs from Edinet, 1 dog from Jaloveni, 1 fox from Cimishlia, 1 dog from Basarabka, 1 fox and 1 cow from Sholdaneshti, 1 fox from Drokia, 1 dog from Kishinev, 1 dog from Kausheni, 1 cat from Grigoropol.

3.24 Netherlands NET

by G. Visser

During "This Quarter", 29 animals (3 foxes, 2 cats, 10 squirrels, 1 mouse, 1 hyena, 12 bats) were investigated for rabies. Eight of the 10 squirrels were imported animals. The hyena was investigated on request of the zoo in Amsterdam.

Two bats (one each in Zuid Holland and Drenthe) were diagnosed rabid.

3.25 Norway NOR

by Eivind Liven

The country remained rabies-free.

3.26 Poland POL

by Andrzej Komorowski

A total of 221 animal rabies cases were registered in Poland during "This Quarter", including 1 bat rabies case.

Comparing the cases of the first half of the year from 1997 to 1999 a steady decrease can be noticed due to the oral vaccination efforts. There were 879, 632 and 483 cases respectively.

3.27 Portugal POR

The country remained rabies-free.

3.28 Romania ROM 3.30 Spain SPA 3.32 Slovenia SVN

by Niculai Popârlan

During "This Quarter", 6 rabies cases (3 foxes, 2 dogs, 1 bovine) were registered in 5 provinces in the northern half of the country.

3.29 Russia RUS European part only

by V.A.Vedernikov, V.A.Sedov, P.N.Pitalev,A.M.Guljukin, B.L.Cherkasskiy, V.J. Ladnyi, V.V.Seliverstov, V.F.Pilinin, and S.A. Kolomizev

During "This Quarter", 551 rabies cases in animals and 2 in humans were reported.

Of the total number of animal cases 424 were in domestic animals - 121 dogs, 49 cats, 182 bovine, 17 horses, 20 sheep, 35 domestic reindeer and 127 in wild animals - 110 foxes, 2 wolves, 4 raccoon dogs, 1 korsak (*Vulpes corsac L.*), 4 arctic fox, 2 elks, 1 squirrel, 3 badgers.

Most affected were the Republic of Bashkortostan with 94 cases, the Orenburg Region with 55 cases, the Republic of Tatarstan with 47 cases, the Samara Region with 37 cases, and the Saratov Region with 41 cases.

There were 2 human cases reported - 1 in the Oryol Region and 1 in the Orenburg Region.

by Carlos Abellán García

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

There were no cases in the Spanish territory of North Africa. However, the last case was less than two years ago to gain the status of rabies-free.

During "This Quarter", 2 bats were diagnosed rabid on the mainland of Spain - one, an Eptesicus serotinus in Sevilla and one unidentified in Murcia.

3.31 Slovak Republic SVK

by Jozef Sokol and Bohuslav Lovas

A total of 105 rabies cases in animals was reported in the Slovak Republic during "This Quarter". Of these were 81 (77.1% of total) in wild animals (73 foxes, 2 badgers, 2 stone martens, 1 pine marten, 2 wild cats and 1 wolf) and 24 (22.9% of total) in domestic animals (16 cats, 5 bovines and 3 dogs).

An oral vaccination campaign of foxes against rabies was carried out in April 1999 in 8 districts of the Bratislava Region (a total of 1209 km²). The vaccine KAMARK was distributed by hand and a total of 13,150 vaccine baits was used.

by Zoran Kovač

A total of 4 rabies cases (3 in foxes and 1 in a cat) was diagnosed in Slovenia during "This Quarter".

The cases were all located in the south-east of the country close to the Croatian border.

3.33 Sweden SWE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.34 Switzerland SWI

by Uli Müller

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance:

During "This Quarter", 62 animals were examined for rabies with negative results: 28 foxes, 2 badgers, 7 stone martens, 1 cow, 1 rat, 3 dogs, 7 cats and 13 bats (5 Pipistrellus pipistrellus, 1 Plecotus austriacus, 2 Pipistrellus nathusii, 2 Nyctalus noctula, 1 Pipistrellus sp., 1 Myotis mystacinus and 1 unknown species).

Surveillance was concentrated on the zone where rabies had persisted longest. There were altogether 33 animals, 20 foxes inclusive, all from the vaccinated areas in 1997 and 1998 (see article 4.1 in RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE issue 1/99).

Only few foxes (7) examined had been killed during normal hunting, most (21) had been found dead or killed for abnormal behaviour.

3.35 Turkey TUR

by Celal Özcan

During "This Quarter", 37 rabies cases in animals were

reported in Turkey. All cases were in domestic animals: 35 dogs, 1 bovine, 1 sheep.

The province (II) of Bursa recorded 10 cases, all other infected provinces between 1 and 7.

3.36 Macedonia TYM

The country remained rabies-free.

3.37 Ukraine UKR

No data.

3.38 United Kingdom UNK

The country remained rabies-free.

4. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

4.1 Rabies-free Area - Epidemiological Definitions

by Hartmut Schlüter, Director of the WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research at the Federal Research Centre for Virus Diseases of Animals, Institute of Epidemiology, Seestr. 55, D-16868 Wusterhausen

According to the guidelines of the WHO a rabies-free area is defined as an area in which no case of rabies has been recorded during a two-year period (7th Report, TSR 709, 1984). This definition was more precisely defined at the WHO Seminar on Wildlife Rabies Control in Geneva from 2-5 July 1990 as follows:

- The area should be at least 80 km in diameter (approx. 5000 km²).
- The nearest existing rabies case or focus at the end of the two-year observation period should be at least 50 km away from the borders of the rabies-free area.
- So-called natural barriers, such as rivers or other relatively effective obstacles to the spread of rabies, should be disregarded during the post-vaccinal stage of surveillance.
- During the two-year observation period preceding the declaration of freedom from rabies, a minimum sample size (8 foxes per 100 km² per year) of foxes and/or other proven rabies vector species (e.g. raccoon dogs) must be presented for rabies examination and found to be free from rabies.

German experience has shown that it is possible to decrease the incidence of rabies very quickly by means of the oral vaccination of foxes (OVF), but it is very difficult to detect the last rabies cases (residual foci) during the vaccination campaigns. Field experiences and modelling results have proven that rabies cases could exist under the cover of OVF measures. This was the reason for improving the Rabies

Control Strategy or new OVF-instructions accordingly in Germany (Rabies Conception from 21 November 1997 "Program for eradication of rabies in Germany and preservation of rabies-free status").

The OVF must be continued by means of surveillance of only negative results for at least 3 years. After the cessation of OVF and no further detection of rabies cases, the area can be declared as rabies provisionally free (see FIGURE 4.1.1 next page).

For the following two years the aforementioned surveillance is necessary to be able to declare an area as being rabies-free.

In areas with unknown status or rabies positive results (infected area) and without OVF, there are two possibilities for achieving a rabies-free status:

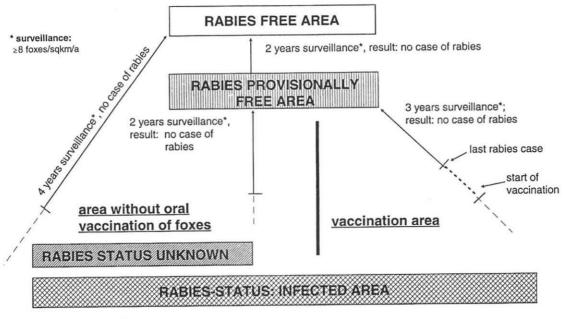
- two years until provisionally rabiesfree and a further two years without rabies cases until the rabies-free status is reached
- four years until rabies-free status is reached

It may be feasible to reduce the span of time until a rabies-free status is achieved in non-vaccination areas. However, it is not possible to reduce the time until declaring an area free of rabies in vaccination circumstances.

We are interested in discussing these epidemiological definitions in the context to the OVF, and ask that you send us your remarks and opinions.

It is intended to discuss the proposals for revised versions of epidemiological definitions at a workshop to be held in Germany next year.

Fig. 4.1.1 <u>Epidemiological terms</u>
taken from: Rabies Control Strategy in Germany (21 November 1997)



(BFAV, Inst. f. Epid. 09/99)

Editors note:

The guidelines mentioned in the text can be found in the WHO report WHO/CDS/VPH 90.93 pp. 23-25 published by WHO Headquarters, Geneva.

To enable the reader to compare to the present definitions of rabies-free by WHO and OIE the text is presented here:

1. Rabies-free and rabies-infected areas

A rabies-free area may be defined as one in which an effective import policy is implemented and, in the presence of adequate disease surveillance, no case of indigenously acquired rabies infection has been confirmed in humans or any animal species at any time during the previous 2 years. Conversely, an area can be considered to be rabies-infected if an indigenously acquired rabies infection has been confirmed in humans or any animal at any time during the previous 2 years.

(WHO Expert Committee on Rabies 1992)

2. Rabies: free country

A country may be considered free from rabies when:

- 1. the disease is compulsorily notifiable;
- an effective system of disease surveillance is in operation;
- 3. all regulatory measures for the prevention and control of rabies have been implemented including effective importation procedures;
- 4. no case of indigenously acquired rabies infection has been confirmed in man or any animal species during the past two years; however, this status would not be affected by the isolation of a European Bat Lyssavirus (EBL1 or EBL2);
- 5. no imported case in carnivora has been confirmed outside a quarantine station for the past six months.

(OIE Code 1997)

4.2 United Kingdom (UK) - Quarantine for Rabies and Intended New PET TRAVEL SCHEME

by W.W. Müller

WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research at the Federal Research Centre for Virus Diseases of Animals, Institute of Immunology, P.O. Box 1149, D-72001 Tübingen, FRG

Foreword

Only recently an Advisory Group on Quarantine was formed to review the present law on rabies in the UK with the special emphasis if the quarantine rules could be up-dated taking into account scientific progress and the development of rabies in Europe.

The recommendations of the above group have been considered for a PET TRAVEL SCHEME (pet cats and dogs). The date the scheme is going to become operational will be in the early months of 2000.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food provided at their Website information on the pilot scheme eligibility and the measures that pet owners can take to prepare their pets for the pilot scheme.

Quarantine is not being abolished altogether. The new system will allow pets meeting certain conditions to enter the UK without having to go into quarantine.

The conditions of the PET TRAVEL SCHEME

The pilot scheme:

- only applies to pet cats and dogs;
- is limited to animals coming from the countries and territories listed below;
- will only operate on certain sea, air and rail routes to England.

Pet cats and dogs will not be able to enter the UK under the pilot scheme unless they meet certain conditions. They must:

 be fitted with a permanent number microchip;

- have been vaccinated against rabies using an approved inactivated adjuvanted vaccine (and have booster vaccination at the required intervals) in a qualifying country (see list below) or in the British Isles;
- have been blood tested at a laboratory recognised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to show that a required antibody titre has been achieved in the animal following its vaccination;
- 4. not be brought into the UK until at least six months from when the blood sample was taken. However, there is an exception for animals resident in the British Isles (including the Republic of Ireland) that are microchipped, vaccinated and blood sampled prior to the date that the pilot scheme becomes operational. Such pets will not have to wait 6 months from the date of the successful blood test before coming back to the UK after a trip abroad.
- be accompanied by a health certificate certifying the above requirements have been met and signed by an official veterinarian;
- 6. have been treated for certain parasites (the fox tapeworm (*Echinococcus multilocularis*) and ticks to prevent a risk of potentially serious zoonotic disease coming into the UK. This should take place 24 to 48 hours before the pet enters the UK. The pet should be accompanied by a certificate signed by an official veterinarian certifying that these treatments have been given.

Countries qualifying for the PET TRAVEL SCHEME

Pet cats and dogs resident in the UK may visit one or more of the countries below and return to the UK under the pilot scheme without the need for quarantine. Pet cats and dogs that come from one of these countries have been resident there for six months may also enter the UK without the need 'for quarantine.

Andorra	Liechtenstein
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Monaco
Denmark	Netherlands
Finland	Norway
France	Portugal
Germany	San Marino
Gibraltar	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Iceland	Switzerland
Italy	Vatican

(France excludes French Overseas Departments and Territories, Norway excludes Spitzbergen, Portugal includes the Azores and Madeira and Spain includes the Canary Islands but excludes Ceuta and Melilla).

Pets resident anywhere within the UK will continue to be able to travel freely within the British Isles without the need for quarantine. Such pets will not be subject to quarantine, nor to the PET TRAVEL SCHEME.

The pilot scheme relates to the UK only. An announcement by the Irish authorities concerning the arrangements for pet cats and dogs entering the Republic of Ireland against the backdrop of the PET TRAVEL SCHEME project in the UK will be made in due course.

The pilot PET TRAVEL SCHEME routes

The routes are expected to include the Calais to Dover sea crossings, Eurotunnel Shuttle Services, certain sea routes into Portsmouth from France, and certain air routes into Heathrow from Europe. These routes are not yet confirmed and it is too early for pet owners to a book a ticket to travel with their pet.

Further information

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food can be approached for more information via:

Helpline:

(...) 181 330 6335 (between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday)

E-mail helpline: pets@ahvg.maff.gov.uk

Website:

http://www.maff.gov.uk/animalh/quarantine/default.htm

(Based on the a.m. website information)

TABLE 5.1

EUR EUROPE	2/99				RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 4.	99 - 30	. 6.99
LOCATION		D O M	E S T	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
ALB ALBANIA * AUT AUSTRIA BEL BELGIUM * BIH BOSNA I HERCEGOWIN** BUL BULGARIA BYE BELARUS 1) CRO CROATIA CZH CZECH REPUBLIC DEN DENMARK DEU FED.REP.OF GERMANY EST ESTONIA FIN FINLAND * FRA FRANCE FRY FED.REP.OF YUGOSLA GRE GREECE * HUN HUNGARY ICE ICELAND * IRE IRELAND * IRE IRELAND * ITA ITALY * LTU LITHUANIA LUX LUXEMBOURG * LVA LATVIA MLD MOLDOVA NET NETHERLANDS NOR NORWAY * POL POLAND POR PORTUGAL * ROM ROMANIA RUS RUSSIAN FEDERATION SPA SPAIN SVK SLOVAK REPUBLIC SVN SLOVENIA SWE SWEDEN * SWI ZERLAND + LIEC* TUR TURKEY TYM MAKEDONIJA * UKR UKRAINE ** UNK UNITED KINGDOM *	2 7 1 2 - 3 - 9 6 8 2 121 3 - 35	1 5 - 4 9 2 7 1 11 - 49 16 1	1 1 4 3 1 16 1 182 5	1 - 1 - 17	- - - - - 20	35	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 17 0 0 0 17 0 0 0 0 0 17 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 - 9 84 53 - 4 11 - 8 49 26 22 3 - 138 3110 - 73 3	1 - 2 - 3 - 2 - 3	1 5 - 12 - 3 3 -	1	15 12 -5 7 6 1 - 3 15 7 - 2 34 - 122 3	0 1 0 0 15 10 87 5 5 11 18 0 0 3 0 0 47 0 30 3 2 2 81 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	0 1 0 0 15 15 104 59 5 12 24 0 1 13 0 70 0 0 53 0 47 11 2 0 221 0 6 553 2 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105
TOTAL	199	110	217	20	25	35	606	597	12	24	4	115	752	2	1360
PER CENT	14.6	8.1	16.0	1.5	1.8	2.6	44.6	43.9	0.9	1.8	0.3	8.5	55.3	0.1	100.0

^{*} NO CASES ** NO DATA 1) NO DATA FOR MAY AND JUNE

0.1 100.0

EUR EUROPE	1-2/	99			RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 1.	99 - 30	. 6.99
LOCATION		D O M	EST	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN	TOTAL
ALB ALBANIA * AUT AUSTRIA BEL BELGIUM * BIH BOSNA I HERCEGOWIN** BUL BULGARIA BYE BELARUS 1) CRO CROATIA CZH CZECH REPUBLIC DEN DENMARK DEU FED.REP.OF GERMANY EST ESTONIA FIN FINLAND * FRA FRANCE FRY FED.REP.OF YUGOSLA	5 25 1 1 7	6 19 - - 9	1 2 1	2	- 8 - 5 -	1	0 0 0 0 14 555 1 0 7 16 0 0 5	1 24 330 122 - 18 30	3	2 2 1	3	16 4 3 - 5 8 20	0 1 0 0 16 28 335 130 5 33 51 0		0 1 0 0 16 42 390 131 5 40 67 0
GRE GREECE * HUN HUNGARY ICE ICELAND * IRE IRELAND * ITA ITALY *	12	22	6	2	1	1	0 44 0 0	162	-	1	-	3	0 166 0 0		0 210 0 0
LTU LITHUANIA LUX LUXEMBOURG LVA LATVIA MLD MOLDOVA NET NETHERLANDS NOR NORWAY POL POLAND POR PORTUGAL * ROM ROMANIA	3 - 14 11 18	7 - 9 3 17	4 - 2 6 31 3	1 1 1	- - - - 4	-	15 1 26 20 0 66 0	49 44 12 - 336	1 3	13	1	44 11 - 2 64	103 0 57 12 2 0 417 0		118 1 83 32 2 0 483
RUS RUSSIAN FEDERATION SPA SPAIN SVK SLOVAK REPUBLIC SVN SLOVENIA SWE SWEDEN SWI SWITZERLAND + LIEC* TUR TURKEY TYM MAKEDONIJA UKR UKRAINE ** UNK UNITED KINGDOM *	13 13 -	125 27 1	3 394 5 -	49 - -	4 48 1	57	987 0 46 1 0 0 71 0	230	3 3	7 -	3 - 3 -	30 2 4 -	11 542 2 247 3 0 0 0 0	2	25 1531 2 293 4 0 0 71 0 0
TOTAL	494	252	459	57	67	60	1389	1883	14	35	19	219	2170	2	3561

13.9 7.1 12.9 1.6 1.9 1.7 39.0 52.9 0.4

PER CENT

^{*} NO CASES ** NO DATA 1) NO DATA FOR JANUARY, MAY AND JUNE

TABLE 5.3

EUR E	UROPE	2	/99				B I E S THER ANI		S E S ECIES'					1.	4.99 - 3	0. 6.99
LOCATION	O.D.ANIM						OTHER	WILD	ANIMALS						22200	
CODE NAME	OTH.DOM. HERBIVO.	ARCTIC FOX	OTHER FOX	WOLF	RACCOON DOG	WILD	RACCOON	WILD BOAR	MOUFLON	INSECT BAT	OTHER BAT	SQUIRREL	BLACK	WILD RABBIT	UNSPEC.	TOTAL
BUL BULGARI		-	-	-	-	-	2-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
BYE BELARUS	-	-	-	_	-	-	1	(=)	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	1
CRO CROATIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-0	-	-	-	-	_	1	1	_	2
DEN DENMARK	-	#	-	=	-	-	-	0. 71 0	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
DEU FED.REP	-	3=-	-	-	-	-		-	-	7	=	_	=	-		7
EST ESTONIA	-	=	-	Ξ.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
FRA FRANCE		-	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	1	-	-	=	-	1
HUN HUNGARY	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	_	-	3
LTU LITHUAN	-	-	-	_	15	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	.=.	-	_	15
LVA LATVIA	-	-	-	-	7	-		-	-	-	_		-	_	-	7
NET NETHERL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
POL POLAND	-	-	-	1	32	-	_		_	1	=	= 1	-	-	-	34
RUS RUSSIAN	35	4	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	_	_	47
SPA SPAIN	-	_	-	_	_	_	:=:	-	-	2	-	-	ж.	-	_	2
SVK SLOVAK	I=:	-	-	1	-	2	-	_	-		_	-	_	_	-	3
TOTAL	35	4	1	4	63	3	1	1	1	17	1	2	1	1	15	150
PER CENT	23.3	2.7	0.7	2.7	42.0	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	11.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	10.0	100.0

					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 4.	99 - 30	. 6.99
LOCATION		D O M	EST	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS			momar
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
AUT AUSTRIA															
108 OBERPULLENDORF							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
DEN DENMARK															
020 FREDERIKSBORG 055 RIBE 070 ARHUS 101 COPENHAGEN							0 0 0 0	-	-		-	1 2 1 1	1 2 1		1 2 1 1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5
DEU FED.REP.OF GERM	ANY							26							
03 Niedersachsen 05 Nordrhein-Westfalen 06 Hessen 16 Thueringen	1	1 - 1	-	_	-	_	0 0 0 1	- 3 1 -	-	-	=	5 1 - 1	5 4 1 1		5 4 1 2
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7	11	0	12
PER CENT	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	91.7	0.0	100.0
FRA FRANCE															
30 GARD							0	-	-		_	1	1		1
NET NETHERLA	NDS														
01 DRENTHE 10 ZUID-HOLLAND							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
SPA SPAIN															
30 MURCIA 41 SEVILLA							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2

page 18

					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 4.	99 - 30	. 6.99
LOCATION		D O M	E S T	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS		HUMAN	TOTAL
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	CASES	TOTAL
BUL BULGARIA															
04 V.TARNOVO 06 VRATZA 12 MONTANA							0 0 0		-	- 1	111	4 6 5	4 6 5		4 6 5
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	15
ROM ROMANIA			ı				ı	1	ı						
04 BACAU 05 BIHOR 28 NEAMT 38 VASLUI 40 VRANCEA	1 - 1	-	1 -	-	-	-	1 0 0 1 1	1 1 1	=	-	111	-	1 1 0 0		2 1 1 1
TOTAL	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	6
PER CENT	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
TUR TURKEY			ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı		1	1
10 BALIKESIR 12 BINGOEL 16 BURSA 25 ERZURUM 27 GAZIANTEP 34 ISTANBUL 35 IZMIR 45 MANISA 48 MUGLA 60 TOKAT 68 AKSARAY	1 9 1 2 6 7 5 1 1 2		1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1		1 10 1 2 6 7 5 1 1 2						000000000000000000000000000000000000000		1 10 1 2 6 7 5 1 1 2
TOTAL	35	0	1	0	1	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
PER CENT	94.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 4.	99 - 30	. 6.99
LOCATION		D O M	E S T	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
BYE BELARUS:	1)														
01 Brest Region 02 Vitebsk Region 03 Gomel Region 04 Grodno Region 05 Minsk Region 06 Mogilev Region	1 1 -	1 -	- 1 -	- - ī	- - - -	6 14 14 14	0 2 1 1 1 0	2 3 1 1 1		11111	-	- - - 1	2 3 1 1 2 1		2 5 2 2 3 1
TOTAL	2	1	1	1	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	1	10	0	15
PER CENT	13.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	66.7	0.0	100.0
LTU LITHUANI 34 Anyksciu 38 Varenos 39 Vilkaviskio 41 Vilniaus 52 Kauno 53 Kedainiai 54 Kelmes 56 Kretdingos 59 Lazdiju 62 Moletu 65 Pakruojo 67 Pasvalio 68 Plunges 72 Raseiniai 73 Rokiskio 79 Traku 81 Ukmerges 82 Utenos 85 Salcininku 89 Sirvintu	A -	1	1 1 1	1	-		1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 1 1 4 - 5 - 1 1 1 1 2 -		1 2 1		1 1 - 1 1 1 - 3 1 1 - 3 1 1 1 1	2 3 1 2 5 1 0 1 7 1 7 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1		3 3 1 3 5 1 1 1 7 2 7 2 1 1 2 2 5 3 2
TOTAL	0	2	3	1	0	0	6	26	0	5	1	15	47	0	53
PER CENT	0.0	3.8	5.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.3	49.1	0.0	9.4	1.9	28.3	88.7	0.0	100.0

¹⁾ NO DATA FOR MAY AND JUNE

page 20

					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 4.	99 - 30	. 6.99
LOCATION		D O M	EST	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
CZH CZECH RE	PUB	LIC											b.		
01 Central Bohemia 02 South Bohemia 04 North Bohemia 06 South Moravia 07 North Moravia							0 0 0 0	2 8 35 8 -	- - 3 - -	1 1 1	- - - 1	-	2 9 38 9 1		2 9 38 9 1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	3	2	1	0	59	0	59
PER CENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.8	5.1	3.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
MLD MOLDOVA 01 MOLDOVA	6	1	1	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	3		11
TOTAL	6	1	1	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	11
PER CENT	54.5	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	100.0
POL POLAND															
04 Kujawsko-Pomorskie 06 Lubelskie 10 Lodzkie 12 Malopolskie 14 Mazowieckie 18 Podkarpackie 20 Podlaskie 22 Pomorskie 26 Swietokrzyskie 28 Warminsko-Mazurskie 30 Wielkopolskie	4 1 - - 2 1	3 1 3 -	5 - 7 -	-	-	-	12 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 1 1 12 1	25 4 5 - 26 5 29 1 - 36 7	1	1 - 2 - 6 - 1 2 -		5 - - 3 - 5 1 - 19	32 4 5 2 29 5 40 2 1 58 8		44 4 6 2 29 5 48 2 2 70
TOTAL	8	11	16	0	0	0	35	138	2	12	0	34	186	0	221
PER CENT	3.6	5.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	62.4	0.9	5.4	0.0	15.4	84.2	0.0	100.0

					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 4.	99 - 30	. 6.99
LOCATION		D O M	EST	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS		HUMAN	TOTAL
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	CASES	TOTAL
CRO CROATIA															
01 Zagrebacka 02 Krapinsko-Zagorska 03 Sisacko-Moslavaca 04 Karlovacka 06 Koprivnicko-Krizevack 07 Bjelovarsko-Bilogorsk 08 Primorsko-Goranska 09 Licko-Senjska 10 Viroviticko-Podravska 11 Pozesko-Slavonska 12 Brodsko-Posavska 13 Zadarska 14 Osijecko-Baranjska 15 Sibensko-Kninska 16 Vukovarsko-Srijemska 17 Splitsko-Dalmatinska 18 Istarska 21 Zagreb	- - 1 - 5	- 1 1 1 - 2	1		3	-	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 0	16 15 5 12 2 3 2 3 3 1 5 1 2 4 8 6		1		1 1	16 15 5 12 5 2 3 4 2 5 2 2 3 4 2 5 2 2 4 8 6		16 15 5 12 8 2 3 3 4 4 3 6 3 3 12 8 6
TOTAL	7	5	1	0	4	0	17	84	0	1	0	2	87	0	104
PER CENT	6.7	4.8	1.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	16.3	80.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	83.7	0.0	100.0
SVK SLOVAK R	EPUI	BLIC							2 12						
1 Bratislavsky kraj 2 Trnavsky kraj 3 Trenciansky kraj 4 Nitriansky kraj 5 Zilinsky kraj 6 Banskobystricky kraj 7 Presovsky kraj 8 Kosicky kraj	- - 2 - 1	1 1 5 4 4	- - - 5	-	-	-	1 0 1 0 7 4 10	10 5 6 8 8 18 14 4	2	1 2	-	1 - - 1 1 -	12 5 6 8 13 19 14 4		13 6 9 13 26 18 14
TOTAL	3	16	5	0	0	. 0	24	73	2	3	0	3	81	0	105
PER CENT	2.9	15.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	69.5	1.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	77.1	0.0	100.0

page 22

					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 4.	99 - 30	. 6.99
LOCATION		D O M	E S T	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
EST ESTONIA															
01 Harjumaa 03 Ida-Virumaa 04 Jogevamaa 08 Polvamaa 09 Paernumaa 10 Raplamaa 12 Tartumaa 13 Valgamaa 15 Vorumaa	1 1 -	1 - 2	1111	-			1 1 2 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 - 3 1 3 1	1	111111111		1 - 1 2 1 -	2 1 1 1 6 2 3 1		3 2 2 3 6 2 3 2
TOTAL	2	4	0	0	0	0	6	11	1	0	0	6	18	0	24
PER CENT	8.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	45.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0
LVA LATVIA 02 Aluksne 04 Bauska 05 Cesis 06 Daugavpils 07 Dobele 08 Gulbene 10 Jelgava 11 Kraslava 12 Kuldiga 14 Limbazi 15 Ludza 18 Preili 19 Rezekne 20 Riga 21 Saldus 22 Talsi 23 Tukums 25 Valmiera 26 Ventspils	1 - 1 - 3 - 1 1	1 1 1 1 1					2 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 1 3 0 2 0 1 1 0 1 1 0	1 1 2 4 1 1 3 - 1 2 1 1 1 1 2	1			1 3 1 1 1 1	0 1 1 0 2 4 1 2 6 1 2 2 0 1 0 1 2 3 1		2 1 1 3 4 1 2 9 2 5 2 2 1 1 1 3 4 1
TOTAL	9	7	1	0	0	0	17	22	1	0	0	7	30	0	47
PER CENT	19.1	14.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	46.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	14.9	63.8	0.0	100.0

					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 4.	99 - 30	. 6.99
LOCATION		D O M	E S T	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS		HUMAN	TOTAL
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	CASES	TOTAL
HUN HUNGARY															
01 Budapest 03 Bacs-Kiskun	-	1 2	- 3	- 1	-	-	1 6	2 10	-	-	-	-	2 10		3 16
04 Bekes 05 Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen	1	1	-	_	_		0 2	2	-	-	-	-	2 5		2 7
06 Csongrad 09 Hajdu-Bihar	_	1	-	_	_	_	0	2 5 3 9	- 5	1	-	-	4 9		4
10 Heves 11 Komarom-Esztergom	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 0	2	-	-	-	2	4		5
12 Nograd 13 Pest	1	2	_	_	_	_	0	1 1 9	-	-	-	- - 1	1 10		1
14 Somogy 15 Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bere	1	-	-	-	-	4	1 0	1 2	-	-	-	-	1 2		2
16 Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok 17 Tolna	-	2	-		-	-	0 2	1	-	-	_	-	1		10 5 1 13 2 2 2 1 3
TOTAL	3	9	4	1	0	0	17	49	0	1	0	3	53	0	70
PER CENT	4.3	12.9	5.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	24.3	70.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.3	75.7	0.0	100.0
FRY FED.REP.OF YUGOS	SLAVIA														
02 Pancevo 03 Novi Sad							0	1 3	-	-	-	-	1 3		1
04 Zrenjanin 05 Subotica	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3					0		1
06 Sombor 11 Kraljevo	-	2	-	-	-	-	2 0	3	-	-	-	-	3		1 3 1 1 5
13 Podgorica	1-1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1				_	0		1
TOTAL	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	13
PER CENT	0.0	30.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	0.0	100.0
SVN SLOVENIA															
017 CRNOMELJ 048 KOCEVJE 073 METLIKA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	1 2	-	-	-	-	0 1 2		1 1 2
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	4

RUS RUSSIAN FEDERAT	ION				RABI	ES	CASE	S					1. 4.	99 - 30	6.99
LOCATION		D O M	E S T	I C A	NIM	ALS			WI	L D A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
01 Arkhangelsk Region 08 Pskov Region 10 Vladimir Region 12 Twer Region 13 Kaluga Region 15 Moscow Region 16 Oryol Region 17 Ruazan Region 18 Smolensk Region 19 Tula Region 25 Rep. of Chuvashiya 26 Belgorod Region 27 Voronezh Region 28 Kursk Region 29 Lipetsk Region 30 Tambov Region 31 Astrakhan Region 32 Volgograd Region 33 Samara Region 34 Penza Region 35 Saratov Region 36 Ulyanovsk Region 37 Rep. of Kalmykiya 38 Rep. of Tatarstan 39 Krasnodar Territory 40 Stavropol Territory 41 Rostov Region 42 Orenburg Region 44 Rep. of Bashkortostan 46 Kaliningrad Region	1 3 1 3 9 -1 -2 7 5 1 3 10 8 7 4 -3 1 3 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 1 2		- - - 6 1 - 2 9 2 2 5 5 - 7 11 7 2 17 12 10 4 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1	1 1	35	36 3 1 0 1 3 12 11 1 3 11 9 12 18 0 1 11 17 23 12 29 16 1 13 14 17 17 23 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	9 4 5 3 1 4 2 1 4 1 3 - 2 10 11 5 12 10 11 5 12 18	1		1	4 3 1 	4 3 0 10 4 6 3 1 0 4 0 2 1 1 5 1 3 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	40 6 1 10 5 9 16 12 1 11 13 23 1 4 12 19 37 22 41 21 47 1 22 9 56 9
TOTAL	121	49	182	17	20	35	424	110	3	0	2	12	127	2	553
PER CENT	21.9	8.9	32.9	3.1	3.6	6.3	76.7	19.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.2	23.0	0.4	100.0

6. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Albania ALB	France FRA	Moldova MLD	Slovak Republic SVK		
Ass.Prof.Dr.D. Mati	Dr. M. Aubert	Dr. V. Bahau, Dr. V. Orlov	Prof. J. Sokol		
Ministry of Agriculture and	WHO Collaborating Centre	Dr. L. Tertiak	Dr. B. Lovas		
Food	for Research and Manage-	Ministry of Agriculture	State Veterinary		
Ass.Prof.Dr.K. Berxholi	ment in Zoonoses (CNEVA)		Administration		
Inst. of Veterinary Research	Nancy	Netherlands NET			
		Dr. J.H.M. Nieuwenhuijs	Slovenia SVN		
Austria AUT	Germany DEU	Inspectorate for Health Pro-	Dr. Zoran Kovač		
Dr. W. Schuller	Dr. H. Schlüter	tection, Commodities and	Ministry of Agriculture,		
Dr. H. Schnabl	WHO Collaborating Centre	Veterinary Public Health,	Forestry and Food		
Bundesanstalt für	for Rabies Surveillance and	Regional Inspectorate East			
Tierseuchenbekämpfung	Research, Wusterhausen	Dr. J.A. Smak	Spain SPA		
	Dr. W.W. Müller	National Inspection Service	Dr. C. Abellán García		
Belarus BYE	WHO Collaborating Centre	for Livestock and Meat,	Dr.O.González Gutiérra-		
Dr. S.N. Shpilevsky	for Rabies Surveillance and	Ministry of Agriculture,	Solana		
Ministry of Agriculture and	Research, Tübingen	Nature Environment and	Ministerio de Sanidad y		
Food	-	Fisheries	Consumo		
	Greece GRE				
Belgium BEL	Dr. P. Fidiarakis	Norway NOR	Dr. Q. Perez Bonilla		
Dr. L. Hallet	Ministry of Agriculture	Dr. Eivind Liven	Ministerio de Agricultura,		
Ministère de l'Agriculture		Norwegian Animal Health	Pesca y Alimentacion		
	Hungary HUN	Authoritiy			
Bulgaria BUL	Dr. Tibor Balint	Central Unit	Sweden SWE		
Dr. L. Lavchev	Dr. Bálint Kerekes		Dr. B. Nordblom		
Ministère de l'Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Poland POL	National Board of Agricul-		
		Dr. Andrzej Komorowski	ture		
Croatia CRO	Iceland ICE	Ministry of Agriculture	Veterinary and Animal Pro-		
Dr. M. Brstilo	Dr. Halldor Runolfsson	Dr. Danuta Serokova	duction Department		
Ministry of Agriculture,	Ministry of Agriculture,	National Institute of			
Forestry and Water Manage-	Veterinary Services	Hygiene			
ment	,	, ,	Switzerland SWI		
Dr. Danijela Lamer	Ireland IRE	Portugal POR	Dr. R. Zanoni		
State Veterinary Service	Dr. J.A. Costelloe	Dr.C.A.M.de Andrade	Dr. U. Breitenmoser		
Dr. Ž. Čač	Dr. T. Mac White	Fontes *	Swiss Rabies Centre		
Croatian Veterinary Institute	Department of Agriculture,	Direccao-Geral da Pecuaria	Institute of Veterinary		
,	Food and Forestry		Virology		
Czech Republic CZH	,	Romania ROM	2,		
Dr. O. Matouch	Italy ITA	Dr. Mircea Chertes	Turkey TUR		
National Rabies Laboratory	Dr. S. Prosperi	Ministère de l'Agriculture	Dr. C. Özcan		
State Veterinary Institute	Istituto di Malatti Infettive		Ministry of Agriculture,		
Sing State of the Control of the Con	Univ. degli Studi di Bolo-	Russian Federation RUS	Forestry and Rural Affairs		
Denmark DEN	gna	(European part only)	,		
Dr. E. Stougaard		Prof. V.A. Vedernikov			
Veterinaerdirektoratet	Latvia LVA	WHO Coll. Centre on Prev.	United Kingdom UNK		
	Prof. J. Rimeicans	and Control of Zoonoses	Dr. J.M. Scudamore		
Estonia EST	State Veterinary Department	The Kovalenko All-Union	Dr. W.J. Pollitt		
Dr. M. Nautras	Dr. Z. Andersons	Inst. of Exper. Veterinary	Ministry of Agriculture,		
Ministry of Agriculture	Latvian State Scientific	Medicine, Moscow	Fisheries and Food		
	Research Institute	Dr. Selivezstov			
Finland FIN		Veterinary Dept., Moscow	Yugoslavia FRY		
Dr. Saara Reinius	Lithuania LTU	Prof. B.L. Cherkasskiy	Dr.Živko Davidović		
Dr. Riitta Heinonen	Dr. K. Lukauskas	WHO Collaborating Centre	Fed. Committee Agriculture		
Ministry of Agriculture and	Dr. A. Dranseika	on Zoonoses, Moscow	-		
Forestry	State Veterinary Service	Central Research Inst.of	Dr. Dušan Lalošević		
		Epidemiology, Ministry of	Pasteur Institute, Novi Sad		
	Luxembourg LUX	Public Health, Moscow			
	Dr A Resch				

Dr. A. Besch

Ministère de l'Agriculture



