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1. INTRODUCTION

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

In SECTION 2 a summary of the rabies situation of the fourth 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 a review is given of all rabies cases received at the WHO

Collaborating Centre for Rabies Surveillance and Research, from the beginning of the data collection in 1977 up to date. In this connection TABLES of quarterly data have been produced and a graph with annual data (ANNEX 3). Data of rabies affected wildlife, including bats infected by rabies like viruses, domestic animals and humans have been analysed. ANNEX 5 shows the distribution of bat rabies cases recorded between 1977 and 2000 on a map of Europe.

An article under 4.2 describes an unexpected outbreak of rabies in a previously rabies-free area of the Czech Republic.

The **rabies case data** are tabulated for the **Fourth Quarter 2000** 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 Fourth Quarter 2000 is shown on maps of the Russian Federation, Turkey and Europe in the ANNEX.

2. SUMMARY OF RABIES IN EUROPE

2.1 Fourth Quarter 2000

During "This Quarter", 2698 rabies cases were reported in Europe. Of these 1872 were in wild animals and 826 in domestic animals.

Of the 1872 cases in wild animals, 1552 (57.5% of total) were foxes, 8 wolves, 227 raccoon dogs, 2 lynx, 13 badgers, 2 stone martens, 31 pine martens, 8 polecats, 1 ferret, 10 foe deer, 1 red deer, 1 moose, 2 wild boars, 6 bats, 1 Norway rat, 7 unspecified animals. Of the 826 domestic animals, 203 were dogs, 226 cats, 22 horses, 360 bovines, 2 pigs, 10 sheep, 1 goat, and 2 cats living wild. There was no human

case during "This Quarter". All data above are presented in TABLES 5.1 and 5.3 of SECTION 5 and in the TA-BLES of the individual countries.

Compared to the previous quarter (1689 cases) an increase is noticed (by 1009 cases) during "This Quarter". That is expected as wildlife or more exactly fox-mediated rabies is seasonal and, the increase in autumn/winter is connected to the dispersal of young foxes born in spring of the year which causes an increased contact rate and thus, the possibility to pass on the disease. Most of the countries recorded this increase.

The **6 bat rabies cases** occurred in Germany (2), France (2) and Poland (2). The 2 infected bats in France were specified as *Eptesicus serotinus* and *Pipistrellus pipistellus*.

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 43 cases during "*This Quarter*", there were the following animal species involved: 34 dogs, 6 bovines, 2 red foxes, 1 wolf. 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 foxmediated rabies.

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 reported** from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Netherlands, 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.

2.2 Development and Trends in 2000

Rabies case data summarizing the year 2000 can be found in TABLES 5.2, 5.4 and 5.5 of SECTION 5.

A special description of the development and trends in 2000 has been left out here as the subject has been included in the review article under 4.1 of this BULLETIN.

3. RABIES IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

3.1 Albania ALB

by Kristaq Berxholi

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance:

26 animals (18 foxes, 7 against rabies dogs, 1 wolf) were examined rabies infecte for rabies with negative results infected areas. during "*This Quarter*".

3.2 Austria AUT

by Walter Schuller and Helmut Schnabl

Out of 4832 animals examined for rabies during "This Quarter", there was no case diagnosed positive.

Summary 2000

In 2000 a total of 22,660 samples were examined

for rabies. Only 2 cases in foxes, 1 during the first and 1 during the second quarter 2000, both located at the Austrian/Hungarian border were diagnosed positive. In comparison there were 5 cases in 1999.

Oral vaccination of foxes against rabies is practised in rabies infected and suspected infected areas.

3.3	Belgium	BEL

by L. Hallet

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

Summary 2000

There was no rabies case in 2000. The last case in a wild animal (a fox) occurred in Belgium on 3rd April 1998, the last case in a domestic animal (a bovine) in July 1999. 902 animals were tested for rabies with negative results by the Pasteur Institute in Brussels. These animals were 460 foxes (51% of total), 315 bovines, 20 cats, 21 dogs, 42 small ruminants, 5 equines and 39 others (6 stone martens, 18 badgers, 2 bats, 1 wild boar, 8 cervides, 1 goose, 2 hares and 1 Norwegian rat).

Oral vaccination campaigns practised during the year:

- In April 72,200 vaccine baits were distributed by helicopter in an area covering 4414 km² - a density of 16.4 vaccine baits per km².

- In May a manual distribution campaign was carried out covering an area of 4600 km² to immunize young foxes at the den. 45,371 vaccine baits were deposited in 17,257 entrances of 4390 dens.

- In October an other aerial distribution campaign with the

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page 4

helicopter was carried out. 75,500 vaccine baits were distributed in an area of 4425 km² - a density of 17 vaccine baits per km².

3.4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
	No data.	
3.5	Bulgaria	BUL

by L. Lavchev

During "This Quarter", 7 rabies cases were reported in Bulgaria.

Summary 2000

Altogether 22 cases were reported in 2000 compared to 25 cases in 1999. All animals affected were unspecified. The cases occurred in the north of the country.

3.6 Belarus BYE

by A.M. Axenov

During "This Quarter", 110 animal rabies cases were reported in all 6 administrative regions. The following animals were diagnosed rabid: 59 foxes, 12 raccoon dogs, 1 pine marten, 1 polecat, 12 dogs, 12 cats, 4 horses, 9 bovines.

Summary 2000

The total number of cases amounted to 306 compared to 105 in 1999 (however, with no reports to the WHO

Collaborating Centre for January, May and June).

3.7 Croatia CRO

by Josip Marković

During "This Quarter", 1169 animals were investigated for rabies (224 domestic and 945 wild animals). A total of 243 were diagnosed rabid, originating from 62 municipalities of 20 districts. That represents a decrease of 230 cases compared with the same period in 1999, and an increase of 139 cases compared with the previous quarter.

Out of the total 226 wild animals were affected (224 foxes, 1 badger, 1 stone marten) and 17 domestic animals (8 dogs, 6 cats, 3 bovines).

Summary 2000

A total of 917 cases was reported in 2000, 125 cases less than in 1999 (1042), and 529 cases more than in 1998 (388).

3.8 Czech Republic CZH

by Oldrich Matouch

During "This Quarter", 2078 animals (1685 wild and 393 domestic animals) were examined for rabies in the Czech Republic.

Rabies was diagnosed in 66 cases, 34 cases more than in the previous quarter and 23 cases more than during the fourth quarter 1999. Of these were 58 cases in wild animals (52 foxes, 3 roe deer, 3 badgers) and 8 cases in domestic animals (3 cats, 2 bovines, 2 sheep, 1 dog).

The highest concentration of rabies cases was noticed in the district Rychnov n.K. (48) in East Bohemia. This figure represents 72.7% of all cases.

An oral vaccination campaign was carried out in October 2000 covering an area of 44,580 km² in 51 districts. Czech made SAD-Bern vaccine was used. Aerial distribution was performed in 18 highly affected districts in North and South Bohemia in an area of 14,990 km² (374,800 vaccine baits used), 33 districts (an area of 29,590 km²) were vaccinated manually using 532,800 vaccine baits.

Summary 2000

In 2000, a total of 7798 animals belonging to 52 species were examined for rabies in the Czech Republic. Rabies was diagnosed in 165 cases, 49 less than in 1999. The highest number of cases was recorded in foxes - 142 (86%).

22 of 77 districts were affected with rabies. A new active focus was recorded in the district Rychnov n.K. (67 cases) in East Bohemia in the second half of the year (see article under 4.2 of this BULLETIN).

3.9 Denmark DEN

by Preben Willeberg and Birgit Hendriksen

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

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Summary 2000

bat rabies during the 3rd quarter 2000 compared to 10 bat rabies cases in the previous year.

The country remained rabies-free in terrestrial animals.

3.10 Germany, DEU **Federal Republic**

by Winfried W. Müller and Hartmut Schlüter

During "This Quarter", 51 animal rabies cases were reported in 6 out of 16 federal states. These were 12 cases less than in the previous quarter, and 35 more than in the fourth quarter 1999.

Cases occurred in previous foci in the states Nordrhein-Westfalen (9), Hessen (29), Bayern (10) and Sachsen (1) in terrestrial animals, and in the states Schleswig-Holstein and Niedersachsen with 1 bat rabies case each. Summary 2000

The cases for 2000 totalled 192, 122 more than in 1999. The rabies situation worsened in spite of regular application of the oral vaccination method.

There were 10 bat rabies cases included in the total, 5 cases less than in 1999.

3.11	Estonia	EST

by Matti Nautras

A total of 31 rabies nosed. They were specified in cases was reported during Toulonges (Departément

"This Quarter". There were 3 There were 3 cases of cases in domestic animals (1 dog, 1 cat, 1 bovine) and 28 cases in wild animals (15 foxes, 12 raccoon dogs, 1 lynx).

> 10 out of 15 districts of the country were infected with 1 to 7 cases.

Editors note:

Missing data for the previous quarter were received (27 cases). They are included in the annual summary.

Summary 2000

The total in 2000 amounted to 129 cases, 9 more than in the previous year.

IN

by Nina Sarén

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance

The following animals were examined for rabies with negative results: 20 badgers, 16 bovines, 16 cats, 7 dogs, 1 ermine, 2 fish otters, 1 horse, 2 insectivorous bats, 7 lynx, 1 meadow vole, 4 mouse weasels, 3 muskrats, 3 pine martens, 69 raccoon dogs, 161 red foxes, 1 roe deer, 1 squirrel, 1 vole and 1 white tailed deer.

3.13	France	FRA

by Virginie Bruyere and Christian Janot

During "This Quarter", 2 bat rabies cases were diagPyrénée Orientales) as Pipistrellus pipistrellus and in Joinville (Département Haute Marne) as Eptesicus serotinus.

This is the first quarter that France is rabies-free in terrestrial animals as the last case was recorded in December 1998.

Oral vaccination of foxes against rabies though is continued to be practised in spring and autumn 2001 to protect the north-eastern border against Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany (see Figure 3.13.1).

Surveillance

During "This Quarter", 566 samples were examined for rabies with negative results. Summary 2000

There were 5 bat rabies cases reported in 2000 - 3 Eptesicus serotinus, 1 Pipistrellus pipistrellus, 1 unspecified bat.

In 1999 there was only 1 infected bat reported - an imported one carrying the "Lagos bat" virus.

FIGURE 3.13.1



3.14 Federal Republic FRY of Yugoslavia

by Živko Davidović

A total of 57 animal rabies cases (42 foxes, 2 dogs, 11 cats, 2 bovines) were registered during "*This Quarter*" in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The cases were distributed throughout the country.

Summary 2000

The annual total amounted to 178 cases, 97 cases more than int he previous year.

3.15 Greece GRE

The country remained **rabies-free.**

JN

by Antal Németh and Zsolt Földi

During "This Quarter", 133 rabies cases in animals were reported. Of these, 101 were wild animals (100 foxes, 1 polecat) and 32 domestic animals (7 dogs, 16 cats, 7 bovines, 1 horse, 1 pig).

Except for 3 cases which were located west of the river Danube, all other cases occurred east of the river.

Summary 2000

During this year rabies cases totalled 514 (395 foxes, 61 cats, 24 dogs, 25 bovines, 5 horses, 1 pig, 1 wild cat, 1

stone marten and 1 polecat). Only 5 cases in foxes occurred west of the river Danube, where oral vaccination of foxes against rabies was carried out.

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.

Surveillance

2129 wild animals (of these 743 foxes) and 50 domestic animals from Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia Regions (northeastern Italy) were tested for rabies with negative result during "This Quarter".

Summary 2000

2783 wild animals (of these 2500 foxes and 1 bat) and 226 domestic animals were examined for rabies with negative results in Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia Regions in the north-eastern part of Italy.

On January 1st 2000, compulsory vaccination of dogs and domestic herbivores at pasture was revoked due to the improved epidemiological situation of rabies at the Austrian and Slovenian border.

However, oral vaccination of foxes against rabies was performed in May 2000 in the provinces of Trieste, Gorizia and Udine covering an area of 1600 km² using 25,000 SAD vaccine baits.

3.20 Lithuania LTU

by K. Gedrinas and A. Dranseika

During "This Quarter", 260 cases of rabies were recorded. 117 cases occurred in domestic animals (78 bovines, 15 dogs, 18 cats, 4 horses, 1 goat and 1 cat living wild) and 143 cases (54.6%) in wild animals (43 foxes, 82 raccoon dogs, 14 pine martens, 3 polecats and 1 wild boar).

During "This Quarter", 41 of 44 districts were affected. The most affected ones were Jurbarkas, Kėdainiai, Lazdijai, Panevėžys, Skuodas, Tauragė.

During "This Quarter", more than 20,000 dogs, 3,000 cats and 5,000 bovines were vaccinated against rabies.

No human rabies case was registered in the country.

Summary 2000

The annual total amounted to 855 cases, 498 more than in the previous year.

3.21 Luxembourg LUX

by Arthur Besch

There was no rabies

Ouarter".

Summary 2000

There was no case of rabies diagnosed in 2000. The last case in a wild animal (a fox) occurred during the 4th quarter 1997, the last case in a Summary 2000 domestic animal (a horse) durthe veterinary authorities of the more than in the previous year, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg consider to continue the oral vaccination of foxes against 3.23 rabies in 2001 due to the epidemiological status of the disease in the neighbouring countries.

It is intended to have 2 oral vaccination campaigns in 2001 by helicopter, end of March and end of September which should cover the entire country (using each time 92,000 vaccine baits) and additionally 1 campaign end of May by hand distribution (with approx. 16,000 vaccine baits) to vaccinate young foxes at the den.

In 2000, 55 animals 3.24 were tested for rabies with negative results: 28 foxes, 4 roe deer, 2 martens, 1 wild boar, 1 badger, 14 bovines, 4 cats, 1 sheep.

LVA 3.22 Latvia

by J. Rimeicans and E. Jegers

123 rabies cases were registered during "This Quarter" in 24 out of 26 districts. 91 cases were diagnosed in wild animals (74% of total). 54 of the cases in wild animals were foxes, 31 raccoon dogs, 3 badg-

case diagnosed during "This ers and 3 pine martens. Of 32 rabies cases in domestic animals 12 were cats, 10 dogs, 9 bovines and 1 horse. The most affected districts were Liepaias with 22 cases, Saldus with 11 cases and Talsu with 10 cases.

The annual total ing the first quarter 1999. Still, amounted to 516, 347 cases

> Moldova MLD

by Vasile Bahau

During "This Quarter", out of 27 samples examined for rabies, 9 animals (7 foxes, 1 dog, 1 bovine) were diagnosed rabid.

Summary 2000

The annual total of rabies cases amounted to 22. In 1999 there were 43.

Netherlands NET

by Gerard Visser

During "This Quarter", 16 animals (5 foxes, 3 cats and 8 bats) were examined for rabies with negative results.

Summary 2000

In 2000 a total of 110 animals were investigated for rabies (8 foxes, 2 dogs, 9 cats, 1 rat, 1 mouse and 89 bats).

Three bats were diagnosed rabid compared to 6 bats in 1999.

The country remained rabies-free in terrestrial animals.

3.25	1	Norway	NOR
	by l	Eivind Live	n
	The	country	remained
rabies		•	

3.26	Poland	POL

by Andrzej Komorowski

A total of 912 cases was registered in Poland during "This Quarter". 742 cases were in wild animals - 634 foxes (69.5% of total), 85 raccoon dogs, 3 badgers, 12 pine martens, 3 polecats, 1 ferret, 1 roe deer, 1 moose, 2 bats - and 170 in domestic animals - 23 dogs, 53 cats, 88 bovines, 4 horses, 2 sheep.

Summary 2000

The total of cases amounted to 2211, 1064 more than in the previous year.

Oral vaccination of foxes, started in 1993, has freed great parts in the western half of the country. Rabies cases have been reduced from 3084 cases in 1992 prior to vaccination to 1147 in 1999. This is the first year again recording an increase.

There was a reinfected area previously rabies-free along the Czech border in the southeast of the country.

3.27 Portugal POR

The country remained rabies-free.

3.28 Romania ROM

by Dragos Corlateanu

A total of 45 cases of rabies (27 foxes, 9 dogs, 5 cats, 4 horses) was reported in Romania during "This Quarter", 34 cases more than in the previous quarter and 30 cases more than in the fourth quarter 1999.

The cases were distributed throughout the country.

Summary 2000

amounted to 98 cases, 53 cases to seasonal reasons. more than in 1999.

3.29 Russia RUS **European part only**

by V.A.Vedernikov, V.A.Sedov, I.V. Baldina, A.A.Shabeykin, A.M.Gulyukin B.L.Cherkasskiy, V.J. Ladnyi, V.V.Seliverstov, V.N. Abramov, S.A. Kolomizev, and N.V. Matochina

During "This Quarter", 471 rabies cases in animals were reported. Of the total number of cases 301 were in domestic animals - 74 dogs, 72 cats, 148 bovines, 4 horses, 1 pig, 2 sheep.

170 cases occurred in wild animals (156 foxes, 5 raccoon dogs, 1 badger, 7 wolves, 1 lynx).

Most affected by the disease were the Kursk Region with 73 cases, Voronezh Re- 3.31 gion with 57 cases, Stavropol Territory with 36 cases, Oryol Region with 33 cases, Belgorod Region with 64 cases, Rostov

Region with 54 cases, Saratov Region with 25 cases. Summary 2000

The annual total amounted to 1232 cases in animals and 7 in humans. There were 2021 animal and 5 human cases in 1999.

A campaign of oral immunization of foxes and an increase of prophylactic vaccination of dogs resulted in a noticeable improvement in the Ural and Central regions. However, the epizootic situation worsened in the south of the European part of Russia, especially bordering The annual total the Ukraine. This might be due

> 3.30 Spain

> > by Carlos Abellan Garcia

SPA

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

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

Summary 2000

The annual total amounted to 7, 4 bat rabies cases in the mainland and 2 dogs in the Spanish territory of Africa.

In 1999 there were also 7 cases, 4 in bats in the mainland and 3 in dogs in the Spanish territory of North Africa.

Slovak Republic SVK

by Dušan Magic

A total of 80 rabies cases in animals was reported in the Slovak Republic during "This Quarter". Of these were 57 (71.3%) in wild animals (54 foxes, 1 pine marten, 1 stone marten and 1 Norwegian rat) and 23 in domestic animals (5 dogs, 14 cats, 3 bovines and 1 cat living wild).

Summary 2000

The annual total amounted to 351, 152 cases less than in the previous year.

3.32 Slovenia SVN

by Zoran Kovač

There were 54 rabies cases during "This Quarter". 46 cases of the total (85.2%) were in foxes, 2 in badgers, 2 in roe deer, 1 in a red deer, 1 in a wild boar and only 2 in domestic animals (2 cats).

Summary 2000

A total of 114 cases was reported in 2000, 108 cases more than in 1999, and 100 cases more than in 1998.

3.33	Sweden	SWE
3.33	Sweden	SYVE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.34 SWI Switzerland

by Reto Zanoni and Urs Breitenmoser

The country remained rabies-free.

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Surveillance:

During "This Quarter", 40 animals were examined foxes and 1 wolf. for rabies with negative results: the samples were taken) were specified as Myotis myotis (Bern) and Pipistrellus nathusii (Genève).

Summary 2000

A total of 222 animals were investigated for rabies with negative results. The ani- 3. mal species have been mentioned during the four quarters reported. Samples were re- rabies-free. ceived covering the entire countries, 213 were suspected of rabies.

To control the status of immunity against rabies 1797 samples were investigated.

439 sera originated from humans, 204 of these served the control of pre-exposure vaccination, 41 post-exposure treatment and in 1 case for differential clarification. In 193 cases no reason for the investigation was given.

1016 dog and 245 cat sera were investigated to fulfil entry conditions for travel to Norway, Sweden or the United Kingdom.

97 samples were tested for other reasons.

3 35	Turkey	TUR

by Hüseyin Sungur

During "This Quarter", 43 rabies cases in animals were

reported in Turkey. The disease occurred in 34 dogs, 6 bovines, 2

The most affected prov-21 foxes, 1 badger, 2 other inces (II) were Istanbul and mustelids, 1 deer, 2 bats, 4 Izmir with 11 cases each. All dogs, 9 cats. The two bats (in other infected provinces rebrackets the community where corded between 1 and 4 cases only.

Summary 2000

The total of cases amounted to 297, 88 cases more than in the previous year.

.36	Macedonia	TYM
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The country remained

3.37	Ukraine	UKR

No data.

3.38 United Kingdom UNK

by Fred Landeg

The country remained rabies-free.

Control:

UK Pet Travel Scheme

The UK quarantine rules underwent a major change on 28 February 2000, when the Pet Travel Scheme (PETS) was launched. The Scheme allows dogs and cats from European Union and certain other coun-TUR tries to enter England without quarantine, provided that they are micro chipped, vaccinated, blood tested and treated against ticks and a tapeworm. Animals must also be transported to Eng-

land by an authorised carrier on an approved route. The requirement for six months quarantine remains for animals which do not qualify for the Pet Travel Scheme.

The introduction of PETS has been warmly welcomed by pet owners. Between 28 February and 31 December 2000, 14,584 animals entered England under the Scheme. The vast majority of animals carried under the Scheme are dogs.

Overall approximately 12% of animals presented for travel fail to pass the checks of their certification. Failures are most commonly due to problems with the tick and tapeworm treatment and certificate. These problems can generally be rectified by visiting a veterinary surgeon near the point of departure for England, and by owners ensuring that they wait until 24 hours have elapsed since tick and tapeworm treatment before embarking for England. Micro chipping has found to be a robust and reliable method of identifying pet animals and very few failures of the Scheme have been as a result of failed microchips.

Work continues on the Pet Travel Scheme, beginning with the extension to include certain long-haul rabies-free islands from 31 January 2001. We look forward to the continued success of the Scheme.

More information is available on the Pet Travel Scheme website, at www.maff.gov.uk/animalh/qua rantine.

4. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

4.1 Review of Reported Rabies Case Data in Europe to the WHO Collaborating Centre Tübingen from 1977 to 2000

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

Every two years a review of the data reported to the WHO Reference Centre, Tübingen, from the beginning in 1977 is given in this BULLETIN. The last review appeared in RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE 4/98. The **data are partly supplemented** if they were received too late for the quarters to be published or when data could be improved upon. The contributors are again asked to see if they can further improve data of their country back to 1977.

In this issue the following analysis of the data has been prepared:

Tables of quarterly data

TABLE 4.1.1 (pages 12-16) summarizes a total of 24 years of rabies cases in animals and humans arranged according to quarters.

A graph with annual figures

On a map of Europe (ANNEX 3) continuous columns indicate the annual development of rabies in Europe and individual countries over 24 years. Numbers below 100 are given in digits.

The columns are made up from the data in TABLE 4.1.1.

Commentary

When surveillance was initiated in 1977, wildlife rabies, which is thought to have

started at the Polish/Russian border around 1939 and then spread westward was established in most of the European countries. It reached its furthest westerly extension in the east of France in 1982.

Wildlife rabies, which could also be called fox-mediated rabies, is strongly seasonal due to the biology of the red fox which is the rabies host animal or carrier. Drastic changes during the year are in the beginning the mating season, in spring the birth and raising of the young generation, in late summer and autumn the dispersal of the young foxes born in the spring. All that reflects on the case incidence. Another seasonality which is expressed in an increase and decrease of cases over a time span of approximately 3-5 years derives from a built-up in the fox population first followed by a decrease due to rabies itself.

Any of these seasonal features are interfered with if oral vaccination of foxes against rabies is practised. An appropriate number of protected foxes in an evenly vaccinated area hinders the spread of the disease by interrupting the chain of infection. The carrier role of the fox became once more obvious as, when enough foxes were protected, rabies in all other animal species involved in the disease stopped as well.

Oral vaccination in the field was started in Switzerland in 1978. Looking at the gross total (see columns or quarterly data) a first impact appeared in 1984 after several other countries in western Europe practised

N		

TABLE 4.1.1

EUR																EUR
LOC. CODE	QUARTER 1 2 3 4	YEAR 1977	QUARTER 1 2 3 4	YEAR 1978	QUAR 1 2		YEAR 1979	QUART 1 2	ER 3	4	YEAR 1980	1 20	ARTER 2 3	4	YEAR 1981	LOC. CODE
ALB AUT BEL BIH BUL	852 683 508 1015 36 13 6 13 1 1	0 3058 68 1 0	1136 1139 868 901 25 15 13 8 1	0 4044 61 0 1	789 529 8 5 	404 296 4 8	0 2018 25 0 0	250 288 11 23		11	0 816 47 0 0		09 188 23 36 	185 91 -	0 779 174 0 0	ALB AUT BEL BIH BUL
BYE CRO CZH DEN DEU	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ 113 & 87 & 127 & 101 \\ \\ 2388 & 1407 & 1450 & 1493 \end{array}$	0 9 428 6 6738	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	54 23 618 163 5021	20 27 16 29 120 166 37 41 1640 1314	22 29 28 41 156 221 46 41 1477 2141	98 114 663 165 6572	28 18 55 16 417 274 22 11 2549 1790	19 208 2 2	14 57 227 2 213	75 147 1126 37 8661		8 10 30 28 35 208 1 - 07 1790	14 42 321 1933	48 187 1012 3 7327	BYE CRO CZH DEN DEU
EST FIN FRA FRY GRE	 572 356 354 386 7 9 - 100 5 2 - 2	0 0 1668 116 9	5 - 12 5 384 289 212 317 248 1 - 1 -	22 0 1202 248 2	2 2 533 394 87 55	4 6 344 435 30 40 - 2	14 0 1706 212 2	6 3 589 381 87 44	3 275 3 31	5 75 33 -	17 0 1620 195 0		3 3 12 550 23 6 - 3	3 - 827 56 -	13 0 2341 163 3	EST FIN FRA FRY GRE
HUN ICE IRE ITA LTU	221 166 99 250 3 26 39 29	736 0 97 0	629 169 192 311 83 82 39 46 12 13	1301 0 0 250 25	546 159 30 28 1 2	222 355 17 4 8 17	1282 0 0 79 28	381 142 3 2 7 3	191 2 - 2 8	204 - 5 6	918 0 0 12 24	-	22 194 20 113 1 5	372 - 79 5	1002 0 367 13	HUN ICE IRE ITA LTU
LUX LVA MLD NET NOR	10 6 9 9 1 - 1 - 	34 0 2 0	22 16 16 8 4 3 3 5 4 2 7 7 	62 15 20 0	3 3 3 5 10 5 - 1 	4 13 4 7 4 3 	23 19 22 1 0	8 1 14 6 3 6 1 15	1 12 5 -	13 9 3 - 1	23 41 17 0 17	16 8 7 - 1	18 25 4 4 2 2 	27 7 3 -	86 23 14 0 1	LUX LVA MLD NET NOR
POL POR ROM RUS SPA	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1287 0 113 0 6	335 197 251 356 191 97 89 147 1 2	1139 0 524 3	215 189 125 100	287 350 63 98 1 -	1041 0 0 386 1	275 183 35 23 124 72 1 -	-	263 14 70 -	945 0 87 335 1	26	57 81 20 50 37 21	103 - 32 60 -	449 0 128 170 1	POL POR ROM RUS SPA
SVK SVN SWE SWI TUR	55 47 29 36 3 7 330 207 211 293 889 316	167 10 0 1041 1205	43 30 22 34 33 265 204 232 351 313 410 387 372	129 33 0 1052 1482	23 35 22 36 365 312 517 454	37 29 14 18 318 375 316 308	124 90 0 1370 1595	18 27 82 142 376 250 507 486	123 2 277 2	16 246 287 512	86 593 0 1190 2088	521 8 383 3	19 17 05 216 53 349 38 587	28 224 328 538	88 1766 0 1413 2260	SVK SVN SWE SWI TUR
TYM UKR UNK	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18 2 2	80 78 100 155 1	9 413 1	181 123 	103 83	490 0	104 70	55 -	78	0 307 0	53	43 36 - 1	68 -	0 200 1	TYM UKR UNK
TOT.	4934 3289 4136 4462	16821	5163 3860 3966 4928	17917	5294 4014	3913 4921	18142	5953 4276	4321 48	375	19425	5463 47	00 4523	5346	20032	TOT.

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TABLE 4.1.1 continued

EUR									EUR
LOC. CODE	QUARTER 1 2 3 4	YEAR 1982	QUARTER 1 2 3 4	YEAR 1983		EAR QUARTER 984 1 2 3 4	YEAR 1985	QUARTER 1 2 3 4	YEAR LOC. 1986 CODE
ALB AUT BEL BIH BUL	259 290 154 259 135 139 128 273 17	0 962 675 17 0	406 375 264 329 208 119 80 109 42 30 5 14	0 1374 516 91 0		0 422 505 41 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1744 36 446 11 28 0		0 ALB 1387 AUT 342 BEL 29 BIH 0 BUL
BYE CRO CZH DEN DEU	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	78 428 1653 1 8507	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	50 509 1821 0 9163	669 493 503 441 21	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 526 13 1460 30 10 8270 182		0 BYE 267 CRO 1245 CZH 105 DEN 6830 DEU
EST FIN FRA FRY GRE	2 2 5 4 1023 874 771 738 131 34 16 41 1	13 0 3406 222 1	1 3 5 4 802 464 637 760 71 21 17 33 1	13 0 2663 142 1		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 1 2013 68 98 3 1	1 8 602 605 570 1 9 10 36	1 EST 0 FIN 2465 FRA 86 FRY 0 GRE
HUN ICE IRE ITA LTU	601 246 187 339 112 82 88 63 6 5 9 9	1373 0 0 345 29	413 129 174 260 93 115 127 113 5 3 5 5	976 0 448 18		175 361 157 164 351 0 - - - - - 354 49 45 25 3 0 0 - - - - - -	1033 36 0 122 1 0	8 172 240 484 0 17 2 - 	1264 HUN 0 ICE 0 IRE 29 ITA 0 LTU
LUX LVA MLD NET NOR	33 24 41 107 5 6 7 9 4 2 2 2 	205 27 10 0	35 15 20 36 5 13 7 9 3 4 2 2 1 - 1 13 	106 34 11 15 0	36 9 9 10 42 16 2 5 	64 5 10 24 28 0 65 7 9 0	67 1 0 0 16 0	0 13 47 67	137 LUX 0 LVA 0 MLD 1 NET 0 NOR
POL POR ROM RUS SPA	143 99 195 190 32 20 20 19 95 44 35 72 1	627 0 91 246 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	836 0 61 206 10	1 -	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1087 POL 0 POR 73 ROM 0 RUS 10 SPA
SVK SVN SWE SWI TUR	77 50 45 64 283 174 77 74 381 305 258 285 503 645 529 495	236 608 0 1229 2172	59 29 71 110 122 96 34 155 213 204 269 378 483 511 549 389	269 407 0 1064 1932	216 179 64 66 5 370 269 179 110 5	338 64 41 40 45 525 67 36 21 57 0 - - - - 928 87 96 140 89 460 334 336 325 289	181 5 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	245 SVK 117 SVN 0 SWE 198 SWI 1266 TUR
TYM UKR UNK	92 61 88 98	1 339 0	61 47 46 112	266 0	: : : :	0 0 	0 0 0		0 TYM 0 UKR 1 UNK
TOT.	6907 5234 5009 6352	23502	6768 4744 5036 6454	23002	7511 5432 5110 5572 236	525 5099 4175 4739 5061	19074 461	5 3586 4059 4925	17185 TOT.

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THE R. L. L CONCINGE	TABLE	4.1.1	continued
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EUR

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EUR			EUR
LOC. QUARTER CODE 1 2 3 4	YEAR QUARTER 1987 1 2 3 4	YEAR QUARTER YEAR YEAR	3 4 YEAR LOC. 1991 CODE
ALB AUT 461 570 432 579 BEL 53 46 55 88 BIH 3 6 2 16 BUL	0 2042 681 457 320 328 242 44 66 185 220 27 23 12 3 22 0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
BYE -	0 170 123 53 53 89 1530 353 296 305 336 48 5484 1211 820 1217 1771	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 60 420 CRO 6 188 1097 CZH 0 DEN
EST FIN FRA 660 478 432 498 FRY 39 28 15 32 GRE 1 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 FIN 6 482 2166 FRA
HUN 568 276 241 381 ICE IRE ITA LTU	1466 411 157 236 372 0 0 0 2 19 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 ICE 0 IRE
LUX 11 4 4 4 LVA MLD NET - 7 70 9 NOR 1 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 283 283 LVA 7 - 18 MLD
POL 317 345 496 528 POR - <	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 POR 9 28 62 ROM 9 333 1387 RUS
SVK 65 46 58 84 SVN 42 53 76 117 SWE - - - - SWI 24 26 24 25 TUR 354 242 199 210	253 102 53 55 80 288 164 128 176 337 0 - - - - 99 40 11 28 16 1005 207 220 137 146	290 70 47 54 79 250 76 54 67 90 287 82 64 56 805 356 175 108 122 761 84 48 59 55 246 68 50 33 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - - 0 - - -	0 40 188 SVN 0 SWE 4 27 105 SWI
TYM UKR 2 UNK - 1	0 2 1 - 1 - 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 TYM 8 - 488 UKR 0 UNK
TOT. 4728 3865 3816 4289	16698 4394 2969 3664 5055	16082 6270 4154 4536 9417 24377 6825 4283 4348 5595 21051 5658 3600 3503	3 3869 16630 TOT.

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TABLE 4.1.1 continued

EUR																										EUR
LOC. CODE	1	QUART 2	ER 3	4	YEAR 1992	1	QUART 2	ER 3	4	YEAR 1993	1	QUART 2	ER 3	4	YEAR 1994	1	QUART 2	ER 3	4	YEAR 1995	1	QUART 2	ER 3	4	YEAR 1996	LOC. CODE
ALB AUT BEL BIH BUL	586 24 7 -	283 6 1 -	122	126 3 - 22	0 1117 34 8 22	103 1 3	100	199	273 1 -	0 675 2 0 3	104 3 5	50 7 1	31 13 - 2	69 38 - 5	0 254 61 0 13	40 79 4	17 43 1	15 33 1	23 58 - 4	0 95 213 0 10	9 22 11	- 1 9 - 3	-25-3	- 2 8 - 15	0 14 44 0 32	ALB AUT BEL BIH BUL
BYE CRO CZH DEN DEU	57 239 536	27 107 270	27 67 310	82 138 309	0 193 551 0 1425	36 119 120 207	36 36 84 1 89	19 46 107 	17 157 111 - 390	108 358 422 1 845	191 95 379	95 55 263	19 82 30 3 281	21 172 41 455	40 540 221 3 1378	168 42 1 376	6 56 31 204	14 65 50 152	14 130 55 124	34 419 178 1 856	12 230 66 - 65	17 66 50 -	20 67 46 - 29	95 125 75 33	144 488 237 0 153	BYE CRO CZH DEN DEU
EST FIN FRA FRY GRE	30 	19 325 23	21 186 19 -	40 - 185 79 -	110 0 1285 139 0	42 114 40	32 66 12	40 - 54 17	46 	160 0 261 83 0	31 42 20	28 29 8	28 18 5 -	21 11 13 -	108 0 100 46 0	12 21 20	19 10 12	27 3 10	16 - 6 48 -	74 0 40 90 0	23 - 5 24 -	24 4 23	23 6 17	29 - 5 28 -	99 0 20 92 0	EST FIN FRA FRY GRE
HUN ICE IRE ITA LTU	240 - 11 17	107 - 4 13	190 - - 23	355 - 2 35	892 0 23 88	461 - - 6 27	170 - 29 23	220 - 19 27	272 - 28 23	1123 0 0 82 100	245 - 10 15	133 - 14 11	148 - - 6 12	423 - 6 25	949 0 36 63	373 - 5 15	157 - 2 14	214 - 2 15	390 - 2 36	1134 0 0 11 80	586 - 1 15	247 - - 13	264 - - 31	260 - - 45	1357 0 0 1 104	HUN ICE IRE ITA LTU
LUX LVA MLD NET NOR	1 35 - -	33 - 2 1	32	25 - - -	2 125 0 8 1	25 3 1	1 31 4	63 5	75 - - -	1 194 3 10 0	65 1 -	78	56	1 79 - -	278 1 1 0	2 60 - 2 -	4 58 1 -	50 1	9 54 1 -	15 222 1 4 0	11 34 2 -	4 62 1 -	2 50 3 5	40 7 -	17 186 13 5 0	LUX LVA MLD NET NOR
POL POR ROM RUS SPA	645 17 341 5	367 14 190 4	776 10 141 1	1296 14 230 2	3084 0 55 902 12	802 22 334 3	572 26 208 2	693 17 91 -	578 12 138 -	2645 0 77 771 5	541 12 162	399 - 8 173 -	596 6 107 2	691 6 228 1	2227 0 32 670 3	558 - 16 277 4	420 6 129 1	375 4 167	620 9 535 1	1973 0 35 1108 6	647 12 765	867 9 438	529 - 5 227 -	483 19 355 1	2526 0 45 1785 1	POL POR ROM RUS SPA
SVK SVN SWE SWI TUR	136 93 	39 40 - 42 105	52 43 20 67	94 58 26 81	321 234 0 127 320	113 80 13 56	99 88 - 28 84	109 104 56 79	168 234 - 78 68	489 506 0 175 287	170 271 100 72	151 149 - 44 77	96 131 45 9	147 288 - 36 12	564 839 0 225 170	63 435 14 36	47 129 - 5 47	57 166 - 2 59	99 354 - 2 26	266 1084 0 23 168	96 165 - 2 28	82 51 - 2 42	63 17 1 32	103 14 - 1 23	344 247 0 6 125	SVK SVN SWE SWI TUR
TYM UKR UNK	Ē	-	-	-	0000	Ξ	-	-		000	-	-			0 0 0	-	-	-		0 0 0		- - 1	-	- 1	0 0 2	TYM UKR UNK
TOT.	3733	2022	2120	3203	11078	2731	1821	2124	2710	9386	2534	1773	1727	2789	8823	2623	1419	1482	2616	8140	2831	2042	1447	1767	8087	TOT.

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TABLE	4.1.1	continued
EUR		

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EUR																					EUR
LOC. CODE	1	QUART 2	TER 3	4	YEAR 1997	1	QUART 2	TER 3	4	YEAR 1998	1	QUAR 2	TER 3	4	YEAR 1999	1	QUAR 2	TER 3	4	YEAR 2000	LOC . CODE
ALB AUT BEL BIH BUL	56	- 2 1 - 8	ī - 1	- 2 1	0 8 9 0 15	1 - - 4	- 1 1 - 4		- 1 - 3	0 3 1 0 11		- - 15	- 1 1 6	- 3 - 3	0 5 1 0 25	- 1 - 9 6	- - 6	- - - 3		0 2 0 9 22	ALB AUT BEL BIH BUL
BYE CRO CZH DEN DEU	26 174 117 32	26 74 59 1	54 29 6 13	10 127 33 1 25	62 429 238 8 86	27 147 29 1 33	34 38 16 2 15	21 56 10 10 21	15 147 30 2 39	97 388 85 15 108	27 286 72 28	15 104 59 5 11	31 179 40 4 15	32 473 43 1 16	105 1042 214 10 70	55 452 43 	57 118 24 - 29	84 104 32 3 63	110 243 66 51	306 917 165 3 192	BYE CRO CZH DEN DEU
EST FIN FRA FRY GRE	26 2 43	47 - 23 -	44 - 12	33 - 1 20 -	150 0 3 98 0	40 - 2 35 -	66 1 11 -	36 - 12 -	28 - 1 29 -	170 0 4 87 0	43	24 1 13	24 - 24 -	29 - 44 -	120 0 1 81 0	21 	39 - 1 29 -	38 1 29 -	31 2 57	129 0 5 178 0	EST FIN FRA FRY GRE
HUN ICE IRE ITA LTU	176 - - 19	97 - - 19	124 - - 56	174 - 86	571 0 0 180	210 - - 39	91 - 41	106 - 57	147 - - 86	554 0 0 223	140 - 65	70 - - 53	75 - - 67	113 - - 172	398 0 0 0 357	178 - - 159	98 - - 196	105 - 240	133 - - 260	514 0 0 855	HUN ICE IRE ITA LTU
LUX LVA MLD NET NOR	30 5 -	47 2 1	1 41 5 9	1 23 10 4 -	2 141 22 14 0	28 12 1 -	53 7 1 -	86 6 4	43 12 1 -	0 210 37 7 0	1 36 21 -	47 11 2 -	32 4 4	54 7 -	1 169 43 6 0	113	94 3 -	186 3 3	123 9 -	0 516 22 3 0	LUX LVA MLD NET NOR
POL POR ROM RUS SPA	515 5 258	364 15 198 1	283 6 190 3	333 11 432 1	1495 0 37 1078 5	380 - 23 568 3	252 10 444 4	357 3 512	343 - 14 784 -	1332 0 50 2308 7	262 19 978	221 6 553 2	267 5 206 4	397 15 295 1	1147 0 45 2032 7	466 24 298	411 18 220 5	422 11 250 1	912 45 471 1	2211 0 98 1239 7	POL POR ROM RUS SPA
SVK SVN SWE SWI TUR	108 11 - 19	35 5 - 47	54 11 - 43	62 2 - 1 33	259 29 0 1 142	87 7 - 34	73 4 - 38	110 3 - 29	144 - - 27	414 14 0 0 128	188 - - 34	105 4 - 37	97 - - 48	113 2 - 90	503 6 0 209	135 19 	90 21 - 95	46 20 - 45	80 54 - 43	351 114 0 297	SVK SVN SWE SWI TUR
TYM UKR UNK	-	-	-	-	000	=	1	=		0 0 0	-	-	-		0 0 0	=	-	2		000	TYM UKR UNK
TOT.	1582	1088	986	1426	5082	1711	1207	1439	1896	6253	2201	1359	1134	1903	6597	2213	1555	1689	2698	8155	TOT.

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joint oral vaccination. However, in 1989 something happened which statisticians call an "outlyer", an incidence not easy to explain: in spite of 10 countries already practising the oral vaccination an impressive increase of rabies cases occurred, the absolute peak for Europe in our data collection. An attempted explanation could be an abundance of food (the so called rodent years, for example). Cases increased by an imposing 52%.

After the peak in 1989, when fox populations were no doubt reduced by rabies, oral vaccination areas were continuously enlarged and a reduction of rabies cases took place in large steps until 1997.

During the last three years an increase is noticed. The reasons could be a natural increase in the still large infected areas in (mostly) eastern Europe, and/or partly, because of set-backs experienced with the oral vaccination of foxes. As in the final stages of the oral vaccination often fox populations are very high and the vaccine baits were not increased to adjust to the density of the fox populations. Therefore, it came to reinfections from neighbouring areas or even countries and to the activation of residual foci (see as well the article under 4.2 of this BULLETIN).

However, it is to be expected that with the oral vaccination the rabies situation in Europe continues to improve. To date, four countries can be reported in Europe which became rabies-free due to oral vaccination: Finland (1991), the Netherlands (1991 - in terrestrial animals), Italy (1997), Switzerland (1998), France (2000 - in terrestrial animals). And there are new candidates, for example, Austria, Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Bat rabies

Of the total number of bat rabies cases recorded from 1977 to 2000 the cases have been singled out by **country** (TABLE 4.1.2) and **year** (FIGURE 4.1.1, page 18). In AN-NEX 5, all 630 recorded bat rabies cases from 1977 to 2000 are entered on a map of Europe to show the distribution of these cases.

TABLE 4.1.2

Bat Rabies Cases Europe 1977-2000

Country	Number of Cases
Czech Republic	3
Denmark	207
France	11
Germany	122
Hungary	1
Netherlands	242
Poland	18
Spain	17
Slovakia	2
Switzerland	2
Ukraine	4
United Kingdom	1
Total	630

Commentary

Bat rabies has its own cycle (see RBE 1/2000 pp 8-12). The epizootic in Europe occurs mainly in areas without fox-mediated rabies. Within the different (insectivorous) bat populations approx. 95% of all cases occur in the species *Eptesicus serotinus*. Unfortunately, the species designation is usually not supplied during reporting.

Bat rabies is caused in Europe in the wild bat populations by the rabies-like viruses European Bat Lyssavirus 1 and 2 (EBL1 and EBL2). In the Lyssavirus group these are classified as Genotype 5 and 6.

EBL 1 causes most of the infections. Next to the wild (insectivorous) bat populations it has also been recorded once in a human in the Ukraine (1985), once in a (frugivorous) bat population in a zoo in the Netherlands and Denmark (1997), once in three sheep (the only cases in terrestrial animals in Europe) in 1998 in Denmark.

Bat infections with EBL 2 in western Europe have been reported rarely. Once a human was affected in Finland (1985). There were two single imported cases: one in an insectivorous bat from Canada (1986) in a German research institute caused by the Lyssavirus Genotype 1 and one in a frugivorous bat with a possible origin in Africa in France (1999) caused by the Lagos Bat Virus (Lyssavirus Genotype 2).

For the declaration of the status rabiesfree of a country, the WHO recommendation is followed in this BULLETIN - no indigenous case reported for at least two years - though the chances are greater than in terrestrial animals that rabies in bats might be present in spite of declaring the country rabies-free. The OIE excludes the bat rabies in declaring a country rabies-free.

Human rabies

Unfortunately, **human rabies cases are not reported regularly** by all countries participating in the European surveillance. The cases received have been singled out by year and country (see TABLE 4.1.3, page 19).

Commentary

In countries of western and central Europe a tendency can be noticed that hardly any indigenously acquired human cases occur.

The 30 cases imported to Europe indicate a risk for travellers in other rabies infected continents.

FIGURE 4.1.1

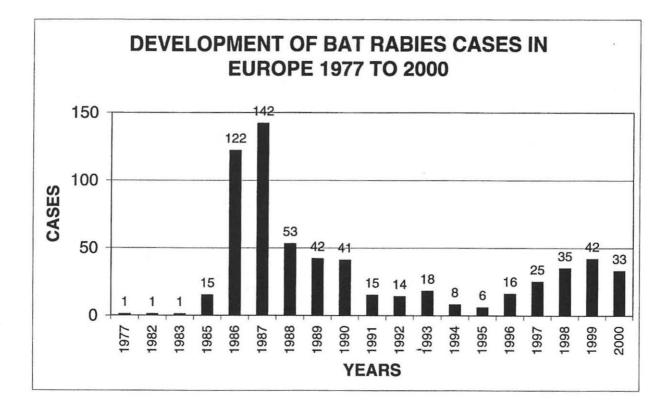


TABLE 4.1.3

Human Rabies Cases in Europe 1977 - 2000

Country	Number of Cases	Imported Cases	Year
Austria	1		1979
Belarus	2		1989, 1993
Belgium	2	2 ¹⁾	1981, 1988
Bulgaria	1		1994
Czech Republic	·第二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十	1 ²⁾	1989
Estonia	4		1984, 1985, 1986, 1989
Finland	1 ³⁾		1985
France	10	10 ⁴⁾	1979, 1980, 1982, 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996 (3), 1997
Germany	5	3 ⁵⁾	1978 ⁵⁾ , 1981, 1986 ⁵⁾ , 1990, 1996 ⁵⁾
Hungary	6	1 ⁶⁾	1978 ⁶⁾ , 1985(2), 1991, 1994(2)
Italy	Self States	17)	1996 ⁷⁾
Latvia	COLUMN COLUMN DE LA	erennuser Semanare	1993
Lithuania	5		1992(2), 1993, 1997, 2000
Netherlands	1	1 ⁸⁾	1997
Poland	7	19)	1977, 1979(2), 1980, 1983 ⁹⁾ , 1984, 1985
Romania	52		1977(3), 1983(2), 1984, 1985(4), 1986(4), 1987(4), 1988(3), 1989(4), 1990(4), 1991(8), 1992(3), 1995(5), 1996(3), 1997(3), 2000
Russia (European part)	112		1985, 1989(6), 1990(12), 1991(16), 1992(9), 1993(7), 1994(7), 1995(11), 1996(6), 1997(12), 1998(7), 1999(11), 2000(7)
Slovakia	1	CONTROL MORE CONTROL OF	1990
Switzerland	3		1977
Turkey	40		1977(34), 1978(2), 1979(3), 1991
Ukraine	7		1977, 1989(2), 1990(4)
United Kingdom	9	9 ¹⁰⁾	1977(2), 1978, 1981, 1986, 1987, 1988(2), 1996
Yugoslavia	9	1 ¹¹⁾	1977(2), 1978(2), 1979(2), 1980(2), 1989 ¹¹⁾
Totals	281	30	

1) Imported from Ruanda and Zaire

2) Imported from Vietnam

3) Possibly of bat origin, but until now no confirmed bat rables in the country

4) Imported from Tunisia, Egypt, Senegal, Mexico, Algeria (2), Madagascar, India

5) Imported from Egypt, India and Sri Lanka

6) Imported from Nigeria

7) Imported from Nepal

8) Imported from Morocco

9) Imported from Sudan

10) Imported from India (4), Pakistan (2), Zambia, Bangladesh, Nigeria

11) Imported from Algeria

4.2 Unexpected Outbreak of Rabies in a Previously Rabies-free Area of the Czech Republic

by Oldrich Matouch and Jaroslav Jaros National Reference Laboratory for Rabies State Veterinary Institute U Sila 1139, 463 11 Liberec 30, Czech Republic

The outbreak and previous control efforts

In July 2000 a case of rabies in a fox was diagnosed in a small village in Rychnov nad Kněžnou district which is located in the vicinity of the Polish border in the east of the Czech Republic. Subsequently other cases developed to a very active focus which was only experienced six years previously. 74 cases of rabies were registered in this region from the first case in July 2000 till the end of the year. Foxes accounted for 65 cases, 2 cases each were diagnosed in badgers, bovines and sheep, 1 case each in a roe deer, a marten and a dog. More than 20 people have undergone postexposure treatment in connection with rabies suspected or rabid bovines.

In the beginning of the 1990's the entire area including the neighbouring Polish territory was heavily affected by rabies. In Rychnov nad Kněžnou district alone (about 1000 km²) 18 cases of rabies were registered in 1992 and as many as 56 cases in 1993, predominantly in foxes.

All of East Bohemia, including the neighbouring regions was involved in the oral vaccination programme of foxes against rabies since autumn 1993. It was carried out twice a year (spring and autumn) up to the end of 1998. Altogether, there were 11 vaccination campaigns using the Czech Lysvulpen vaccine (Bioveta-SAD Bern). The result is shown in TABLE 4.2.1 on page 21.

In 1995 the last rabies case was registered in the Rychnov nad Kněžnou district and in the adjacent areas. The rabies-free zone then enlarged and in 1997 it covered 8 districts, an area of 8824 km². In the following years the area extended to 31,415 km², covering 25 districts. The closest foci were at that time in Central Bohemia, at more than 100 km distance. When the new focus developed in July 2000, the nearest rabies case was registered at a distance of 80 km, in the southwestern direction in Kutná Hora district (see FIGURE 4.2.1, page 23). The last focus on the bordering Polish territory was reported in 1996. Oral vaccination was also carried out here and since 1997 this area has been claimed as a rabies-free zone.

WHO proposed guiding principles for postvaccination surveillance of wildlife rabies and rabies-free area

To establish a minimum size of a rabies-free area the following suggestions are made (*WHO/CDS/VPH 90.93 pp 23-25*):

- The diameter of the area should at least be 80 km, approx. 5000 km².
- The nearest rabies focus at the end of a two-year observation period should be at least 50 km away from the borders of the rabies-free area.
- Natural barriers (such as mountains, rivers, motorways etc.) that prevent the spreading of the infection are not taken into account during the postvaccinal surveillance.
- A minimum of 8 foxes per 100 km² must be annually examined for rabies with negative results during the time span of two years of observation, before a certain territory can get the status of a rabies-free territory.

If we compare aforementioned WHO

recommendations with the status of the Rychnov nad Kněžnou district (see TABLE 4.2.1, below) then conditions are met at least for the years 1998 and 1999. The suggestion for the post-vaccination surveillance might not be realized, i.e. the examination of a sufficient number of control samples. If we evaluate for example the areas adjacent to Rychnov nad Kněžnou which are 12,412 km² then the numbers of examined foxes do not fulfill the required minimum of 8 foxes per 100 km². From 1997 to 1998 only 5 foxes per 100 km² were examined for rabies in this area. Efforts and interest in monitoring the disease deteriorate quickly, once the disease is eradicated. Consequently, the chances to find rabies cases diminish.

What went wrong?

Considering all facts mentioned above, one can basically explain the new focus the follow-ing ways:

- Reintroduction into the area from a far distance or,
- Activation of a local residual focus.

Provided that no rabies was registered on the Polish side of the border, we have to concede that the source of the transmission must be of a domestic origin. It is very improbable though that the reintroduction of the infection is caused by a migrating fox over the distance of 80 km (see FIGURE 4.2.1, page 23) without any infection contacts during the travel. The infection is usually spread by degrees with mutual contacts, subsequently leaving new (other) foci in the direction of its spreading.

The second explanation seems more likely. The critical point here is: how could the infection hide over a lengthy time without being discovered? Until 1998 the vaccination probably helped to keep the infection down (see TABLE 4.2.1, below). The above remarks in regard to the surveillance could have helped on the other hand that it took long to discover the focus, at a time it had already build-up to a great extend.

However, how did it come to the residual focus as all recommendations were followed?

TABLE 4.2.1

Comparison of the post-vaccination results in the Rychnov area in a vaccination area of 4450 km²

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Vaccine baits used per km ² and year	16	32	32	32	32	32	-	-
TTC marking	74%	87%	88%	82%	81%	80%	-	-
Antibody*	51%	53%	60%	58%	42%	47%	-	-
Rabies cases	151	35	3	0	0	0	0	74

* Only limited number of samples were examined for rabies antibodies

It is the common experience that fox populations are high at the end of oral vaccination campaigns. Rabies itself can not reduce the populations any more.

To measure the changing fox populations is often difficult as hunting records commonly used for it are not very correct. The laboratories monitoring the populations by collecting data on animals submitted, shot by hunters, or brought in by the public when run over by cars, experience that people are reluctant to submit animals, especially when there is no more rabies in the area. Anyway, there is no data in the case of this investigation.

The fact remains that high populations are to be expected and more foxes would need more vaccine baits to have the adequate population vaccinated which lead finally to the eradication of the disease (*RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE 1/96 pp 10-13*).

In TABLE 4.2.1 the number of vaccine baits used over 6 years are given with constantly 32 per km² and year (recommended dose). These might have been too few. At a recent WHO meeting of Rabies Control in East European Countries (10-12 September, 2000, Tallinn, Estonia) an experience in Germany was presented (Müller, W.W., Completion of Oral Vaccination Programmes and Declaration of Rabies Free Countries) where, over 6 years of vaccination, in the final years only up to 90 (!) vaccine baits per km² and year had the effect of realizing a rabies-free status.

Future strategy in regard to control measures

Survival of residual foci and other setbacks of oral vaccination in various countries, as well as searching for alternative strategies have often been discussed, also in this BULLETIN (RA-BIES BULLETIN EUROPE 2/98 pp 9-12 and 1/99 pp 9-12). We have the experience of some countries of how they overcame their difficulties by increasing vaccine baits per year in the final stages of the oral vaccination programme. The formula therefore should be: in the final stages, an adaption of the number of vaccine baits to the new conditions (more than 30 vaccine baits per km² and year) and to treat the area long enough after the last rabies case at that level (at least 2 years). Of course, the latter means increased financial demands to the government.

It means too that the WHO recommendations we have adhered to need modification, not to mislead users of the method of oral vaccination of foxes against rabies which has been otherwise quite successful.

Editors note:

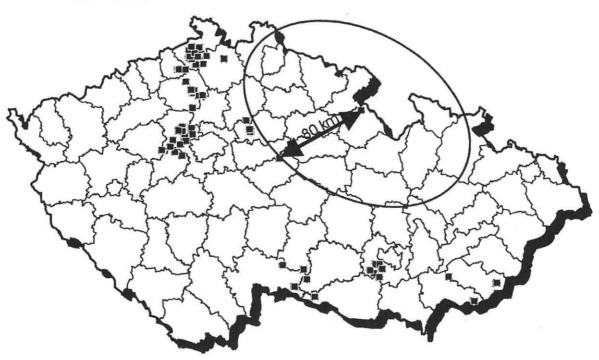
Just like in this article, the "Proposed Guiding Principles for Post-Vaccination Surveillance of Wildlife Rabies in Europe" have been quoted during recent years in other literature. As our WHO Collaborating Centre was directly involved in preparing them, I would like here to make two remarks:

- 1. These are indeed guidelines, suggesting minimal requirements to adhere to and to point out, above all, the importance of surveillance.
- 2. The guidelines were written in 1990, a time when we could only anticipate how increased fox populations could cause the severe set-backs we experienced later. If they would have been known, proposals to this effect would no doubt have been made.

FIGURE 4.2.1

Distribution of rabies cases in the Czech Republic

First half of 2000



- Total cases of 2000



TABLE 5.1

EUR EUROPE	4/20	00			RABI	E S	CASE	S					1.10.	00 - 31	.12.00
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LD A	NIM	ALS		HUMAN	-
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	CASES	TOTAL
ALB ALBANIA * AUT AUSTRIA * BEL BELGIUM * BIH BOSNA I HERCEGOWIN** BUL BULGARIA BYE BELARUS 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 *	12 8 1 - 1 2 7	12 6 3 1 1 11 16 18	9 3 2 3 1 2 7 7	4 - - 1 4	- - 2 4 - -		0 0 0 0 37 17 8 0 8 37 17 8 0 8 37 17 8 0 0 15 0 32 0 0 0 117 0	59 224 52 37 15 - 42 100 43		- 2 1 - - - 1 17	4	7 12 - - 13 2 - - - 83	0 0 7 73 226 58 0 43 28 0 2 42 0 101 0 101 0 0 143 0		0 0 0 7 1100 2433 666 0 511 311 0 2 577 0 1333 0 0 0 1333 0 0 0 2600
VA LATVIA MLD MOLDOVA NET NETHERLANDS * NOR NORWAY *	10 1	12	9 1	1	Ę	Ē	32 2 0 0	54 7	3 -	3 -		31 _	91 7 0		123 9 0
POL POLAND POR PORTUGAL * ROM ROMANIA RUS RUSSIAN FEDERATION SPA SPAIN 1)	23 9 74 1	53 5 72	88 _ 148 _	4 4 -	2	-	170 0 18 301 1	634 27 156	3 - 1	16 - -	2 - -	87 _ 13	742 0 27 170 0		912 0 45 471 1
SVK SLOVAK REPUBLIC SVN SLOVENIA SWE SWEDEN SWI SWITZERLAND + LIEC* FUR TURKEY FYM MAKEDONIJA JKR UKRAINE JKR UKRAINE SWK UNITED KINGDOM	5 - 34	14 2 -	3 - 6		-	1	23 2 0 40 0 0 0 0	54 46 2	- 2	2 - -	- 3 -	1	57 52 0 3 0 0 0		80 54 0 43 0 0 0
FOTAL PER CENT	203	226 8.4	360 13.3	22 0.8	11 0.4	4	826 30.6	1552 57.5	13 0.5	42 1.6	12 0.4	253 9.4	1872 69.4	0.0	2698 100.0

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

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TAB	TF	5	2
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LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LD A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAI
ALB ALBANIA * AUT AUSTRIA							0	2	-	-	-	-	02		2
BEL BELGIUM * BIH BOSNA I HERCEGOWI 1) BUL BULGARIA							0 0 0	9	-	-	-	22	0 9 22		22
YE BELARUS	38	33	23	8	-	1	103	181	-	4	-	18	203		306
CRO CROATIA	15	17	4	-	11	-	47	841	2	9	2	16	870		917
CZH CZECH REPUBLIC	2	3	2	-	2	-	9	142	7	1	6	-	156		165
DEN DENMARK		2			-		0	150	-	-	-	3	3		
DEU FED.REP.OF GERMANY EST ESTONIA	11	3	6 19	-	7	- 1	16 36	150 64	1	2	12	11 27	176 93		192
FIN FINLAND *	11		19		1	1	0	04	2	-		21	93		12
TRA FRANCE					-		Ő	-	-	-	-	5	5		
FRY FED.REP.OF YUGOSLA	10	20	4	2	1	-	37	139	-	-	-	2	141		178
SRE GREECE *							0	100 CA17					0		(
IUN HUNGARY	24	61	25	5	-	1	116	395	-	2	-	1	398		514
ICE ICELAND *							0						0		
IRE IRELAND *							0						0		
LTU LITHUANIA	43	58	173	5	1	3	283	273	10	50	2	236	571	1	855
LUX LUXEMBOURG *					-		0		10		~	200	0	-	
LVA LATVIA	49	41	25	3		-	118	239	15	17	4	123	398		516
MLD MOLDOVA	3	1.00	7	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	-	-	12		22
NET NETHERLANDS							0	-	-	-	-	3	3		
NOR NORWAY *	60	114	169		2	1	0 350	1572	12	47	9	220	1001		001
POR PORTUGAL *	60	114	109	4	2	1	350	1572	13	47	9	220	1861 0		2211
ROM ROMANIA	20	12	5	4	1	2	44	50	-	2	-	1	53	1	98
RUS RUSSIAN FEDERATION	227	181	290	10	20	17	745	449	2	4	(H)	32	487	7	1239
SPA SPAIN 2)	2	1.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	Ê.	
SVK SLOVAK REPUBLIC	21	44	4	-	1	1	71	267	1	7	2.447.5	5	280		351
SVN SLOVENIA	2	2	-	-	-		4	103	3	-	3	1	110		114
SWE SWEDEN *							0						0		
SWI SWITZERLAND + LIEC* TUR TURKEY	252	-	26	-	5	2	0 285	8		4	_	3	0		
TYM MAKEDONIJA *	252		20	-	5	2	205	0		1	-	3	12 0		29
JKR UKRAINE **							0						0		
UNK UNITED KINGDOM *							Ō						Ő		l d
FOTAL	779	593	782	41	52	29	2276	4896	56	146	38	734	5870	9	8155
PER CENT	9.6	7.3	9.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	27.9	60.0	0.7	1.8	0.5	9.0	72.0	0.1	100.

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* NO CASES ** NO DATA 1) DATA FOR 1ST QUARTER ONLY 2) 2 DOGS IN NORTH AFRICA

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TABLE 5.3

EUR EUROPE	4/2000)		B I E S THER ANIMA	C A S E S L SPECIES'				1.10.00	- 31.12.00
LOCATION	OTHER DOMES	TIC ANIMALS			OTHER WIL	D ANIMALS			INCORPORT	
CODE NAME	PIG	CAT LIVING WILD	WOLF	RACCOON DOG	LYNX	WILD BOAR	INSECTIV. BAT	NORWAY RAT	UNSPECIFIED	TOTAL
BUL BULGARIA	-	-	-	ж.	-	-	ж.	-	7	7
BYE BELARUS	-	-	-	12	-		-	-	-	12
DEU FED.REP.OF GERMAN	-	÷.	-	-	Ξ.	-	2	-	-	2
EST ESTONIA	-	-	-	12	1	-		-	-	13
FRA FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
HUN HUNGARY	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LTU LITHUANIA	-	1	-	82	-	1	-	-	-	84
LVA LATVIA	-	-	-	31	-	-	-		-	31
POL POLAND	-	-	-	85	-	-	2	-	-	87
RUS RUSSIAN FEDERATIO	1	-	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	14
SVK SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-	1	-	-		-	-	1	-	2
SVN SLOVENIA	-	-	-		-	1		-	-	1
TUR TURKEY	-	=	1	-	-	-		-	-	1
TOTAL	2	2	8	227	2	2	6	1	7	257
PER CENT	0.8	0.8	3.1	88.3	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.4	2.7	100.0

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114	7DTC	э.	4

EUR	1	EUI	ROPI	E	200	0				R A	B I E THER A	S NIMA		S E ECIE								1	. 1.00	- 31.	12.00
		OTHE	R DOME	STIC A	NIMAL	S							OT	HER	WILD 2	ANIMAL	S								
COUNTRY	OTH.DOM. CARNIVOR	DONKEY	PIG	OTH.DOM. HERBIVOR	CAT LIV. WILD	OTH.DOM. ANIMALS	ARCTIC FOX	OTH.FOX SPECIES	JACKAL	MOLF	RACCOON DOG	WILD CAT	LYNX	RACCOON	WILD BOAR	INSECTIV BAT	BEAVER	DORMOUSE	HAMSTER	BLACK RAT	NORWAY RAT	HOUSE MOUSE	OTH.WILD ANIMAL	UNSPECI- FIED	TOTAL
BUL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
BYE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	19
CRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	16
DEN	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
DEU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
EST	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
FRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
FRY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
HUN	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
LTU	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239
LVA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	121	-	-	-	-	×	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	123
NET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
POL	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	210	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	221
ROM	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-		-	\sim	-	Ξ	-	-	-	1	-	3
RUS		-	4	13	-	-	1	1	1	9	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	2 H	49
SPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	÷	×	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	5
SVK	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
SVN	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TUR	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOT	1	2	9	13	2	2	1	1	2	15	622	4	2	1	3	33	2	1	3	2	1	1	18	22	763
å	0.1	.3	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	.3	2.0	81.5	.5	.3	.1	0.4	4.3	.3	.1	.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.9	100.

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EUR EUROPE	2000												1. 1.	00 - 31	.12.00
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LD A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
EUROPE										10					
TOTAL RABIES CASES	779	593	782	41	52	29	2276	4896	56	146	38	734	5870	9	8155
						PER CE	NT INVO	LVEMENT	/ COUN	TRY					
POL POLAND	7.7	19.2	21.6	9.8	3.8	3.4	15.4	32.1	23.2	32.2	23.7	30.0	31.7		27.1
RUS RUSSIAN FEDERATION	29.1	30.5	37.1	24.4	38.5	58.6	32.7	9.2	3.6	2.7	-	4.4	8.3	77.8	15.2
CRO CROATIA	1.9	2.9	0.5	-	21.2	-	2.1	17.2	3.6	6.2	5.3	2.2	14.8		11.2
LTU LITHUANIA	5.5	9.8	22.1	12.2	1.9	10.3	12.4	5.6	17.9	34.2	5.3	32.2	9.7	11.1	10.5
LVA LATVIA	6.3	6.9	3.2	7.3	-	-	5.2	4.9	26.8	11.6	10.5	16.8	6.8		6.3
HUN HUNGARY	3.1	10.3	3.2	12.2	-	3.4	5.1	8.1	-	1.4	-	0.1	6.8		6.3
SVK SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2.7	7.4	0.5	-	1.9	3.4	3.1	5.5	1.8	4.8	-	0.7	4.8		4.3
BYE BELARUS	4.9	5.6	2.9	19.5	-	3.4	4.5	3.7	-	2.7	-	2.5	3.5		3.8
TUR TURKEY	32.3	-	3.3	-	9.6	6.9	12.5	0.2	-	0.7	-	0.4	0.2		3.6
DEU FED.REP.OF GERMANY	-	0.5	0.8	-	13.5	-	0.7	3.1	1.8	1.4	31.6	1.5	3.0		2.4
TOTAL FROM 10 COUNTRIES	729	552	745	35	47	26	2134	4375	44	143	29	665	5256	8	7398
EQUAL % TOTAL	93.6	93.1	95.3	85.4	90.4	89.7	93.8	89.4	78.6	97.9	76.3	90.6	89.5	88.9	90.7

TABLE 5.5: RABIES CASE RATES (% TOTAL) FOR INDIVIDUAL ANIMAL SPECIES AND FOR TOTAL CASES OF 10 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES RANKING HIGHEST IN 2000.

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					RABI	ES	CASE	S					1.10.	00 - 31	.12.00
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LD 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															
06 VRATZA 08 DOBRICH 12 MONTANA 15 PLEVEN 27 CHOUMEN							0 0 0 0 0					2 1 1 2 1	2 1 1 2 1		2 1 1 2 1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7
MLD MOLDOVA				I	1							1		I	
01 MOLDOVA	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	7		9
TOTAL	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	9
PER CENT	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.0	100.0
ROM ROMANIA															
05 BIHOR 09 BRAILA 10 BUZAU 11 CARAS-SEVERIN 12 CALARASI 16 DIMBOVITA 17 DOLJ 20 GORJ 21 HARGHITA 22 HUNEDOARA 23 IALOMITA 27 MURES 28 NEAMT 24 NEAMT	1 - 1 1	- - 1 - 1 1		- - - -			0 1 3 0 6 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 0	2 1 6 3 3 1 2					2 0 1 6 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 1 2		2 1 4 6 6 1 1 3 3 1 2 1 2 1 5 1 2
31 SATU-MARE 32 SALAJ 34 SUCEAVA 39 VILCEA 40 VRANCEA 41 BUCURESTI	-	2 -	-	- 1	-	-	0 2 0 1 0	1 3 1 1 2					1 3 1 1 2		1 5 1 2 1 2
TOTAL	9	5	0	4	0	0	18	27	0	0	0	0	27	0	45
PER CENT	20.0	11.1	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	100.0

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					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1.10.	00 - 31	.12.00
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LD A	NIM	ALS			momet
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
BYE BELARUS															
01 Brest Region 02 Vitebsk Region 03 Gomel Region 04 Grodno Region 05 Minsk Region 06 Mogilev Region	1 5 4 1 - 1	2 4 2 4 -	5 1 - 1 1	1 1 1 - -			9 11 8 6 1 2	12 8 12 14 9 4	11111	2 - - - -		2 6 3 - 1 -	16 14 15 14 10 4		25 25 23 20 11 6
TOTAL	12	12	9	4	0	0	37	59	0	2	0	12	73	0	110
PER CENT	10.9	10.9	8.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	33.6	53.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	10.9	66.4	0.0	100.0
LVA LATVIA 01 Aizkraukle	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	4		5 7
02 Aluksne 03 Balvi 04 Bauska 05 Cesis 06 Daugavpils	1 - 1		2 1 2	-	-	-	3 0 1 3 0	4 - 3 1 2	1111	- 1 -		1 4 - -	4 1 8 1 2		
07 Dobele 08 Gulbene 09 Jekabpils 10 Jelgava 11 Kraslava 12 Kuldiga 13 Liepaja 14 Limbazi 16 Madona	- 1 - 3	1 - 4 1	- 1 -	1 10 1 1			0 0 1 1 0 7 0 1	6 - 1 2 8 2 3	1 - 1 -			1 - 2 1 4 5 - 1	7 1 2 0 6 15 2 4	-	1 9 4 2 7 1 3 3 1 6 2 2 2 5 5
17 Ogre 18 Preili 20 Riga 21 Saldus 22 Talsi 23 Tukums 24 Valka 25 Valmiera 26 Ventspils	- 1 1 - - 1	- 2 1 1	1 2	1			0 1 2 3 1 0 1 2	4 1 3 2 6 3 1	- - - -			1 2 5 - -	535 8731 00		5 4 7 11 10 4 1 2
TOTAL	10	12	9	1	0	0	32	54	3	3	0	31	91	0	123
PER CENT	8.1	9.8	7.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	26.0	43.9	2.4	2.4	0.0	25.2	74.0	0.0	100.0

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					RABI	ΕS	CASE	S					1.10.	00 - 31	.12.00
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LD A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
CRO CROATIA												2			
<pre>01 Zagrebacka 02 Krapinsko-Zagorska 03 Sisacko-Moslavaca 04 Karlovacka 05 Varazdinska 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 19 Dubrovacko-Neretvansa 21 Zagreb</pre>	1 1 1 1 3 -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 2 3 0 3 1 0 1 0	40 10 7 14 2 14 9 13 3 28 12 9 1 22 5 18 8 7 2					40 10 7 14 2 14 9 15 3 28 12 29 1 22 5 18 8 7 0 2		41 11 7 14 2 14 9 15 3 29 15 3 29 15 3 25 5 21 9 7 1 2
TOTAL	8	6	3	0	0	0	17	224	1	1	0	0	226	0	243
PER CENT	3.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	92.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	93.0	0.0	100.0
SVK SLOVAK R	EPU	BLIC	_				20 4								
1 Bratislavsky kraj 2 Trnavsky kraj 3 Trenciansky kraj 4 Nitriansky kraj 5 Zilinsky kraj 6 Banskobystricky kraj 7 Presovsky kraj 8 Kosicky kraj	- 1 2 2	- 1 3 3	- 3 -			1	1 0 2 0 12 5 3	7 3 1 4 5 18 8 8					7 3 4 6 18 10 8		8 3 1 6 6 30 15 11
TOTAL	5	14	3	0	0	1	23	54	0	2	0	1	57	0	80
PER CENT	6.3	17.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	28.8	67.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3	71.3	0.0	100.0

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					RABI	ES	CASE	S					1.10.	00 - 31	.12.00
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			W I	LD A	NIM	ALS		HUMAN	TOTAL
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	CASES	TOTAL
CZH CZECH RE	PUB	LIC													
01 Central Bohemia 05 East Bohemia 07 North Moravia	1	3 -	-2	-	-2	-	3 5 0	6 46 -	1 2 -	1 1 1	1 1 1		8 49 1		11 54 1
TOTAL	1	3	2	0	2	0	8	52	3	0	3	0	58	0	66
PER CENT	1.5	4.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	12.1	78.8	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	87.9	0.0	100.0
DEU FED.REP.OF GERM 01 Schleswig-Holstein 03 Niedersachsen 05 Nordrhein-Westfalen 06 Hessen 09 Bayern 14 Sachsen		- 1	- 2 1 -		1 2 - 1		0 0 1 5 1 1	- 8 20 9				1	1 8 24 9 0		1 9 29 10 1
TOTAL	0	1	3	0	4	0	8	37	0	0	4	2	43	0	51
FRA FRANCE	0.0	2.0	5.9	0.0	7.8	0.0	15.7	72.5	0.0	0.0	7.8	3.9	84.3	0.0	100.0
52 Haute Marne 66 Pyrenees Orientales							0 0	-	-	-	-	1	1 1		1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
SPA SPAIN															
52 MELILLA (NORTH AFRICA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1

					RABI	ES	CASE	S					1.10.	00 - 31	.12.00
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LD A	NIM	ALS		HUMAN	TOTAL
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	CASES	TOTAL
EST ESTONIA				_										_	
05 Jaervamaa 06 Laeaenemaa 07 Laeaene-Virumaa 08 Polvamaa 09 Paernumaa 10 Raplamaa 12 Tartumaa 13 Valgamaa 14 Viljandimaa 15 Vorumaa	- 1	-	1 -	-	-	-	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	2 1 3 1 1 2 2 2				5 - - 4 1 - 1	7 1 5 1 5 3 2 3		7 1 5 2 1 5 3 2 4
TOTAL	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	13	28	0	31
PER CENT	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	90.3	0.0	100.0
SVN SLOVENIA 032 GROSUPLJE 038 ILIRSKA BISTRICA 039 IVANCNA GORICA 043 KAMNIK 048 KOCEVJE 054 KRSKO 057 LASKO 057 LASKO 057 LASKO 050 LITIJA 070 MARIBOR 073 METLIKA 085 NOVO MESTO 091 PIVKA 104 RIBNICA 123 SKOFLJICA 124 SMARJE PRI JELSAH 130 TREBNJE 142 ZAGORJE OB SAVI	-	1 1	-	-	-	-	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2 6 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 1	2		3		2 36 12 1 22 0 1 1 1 1 4 4 1		2 3 6 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 4 4 1
TOTAL	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	46	2	0	3	1	52	0	54
PER CENT	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	85.2	3.7	0.0	5.6	1.9	96.3	0.0	100.0

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	t	5		
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					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1.10.	00 - 31	.12.00
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LD A	NIM	ALS		HUMAN	momat
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	CASES	TOTAL
FRY FED.REP.OF YUGOS	SLAVIA														
01 Beograd	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
02 Pancevo				and			0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
03 Novi Sad 04 Zrenjanin		2 3	-		-		2 3	11 1		-	-	2	11		13
05 Subotica	_	4	_		_	-	4	2	-	-	_	-	1 2		4
06 Sombor	-	2	-	-	_	-	2	2 7 2 1	-	-	_	_	7		9
07 Sabac		~					õ	2	-	-	-	-	2		9 2
08 Pozarevac							0	1	-	-	-	-	ĩ		1
09 Jagodina	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
10 Zajecar							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
11 Kraljevo							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
12 Nis							0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
13 Podgorica	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2		4
TOTAL	2	11	2	0	0	0	15	42	0	0	0	0	42	0	57
PER CENT	3.5	19.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.7	0.0	100.0
TUR TURKEY															
10 BALIKESIR	1	-	-	1.00	-	-	1						0		1
16 BURSA	4	-			-	-	1 4						0		4
23 ELAZIG	-	-	1		-	-	1						0		1
24 ERZINCAN							0	1	-	-	-	1	2		2
25 ERZURUM	-		1	-	-	-	1						0		1
27 GAZIANTEP	- 1 2	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
31 HATAY	2	-	-	-	-	-	2						0		2
33 ICEL	1 11	_	-	-	-	-	11						0		1
34 ISTANBUL	9		2	2	-	-							0		11
35 IZMIR 45 MANISA	9	-	1	-		-	11						0		11
52 ORDU	2	-	1	_	-	2	1 2	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
55 SAMSUN	1	-	-		-	-	2					A	0		2
61 TRABZON	1	_	-	_	-	-	1						0		1
63 SANLIURFA	-		1		_	-	1						0		1
65 VAN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
TOTAL	34	0	6	0	0	0	40	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	43
PER CENT	79.1	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.0	0.0	100.0

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				1	RABI	ES	CASE	S					1.10.	00 - 31	.12.00
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LDA	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 02 Baranya 03 Bacs-Kiskun 04 Bekes 05 Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen 06 Csongrad 09 Hajdu-Bihar 10 Heves 12 Nograd 13 Pest 14 Somogy 15 Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bere 16 Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok 18 Vas	1 1 - 2 1 -	6 3 2 2 2 2 1	4 - - 1	1			0 12 1 3 0 7 2 2 4 0 0 1 0	4 19 7 12 7 8 7 6 17 1 8 2 1		1			4 19 7 13 7 6 17 6 17 1 8 2 1		4 1 31 8 16 7 15 9 8 21 1 8 3 1
TOTAL	7	16	7	1	0	1	32	100	0	1	0	0	101	0	133
PER CENT	5.3	12.0	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	24.1	75.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	75.9	0.0	100.0
POL POLAND		r				1					i i	I			
02 Dolnoslaskie 04 Kujawsko-Pomorskie 06 Lubelskie 10 Lodzkie 12 Malopolskie 14 Mazowieckie 18 Podkarpackie 20 Podlaskie 22 Pomorskie 24 Slaskie 26 Swietokrzyskie 28 Warminsko-Mazurskie 30 Wielkopolskie	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5 11 2 4 3 4 - 1 2 21 -	22 - 1 8 - 20 - 2 34 1		1		0 27 18 2 10 11 5 21 1 0 5 68 2	4 36 93 14 106 91 82 54 55 1 65 64 19		- 142 - 21 - - - 6 -	1	- 7 4 - 5 1 3 1 - 1 44 11	4 44 101 16 99 84 68 67 116 30		4 71 119 18 116 110 89 89 7 1 72 184 32
TOTAL	23	53	88	4	2	0	170	634	3	16	2	87	742	0	912
PER CENT	2.5	5.8	9.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	18.6	69.5	0.3	1.8	0.2	9.5	81.4	0.0	100.0

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CODE NAME			EST	1 0 11	NIM	мцэ			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
33 Alytaus							0	1	-	-	-	2	3		3
34 Anyksciu		-	-	1	-		1	-		2	-	2	4		5
36 Birzu	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2		3
38 Varenos	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2		3
39 Vilkaviskio	-	-	1	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	1	1		2
41 Vilniaus	1	-	2	-	-		3	1	-	1	-		2		5
43 Zarasu							0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2
45 Ignalinos							0	1	-	-	-	11	12		12
47 Joniskio	-	3	-	-	-	-	3						0		3
49 Kaisiadoriu							0	1	-	1	-		2		2
51 Marijampoles	-	-	8	-	-		8						0		8
52 Kauno	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	3	-	1	-	2	6		13
53 Kedainiai	1	3	2	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	5	6		12
54 Kelmes	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	1		-	-	1	2		6
55 Klaipedos	1	-	3	-	-	-	4						0		4
56 Kretdingos	1	-	2		-		3	2		-	-		2		5
57 Kupiskio							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
59 Lazdiju	1	1	3		-		5	6	-	1	-	8	15		20
61 Mazeikiu	-	-	2	-	1		3	1	-		-	-	1		4
62 Moletu	-	-	1	1	-		2	-		-	-	2	2		4
65 Pakruojo							0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2
66 Panevezio	3	-	6		-	-	9	5	-	-	-	1	6		15
67 Pasvalio	-	3	-	1	-		4		-	2	-	1	3		7
68 Plunges	-	-	6	-	-	1	7						Ō		7
69 Prienu	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2			5
71 Radviliskio		20					ō	2	-	1	-	2	2 5		5
72 Raseiniai	1	1	4	-	_	1 1	6	ī	-		-	2	3		9
73 Rokiskio	1	<u> </u>	-		-		1		-	1	-	2	3		4
75 Skuodo		2	8	1	-		11	1	_	-	-	1	2		13
77 Taurages	-	1	2	-	-		3	1	-	2	-	9	12		15
78 Telsiu	-	-	2 3	-	-		3	1	-	-	-	-	1		4
79 Traku	_	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2		4
81 Ukmerges	-	-	2	_	-	-	2	3	-		-	2	5		7
82 Utenos			~				õ	-	_		-	3	3		3
84 Sakiu	-	-	1	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	1	1		
85 Salcininku			-				Ô	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
87 Silales	-	-	3	-	-		3	4	_	_	-	1	5		8
88 Silutes	-	_	2	_	-		2	-				1	0		2
89 Sirvintu	-	-	1	-	-	_	1	2	-	-	-	3	5		6
91 Siauliu	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	_	2	_	2	5		9
94 Jurbarko	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	9	12		15
TOTAL	15	18	78	4	1	1	117	43	0	17	0	83	143	0	260
	5.8		30.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	45.0	16.5		6.5				Ŭ	

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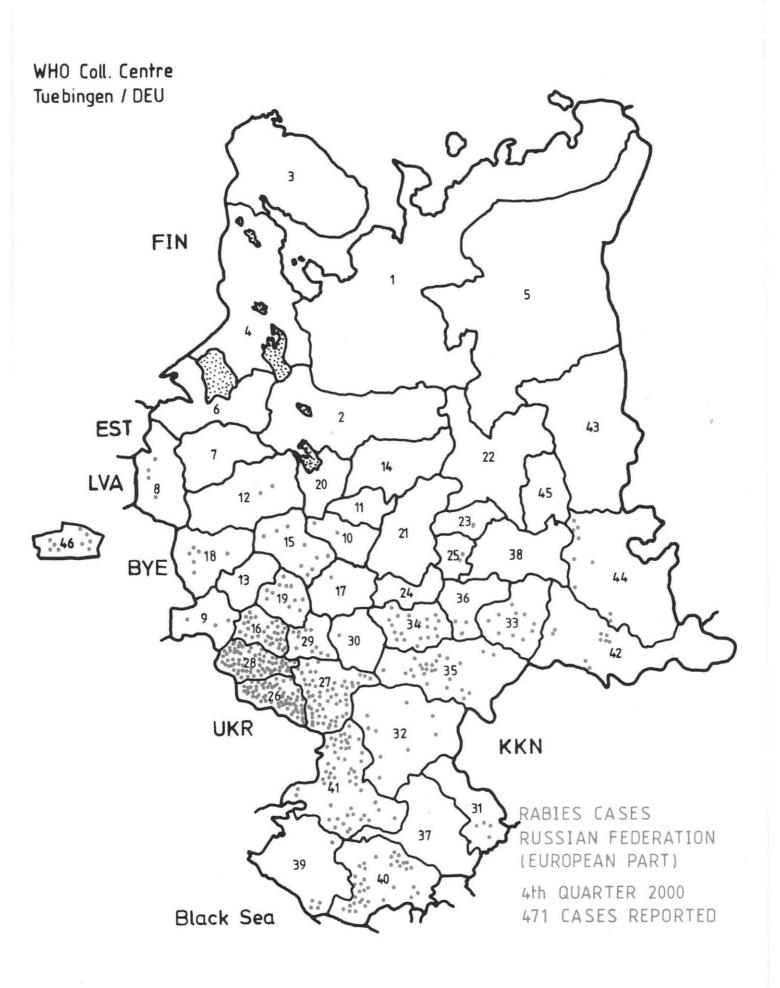
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LD A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
08 Pskov Region	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2		4
09 Bryansk Region	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1		3
10 Vladimir Region	1	-	-		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		2
12 Twer Region							0	1	-	-		1	2		2
15 Moscow Region	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	5		9
16 Oryol Region	3	3	15	-	-	-	21	12	-	-			12		33
17 Ruazan Region	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
18 Smolensk Region							0	6	-	-	-	-	6		6
19 Tula Region	2	4	3	-	-	-	9	2	-	-		-	2		11
23 Rep. of Mari-El							0	1		-	-	-	1		1
25 Rep. of Chuvashiya	1	-	-	-		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
26 Belgorod Region	12	13	15	-	=	-	40	24	-	-	-	-	24		64
27 Voronezh Region	8	6	27	-	-	-	41	14			-	2	16		57
28 Kursk Region	4	19	18	-	1	1	43	29	-	-		1	30		73
29 Lipetsk Region	1	1	4	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	2 - 2	-	4		10
30 Tambov Region	-		1	-	-	-	1						0		1
31 Astrakhan Region	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1		4
32 Volgograd Region	1	3	2		-		6	1	-		-	2	3		9
33 Samara Region	2	1	2		-	-	5	4	-	-	-	1	5		10
34 Penza Region	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	-	3 2)	-	14		19
35 Saratov Region	4	3	7	1	Ξ.	-	15	10	-	.	-	-	10		25
36 Ulyanovsk Region	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
39 Krasnodar Territory	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-		-	1		5
40 Stavropol Territory	1	3	23	2	-	-	29	6	-	-	2. — 1	1	7		36
41 Rostov Region	14	5	22	-	1	-	42	10	-	-	2.77	2	12		54
42 Orenburg Region	5	2	1	1	-	-	9	1014 27-					0		9
44 Rep. of Bashkortostan	3	2	1	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	3		9
46 Kaliningrad Region	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	1	-		1	5		9
TOTAL	74	72	148	4	2	1	301	156	1	0	0	13	170	0	471
PER CENT	15.7	15.3	31.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	63.9	33.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	36.1	0.0	100.0

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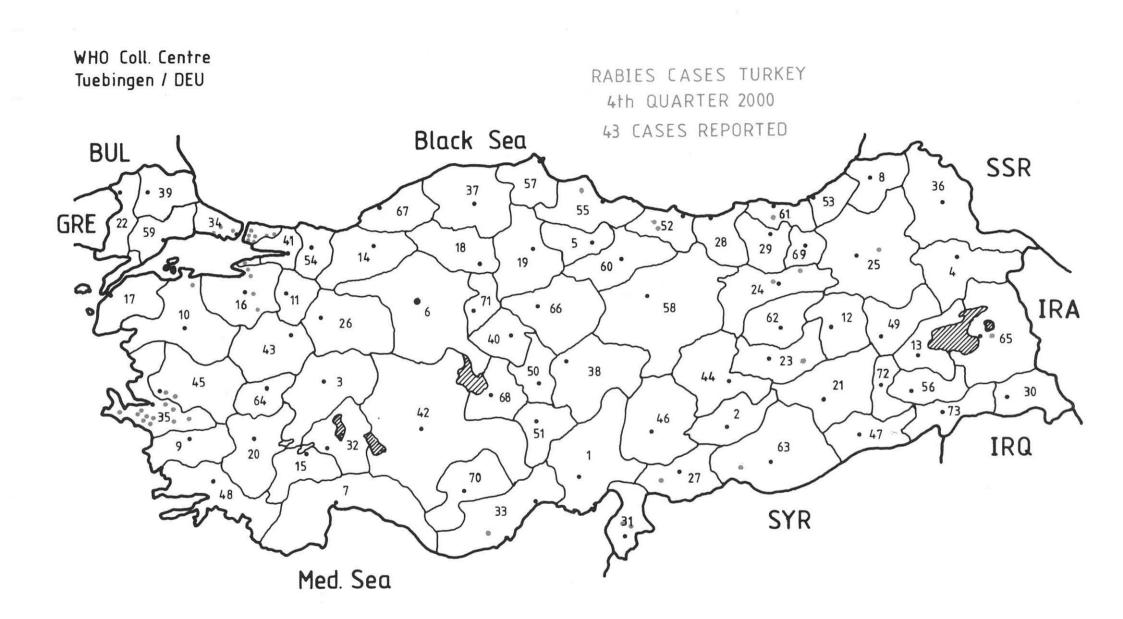
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6. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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Ass.Prof.Dr.K. Berxl	oli	ments (affsa)	s All-	Willistry of Agrico	inture	Administration	
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