

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 +49 7071 967-210
Phone +49 7071 967-226
Fax +49 7071 967-105
E-mail who-rabies@tue.bfav.de
Internet www.who-rabies-bulletin.org

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1. INTRODUCTION

This BULLETIN describes the **reported rabies cases in Europe** for the **Second Quarter 2000**, subsequently referred to as "*This Quarter*".

In SECTION 2 a **summary of the rabies situation of the second quarter 2000** 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 an article is presented on disease surveillance, with special emphasis on rabies.

The **rabies case data** are tabulated for the **Second Quarter 2000**. The arrangement of countries follows prac-

tical 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 2000** is shown on maps of the Russian Federation, Turkey and Europe in the ANNEX.

2. SUMMARY OF RABIES IN EUROPE

During "*This Quarter*", **1555 rabies cases** were reported in Europe. Of these 1084 were in wild animals (69.7%) and 469 in domestic animals. There were 2 human cases.

Of the **1084 cases in wild animals**, 881 (56.7% of total) were foxes, 1 arctic fox, 2 wolves, 122 raccoon dogs, 2 wild cats, 14 badgers, 6 stone martens, 18 pine martens, 5 polecats, 2 ferrets, 6 roe deer, 9 insectivorous bats, 1 beaver, 1 hamster, 1 black rat, 7 other wild animals and 6 unspecified animals.

Of the **469 domestic animals**, 204 were dogs, 111 cats, 115 bovines, 3 horses, 1 donkey, 2 pigs, 18 sheep, 13 domestic reindeers and 2 other domesticated animals.

There were **2 human cases** reported, 1 in Lithuania and 1 in Romania.

The **9 bat rabies cases** occurred in France (1), Germany (2), Poland (2), Spain (4). Because of the distinct epidemiological features of bat rabies, the cases are marked in a different colour in the map of the ANNEX.

The **dog mediated rabies** is only found in an obvious pattern in Turkey. Of 95 cases during "*This Quarter*", 91 (of these 80 dogs) were in domestic animals. However, certain areas in the south of the European part of the Russian Federation indicate dog-mediated rabies or the mixed type of dog- and fox-mediated rabies.

The majority of cases in Europe derives as usual from **fox-mediated rabies**. It is therefore expected that a seasonal decrease of cases in the second quarter occurs. There has been a reduction of cases in Europe from 2213 cases (cor-

rected figure) of the previous quarter to 1555 during "*This Quarter*", in spite of having the dog-mediated cases of Turkey and the areas in the southern part of the Russian Federation with little or no seasonal changes included in the figures.

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, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, but the last indigenously acquired case (terrestrial or bat) was less than 2 years ago.

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

3. RABIES IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

3.1 Albania ALB	<u>Surveillance</u>	3.7 Croatia CRO
by Kristaq Berxholi	A total of 177 samples were examined with negative results: 71 foxes, 69 bovines, 7 cats, 6 dogs, 13 small ruminants, 1 horse, 4 badgers, 2 roe deer, 2 stone martens, 1 bat, 1 Norwegian rat.	by Josip Marković
The country remained rabies-free.	3.4 Bosnia and Herzegovina BIH	During " <i>This Quarter</i> ", of 664 investigated animals (169 domestic and 495 wild animals) a total of 118 rabies cases was diagnosed in 17 counties (53 municipalities). That represents an increase of 14 cases (13.5%) compared with the same period in 1999, and a decrease of 334 cases (-283.1%) compared to the previous quarter (452 cases).
<u>Surveillance:</u>	No data.	The cases occurred in 112 wild animals (106 foxes, 1 mustelid, 5 other wild animals) and 6 domestic animals (3 cats, 3 sheep).
62 animals were examined for rabies during " <i>This Quarter</i> " with negative results: 18 foxes, 1 wolf, 1 badger, 3 lynx, 39 bats (29 <i>Rhinolophus euryale</i> , 2 <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> , 8 <i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>).	3.5 Bulgaria BUL	3.8 Czech Republic CZH
3.2 Austria AUT	by L. Lavchev	by Oldrich Matouch
by Helmut Schnabl	During " <i>This Quarter</i> ", 6 rabies cases were reported. 4 originated from the province of Pleven, 1 each from Silistra and Choumen, all located in the north of the country.	During " <i>This Quarter</i> ", a total of 1963 samples (1565 wild and 398 domestic animals) were examined for rabies in the Czech Republic. 24 of these (21 foxes and 3 badgers) were rabies positive. These were 19 cases less than in the previous quarter and 35 cases less than during the second quarter 1999.
Out of 4300 animals examined for rabies during " <i>This Quarter</i> ", 1 fox was diagnosed rabid.	The animal species affected by the disease is not known.	The highest concentration of rabies cases was registered in North Bohemia (11 cases).
The case occurred in the district of Neusiedl/See in the federal province of Burgenland close to the state border with Hungary.	3.6 Belarus BYE	The oral vaccination campaign was carried out in April 2000 covering an area of
3.3 Belgium BEL	by A.M. Axenov	
by L. Hallet	During " <i>This Quarter</i> ", 57 animal rabies cases were reported in all 6 administrative regions. Affected were 35 foxes, 1 wolf, 1 raccoon dog, 1 polecat, 1 hamster, 9 dogs, 5 cats, 4 bovines.	
No case of rabies was diagnosed during " <i>This Quarter</i> ".		

38 490 km². Both the aerial and manual distribution technique were practised. 798 600 vaccine doses were used.

3.9 Denmark DEN

by Preben Willeberg

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

3.10 Germany, Federal Republic DEU

by Winfried W. Müller
and Hartmut Schlüter

During "*This Quarter*", 29 animal rabies cases were reported in 6 federal states, 20 cases less than in the previous quarter, and 18 cases more than in the second quarter 1999 (corrected figure in the second quarter 1999).

Four states reported rabies in terrestrial animals: Nordrhein-Westfalen (6), Hessen (14), Bayern (6), Saarland (1). Two states, Niedersachsen and Sachsen-Anhalt, reported one bat rabies case each.

3.11 Estonia EST

by Matti Nautras

A total of 39 animal rabies cases was reported during "*This Quarter*". There were 27 cases in wild animals - 17 foxes, 8 raccoon dogs, 2

badgers, and 12 in domestic animals - 6 dogs, 2 cats, 4 bovines.

Editors note:

For the month of March, 7 rabies cases have been reported late and could not be considered in the previous issue of this BULLETIN. These cases have now been added in the summary table 5.2.

3.12 Finland FIN

by Nina Sarén

The country remained **rabies-free**.

Surveillance:

A total of 103 animals were examined for rabies by immunofluorescence test on brain tissue during "*This Quarter*", all with negative results. Of the animals 64 were foxes, 7 raccoon dogs, 6 lynx, 12 badgers, 1 roe deer, 2 muskrats, 3 cats, 2 dogs, 1 horse, 4 bovines, 1 bat.

3.13 France FRA

by Michel F.A. Aubert

There was 1 case of bat rabies reported during "*This Quarter*" in the community of Plouneour-Menez, département Finistere, in the very north-west of the country. It was specified an *Eptesicus serotinus*.

Surveillance:

643 samples were examined for rabies during "*This Quarter*" with negative results.

3.14 Federal Republic of Yugoslavia FRY

by Živko Davidović

A total of 29 rabies cases (in 19 foxes, 2 other wild animals, 4 dogs, 1 cat, 2 bovines, 1 sheep) were registered during "*This Quarter*" in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

There was a concentration of cases in the north of the country in Vojvodina. There were 3 cases in Crna Gora.

3.15 Greece GRE

The country remained **rabies-free**.

3.16 Hungary HUN

by Antal Németh and Zsolt Földi

During "*This Quarter*", 98 rabies cases in animals were reported. Of these, 59 were foxes, 1 other mustelid and 38 domestic animals - 10 dogs, 17 cats, 10 bovines, 1 horse.

All cases were located east of the river Danube.

3.17 Iceland ICE

The country remained **rabies-free**.

3.18 Ireland IRE

The country remained **rabies-free**.

3.19 Italy ITA

by Franco Mutinelli

The country remained **rabies-free**.

337 wild animals (273 foxes) and 61 domestic animals from Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia Regions (northeastern Italy) were tested for rabies with negative results.

No bats were submitted for rabies examination.

Despite the country being rabies-free and the rabies situation in Slovenia having consistently improved during the last few years, an oral vaccination campaign of foxes against rabies was carried out in the second half of May 2000. A total of 25,000 SAD B19 vaccine baits were hand distributed along the border between Italy and Slovenia covering a total of approximately 1,600 km². Since January 2000, the parenteral vaccination against rabies of dogs and domestic herbivores at pasture is no longer compulsory in the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region.

3.20 Lithuania LTU

by K. Lukauskas and A. Dranseika

During "*This Quarter*", there were 195 cases of rabies in animals. 40 cases were in domestic animals (21 bovines, 9 dogs, 10 cats) and 155 in wild animals (94 foxes, 51 raccoon dogs, 6 pine martens, 3

badgers and 1 polecat).

There was 1 human rabies case.

During "*This Quarter*", the most affected districts were Alytus with 26 cases, Lazdijai with 22, Klaipeda with 13, Prienai with 9.

During "*This Quarter*", more than 108,000 dogs, 12,000 cats, and 5100 bovines were vaccinated against rabies.

Oral vaccination of foxes was practised in May 2000 - 200,000 vaccine baits (Rabifox) were distributed in 22 districts, 18-20 baits per km².

3.21 Luxembourg LUX

by Arthur Besch

During "*This Quarter*", there were no rabies cases in domestic or wild animals.

The last fox case occurred during the 4th quarter 1997, the last case in a horse during the 1st quarter 1999!

Surveillance:

12 animals (10 foxes, 1 roe deer, 1 boar) were examined for rabies with negative results.

3.22 Latvia LVA

by E. Jēgers

94 rabies cases were registered during "*This Quarter*" in 21 districts. 68 cases were diagnosed in wild animals (72.3% of total). 44 of these were foxes, 17 raccoon dogs, 4 pine martens, 2 roe deer and 1

polecat. Of 26 rabies cases in domestic animals 16 were dogs, 7 cats, 2 bovines and 1 horse. The most affected districts were Bauska with 14 cases, Ventspils with 12 cases, Liepāja and Saldus with 11 cases each.

3.23 Moldova MLD

by Vasile Bahau

Out of 20 animal samples examined for rabies during "*This Quarter*" (8 cats, 6 dogs, 4 bovines, 1 fox, 1 rat), 3 (2 bovines, 1 fox) were diagnosed positive.

3.24 Netherlands NET

by Gerard Visser

There were no rabies cases diagnosed during "*This Quarter*".

Surveillance:

27 animals (2 foxes, 1 dog, 1 cat, 1 mouse, 22 bats) were examined for rabies with negative results.

In addition to the animals examined with negative results during the first quarter 2000, three more were reported: 1 dog, 1 fox and 1 bat.

3.25 Norway NOR

by Eivind Liven

The country remained **rabies-free**.

3.26 Poland POL

by Andrzej Komorowski

A total of 411 animal rabies cases were registered in Poland during "*This Quarter*", 55 cases less than in the previous quarter and 190 cases more than in the second quarter 1999. 301 cases of the total were in foxes (73.2%), 61 in other wild animals and 49 in domestic animals.

Due to good results with the oral vaccination of foxes, there are only few cases in the western half of the country, the remaining cases in the eastern half are partly densely distributed.

3.27 Portugal POR

The country remained rabies-free.

3.28 Romania ROM

by Mircea Chertes and Dan Nicolaiciuc

A total of 18 cases of rabies was reported in Romania during "*This Quarter*". There were 17 cases in animals (6 foxes, 2 stone martens, 3 dogs, 2 cats, 1 bovine, 1 sheep, 2 other domesticated animals).

There was 1 case in a human.

The animal cases were mainly distributed in the north and the south of the country.

**3.29 Russia RUS
European part only**

by V.A.Vedernikov, V.A.Sedov, I.V. Baldina, A.M.Gulyukin, E.G.Troizkaya, B.L.Cherkasskiy, V.J. Ladnyi, V.V.Seliverstov, Dr. N.V. Matohina, and S.A. Kolomizev

During "*This Quarter*", 220 rabies cases in animals were reported.

Of the total number of cases 146 were in domestic animals - 45 dogs, 32 cats, 42 bovines, 1 horse, 11 sheep, 2 pigs, 13 domestic reindeers.

Of 74 wild animals rabies was diagnosed in 66 foxes, 4 raccoon dogs, 1 stone marten, 1 beaver, 1 rat, 1 arctic fox.

Most affected were the Kursk Region with 18 cases, Moscow Region with 14 cases, Oryol Region with 12 cases, Republic of Bashkortostan with 17 cases, Kaliningrad Region with 9 cases, Pskov Region with 14 cases.

3.30 Spain SPA

by Carlos Abellan Garcia

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

There were 4 bat rabies cases in Sevilla. The bats were specified as *Eptesicus serotinus*.

There was 1 dog rabies case in Melilla in the Spanish territory of North Africa.

3.31 Slovak Republic SVK

by Dušan Magic

A total of 90 rabies cases in animals was reported in the Slovak Republic during "*This Quarter*". Of these were 71 (78.9%) in wild animals (66 foxes, 2 wild cats, 2 pine martens, 1 badger) and 19 (21.1%) in domestic animals (9 dogs, 10 cats).

3.32 Slovenia SVN

by Zoran Kovač

There were 21 rabies cases during "*This Quarter*". Of the 21 cases 20 were in foxes and 1 in a dog.

The outbreak which had started at the south-eastern border with Croatia covers now the south-eastern part of the country.

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*", 26 animals were examined for rabies with negative results: 11

foxes, 3 other mustelids, 1 deer, 3 dogs, 4 cats, 1 bovine, 3 bats. The 3 bats (in brackets the community where the sample was taken) were specified as *Plecotus auritus* (Arlesheim-BL), *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Kölliken-AG), *Pipistrellus kuhli* (Genève-GE).

3.35 Turkey TUR

by Hüseyin Sungur

During "*This Quarter*", 95 rabies cases in animals were

reported in Turkey. The disease occurred in 80 dogs, 8 bovines, 2 sheep, 1 donkey, 3 foxes and 1 stone marten.

Provinces with a high incidence were Istanbul (26 cases), Bursa (18), Izmir (16), Sanliurfa (10). All other infected provinces recorded less than 5 cases.

3.36 Macedonia TYM

The country remained rabies-free.

3.37 Ukraine UKR

No data.

3.38 United Kingdom UNK

by Fred Landeg

The country remained rabies-free.

4. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

4.1 Disease Surveillance - with Special Emphasis on Rabies

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

4.1.1 An integrated approach to communicable disease surveillance

In a WHO article with the above title the following is stated:

Effective communicable disease control relies on effective response systems and effective response systems rely on effective disease surveillance. **A functional surveillance system is essential in providing information for action on priority communicable diseases;** it is a crucial instrument for public health decision-making in all countries.

Surveillance data provide information which can be used for priority setting, policy decisions, planning, implementation, resource

mobilization and allocation, and prediction and early detection of epidemics.

A surveillance system can also be used for monitoring, evaluation and improvement of disease prevention and control programmes.

Disease surveillance is thus a critical component of the health system since it provides essential information **for optimal health care** delivery and a cost-effective health strategy.

Integrated surveillance of communicable diseases is the sum of all surveillance activities which add up to the national surveillance system. The various surveillance activities become integrated into one system within the broader national health information system.

Today most surveillance activities are

supported and managed by a variety of vertical disease-control programmes. Some are effective and linked to well-supported programmes, while others have lost momentum, are poorly maintained or have virtually collapsed. In some cases the surveillance function is far removed from any corresponding action such as disease control efforts, outbreak response, health resource allocation or national health policy.

More details on WHO views and information on disease surveillance can be read in the above mentioned article of the WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RECORD, No 1, 2000, 75, 1-8 (<http://www.who.int/wer>) and the „Disease Surveillance" article by the Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response (CSR) section of the WHO under <http://www.who.int/emc/surveill/index.html>.

The following surveillance notes are specifically for rabies.

4.1.2 Prerequisites for a successful rabies surveillance in general

The **basis for a successful surveillance is a significant sample size** in good condition for the tests to be carried out in the laboratory. Under certain conditions it can be necessary or useful to pay a bounty to receive these samples.

It is important that the **laboratory technology** is of high standard - staff must be well trained and the equipment be adequate to carry out the tests. A doubtful diagnosis can do much harm.

For rabies as a zoonoses there will always be the **data to be collected by the veterinary and medical departments**. And in addition to the positive cases the negative samples should be part of the surveillance as a prerequisite for the judgment of the disease. Data should also be collected in regard to human exposure to domestic and wild animals, to vaccine reactions, to vaccine application in humans and animals, to vaccine production, to oral vaccination (size of area of vaccination, laboratory follow-up examinations, success and

set-backs), etc., and always the cost/benefit analysis should be considered. Very often software programmes, either self-made or commercial, exist to ease the collection of all these data with the computer.

Data are collected for self-planning and for the information of interested parties. The common **reporting modus** is monthly or annual. The reports go to the ministry, public offices, research laboratories, etc. However, more and more international organizations send questionnaires for information such as WHO (World Health Organization), Geneva, OIE (Office International des Epizooties), EU (European Union), etc. Fairly new is the presentation of data and their up-dating in the Internet of certain countries with their own home page.

The **computer** and the modern data-banks open up many possibilities for a fast communication and quick analysis. However, there is need for expensive equipment and **skilled staff** to carry out the necessary work.

There should be one important institution for every country to establish a **National Reference Centre** for Rabies. Here all important activities in regard to rabies will be coordinated, *including* the data processing!

4.1.3 National and International Data Processing for Rabies

4.1.3.1 The national data collection - Examples of Germany and the United States of America

Germany has two sets of data collection in regard to rabies.

There is one where the data are being collected along with other disease data - the **Notifiable Disease Reporting System** (abbreviated in German TSN). Here 438 veterinary offices are computer-connected with the federal and state ministries and the veterinary investigation laboratories. As soon as a case is entered into this system it can be assessed by all in the surveillance participating parties.

The second system collects laboratory data in regard to rabies only. It is called the

Immunization Control Programme (ICP) and collects data on rabies cases, negative samples, follow-up samples of oral vaccination areas for evaluation and oral vaccination strategy.

The disadvantage of having two systems is: there will be two sets of often differing data and there will be a troublesome search for where the mistake lies. The advice for other countries is: to develop their own system according to the administrative set-up, infrastructure, technical equipment and aim of collecting samples.

The **national data collection of the United States of America** is regularly annually published. The latest report available is the „Rabies surveillance in the United States during 1998“, by Krebs, JW, Smith JS, Rupprecht CE and JE Childs in the Journal of the Veterinary Medical Association, Vol 215, No 12, pp 1786-1798, December 15, 1999. This is a very comprehensive data collection examining data going back to 1955 indicating long-term trends and short-term trends, by comparing reported cases from 1998 with those of 1997 by examining seasonal patterns for selected species.

The major epidemiological rabies patterns are found in raccoons, skunks, grey foxes and coyotes.

The major trends since 1955 are a decrease of cases in domestic animals and the change of more cases in raccoons than in skunks during the last decade. In an update of rabies in 1999 it is said that the American raccoon rabies outbreak has moved into Canada.

The relative contribution of the major groups to the total reported in 1998 were raccoons (44.0%; 3502 cases), skunks (28.5%; 2272), bats (12.5%; 992), grey foxes (5.5%; 435), cats (3.5%; 282), cattle (1.5%; 116), and dogs (1.5%; 113).

The distribution of cases of the major animals involved in the disease are shown on maps.

4.1.3.2 Rabies Bulletin Europe (RBE)

The **Rabies Bulletin Europe (RBE)** was started on an initiative of WHO Headquar-

ters Geneva in 1977. It is published quarterly by the WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research in Tübingen. 36 countries in Europe to date regularly report their data. The WHO Reference Centre Tübingen presents these data in a short text in each quarter, with tables and the geographical distribution of all cases in a map. A miscellaneous section reports on relevant subjects of general interest for the readers.

The RBE can be viewed in the Internet under <http://www.who-rabies-bulletin.org> and <http://www.rabnet.who.int>.

With the many countries participating, having often differing surveillance systems, certain common principles for the reporting should be adhered to, like:

- reporting of legislative as well as administrative changes;
- changes to new laboratory technology;
- always reporting positive and negative sample size;
- reporting cases on community level;
- presenting summary articles or special events of the disease in the miscellaneous section;
- using the best way of communication in regard to data supply, etc.

4.1.3.3 World Survey of Rabies

Another WHO publication is produced by the Headquarters in Geneva, the **World Survey of Rabies**. It is published annually.

WHO Headquarters Geneva presents in this global surveillance publication: the rabies trends for the year, the number of human and animal cases of the contributing countries, the reported exposure to domestic and wild animals, the laboratory techniques used for diagnosis, the vaccine application to humans and animals, the vaccine production and the geographical distribution of cases.

The last report refers to the year 1998.

Of 193 WHO Member States which were sent questionnaires 110 countries answered. In addition, other official sources were

used, expanding its coverage to 161 countries and territories.

Out of the total of human cases 4365 were reported from Africa. 91% of these were still diagnosed on clinical grounds.

The Americas notified a total of 87 cases.

The highest incidence continued to be observed in Asia with 33075 human cases. Here too the diagnosis was mainly made on clinical grounds.

With 7 deaths, Europe notified less than 0.1% of all cases in the world.

The total number of reported animal rabies cases in Africa was 4365. In 65% of these cases the diagnosis was confirmed by laboratory testing. The majority of the laboratory confirmed cases occurred in dogs (50%) followed by domestic ruminants (26%).

With 14611 animal rabies cases the Americas reported 45% of the total number of cases in the world.

The USA alone notified 7961 animal rabies cases followed by Brazil with 3178 cases.

This is an indication of the level of active surveillance in these regions as well as of the under reporting in other parts of the world.

Rabies was mostly reported in wildlife in the United States of America (USA) whilst dog rabies prevailed in the Caribbean and Latin America.

The number of cases diagnosed in bats in the Americas was the highest compared with the other continents. Most cases in bats were diagnosed in USA with 992 out of 1076 cases for the whole of the Americas.

There were 7258 animal rabies cases in Asia. The majority of cases diagnosed were laboratory confirmed. The dog was the main species affected (85% of the total number of laboratory confirmed animal rabies cases).

The Philippines reported with 1828 laboratory confirmed cases the highest number of rabies cases in Asia followed by Thailand with 1314 cases.

The total number of cases reported in

animals in Europe was 6108 in 1998. All reported animal cases were confirmed by laboratory techniques.

Wildlife remains the main rabies reservoir in Europe.

Rabnet

While the World Survey of Rabies was the only comprehensive source of global data on rabies, WHO Headquarters has now started an Internet surveillance system in order to improve topicality - it is called **Rabnet**. The rabnet databank has two major advantages: there is easy worldwide access to the data of all continents and there can be an online updating of each country itself to improve topicality. Rabnet will, after a transitional period, supersede the Questionnaire for the World Survey of Rabies as data can now be entered by any laboratory with WWW access directly into the WHO Rabnet databank. Security is ensured. Passwords, given to one country focal point, offer access to the data entry section for this country only.

The Rabnet can be viewed under www.rabnet.who.int.

Currently, 67 national rabies reference laboratories are participating in the pilot phase of Rabnet. Countries without access to the WWW can continue processing their data in the hardcopy of the Questionnaire for the World Survey of Rabies.

Interested countries which want to participate in Rabnet can e-mail to rabnet@who.ch or fax to +41 22 791 4893.

TABLE 5.1

EUR		EUROPE		2/2000		RABIES CASES							1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00				
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							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		
BEL	BELGIUM	*						0						0	0		
BIH	BOSNA I HERCEGOWIN**							0						0	0		
BUL	BULGARIA							0	-	-	-	-	6	6	6		
BYE	BELARUS		9	5	4	-	-	18	35	-	1	-	3	39	57		
CRO	CROATIA		-	3	-	-	3	6	106	-	1	-	5	112	118		
CZH	CZECH REPUBLIC							0	21	3	-	-	-	24	24		
DEN	DENMARK	*						0						0	0		
DEU	FED.REP.OF GERMANY		-	2	1	-	-	3	22	-	-	2	2	26	29		
EST	ESTONIA		6	2	4	-	-	12	17	2	-	-	8	27	39		
FIN	FINLAND	*						0						0	0		
FRA	FRANCE							0	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
FRY	FED.REP.OF YUGOSLA		4	1	2	-	1	8	19	-	-	-	2	21	29		
GRE	GREECE	*						0						0	0		
HUN	HUNGARY		10	17	10	1	-	38	59	-	1	-	-	60	98		
ICE	ICELAND	*						0						0	0		
IRE	IRELAND	*						0						0	0		
ITA	ITALY	*						0						0	0		
LTU	LITHUANIA		9	10	21	-	-	40	94	3	7	-	51	155	196		
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	*						0						0	0		
LVA	LATVIA		16	7	2	1	-	26	44	-	5	2	17	68	94		
MLD	MOLDOVA		-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	3		
NET	NETHERLANDS	*						0						0	0		
NOR	NORWAY	*						0						0	0		
POL	POLAND		11	20	18	-	-	49	301	5	10	2	44	362	411		
POR	PORTUGAL	*						0						0	0		
ROM	ROMANIA		3	2	1	-	1	9	6	-	2	-	-	8	18		
RUS	RUSSIAN FEDERATION		45	32	42	1	11	146	66	-	1	-	7	74	220		
SPA	SPAIN	1)	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	5		
SVK	SLOVAK REPUBLIC		9	10	-	-	-	19	66	1	2	-	2	71	90		
SVN	SLOVENIA		1	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	20	21		
SWE	SWEDEN	*						0						0	0		
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIEC*							0						0	0		
TUR	TURKEY		80	-	8	-	2	91	3	-	1	-	-	4	95		
TYM	MAKEDONIJA	*						0						0	0		
UKR	UKRAINE	**						0						0	0		
UNK	UNITED KINGDOM	*						0						0	0		
TOTAL			204	111	115	3	18	18	469	881	14	31	6	152	1084	2	1555
PER CENT			13.1	7.1	7.4	0.2	1.2	1.2	30.2	56.7	0.9	2.0	0.4	9.8	69.7	0.1	100.0

* NO CASES ** NO DATA 1) DOG IN NORTH AFRICA

TABLE 5.2

EUR		EUROPE		1-2/2000				RABIES CASES						1. 1.00 - 30. 6.00	
LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS		
ALB	ALBANIA *							0						0	0
AUT	AUSTRIA							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
BEL	BELGIUM *							0						0	0
BIH	BOSNA I HERCEGOWIN1)							0	9	-	-	-	-	9	9
BUL	BULGARIA							0	-	-	-	-	12	12	12
BYE	BELARUS	18	15	4	-	-	-	37	70	-	1	-	4	75	112
CRO	CROATIA	6	8	-	-	11	-	25	521	-	7	2	15	545	570
CZH	CZECH REPUBLIC	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	60	3	-	3	-	66	67
DEN	DENMARK *							0						0	0
DEU	FED.REP.OF GERMANY	-	2	2	-	2	-	6	67	1	-	2	2	72	78
EST	ESTONIA	7	2	5	-	-	-	14	33	2	-	-	11	46	60
FIN	FINLAND *							0						0	0
FRA	FRANCE							0	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
FRY	FED.REP.OF YUGOSLA	8	5	2	2	1	-	18	72	-	-	-	2	74	92
GRE	GREECE *							0						0	0
HUN	HUNGARY	14	30	13	4	-	-	61	213	-	1	-	1	215	276
ICE	ICELAND *							0						0	0
IRE	IRELAND *							0						0	0
ITA	ITALY *							0						0	0
LTU	LITHUANIA	21	25	29	-	-	-	75	164	3	17	-	95	279	355
LUX	LUXEMBOURG *							0						0	0
LVA	LATVIA	27	19	5	1	-	-	52	89	2	6	2	56	155	207
MLD	MOLDOVA	2	-	3	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	10
NET	NETHERLANDS *							0						0	0
NOR	NORWAY *							0						0	0
POL	POLAND	21	40	27	-	-	-	88	672	6	18	6	87	789	877
POR	PORTUGAL *							0						0	0
ROM	ROMANIA	10	4	4	-	1	2	21	17	-	2	-	1	20	42
RUS	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	112	80	82	3	15	16	308	192	-	3	-	12	207	518
SPA	SPAIN 2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	5
SVK	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	14	21	1	-	1	-	37	180	1	4	-	3	188	225
SVN	SLOVENIA	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	38	-	-	-	-	38	40
SWE	SWEDEN *							0						0	0
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIEC*							0						0	0
TUR	TURKEY	179	-	15	-	4	2	200	6	-	1	-	2	9	209
TYM	MAKEDONIJA *							0						0	0
UKR	UKRAINE **							0						0	0
UNK	UNITED KINGDOM *							0						0	0
TOTAL		443	251	192	10	35	20	951	2410	18	60	15	309	2812	3768
PER CENT		11.8	6.7	5.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	25.2	64.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	8.2	74.6	100.0

* NO CASES ** NO DATA 1) NO DATA FOR 2ND QUARTER 2) DOG IN NORTH AFRICA

TABLE 5.3

EUR		EUROPE		2/2000		RABIES CASES 'OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES'								1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00		
LOCATION		OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS				OTHER WILD ANIMALS								UNSPEC	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DONKEY	PIG	OTH. DOM HERBIVO	OTH. DOM ANIMALS	ARCTIC FOX	WOLF	RACCOON DOG	WILD CAT	INSECT BAT	BEAVER	HAMSTER	BLACK RAT			OTH. WILD ANIMALS
BUL	BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
BYE	BELARUS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
CRO	CROATIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
DEU	FED.REP.OF GERMAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
EST	ESTONIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
FRA	FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
FRY	FED.REP.OF YUGOSL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
LTU	LITHUANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
LVA	LATVIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
POL	POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	1	41	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	44
ROM	ROMANIA	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
RUS	RUSSIAN FEDERATIO	-	2	13	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	22
SPA	SPAIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
SVK	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TUR	TURKEY	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		1	2	13	2	1	2	122	2	9	1	1	1	7	6	170
PER CENT		0.6	1.2	7.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	71.8	1.2	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.1	3.5	100.0

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00	
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
AUT A U S T R I A																
107	NEUSIEDL AM SEE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
CRO C R O A T I A																
01	Zagrebacka	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	13	14	
02	Krapinsko-Zagorska							0	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	
04	Karlovacka							0	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	
05	Varazdinska							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
06	Koprivnicko-Krizevack	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	1	-	-	8	10	
07	Bjelovarsko-Bilogorsk							0	9	-	-	-	1	10	10	
08	Primorsko-Goranska							0	7	-	-	-	-	7	7	
10	Viroviticko-Podravaska							0	9	-	-	-	-	9	9	
11	Pozesko-Slavonska							0	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
12	Brodsko-Posavska							0	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
13	Zadarska	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	
14	Osijecko-Baranjska							0	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
15	Sibensko-Kninska							0	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
16	Vukovarsko-Srijemska							0	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	
17	Splitsko-Dalmatinska							0	2	-	-	-	4	6	6	
18	Istarska	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	13	-	-	-	-	13	15	
21	Zagreb							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
TOTAL		0	3	0	0	3	0	6	106	0	1	0	5	112	0	118
PER CENT		0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.1	89.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.2	94.9	0.0	100.0
DEU F E D . R E P . O F G E R M A N Y																
03	Niedersachsen							0	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
05	Nordrhein-Westfalen	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	6	
06	Hessen							0	12	-	-	2	-	14	14	
09	Bayern							0	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	
10	Saarland							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
15	Sachsen-Anhalt							0	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
TOTAL		0	2	1	0	0	0	3	22	0	0	2	2	26	0	29
PER CENT		0.0	6.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	75.9	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	89.7	0.0	100.0

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00	
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
BUL B U L G A R I A																
15	PLEVEN						0	-	-	-	-	4	4		4	
19	SILISTRA						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1	
27	CHOUMEN						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1	
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	
FRY F E D . R E P . O F Y U G O S L A V I A																
01	Beograd						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
02	Pancevo	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2	
03	Novi Sad	2	-	-	-	1	3	11	-	-	-	-	11		14	
04	Zrenjanin	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2		3	
06	Sombor	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2		4	
07	Sabac						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
09	Jagodina						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
13	Podgorica	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3	
TOTAL		4	1	2	0	1	8	19	0	0	0	2	21	0	29	
PER CENT		13.8	3.4	6.9	0.0	3.4	27.6	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	72.4	0.0	100.0	
ROM R O M A N I A																
05	BIHOR	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2		4	
06	BISTRITA-NASAUD	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2	
07	BOTOSANI	-	-	-	-	1	1						0		1	
13	CLUJ						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
17	DOLJ						0	-	-	1	-	-	1		1	
19	GIURGIU	1	-	1	-	-	2						0		2	
20	GORJ	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1	
21	HARGHITA						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
32	SALAJ						0	-	-	1	-	-	1		1	
34	SUCEAVA	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1	
35	TELEORMAN						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
40	VRANCEA						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
99	NO LOCATION						0						0	1	1	
TOTAL		3	2	1	0	1	9	6	0	2	0	0	8	1	18	
PER CENT		16.7	11.1	5.6	0.0	5.6	50.0	33.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	44.4	5.6	100.0	

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00	
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
BYE B E L A R U S																
	01 Brest Region	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	
	02 Vitebsk Region	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	6	11	
	03 Gomel Region	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	1	4	9	
	04 Grodno Region	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	-	1	-	1	18	21	
	05 Minsk Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	
	06 Mogilev Region	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	
	TOTAL	9	5	4	0	0	0	18	35	0	1	0	3	39	0	57
	PER CENT	15.8	8.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	61.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.3	68.4	0.0	100.0
FRA F R A N C E																
	29 FINISTERE							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
HUN H U N G A R Y																
	03 Bacs-Kiskun	2	6	2	-	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	7	17	
	04 Bekes	2	3	2	-	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	-	12	19	
	05 Borsod-Abauj-Zemlen	2	2	3	-	-	-	7	11	-	1	-	-	12	19	
	06 Csongrad	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	5	
	09 Hajdu-Bihar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	7	8	
	10 Heves	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	5	7	
	12 Nograd	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	5	
	13 Pest	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	7	9	
	15 Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bere	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	
	16 Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok	2	1	1	1	-	-	5						0	5	
	TOTAL	10	17	10	1	0	0	38	59	0	1	0	0	60	0	98
	PER CENT	10.2	17.3	10.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	38.8	60.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	0.0	100.0
SPA S P A I N																
	41 SEVILLA							0	-	-	-	-	4	4		4
	52 MELILLA (NORTH AFRICA)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1					0	0		1
	TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	5
	PER CENT	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	100.0

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R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00	
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
CZH C Z E C H R E P U B L I C																
	01 Central Bohemia							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
	02 South Bohemia							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
	04 North Bohemia							0	8	3	-	-	-	11		11
	06 South Moravia							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	0	0	0	24	0	24
	PER CENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
POL P O L A N D																
	04 Kujawsko-Pomorskie	1	2	4	-	-	-	7	13	1	-	-	4	18		25
	06 Lubelskie	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	31	2	-	1	2	36		37
	10 Lodzkie	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	6		8
	12 Malopolskie	1	4	-	-	-	-	5	33	-	1	-	-	34		39
	14 Mazowieckie	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	39	1	1	-	-	41		43
	18 Podkarpackie	-	4	1	-	-	-	5	47	-	1	1	-	49		54
	20 Podlaskie	-	1	4	-	-	-	5	40	-	2	-	14	56		61
	22 Pomorskie	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2		3
	24 Slaskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	1	-	-	2		2
	26 Swietokrzyskie	6	2	-	-	-	-	8	45	-	2	-	1	48		56
	28 Warminsko-Mazurskie	1	4	8	-	-	-	13	39	1	2	-	20	62		75
	30 Wielkopolskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	-	-	-	2	8		8
	TOTAL	11	20	18	0	0	0	49	301	5	10	2	44	362	0	411
	PER CENT	2.7	4.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	73.2	1.2	2.4	0.5	10.7	88.1	0.0	100.0
SVK S L O V A K R E P U B L I C																
	1 Bratislavsky kraj	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	5		7
	2 Trnavsky kraj	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	14	-	-	-	-	14		14
	3 Trenciansky kraj	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
	4 Nitriansky kraj	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	5		7
	5 Zilinsky kraj	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
	6 Banskobystricky kraj	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	19	-	-	-	-	19		25
	7 Presovsky kraj	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	1	-	2	13		15
	8 Kosicky kraj	2	5	-	-	-	-	7	4	1	1	-	-	6		13
	TOTAL	9	10	0	0	0	0	19	66	1	2	0	2	71	0	90
	PER CENT	10.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	73.3	1.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	78.9	0.0	100.0

R A B I E S C A S E S																1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00	
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	
EST E S T O N I A																	
01	Harjumaa							0	3	-	-	-	1	4	4		
03	Ida-Virumaa	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0	1		
04	Jogevamaa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1		
05	Jaervamaa	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
08	Polvamaa	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	4	6		
09	Paernumaa	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	3		
10	Raplamaa	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2		
12	Tartumaa							0	3	1	-	-	-	4	4		
13	Valgamaa	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	6	9		
14	Viljandimaa							0	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
15	Vorumaa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	6		
TOTAL		6	2	4	0	0	0	12	17	2	0	0	8	27	0	39	
PER CENT		15.4	5.1	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	43.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	20.5	69.2	0.0	100.0	
LVA L A T V I A																	
01	Aizkraukle							0	2	-	-	-	1	3	3		
02	Aluksne							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		
03	Balvi							0	3	-	-	-	-	3	3		
04	Bauska	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	2	-	3	12	14		
06	Daugavpils	2	1	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	5		
07	Dobele							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2		
08	Gulbene							0	1	-	-	-	1	2	2		
11	Kraslava	1	-	1	-	-	-	2						0	2		
12	Kuldiga	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	3	7		
13	Liepaja	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	3	7	11		
14	Limbazi	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1		
15	Ludza	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1		
16	Madona							0	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
17	Ogre	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0	1		
18	Preili	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	3		
20	Riga							0	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		
21	Saldus	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	3	8	11		
22	Talsi							0	4	-	1	-	-	5	5		
23	Tukums	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	5	6		
25	Valmiera							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2		
26	Ventspils	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	4	11	12		
TOTAL		16	7	2	1	0	0	26	44	0	5	2	17	68	0	94	
PER CENT		17.0	7.4	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	27.7	46.8	0.0	5.3	2.1	18.1	72.3	0.0	100.0	

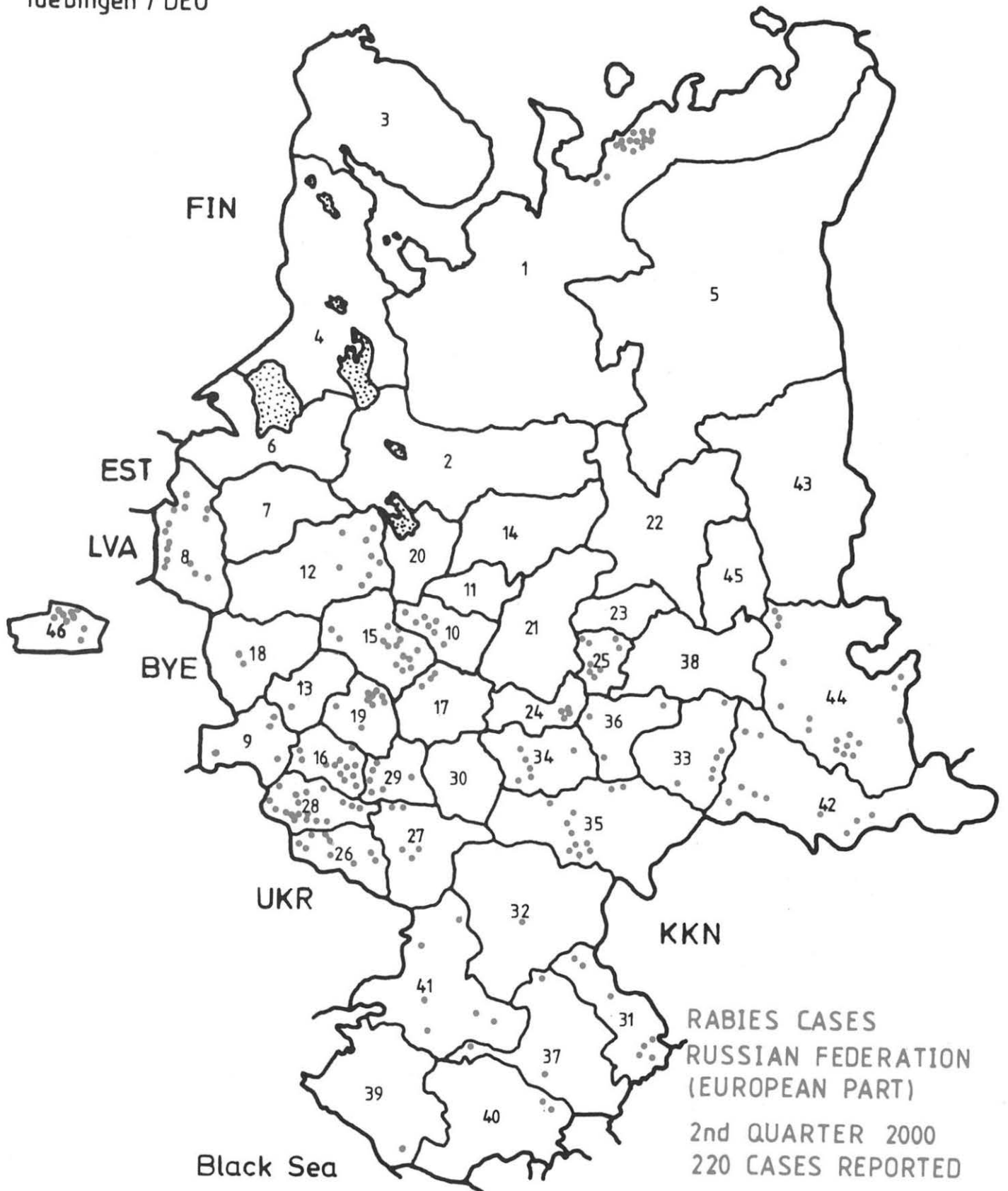
LTU		L I T H U A N I A											R A B I E S C A S E S			1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00	
LOCATION CODE NAME		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL		
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL	
33	Alytaus	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	18	1	-	-	4	23		26	
36	Birzu	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	2		6	
38	Varenos	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	1	4		4	
39	Vilkaviskio	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2		5	
41	Vilniaus	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3	
43	Zarasu	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	-	-	1		1	
46	Jonavos	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		2	
47	Joniskio	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0		1	
51	Marijampoles	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0		2	
52	Kauno	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	8	10		11	
53	Kedainiai	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0		1	
54	Kelmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
55	Klaipedos	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	12		13	
56	Kretdingos	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	4		5	
59	Lazdiju	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	9	1	1	-	7	18		22	
61	Mazeikiu	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0		2	
62	Moletu	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
65	Pakruojo	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0		1	
66	Panevezio	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	3		6	
67	Pasvalio	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	
68	Plunges	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2		4	
69	Prienu	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	6	9		9	
71	Radviliskio	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	5		8	
72	Raseiniai	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1	
73	Rokiskio	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1	
75	Skuodo	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	1	6		8	
77	Taurages	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	1	-	2	6		6	
78	Telsiu	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1	
79	Traku	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4	
81	Ukmerges	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	-	-	-	1	8		8	
82	Utenos	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	6	8		8	
84	Sakiu	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1	
88	Silutes	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	3		5	
89	Sirvintu	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	1	4		4	
91	Siauliu	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3		4	
94	Jurbarko	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	5		6	
TOTAL		9	10	21	0	0	0	40	94	3	7	0	51	155	1	196	
PER CENT		4.6	5.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	48.0	1.5	3.6	0.0	26.0	79.1	0.5	100.0	

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00	
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
MLD M O L D O V A																
01	MOLDOVA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1		3
RUS R U S S I A N F E D E R A T I O N																
01	Arkhangelsk Region	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	1	1		14
08	Pskov Region	2	2	2	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	3	8		14
09	Bryansk Region	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
10	Vladimir Region	3	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	2		7
12	Twer Region	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	6		8
13	Kaluga Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
15	Moscow Region	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	1	13		14
16	Oryol Region	-	5	3	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	1	4		12
17	Ruazan Region	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2		3
18	Smolensk Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
19	Tula Region	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	1		9
24	Rep. of Mordoviya	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	0	4		4
25	Rep. of Chuvashiya	-	-	2	-	4	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	2		8
26	Belgorod Region	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	5		9
27	Voronezh Region	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1		5
28	Kursk Region	3	7	-	-	-	2	12	5	-	1	-	-	6		18
29	Lipetsk Region	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5		6
31	Astrakhan Region	4	2	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	0	7		7
32	Volgograd Region	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1		1
33	Samara Region	2	1	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	0	6		6
34	Penza Region	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3		6
35	Saratov Region	3	2	-	-	4	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	2		11
36	Ulyanovsk Region	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1		3
37	Rep. of Kalmykiya	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	0	3		3
39	Krasnodar Territory	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	1		1
40	Stavropol Territory	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	2		2
41	Rostov Region	3	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	0	6		6
42	Orenburg Region	5	1	3	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	0	10		10
44	Rep. of Bashkortostan	6	1	6	1	2	-	16	1	-	-	-	1	17		17
46	Kaliningrad Region	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	5		9
TOTAL		45	32	42	1	11	15	146	66	0	1	0	7	74	0	220
PER CENT		20.5	14.5	19.1	0.5	5.0	6.8	66.4	30.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.2	33.6	0.0	100.0

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 4.00 - 30. 6.00	
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
SVN S L O V E N I A																
009	BREZICE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
017	CRNOMELJ							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
039	IVANCA GORICA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
050	KOPER							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
073	METLIKA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
085	NOVO MESTO							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
109	SEMIC							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
110	SEVNICA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
121	SKOCJAN							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
124	SMARJE PRI JELSAH							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
130	TREBNJE							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
TOTAL		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	21
PER CENT		4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.2	0.0	100.0
TUR T U R K E Y																
01	ADANA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
16	BURSA	18	-	-	-	-	-	18						0		18
20	DENIZLI	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
21	DIYARBAKIR	3	-	1	-	-	-	4						0		4
23	ELAZIG	1	-	-	-	-	1	2						0		2
27	GAZIANTEP	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
31	HATAY	3	-	1	-	-	-	4						0		4
33	ICELE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
34	ISTANBUL	25	-	1	-	-	-	26						0		26
35	IZMIR	10	-	1	-	1	-	12	3	-	1	-	-	4		16
45	MANISA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
52	ORDU	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
54	SAKARYA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
55	SAMSUN	1	-	1	-	1	-	3						0		3
63	SANLIURFA	8	-	2	-	-	-	10						0		10
65	VAN	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
69	BAYBURT	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
TOTAL		80	0	8	0	2	1	91	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	95
PER CENT		84.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	2.1	1.1	95.8	3.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0

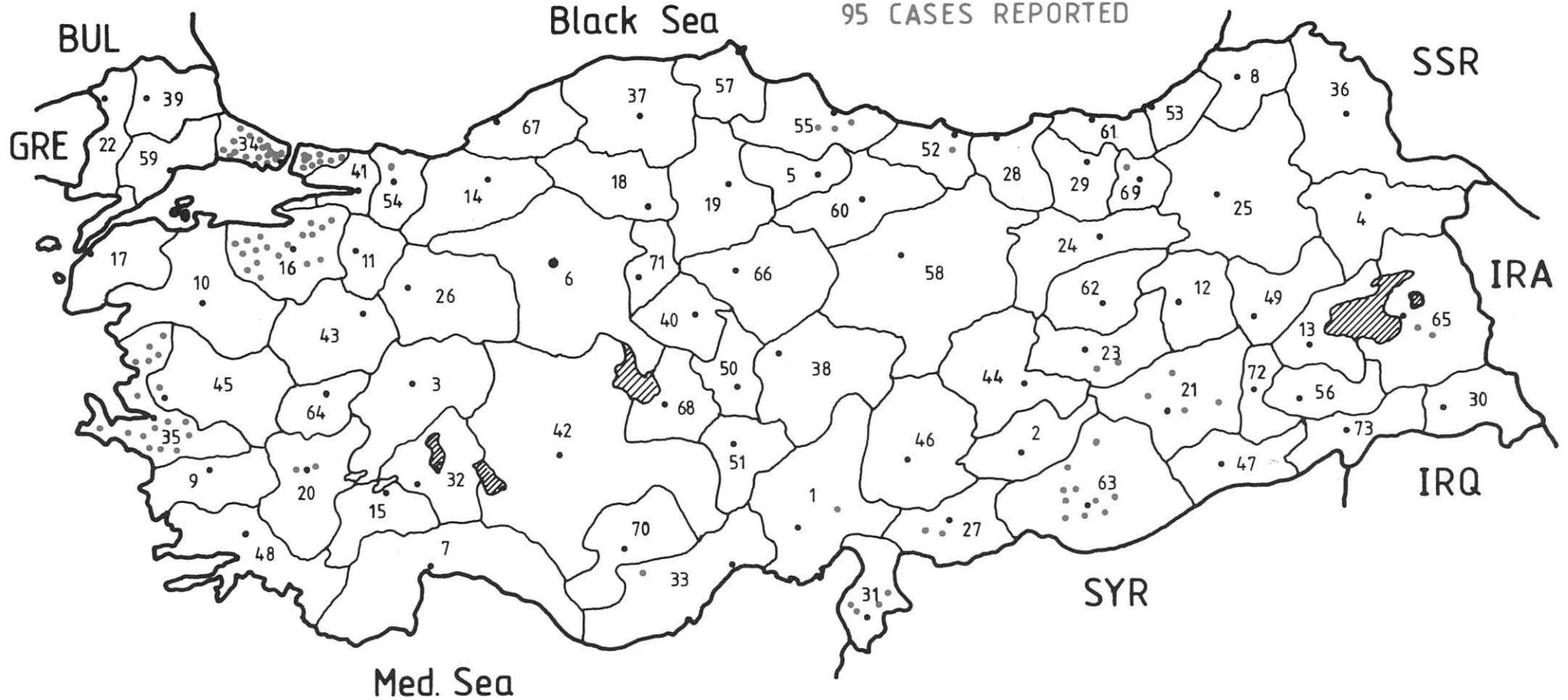
6. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Albania ALB Ass.Prof.Dr.D. Mati Ministry of Agriculture and Food Ass.Prof.Dr.K. Berxholi Inst. of Veterinary Research	France FRA Dr. M. Aubert WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Management in Zoonoses (CNEVA) Nancy	Moldova MLD Dr. V. Bahau, Dr. A. Ganea Dr. V. Kilyar Ministry of Agriculture	Slovak Republic SVK Prof. Dušan Magic Dr. B. Lovas State Veterinary Administration
Austria AUT Dr. W. Schuller Dr. H. Schnabl Bundesanstalt für Tierseuchenbekämpfung	Germany DEU Dr. H. Schlüter WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research, Wusterhausen Dr. W.W. Müller WHO Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research, Tübingen	Netherlands NET Dr. Gerard Visser Inspectorate for Health Protection, Commodities and Veterinary Public Health, Regional Inspectorate East Dr. J.A. Smak National Inspection Service for Livestock and Meat, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Environment and Fisheries	Slovenia SVN Dr. Zoran Kovač Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
Belarus BYE Dr. A.M. Axenov Ministry of Agriculture and Food	Greece GRE Dr. B. Stylas Ministry of Agriculture	Norway NOR Dr. Eivind Liven Norwegian Animal Health Authority Central Unit	Spain SPA Dr. C. Abellán García Dr.O.González Gutiérrez-Solana Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo
Belgium BEL Dr. L. Hallet Ministère de l'Agriculture	Hungary HUN Dr. Antal Németh Dr. Zsolt Földi Ministry of Agriculture	Poland POL Dr. Andrzej Komorowski Ministry of Agriculture Dr. Danuta Serokova National Institute of Hygiene	Sweden SWE Dr. B. Nordblom National Board of Agriculture Veterinary and Animal Production Department
Bosnia and Herzegovina BIH	Iceland ICE Dr. Halldor Runolfsson Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Services	Portugal POR Dr.C.A.M.de Andrade Fontes Direcção-Geral da Pecuária	Switzerland SWI Dr. R. Zanoni Dr. U. Breitenmoser Swiss Rabies Centre Institute of Veterinary Virology
Bulgaria BUL Dr. L. Lavchev Ministère de l'Agriculture	Ireland IRE Dr. J.A. Costelloe Dr. T. Mac White Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry	Romania ROM Dr. Mircea Chertes Ministère de l'Agriculture	Turkey TUR Dr. Hüseyin Sungur Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs
Croatia CRO Dr. Mate Brstilo Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management Dr. Josip Marković State Veterinary Service Dr. Ž. Čač Croatian Veterinary Institute	Italy ITA Dr. Franco Mutinelli Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie	Russian Federation RUS (European part only) Prof. V.A. Vedernikov WHO Coll. Centre on Prev. and Control of Zoonoses The Kovalenko All-Union Inst. of Exper.Veterinary Medicine, Moscow Dr. V.V. Seliverstov Veterinary Dept., Moscow Prof. B.L. Cherkasskiy WHO Collaborating Centre on Zoonoses, Moscow Central Research Inst. of Epidemiology, Ministry of Public Health, Moscow	United Kingdom UNK Dr. J.M. Scudamore Dr. F. Landeg Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Czech Republic CZH Dr. O. Matouch National Rabies Laboratory State Veterinary Institute	Latvia LVA Dr. J. Rimeicāns Dr. E. Jēgers State Veterinary Service		Yugoslavia FRY Dr. Živko Davidović Fed. Committee Agriculture
Denmark DEN Dr. Preben Willeberg Veterinaerdirektoratet	Lithuania LTU Dr. K. Lukauskas Dr. A. Dranseika State Veterinary Service		Finland FIN Dr. Vaana Husu-Kallio Dr. Nina Sarén Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Estonia EST Dr. M. Nautras Ministry of Agriculture	Luxembourg LUX Dr. A. Besch Ministère de l'Agriculture		



WHO Coll. Centre
Tuebingen / DEU

RABIES CASES TURKEY
2nd QUARTER 2000
95 CASES REPORTED



WHO Coll. Centre
Tuebingen / DEU

ICE
(rabies free)

RABIES CASES EUROPE
2nd QUARTER 2001
1853 CASES REPORTED

5 BAT RABIES CASES INCLUDED



NOR
(rabies free)

FIN
(rabies free)

EST
(32)

RUS
(322)

SWE
(rabies free)

LVA
(155)

DEN
(0)

LTU
(134)

IRE
(rabies free)

BYE
(no data)

UNK
(2 imported cases)

NET
(2)

POL
(747) (2)

UKR
(no data)

BEL
(0)

DEU
(7) (1)

CZH
(3)

SVK
(18)

MLD
(0)

FRA
(1 imported case)

AUT
(0)

HUN
(69)

ROM
(112)

SWI
(rabies free)

SVN
(26)

CRO
(66)

ITA
(rabies free)

BIH
(no data)

FRY
(57)

BUL
(20)

POR
(rabies free)

SPA

NORTH AFRICA (6)
MAINLAND (0)

TYM
(rabies free)

ALB
(0)

TUR
(71)

GRE
(rabies free)

0 50 100 km

(rabies free) = NO INDIGENOUS CASE REPORTED FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS