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1. INTRODUCTION

This BULLETIN describes the **reported rabies cases in Europe** for the **First Quarter 2001**, subsequently referred to as "This Quarter".

In SECTION 2 a summary of the rabies situation of the first quarter 2001 is given.

SECTION 3 (3.1-3.39) 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 case** history of a human rabies exposure in connection with an Asian trip is given. Under 4.2 an imported human rabies case in Sweden is described. The summary of an article under 4.3 reflects on rabies virus variants in dogs and cats in the United States in 1999. Remarks on the reasons of introducing detailed addresses of the contributors of this BULLETIN are made under 4.4.

The **rabies case data** are tabulated for the **First**

Quarter 2001 in SECTION 5. The arrangement of countries follows practical considerations, not alphabetical ones.

SECTION 6 lists the **official contributors** to the BULLETIN (see as well the under 4.4 presented article in this BULLETIN).

The geographical distribution of rabies cases in Europe of the First Quarter 2001 is shown on maps of the Russian Federation, Turkey and Europe in the ANNEX.

2. SUMMARY OF RABIES IN EUROPE

During "This Quarter", 2911 rabies cases were reported in Europe. Of these 2295 were in wild animals and 614 in domestic animals and 2 in humans.

Of the 2295 cases in wild animals, 2010 (69% of total) were foxes, 9 wolves, 179 raccoon dogs, 1 wild cat, 1 lynx, 5 badger, 8 stone martens, 31 pine martens, 12 polecats, 1 ferret, 1 fish otter, 11 roe deer, 2 bats, 3 other wild animals, 21 unspecified animals.

Of the 614 domestic animals, 254 were dogs, 188 cats, 11 horses, 2 donkeys, 1 pig, 133 bovines, 23 sheep, 1 goat, 1 other domesticated animal.

There were 2 human

cases reported from the Russian Federation.

The above data are presented in TABLES 5.1 and 5.2 of SECTION 5 and in the TABLES of the individual countries.

For the countries with **fox-mediated rabies** there is usually an increase of rabies cases expected during the first quarter of a year when compared to the last quarter of the previous year; the reason being the increased contact rate in the mating season of the fox. However, this pattern is interfered with due to oral vaccination.

The combination of rabies and a high dense fox population and no or ineffective

oral vaccination may cause an enormous increase of cases. On the other hand a low fox population density after a lengthy course of rabies, in combination with an effective oral vaccination, can cause a pronounced decrease.

The present density of the fox population in eastern Europe seems to have been built up over recent years as can be seen on the rabies case record in comparison with the first quarter of the last year. Bulgaria increased from 6 to 21 cases, Belarus from 55 to 141, Yugoslavia from 63 to 108, Poland from 466 to 1145, and Romania from 24 to 207. The cases in Croatia decreased from 452 to 232, in Slovakia from

page 3

page 4

135 to 29.

Generally, the tendency in Europe continues: the western countries practising oral vaccination longest have the most improved rabies situation. For example, in the last quarter France became rabies-free in terrestrial animals, during "This Quarter", the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg became rabiesfree. Overall, there was an increase in Europe by 213 cases compared to the previous quarter and an increase by 698 cases compared to the first quarter 2000.

The dog-mediated rabies is only found in an

obvious pattern in Turkey. Of 50 cases during "This Quarter", there were the following animals affected: 34 dogs, 2 donkeys, 4 bovines, 4 sheep, 4 foxes, 2 stone martens. However, certain areas in the south of the European part of the Russian Federation indicate dog-mediated rabies or the mixed type of dog- und fox mediated rabies.

There were 2 bat rabies cases, 1 in Germany and 1 in Poland. Because of the distinct epidemiological features of the disease, the cases are marked in a different colour in the map of the ANNEX.

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

There were no rabies cases reported from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands or Spain. However, the last indigenously acquired case (terrestrial or bat) was less than two years ago.

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

3. RABIES IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

3.1	Albania	AL

by Kristaq Berxholi

On 28 February 2001 one dog was diagnosed rabid in the village Morine, Province of Kukesi, close to the border of Kosovo in the north-east of the country. This was the first case of rabies in Albania since 1976.

at the Institute of Veterinary Medicine "Bilal Golemi" in case diagnosed positive. Tirana by direct IFT.

The dog had bitten 3 persons, who were vaccinated.

Surveillance

Further 30 animals were examined for rabies with negative results: 12 foxes, 1 dog, 1 foxes, 152 bovines, 9 cats, 2

lynx and 16 bats (8 Rhinolophus B ferrumequinum, 3 Rhinolophus hipposideros, 3 Pipistrellus kuhli, 2 Pipistrellus savii).

> 3.2 Austria AUT

> > by Walter Schuller and Helmut Schnabl

Out of 7724 animals The case was diagnosed examined for rabies during "This Quarter", there was no

> 3.3 Belgium BEL

by L. Lengele

Out of 352 animals (164

dogs, 10 small ruminants, 2 horses, 7 badgers, 3 cervids, 1 mouflon, 1 polecat, 1 wild cat)) examined for rabies no case of rabies was diagnosed during "This Quarter".

3.4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
	No data.	
3.5	Bulgaria	BUL

by L. Lavchev

During "This Quarter", 21 rabies cases were reported in Bulgaria. They were all located in the north of the country. The animal species affected is not reported.

3.6 Belarus BYE

by A.M. Axenov

During "This Quarter", 141 animal rabies cases were Editors note: reported, 31 cases more than in quarter 2000. There were 100 cases in wild animals - 92 foxes (65.2% of total), 1 wolf, 4 raccoon dogs, 1 Lynx, 1 pine mar- 3.9 ten, 1 polecat, and 41 in domestic animals - 23 dogs, 10 cats, 2 horses, 5 bovines, 1 sheep.

The 6 regions of the and 38 cases.

3.7 Croatia CRO

by Josip Marković

During "This Quarter", out of 1476 investigated animals (266 domestic and 1210 marten and 1 polecat). wild animals) a total of 232 ra-230 cases compared with the Rychnov n.K. (14). same period in 2000 and of 9 cases in the previous quarter.

3.8	Cyprus	CYP
-----	--------	-----

by P. Economides

Rabies has never been reported in Cyprus. The island is considered free from the disease and is included in the list

of rabies-free countries which will join the Pet Travel Scheme of the United Kingdom.

The country remained rabies-free.

As of the next issue of the the previous quarter, and 86 RBE, the publishers will have cases more than in the first made a provision to show the country on the map..

Czech Republic CZH

by Oldrich Matouch

During "This Quarter", country reported between 18 25 rabies cases were registered in the Czech Republic, 41 less than in the previous quarter and 18 cases less than in the first quarter of 2000. 23 cases were reported in wild animals and 2 cases in cats. Of the wild animals, 19 cases were noticed in foxes and 4 cases in other wild animals (1 badger, 1 roe deer, 1

Six districts were affectbies cases was diagnosed in 19 ed by the disease. The highest counties (or 61 municipalities concentration of cases was rerespectively) of the country. corded in East Bohemia (19), That represents a decrease of predominantly in the district

3.10	Denmark	DEN
	by Preben Willebe	rg
	and Birgit Hendriks	sen
	The country	ramainad

The country remained rabies-free in terrestrial animals. No bat rabies was re-

ported.

Surveillance

2 bats, 1 fox and 1 cat were examined for rabies with negative results.

3.11 Germany, DEU **Federal Republic**

by Winfried W. Müller and Hartmut Schlüter

During "This Quarter", 26 rabies cases in animals were reported. These were 25 cases less than in the previous quarter.

Cases occurred in previous foci in terrestrial animals in the federal states Nordrhein-Westfalen (8), Hessen (11), Bayern (3) and Sachsen (3). There was 1 bat rabies case in the state of Sachsen-Anhalt in Halle/Saale.

3.12 Estonia EST

by Matti Nautras

A total of 27 rabies cases was reported during "This Quarter". There was only 1 case in a domestic animal, a dog, and there were 26 cases in wild animals (12 red foxes, 13 raccoon dogs and 1 roe deer).

8 out of 15 districts of the country were affected by the disease.

3.13	Finland	FIN

by Nina Sarén

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance

The following animals were examined for rabies with negative results: 122 foxes, 65 raccoon dogs, 3 badgers, 1 dog, 1 cat, 6 fish otter, 1 mouse weasel.

3.14	France	FR

by Florence Cliquet

The country remained rabies-free in terrestrial animals.

There was no case of bat rabies.

Surveillance

514 animals were examined for rabies with negative results.

3.15 Federal Republic FRY of Yugoslavia

by Živko Davidović

During "This Quarter", 108 rabies cases (in 89 foxes, 8 dogs, 10 cats and 1 sheep) were reported, nearly double as many as in the previous quarter (57 cases).

The cases were more concentrated in the north and in the centre of the country.

3.16 Greece GRE

The country remained rabies-free.

Hungary HUN

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by Antal Németh and Zsolt Földi

During "This Quarter", there were 133 rabies cases in animals. Of these, 99 were wild animals (98 foxes 1 roe deer), A and 34 in domestic animals (9 dogs, 17 cats and 8 bovines.

Only 1 case was located west of the river Danube.

3.18	Iceland	ICE
------	---------	-----

The country remained rabies-free.

3.19 Ireland IRE

The country remained

3.20 Italy ITA

by Franco Mutinelli

The country remained rabies-free.

Control

A previously planned vaccination campaign scheduled for May 2001 to protect the Italian/Slovenian border area has been cancelled due to the currently improved epidemiological condition within Slovenia.

Surveillance

590 wild animals (551 foxes) and 55 domestic animals from Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia Regions (northeastern Italy) were examined for rabies with negative results.

Lithuania LTU 3.21

by K. Lukauskas and A. Dranseika

During "This Quarter", there were 158 cases of rabies. Of these 33 cases (20.9%) were in domestic animals (6 bovines, 9 dogs, 15 cats, 3 horses), and 125 cases in wild animals (52 foxes, 58 raccoon dogs, 11 pine martens, 4 polecats). 39 of 44 districts were affected. The most affected were the districts of Ignalina, Moletai, Lazdijai, Panevezys, Pasvalys, Taurage.

During "This Ouarter", more than 51,000 dogs, 5,000 cats and 5,000 bovines were vaccinated against rabies.

No human rabies case was registered in the country.

3.22 Luxembourg LUX

by Arthur Besch

With no indigenous rabies case registered during the last two years the country has now the status of being rabiesfree (WHO Expert Committee, Eighth Report, Geneva 1992, page 42).

To maintain the above status, to protect the country of infections from neighbouring countries, a vaccination campaign of foxes against rabies was carried out in March 2001. 44.000 RABORAL vaccine baits were distributed by heli-

page 6

rabies-free.

copter throughout the country. rabies-free in terrestrial animals. Furthermore, in May 2001 a campaign distributing 16,000 ported. vaccine baits by hand, and one campaign end of September Surveillance 2001 as in March are planned. Surveillance

for rabies with negative results. sults.

3.23	Latvia	LVA	3.26

by J. Rimeicans and E. Jegers

127 rabies cases were registered during "This Quar- rabies-free. ter" in 25 out of 26 districts. 98 cases were diagnosed in wild animals (77,2% of total). 66 of the cases in wild animals were foxes, 27 raccoon dogs, 2 polecats, 2 pine martens and 1 fish otter. Of 29 rabies cases in domestic animals 11 were dogs, 11 cats, 5 bovines and 2 sheep. The most affected districts were Liepajas with 19 cases, Aluksnes and Kuldigas with 10 cases each.

3.24	Moldova	MLD

by Vasile Bahau and A. Ganea

Out of 30 animals examined for rabies during "This Quarter", 8 revealed positive results: 5 foxes, 2 dogs, 1 bovine.

3.25	Netherlands N	<u>IET</u>	3.28	P	ortugal	POR
	by Gerard Visser				country	remained
	The country remain	ined	rabies-	free.		

No bat rabies was re-

11 animals (3 foxes, 1 muskrat and 7 bats) were exam-12 foxes were examined ined for rabies with negative re-

3.23	Latvia	LVA	3.26	Norway	NOR

by Eivind Liven

The country remained

3.27	Poland	POL

by Andrzej Komorowski

A total of 1145 cases of rabies was registered in Poland during "This Quarter", 233 cases more than during the previous quarter and 679 cases more than during the first quarter 2000 (an increase of 145.7%). 1029 were wild animals (933 foxes, 72 raccoon dogs, 1 stone marten, 15 pine martens, 4 polecats, 1 ferret, 2 roe deer, 1 bat) and 116 domestic animals (44 dogs, 54 cats, 1 pig, 16 bovines, 1 goat).

The density of cases was especially high in the south-east of the country. Cases increased bordering an outbreak in the Czech Republic.

3.29	Romania	ROM

by Dragos Corlateanu

A total of 207 rabies cases was reported during "This Ouarter", 162 cases more (an increase by 360%) than during the previous quarter and 183 cases more than during the first quarter 2000. There were 182 cases in wild animals (175 foxes and 7 other wild animals) and 25 domestic animals (11 dogs, 3 cats, 4 bovines, 2 horses, 4 sheep, 1 other domesticated animal).

The cases were distributed throughout the country. Of 41 districts 6 were not affected by the disease.

3.30 Russia RUS European part only

by V.A.Vedernikov, V.A.Sedov,

I.V. Baldina, A.A.Shabeykin, A.M.Gulyukin, N.A. Klementyeva B.L.Cherkasskiy, V.J. Ladnyi

V.V.Seliverstov, V.N. Abramov,

S.A. Kolomizev, and N.V. Matochina

During "This Quarter", 414 rabies cases in animals were reported and 2 human cases.

Of the total number of cases 242 were in domestic animals - 91 dogs, 60 cats, 83 bovines, 4 horses, 4 sheep. Of 172 wild animals rabies was diagnosed in 158 foxes, 5 raccoon dogs, 1 badger, 8 wolves.

Most affected were the Kursk Region with 47 cases, Voronezh Region with 39 cases, Stavropol Territory with 35 cases, Belgorod Region with 37

cases, Rostov Region with 36 26 cases.

There were 2 human cases reported - Bryansk Region and in Volgograd Region.

Spain	SPA
	Spain

by Carlos Abellan Garcia

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

There was no rabies case registered in the Spanish territory of North Africa.

There was no bat rabies case in the country.

3.32 Slovak Republic SVK

by Dušan Magic

A total of 29 rabies cases in animals was reported in the Slovak Republic during "This Quarter". Of these were 25 (86.2%) in wild animals (22 foxes, 1 badger, 1 wild cat, 1 pine marten) and 4 in domestic animals (2 dogs, 2 cats).

3.33 Slovenia SVN

by Zoran Kovač

There were 57 rabies cases in animals during "This Quarter". 47 of the total (82.5%) were in foxes, 2 in stone martens, 1 in a roe deer, 5 in dogs and 2 in cats.

Most of the cases cases, Volgograd Region with occurred in the south-east of the country.

> 3.34 Sweden SWE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.35 Switzerland SWI

> by Reto Zanoni and Urs Breitenmoser

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance

During "This Ouarter". 58 animals were examined for rabies with negative results: 43 foxes, 1 badger, 1 other mustelid, 4 bats, 3 dogs, 6 cats. The 4 bats (in brackets the community where the sample was taken) were specified as Pipistrellus kuhli (Ligornetto), Pipistrellus pygmaeus (Lancy), Pipistrellus kuhli (Genève), Pipistrellus pipistrellus (Boudry).

3.36 Turkey TUR

by Hüseyin Sungur

During "This Quarter", 50 rabies cases in animals were reported in Turkey. The disease occurred in 34 dogs (68% of total), 4 bovines, 4 sheep, 2 donkeys, 4 red foxes and 2 stone martens.

3.37 Macedonia TYM

The country remained rabies-free.

3.38 Ukraine UKR

No data.

3.39 **United Kingdom UNK**

by Fred Landeg

The country remained rabies-free.

4. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

4.1 Case History: Human rabies exposure in connection with an Asian trip

by P.C. Döller Tropenklinik Paul-Lechler-Krankenhaus Paul-Lechler-Str. 24, D-72076 Tübingen, Germany

Toward the end of 2000, two young German men started an automobile trip through several Asian countries (Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, India and Nepal). Immediately upon their return to Germany on January 25, 2001 they visited a clinic for Infections and Tropical Diseases. The reason for the visit was that one of the young men had been bitten by an approx. two months old dog which the men had acquired in Nepal. On the return journey to Germany they had the dog vaccinated against rabies on January 16, 2001 in Esfahan, Iran. The single inoculation was recorded in the dog's vaccination documents albeit not naming the type of vaccine used. Two to three days following the vaccination the dog began to show unusual behaviour. He no longer responded to commands, was slightly aggressive and began to snap at objects. On January 21, 2001, one of the young men was bitten by the dog and on January 23 he visited a hospital in Istanbul, Turkey where, other than a determination of tetanus protection, no further treatment was performed.

The second man had close contact with saliva from the dog whereby small scratches and wounds on the hands could not be excluded. Since the dog became increasingly aggressive and appeared to be in pain (constant barking), the men dispatched him with a blow to the head on January 23 and placed the cadaver wrapped in a plastic sack on their car's luggage carrier and transported it to Germany, arriving on January 25.

In the clinic in Germany it was assumed that a rabies exposure had occurred and, after exami-

nation of their vaccination documents, it was determined that, due to advice given by the clinic before the trip, both men had undergone a complete pre-exposure rabies immunization (three injections on days 0, 7, 21) in November 2000. Therefore, in accordance with the recommendations of the vaccine producer and the official German vaccination centre (STIKO), both men received one booster inoculation of rabies vaccine (Rabipur).

According to German law which stipulates that human contact with a rabid or suspected rabid animal must be registered, the case was immediately reported to the Public Health authorities and the official veterinarian who delivered the cadaver to a Veterinary Examination Laboratory where a diagnosis of rabies was determined on January 25, 2001.

Comments:

In Germany, the risk of exposure to rabies virus is, due to the successful national campaign to eradicate the disease by oral vaccination, almost entirely limited to trips to foreign countries where rabies is prevalent. These risks have increased due to the following reasons: 1) The number of vacation trips has increased and the destinations are world-wide. 2) The awareness of a rabies risk has been reduced due to the declining rabies situation in Germany. 3) Rabies is present in many popular tourist countries. 4) In most of these popular countries, rabies is dog-mediated versus wild life-mediated as seen in Germany which presents a higher risk due to the close contact between man and dog. At the present, it is estimated that a month's stay in a tropical country results in one animal bite with rabies risk per 500 - 1000 tourists.

The incidence of rabies in south and southeast Asia is one of the highest in the world, whereby Nepal is a country with an especially high rabies risk due to the large numbers of stray dogs ranging through most of the country. People travelling to such a country should seriously consider undergoing a pre-exposure rabies prophylaxis since such countries seldom have effective tissue-culture-based rabies vaccines available (refer to the report of the death of an Italian from rabies after returning from a Nepal trip, *Epid. Bull.* 37/96: 255). In 1996 a man died of rabies in Germany as the result of a dog bite in Sri Lanka (*Epid. Bull.* 23/96: 156).

It should be noticed that there has been a considerable increase of rabies in the last years in the east European countries (Baltic countries, Croatia, Poland, Rumania, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, etc.) and that the tendency in these countries is an ever increasing proportion of dog-mediated versus wild life-mediated rabies. Turkey is a country with a long history of dog-mediated rabies. The assessment of a possible rabies risk is an important aspect of travel medicine consultations (refer to "Tollwutrisiko auf Reisen -Hinweise für die reisemedizinische Beratung und Prävention", *Epid. Bull.* 6/99: 35-36). The consultation should consider the country (s) to be visited, the type of trip planned and an evaluation of the medical services available as well as advice concerning preventive measures to be taken and guidelines for actions to be taken in case of exposure.

A pre-exposure immunization is indicated for trips to countries with a high risk of rabies exposure whereby the type of trip should be considered (vacation or professional, increased contact with animals, backpack tourists, length of stay) and for those countries lacking an encompassing medical service.

In the case described above it was shown that the prophylactic rabies immunization administered before the trip was indicated and life-saving. Of course, the transport of the dog cadaver, more or less as "evidence", represents a violation of laws regarding the transfer of infectious material within the European Union.

(Based on an article in EPIDEMIOLOGI-SCHES BULLETIN Nr. 19, March 2, 2001)

4.2 Imported human rabies case - Sweden

In June 2000, a case of rabies was diagnosed in Stockholm being the first case after 26 years. The patient, a 19-year-old woman, had been bitten by a dog in Thailand three months earlier. She was admitted with a 2-day history of pain and paresthesia at the exposure site (right arm), along with anxiety. Her neurological symptoms progressed, and during the following week she developed the typical signs of furious rabies. Despite intensive care, her condition deteriorated continuously, and she died 18 days after onset of symptoms. The diagnosis was not considered until five days after admission to the hospital. A saliva sample was obtained and the diagnosis confirmed by virus isolation in mouse neuroblastoma cells.

Source:

Hojer J, Sjoblom E, Berglund O, Hammarin AL, Grandien M. Lakartidningen 2001 Mar 14;98 (11): 1216-20 [Article in Swedish]

Editors note:

This case was not reported to us. It will only appear in our next summary report including human rabies.

4.3 Epidemiologic characteristics of rabies virus variants in dogs and cats in the United States, 1999

Objective:

To evaluate epidemiologic features of rabies virus variants in dogs and cats in the United States during 1999 and assess the role of batassociated variants.

Design:

Epidemiologic survey.

Sample population:

Rabies viruses from 78 dogs and 230 cats.

Procedure:

Brain specimens from rabid dogs and cats were submitted for typing of rabies virus. Historical information, including ownership and vaccination status, was obtained for each animal. Specimens were typed by use of indirect fluorescent antibody assay or reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction assay and nucleotide sequence analysis.

Results:

Nearly all animals were infected with the predicted terrestrial rabies virus variant associated with the geographic location of the submission. A bat-associated variant of rabies virus was found in a single cat from Maryland. More than half (53%) of submitted animals were classified as owned animals, and most had no known history of vaccination. One vaccination failure was reported in a dog that did not receive a booster dose of rabies vaccine after exposure to a possibly rabid animal.

Conclusions and clinical relevance:

Bat-associated rabies virus variants were not a

common cause of rabies in dogs and cats during 1999. Vaccine failures were uncommon during the study period. Because most rabid dogs and cats were unvaccinated and were owned animals rather than strays, educational campaigns targeting owners may be useful.

Source:

McQuiston JH, Yager PA, Smith JS, Rupprecht CE. J Am Vet Med Assoc 2001 Jun 15;218 (12): 1939-42

Editors note:

The above article reflects on the role of the bat-associated rabies variants. Of 308 samples 1 cat indeed was found to be infected with a bat virus infection.

In Europe there were 3 rabid sheep in Denmark in 1998 which where identified as infected with bat rabies (see RBE 3/98 and 4/98). There was the fortunate situation that terrestrial rabies had not occurred in the country for years thus, an investigation was initiated.

Due to the limited sample size available in the bat population areas of Europe, it might be difficult to assess the role and extent of rabies variants in terrestrial animals.

4.4 Detailed addresses as an improved service for the reader of the RBE

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

When the RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE (RBE) was put into the Internet a suggestion was made to present complete addresses of the contributors as an improved service to the readers. It was especially argued that for topical reasons and for specific requests, interested parties should have a chance to directly approach individual countries for data and information urgently needed.

In the meantime a questionnaire was sent to the contributor countries asking for the name of officers responsible, on the one hand for the dissemination of rabies data and, on the other hand for the persons with an expert knowledge of rabies and its control in the country.

If there are 2 officers mentioned for the reporting, the first one is usually the Chief Veterinary Officer and the second one responsible specifically for the rabies data. The responsible expert usually has a different address. It becomes more common today that departments and ministries have their own Internet address. Next to an address of a certain officer there might also be information on another disease you are looking for.

The assessing of human rabies case data is still unsatisfactory. I suggest the commonly used practice: if the medical department does not report the data independently then the veterinary officer responsible should acquire these data and report them to us.

What has been collected on detailed addresses, we will present in this issue for the first time and, we hope that the missing countries supply their details in the near future.

You can ask to have your data corrected or names replaced at any time.

TABLE 5.

EUR EUROPE	1/20	01		ι. Π	RABI	ES	CASE	S					1. 1.	01 - 31	. 3.01
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			W I	LD A	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
ALB ALBANIA AUT AUSTRIA * BEL BELGIUM * BIH BOSNA I HERCEGOWIN** BUL BULGARIA BYE BELARUS	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 0 0 0 0	-	-		-	21	0 0 0 21		1 0 0 21
CRO CROATIA	23	10	5	2	17	-	41	92	-	2	-	6	100		141
CYP CYPRUS *	5	1	1	5		-	12 0	216	1	1	2	-	220		232
CZH CZECH REPUBLIC DEN DENMARK *	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	19	1	2	1	-	0 23 0		0 25 0
DEU FED.REP.OF GERMANY	-	1	-		-	-	1	22	-	-	2	1	25		26
EST ESTONIA FIN FINLAND *	1	2	-	-	-	-	1 0	12	-	-	1	13	26 0		27 0
FRA FRANCE * FRY FED.REP.OF YUGOSLA GRE GREECE *	8	10	-	-	1	-	0 19 0	89	-	-	-	-	0 89 0		0 108 0
HUN HUNGARY ICE ICELAND * IRE IRELAND * ITA ITALY *	9	17	8	-	-	-	34 0 0	98	-	-	1	-	99 0 0		133 0 0
LTU LITHUANIA LUX LUXEMBOURG *	9	15	6	3	-	-	33	52	-	15	्रत्तरः	58	125		158
LVA LATVIA	11	11	5	-	2	-	29	66	-	5		27	98		127
MLD MOLDOVA NET NETHERLANDS * NOR NORWAY *	2	-	1	-	-	-	3 0 0	5	-	-	-	-	5 0 0		8 0 0
POL POLAND POR PORTUGAL *	44	54	16	-	1	1	116 0	933	-	21	2	73	1029		1145 0
ROM ROMANIA RUS RUSSIAN FEDERATION	11 91	3 60	4 83	2 4	4 4	1	25 242	175 158	1 1	2 -	1	3 13	182 172	2	207 416
SPA SPAIN * SVK SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2	2	1000001	_			0	00					0		0
SVN SLOVAN REPOBLIC SVN SLOVENIA SWE SWEDEN *	5	2 2	-	-	-	-	4 7 0	22 47	1	1 2	-1	1	25 50 0		29 57 0
SWI SWITZERLAND + LIEC* TUR TURKEY TYM MAKEDONIJA * UKR UKRAINE ** UNK UNITED KINGDOM *	34	_	4	-	4	2	0 44 0 0 0	4	-	2	-	-	0 6 0 0		0 50 0 0
TOTAL	254	188	133	11	24	4	614	2010	5	53	11	216	2295	2	2911
PER CENT	8.7	6.5	4.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	21.1	69.0	0.2	1.8	0.4	7.4	78.8	0.1	100.0

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* NO CASES ** NO DATA

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TABLE 5.2

EUR EUROPE	1/2001			B I E S THER ANIM	C A S E AL SPECIE					1. 1.01 -	31. 3.01
LOCATION	OTHER D	OMESTIC	ANIMALS			OTHER WILL	ANIMALS			INGERGER	momat
CODE NAME	DONKEY	PIG	OTH.DOM. ANIMAL	WOLF	RACCOON DOG	WILD CAT	LYNX	INSECTIV BAT	OTH.WILD ANIMAL	UNSPECIF.	TOTAL
BUL BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
BYE BELARUS	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	6
DEU FED.REP.OF GERMANY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
EST ESTONIA	-	-	-		13	-	-	-	-	-	13
LTU LITHUANIA	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	58
LVA LATVIA	-		-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	27
POL POLAND	-	1	-	-	72	-	-	1	-	-	74
ROM ROMANIA	-	-	1	-	-		-	-	3	-	4
RUS RUSSIAN FEDERATION	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	13
SVK SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TUR TURKEY	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	2	1	1	9	179	1	1	2	3	21	220
PER CENT	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.1	81.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	9.5	100.0

					RABI	ES	CASE	S					1. 1.	01 - 31	. 3.01
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
ALB ALBANIA															
17 Kukesi	1		-	-	-	-	1						0		1
ROM ROMANIA															
01 ALBA 02 ARAD 03 ARGES 04 BACAU 05 BIHOR 06 BISTRITA-NASAUD 07 BOTOSANI 08 BRASOV 09 BRAILA 10 BUZAU 11 CARAS-SEVERIN 12 CALARASI 13 CLUJ 15 COVASNA 16 DIMBOVITA 17 DOLJ 18 GALATI 19 GIURGIU 20 GORJ 21 HARGHITA 23 IALOMITA 24 IASI 26 MEHEDINTI 27 MURES 28 NEAMT 29 OLT 31 SATU-MARE 32 SALAJ 34 SUCEAVA 35 TELEORMAN 37 TULCEA 40 VRANCEA 41 BUCURESTI	- 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - -			-		-	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 3 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	20 1 11 5 2 5 10 14 9 4 7 5 1 9 3 14 2 15 2 6 3 3 2 5 2 2 2 5 3 1 1			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		21 11 11 5 2 5 0 10 14 10 4 7 5 1 9 3 14 2 7 3 3 2 5 2 2 2 6 3 2 1 1 1 1 5 2 5 2 2 2 2 6 3 2 1 1 1 1 5 2 5 0 0 10 14 15 2 5 0 0 10 14 15 2 5 0 0 10 14 15 2 5 0 0 10 14 15 2 5 0 0 10 14 15 2 5 0 0 10 14 15 2 7 19 3 14 2 7 2 7 3 3 2 5 2 2 2 2 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		21 11 11 15 35 22 10 14 13 40 52 95 14 18 27 33 25 23 4 85 31
TOTAL	11	3	4	2	4	1	25	175	1	2	1	3	182	0	207
PER CENT	5.3	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.9	0.5	12.1	84.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.4	87.9	0.0	100.0

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					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 1.	01 - 31	. 3.01
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WII	LDA	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
BUL BULGARIA															
03 VARNA 04 V.TARNOVO 05 VIDIN 12 MONTANA 15 PLEVEN 25 TARGOVITCHE 27 CHOUMEN							0 0 0 0 0					1 2 1 4 6 3 4	1 2 1 4 6 3 4		1 2 1 4 6 3 4
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	21
FRY FED.REP.OF YUGOS 01 Beograd 02 Pancevo 03 Novi Sad 04 Zrenjanin 05 Subotica 06 Sombor 07 Sabac 08 Pozarevac 09 Jagodina 11 Kraljevo 12 Nis 13 Podgorica FOTAL	2 - 1 - - 3 - 1 - 8	- 1 - 3 4 - 1 - - - 10					2 1 2 1 3 4 0 0 3 1 1 1 1 9	14 23 2 4 4 26 4 26 4 26 4 89					14 0 23 2 2 4 4 2 6 4 26 4 4 89	0	16 1 25 3 5 8 4 2 7 27 5 5 5
PER CENT	7.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	17.6	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	0.0	100.0
1 Bratislavsky kraj 2 Trnavsky kraj 3 Trenciansky kraj 4 Nitriansky kraj 5 Zilinsky kraj 6 Banskobystricky kraj 7 Presovsky kraj	E P U F 1 -	- 2	-	_	-	-	0 0 1 0 2 0	1 1 3 8 7 -					1 1 0 4 9 7 1		1 1 4 9 9
8 Kosicky kraj FOTAL	1	- 2	- 0	- 0	- 0	- 0	1	2	-	-	- 0	-	2		3
IOIND	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	22	1	1	0	1	25	0	29

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					RABI	E S	CASE	S					1. 1.	01 - 31	. 3.01
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
BYE BELARUS															
01 Brest Region 02 Vitebsk Region 03 Gomel Region 04 Grodno Region 05 Minsk Region 06 Mogilev Region	4 3 11 2 2 1	2 2 5 - 1 -	- 2 - 1 2	1 - - -			7 6 18 3 4 3	18 10 15 14 17 18		- 1 - -		1 4 - -	19 12 20 14 17 18		26 18 38 17 21 21
TOTAL	23	10	5	2	1	0	41	92	0	2	0	6	100	0	141
PER CENT	16.3	7.1	3.5	1.4	0.7	0.0	29.1	65.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.3	70.9	0.0	100.0
026 DUBLEK 027 GORENJA VAS 032 GROSUPLJE 035 HRPELJE-KOZINA 038 ILIRSKA BISTRICA 039 IVANCNA GORICA 048 KOCEVJE 051 KOZJE 054 KRSKO 060 LITIJA 073 METLIKA 085 NOVO MESTO 092 PODCETRTEK 099 RADECE 102 RADOVLJICA 104 RIBNICA 109 SEMIC 110 SEVNICA 120 SENTJUR PRI CELJU 123 SKOFLJICA 124 SMARJE PRI JELSAH 127 STORE 139 VOJNIK 142 ZAGORJE OB SAVI	1 - 1 1	1		-	-	-	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					2 0 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 8 5 1 3 1 8 1 1		2 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 9 5 1 3 1 10 1
TOTAL	5	2	0	0	0	0	7	47	0	- 2	- 1	- 0	1 50	0	1 57
PER CENT	8.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	82.5	0.0	3.5	1.8	0.0	87.7	0.0	100.0

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LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WII	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															
<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 16 Vukovarsko-Srijemska 17 Splitsko-Dalmatinska 18 Istarska 19 Dubrovacko-Neretvansa 21 Zagreb</pre>	- 1 1 - 1	1	- 1		- 4 1 - 2	-	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	50 18 15 2 5 28 5 4 12 12 12 12 11 4 6 4 16			2		52 18 15 12 2 5 28 5 4 12 12 12 12 11 4 7 6 4 17		52 188 155 13 2 5 5 28 5 28 5 4 17 17 12 12 12 4 8 6 6 6 17
TOTAL	3	1	1	0	7	0	12	216	1	1	2	0	220	0	232
PER CENT	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.2	93.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	94.8	0.0	100.0
HUN HUNGARY			e n												
01 Budapest 03 Bacs-Kiskun 04 Bekes 05 Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen 06 Csongrad 09 Hajdu-Bihar 10 Heves 12 Nograd 13 Pest 15 Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bere 16 Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok 18 Vas	3 1 2 - 1 1	6 1 2 - 1 2 - 1 4	- 2 - 1 2 - - 1				0 9 4 3 1 5 2 2 1 1 6 0	3 10 5 4 10 12 3 6 28 11 5 1			1		3 10 6 4 10 12 3 6 28 11 5 1		3 19 10 7 11 17 5 8 29 12 11
TOTAL	9	17	8	0	0	0	34	98	0	0	1	0	99	0	133
PER CENT	6.8	12.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	74.4	0.0	100.0

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				1	RABI	ES	CASE	S					1. 1.	01 - 31	. 3.01
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WII	LDA	NIM	ALS			
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
CZH CZECH RE	PUB	LIC													
01 Central Bohemia 04 North Bohemia 05 East Bohemia 07 North Moravia	j.	1 1	-	-	-		1 1 0 0	1 16 2	-	- 2 -	1	-	2 0 19 2		3 1 19 2
TOTAL	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	19	1	2	1	0	23	0	25
PER CENT	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	76.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	92.0	0.0	100.0
RUS RUSSIAN FEDERATI	ION														
 08 Pskov Region 09 Bryansk Region 10 Vladimir Region 12 Twer Region 13 Kaluga Region 15 Moscow Region 16 Oryol Region 17 Ruazan Region 18 Smolensk Region 19 Tula Region 26 Belgorod Region 27 Voronezh Region 28 Kursk Region 29 Lipetsk Region 20 Tambov Region 21 Takakan Region 23 Samara Region 34 Penza Region 35 Saratov Region 36 Ulyanovsk Region 37 Rep. of Kalmykiya 38 Rep. of Tatarstan 39 Krasnodar Territory 40 Stavropol Territory 41 Rostov Region 44 Rep. of Bashkortostan 46 Kaliningrad Region 	1 4 1 1 2 5 9 7 5 2 6 4 5 1 1 - 2 8 1 2 2 -	- - 1 - 1 8 8 12 2 3 2 - 1 3 1 - 1 4 7 6 -	- - 4 - 2 14 4 1 4 4 3 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 13 15 2 2				0 1 4 1 0 1 5 1 1 3 7 3 3 8 0 9 2 3 5 8 3 2 2 2 6 1 5 4 2 2 6 1 5 4 2 2 4 2 2 6 1 5 8 3 2 2 2 6 1 2 3 5 8 3 2 2 2 2 6 1 2 2 3 5 8 3 2 2 5 8 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 2 4 4 2 11 2 10 4 24 3 4 - 12 5 9 13 2 - 6 3 9 3 1				2	8 2 4 5 12 4 2 11 2 10 6 24 3 4 2 13 5 11 13 2 1 7 3 9 5 0 3 1	1	8 4 5 5 3 7 3 9 3 1 2 5 3 7 3 9 5 3 6 2 5 3 6 2 5 3 6 2 5 3 6 2 5 3 6 2 5 3 6 2 5 3 7 3 9 3 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 3 9 3 7 7 3 9 3 7 7 3 9 3 7 7 3 9 3 7 7 3 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 9 3 7 7 9 3 7 7 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 9 3 7 7 9 3 7 7 9 3 7 7 9 3 7 7 7 9 3 7 7 1 2 5 7 3 9 3 7 7 3 9 5 7 3 9 5 7 3 9 5 7 3 9 5 3 7 3 9 5 3 7 3 9 5 3 7 3 9 5 3 5 3 9 5 3 3 9 5 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 3 5 3 3 3 5 3 3 3 5 3
TOTAL	91	60	83	4	4	0	242	158	1	0	0	13	172	2	416
PER CENT	21.9	14.4	20.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	58.2	38.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	41.3	0.5	100.0

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LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS WILD ANIMALS													
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
DEU FED.REP.OF GERM	ANY														
05 Nordrhein-Westfalen 06 Hessen 09 Bayern 14 Sachsen 15 Sachsen-Anhalt	-	1	-	-	-	-	0 1 0 0 0	6 10 3 3			2 - - -		8 10 3 3 1		8 11 3 3 1
TOTAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	2	1	25	0	26
PER CENT	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	84.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	3.8	96.2	0.0	100.0
POL POLAND 02 Dolnoslaskie 04 Kujawsko-Pomorskie 06 Lubelskie 10 Lodzkie 12 Malopolskie 14 Mazowieckie 16 Opolskie 18 Podkarpackie 20 Podlaskie 22 Pomorskie 24 Slaskie 26 Swietokrzyskie 28 Warminsko-Mazurskie 30 Wielkopolskie	2 3 14 1 1 1 1 1 5 10 1	2 15 - 14 - - 2 3 10 1	1 - - 3 2 - 9 -				0 5 20 2 28 1 0 11 4 3 8 8 29 2	8 51 131 181 140 147 41 1 3 50 94 64		- 14 - 32 - 2 - 126 -	1	- 9 2 - 4 - 2 7 - - 1 38 7	8 61 138 185 146 149 50 1 4 50 1 4 53 139 71		66 158 29 213 147 1 160 54 4 7 1 61 168 73
TOTAL	44	54	16	0	1	1	116	933	0	21	2	73	1029	0	1145
PER CENT	3.8	4.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.1	81.5	0.0	1.8	0.2	6.4	89.9	0.0	100.0

				1	RABI	ES	CASE	S					1. 1.	01 - 31	. 3.01
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LDA	NIM	ALS			momat
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	AL CASES	TOTAL
EST ESTONIA													4		
05 Jaervamaa 06 Laeaenemaa 08 Polvamaa 09 Paernumaa 10 Raplamaa 12 Tartumaa 14 Viljandimaa 15 Vorumaa	1	-	-	-	-	-	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	3 2 1 1 2 -		(111111)		2 2 1 2 4 1 1	5 5 3 2 3 6 1 1		5 5 3 2 3 6 2 1
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	13	26	0	27
PER CENT	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	44.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	48.1	96.3	0.0	100.0
03 Balvi 04 Bauska 05 Cesis 06 Daugavpils 07 Dobele 08 Gulbene 09 Jekabpils 10 Jelgava 11 Kraslava 12 Kuldiga 13 Liepaja 14 Limbazi 15 Ludza 16 Madona 17 Ogre 18 Preili 20 Riga 21 Saldus	1 - 1 - 1 1 1 2	- - 1 3 1 - 3	- - 1 3 -				0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 4 5 0 0 0 1 0 5	9 1 2 3 2 1 5 12 4 2 6 2				1 2 2 1 3 1 - 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1	10 3 4 2 5 5 2 3 0 0 6 14 3 1 4 4 0 7 4		10 4 5 2 6 6 2 3 2 2 10 19 3 1 4 4 4 1 7 9
22 Talsi 23 Tukums 24 Valka 25 Valmiera 26 Ventspils	2 - 1	-	-	-	2	-	2 1 0 0 3	2 3 2 1 2				1 1 3 -	3 4 5 1 4		9 5 5 1 7
TOTAL	11	11	5	0	2	0	29	66	0	5	0	27	98	0	127
PER CENT	8.7	8.7	3.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	22.8	52.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	21.3	77.2	0.0	100.0

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LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			W I	LD A	NIM	ALS		HUMAN CASES	moment
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL		TOTAL
33 Alytaus	-	1	-		-	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	5		6
34 Anyksciu							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
36 Birzu	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1		4
38 Varenos	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3		4
41 Vilniaus	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	6		8
43 Zarasu							0	2	-	-	-	2	4		4
45 Ignalinos							0	4	-	-	-	8	12		12
46 Jonavos							0	-	-	1	-	1	2		2
47 Joniskio	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
51 Marijampoles	-	1	-		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		2
52 Kauno							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
53 Kedainiai							0		-	-	-	3	3		3
54 Kelmes	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2		4
55 Klaipedos							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
56 Kretdingos							0	2	-	-	-	1	3		3
59 Lazdiju	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	5	11		12
61 Mazeikiu							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
62 Moletu	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	5	9		11
65 Pakruojo	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-		2	-	1	3		5
66 Panevezio	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	7		9
67 Pasvalio	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	1	5		8
68 Plunges							0	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
69 Prienu							0	-	-	1	-	2	3		3
71 Radviliskio							0	-	-	1	-	1	2		2
72 Raseiniai							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
73 Rokiskio	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	3		5
75 Skuodo							0	1	-	-	-	3	4		4
77 Taurages	2	-	-		-	-	2	1	-	3	-	1	5		7
78 Telsiu							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
79 Traku	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-		1		3
81 Ukmerges	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	÷.	-	-	-	2	2		3
82 Utenos	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1		3
85 Salcininku	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
86 Svencioniu							0	2		-	-	1	3		3
87 Silales							0	3	-	2	-	2	7		7
88 Silutes							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
89 Sirvintu							0	2	-		-	1	3		3
91 Siauliu							0	1	-	-	-	2	3		3
94 Jurbarko	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1		3
TOTAL	9	15	6	3	0	0	33	52	0	15	0	58	125	0	158
PER CENT	5.7	9.5	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	20.9	32.9	0.0	9.5	0.0	36.7	79.1	0.0	100.0

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				1	RABI	ES	CASE	S					1. 1.	01 - 31	. 3.01
LOCATION		DOM	EST	IC A	NIM	ALS			WI	LDA	NIM	ALS			momat
CODE NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS	TOTAL	HUMAN CASES	TOTAL
MLD MOLDOVA															
03 Chisinau 05 Lapusna 06 Orhei 08 Tighina 09 Ungheni 12 Dubasari	- 1 1	1 1	1 -	-	-	-	0 0 1 0 1	2 2 1	1	-	-	-	2 2 0 1 0 0		2 2 1 1 1
TOTAL	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	8
PER CENT	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	100.0
TUR TURKEY 09 AYDIN 10 BALIKESIR 16 BURSA 20 DENIZLI 21 DIYARBAKIR 23 ELAZIG 25 ERZURUM 27 GAZIANTEP 31 HATAY 34 ISTANBUL 35 IZMIR 36 KARS 41 KOCAELI 45 MANISA 47 MARDIN 60 TOKAT 61 TRABZON 63 SANLIURFA 69 BAYBURT	- 1 2 - 1 1 3 7 5 4 - 1 1 1 1 1 1		1		- - - 1 2 - - 1 - -		1 3 1 2 1 1 2 3 9 7 4 1 3 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1	-	- 2	-	-	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1 1 3 1 2 2 3 9 9 4 1 6 1 1 1 1 1
TOTAL	34	0	4	0	4	2	44	4	0	2	0	0	6	0	50
PER CENT	68.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	4.0	88.0	8.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	100.0

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6. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

<u>New list!</u> See note under 4.4 of this BULLETIN.

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