

RABIES BULLETIN EUROPE

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

In SECTION 2 a **summary of the rabies situation of the third 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 an article describes for the first time an infection of a stone marten with the European bat lyssa virus (EBL1). More details of a puppy illegally imported from Morocco which brought rabies to France is mentioned under 4.2.

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

Quarter 2001 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 **Third 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**", 1693 rabies cases were reported in Europe. Of these, 1147 were in wild animals (67.7% of total) and 542 in domestic animals. There were 4 human cases.

Of the 1147 cases in wild animals, 910 (53.8% of total) were red foxes, 2 jackals, 8 wolves, 119 raccoon dogs, 1 wild cat, 18 badgers, 2 stone martens, 31 pine martens, 6 polecats, 1 ferret, 3 roe deer, 2 moose, 1 wild boar, 3 hedgehogs, 25 bats, 2 squirrels, 1 other wild animal, 12 unspecified animals.

Of the 542 domestic animals, 131 were dogs, 176 cats, 10 horses, 214 bovines, 10 sheep, 1 stray dog.

The 4 human cases were reported in the Russian Federation.

The bat rabies cases

(EBL) occurred in Denmark (2), Germany (5 bats and 1 stone marten - see article 4.1 of this BULLETIN), France (2), the Netherlands (7), and Poland (9).

The 2 bats in France were identified as *Eptesicus serotinus*.

Because of the epidemiological features of bat rabies (EBL), the cases are marked in a different colour in the map of the ANNEX.

The **dog-mediated rabies** in Europe is only found in an obvious pattern in Turkey. Of 37 cases during "**This Quarter**", 35 occurred in domestic animals (23 dogs, 8 bovines, 1 horse, 3 sheep) and only 2 in wild animals (1 fox, 1 jackal). However, certain areas in the south of the European part of the Russian Federation indicate dog-mediated rabies or

the mixed type of dog- and fox-mediated rabies.

The majority of rabies cases in Europe derives as usual from **fox-mediated** rabies. It determines the changes, which are caused by the seasons of the year in the fox population, and now as well by the impact of the oral fox vaccination efforts. The total of cases during "**This Quarter**" has decreased by 292 cases compared to the previous quarter (1985 - corrected figure). While two countries recorded a decisive increase of cases (Lithuania from 134 to 158, Russian Federation from 322 to 433), there were three others with a decrease (Latvia from 155 to 105, Poland from 749 to 522, Romania from 112 to 46). However, if data of "**This Quarter**" in Europe are compared to the third quarter

compared to the third quarter 2000, they are similar (1689, 4 cases less).

Rabies-free countries in Europe during "*This Quarter*" were: Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland,

Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland.

There were no rabies cases reported from Albania and Austria. However, the last in-

digenously acquired case (terrestrial or bat) was less than two years ago.

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

3. RABIES IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

3.1 Albania ALB

by Kristaq Berxholi

There was no rabies case reported in the country during "*This Quarter*".

Surveillance

29 animals (11 foxes, 2 dogs, 1 cat, 13 bats -9 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, 2 *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, 2 *Myotis myotis* - and 2 other animals) were examined for rabies during "*This Quarter*", but all revealed negative results.

3.2 Austria AUT

by Walter Schuller and Helmut Schnabl

Out of 3949 animals examined for rabies during "*This Quarter*", there was no case diagnosed positive.

3.3 Belgium BEL

by L. Lengele and Pierre Dechamps

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance

The following 688 animals were examined for rabies during the 3 first quarters of 2001 with negative results: 324 foxes (47% of total), 283 bovines (41%), 18 cats, 10 dogs, 1 pig, 25 small ruminants, 2 horses, 25 others (11 badgers, 2 stone martens, 6 deer, 1 mouflon, 2 polecats, 1 ferret, 1 wild boar, 1 wild cat).

3.4 Bosnia and Herzegovina BIH

by Ramiz Velic

During "*This Quarter*", there were 3 rabies cases diagnosed in 3 foxes in the vicinity of Tuzla.

First Quarter 2001

A total of 12 cases was reported: 9 foxes, 1 pine marten, 1 bovine, 1 sheep.

Second Quarter 2001

Three foxes and 1 dog were reported rabid.

3.5 Bulgaria BUL

by L. Lavchev

During "*This Quarter*", 12 rabies cases were reported in Bulgaria. They were all located in the north of the country. The animal species affected was not reported.

3.6 Belarus BYE

by A.M. Axenov

During "*This Quarter*", 129 animal rabies cases were reported in all 6 administrative regions. The following animals were diagnosed rabid: 88 foxes, 5 raccoon dogs, 1 badger, 1 pine marten, 1 polecat, 7 dogs, 12 cats, 13 bovines, 1 sheep.

Second Quarter 2001

During the second quarter 2001, 128 animal rabies cases were reported. The following animals were affected: 75 foxes, 6 raccoon dogs, 2 moose, 1 muskrat, 18 dogs, 9 cats, 17 bovines.

3.7 Croatia CRO

by Mate Brstilo and Josip Marković

During "*This Quarter*", out of 681 for rabies investigated animals (134 domestic and 547 wild animals) 71 were positive in 16 counties (35 municipalities respectively). That represents a decrease of 33 cases in the country compared with the same period in 2000, and an increase of 5 cases compared with the previous quarter.

Out of the total number of cases rabies has been diagnosed in 64 wild animals (63 foxes, 1 badger) and 7 domestic animals (2 dogs, 2 cats, 2 bovines, 1 sheep).

3.8 Cyprus CYP

by P. Economides

The country remained rabies-free.

3.9 Czech Republic CZH

by Oldrich Matouch

During "*This Quarter*", a total of 1443 samples of 1117 wild and 326 domestic animals were examined for rabies in the Czech Republic. There were 4 rabies cases, 28 less than in the third quarter 2000 and 1 case more than in the previous quarter.

All cases occurred in foxes during July and were

located in the district of Rychnov nad Kněžnou.

3.10 Denmark DEN

by Preben Willeberg
and Tina Mørk

The country remained rabies-free in terrestrial animals.

There were 2 bat rabies cases. One bat revealed a negative result for rabies.

3.11 Germany, Federal Republic DEU

by Winfried W. Müller
and Hartmut Schlüter

During "*This Quarter*", 9 rabies cases in animals were reported. Cases in terrestrial animals occurred in two previous foci of fox-mediated rabies: 2 foxes in the federal state of Hessen and 1 fox in the federal state of Sachsen.

There was 1 interesting case in a stone marten in the federal state of Sachsen-Anhalt (see as well under 4.1 of this BULLETIN). It was the first case in the area in a terrestrial animal after 8 years of no rabies reported. A detailed investigation of the case suggests it to be of bat rabies origin. Isolated bat rabies cases have been reported over the years to the north and the south of the stone marten case. During "*This Quarter*" alone 3 bat rabies cases have been diagnosed in the federal state of Sachsen-Anhalt.

There was 1 further bat rabies case each in the federal

states of Niedersachsen and Brandenburg.

3.12 Estonia EST

by Matti Nautras

For the months of July and August 2001 29 rabies cases were reported. The animals affected were: 16 foxes, 6 raccoon dogs, 1 badger, 1 dog, 2 cats, 3 bovines..

3.13 Finland FIN

by Sirpa Kemilä

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance

The following animals were examined for rabies during "*This Quarter*" with negative results: 12 foxes, 14 lynx, 21 raccoon dogs, 5 badgers, 2 pine martens, 2 fish otters, 2 cats, 1 bat, 7 other wild carnivores.

3.14 France FRA

by Florence Cliquet

The country remained rabies-free in terrestrial animals.

There were 2 bat rabies cases - in the départements Finistere and Meurthe et Moselle. Both animals were of the species *Eptesicus serotinus*.

Surveillance

554 animals were examined for rabies with negative results.

3.15 Federal Republic FRY of Yugoslavia

by Nenad Ivančev

During "*This Quarter*", 34 animal rabies cases (in 15 foxes, 1 other wild animal, 1 dog, 12 cats, 4 bovines, 1 sheep) were reported, 23 cases less than in the previous quarter, and 5 cases more than in the 3rd quarter 2001.

3.16 Greece GRE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.17 Hungary HUN

by Antal Németh and Zsolt Földi

During "*This Quarter*", there were 58 rabies cases in animals. Of these, 46 were in wild animals (44 foxes, 1 wild cat, 1 raccoon) and 12 in domestic animals (10 cats, 2 bovines).

Only 2 cases of the total were located west of the river Danube in Transdanubia.

3.18 Iceland ICE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.19 Ireland IRE

The country remained rabies-free.

3.20 Italy ITA

by Franco Mutinelli

The country remained rabies-free.

Surveillance

1210 wild animals (1105 foxes) and 57 domestic animals from Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia Regions (north-eastern Italy) were tested for rabies with negative result.

No bats were submitted for rabies examination.

A 4 year old, female brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) imported from Slovenia -State Game Preserve of Jelen-Sneznik (Masun)- on May 2nd, 2001 was tested for rabies antibodies and a titre of 0.5 IU/ml was demonstrated. Tetracycline determination in the tooth was negative. This bear was imported on the project „Brown Bear”, sponsored by Provincia Autonoma of Trento that aims at the re-introduction of brown bears in the Parco Adamello Brenta (Northern Italy). Another brown bear, imported together with the above mentioned resulted negative for rabies antibodies. Both bears are currently healthy and monitored by radio-collar.

3.21 Lithuania LTU

by Kasimieras Lukauskas and
A. Dranseika

During "*This Quarter*", there were 158 cases of rabies.

46 cases (29.1%) were diagnosed in domestic animals (28 bovines, 8 dogs, 8 cats, 2 horses) and 112 cases (70.9%) in wild animals (50 foxes, 48 raccoon dogs, 6 pine martens, 3 badgers, 1 polecat, 2 hedgehogs, 1 moose, 1 wolf).

34 districts of the country were affected. The most affected ones were the districts of Ignalina, Klaipėda, Pakruojis, Panevėžys, Šiauliai, Utena.

During "*This Quarter*", more than 30 thousand dogs, more than 5 thousand cats and bovines were vaccinated against rabies.

No human rabies case was registered in the country.

3.22 Luxembourg LUX

by Arthur Besch

The country remained rabies-free.

Control

To maintain the country's status rabies-free, an oral vaccination campaign against foxes was carried out from 24 - 28 September 2001 covering the entire country. 48,000 RAB-ORAL vaccine baits were distributed from a helicopter.

Surveillance

Two foxes and one roe deer were examined for rabies during "*This Quarter*" with negative results.

Editors note

In the previous issue of this BULLETIN a mistake was made in 4.1 of the Miscellan-

ous Section in regard to Luxembourg -

Heading to FIGURE 4.1.1 page 10. It reads 1996-1999 and should read 1966-1999. The mistake was corrected before preparing the issue for the Internet version.

3.23 Latvia LVA

by V. Veldre and E. Jēgers

105 rabies cases were registered during "This Quarter" in 21 districts and Riga city. 88 cases were diagnosed in wild animals (83.8% of total). 63 of these were foxes, 18 raccoon dogs, 3 badgers, 3 pine martens, 1 polecat. Of 17 cases in domestic animals 10 were cats, 6 bovines, 1 dog. The most affected districts were Liepaja with 16 cases, Riga 14 cases and Rezekne 11 cases.

3.24 Moldova MLD

by E. Renita and A. Ganea

Out of 13 animals examined for rabies during "This Quarter" (7 cats, 2 dogs, 1 bovine; 1 rat, 1 squirrel, 1 fox), one fox and 1 bovine were diagnosed rabid.

3.25 Netherlands NET

by Stasja Valkenburgh

During "This Quarter", 71 animals (67 bats, 3 foxes and

1 cat) were investigated for rabies. Seven bats were positive. The cases occurred in the provinces of Drenthe, Friesland, Groningen, Noord-Holland and Utrecht.

3.26 Norway NOR

by Eivind Liven

The country remained rabies-free.

3.27 Poland POL

by Andrzej Komorowski

A total of 522 cases of animal rabies was registered in Poland during "This Quarter", 227 cases less than during the previous quarter and 100 cases more than during the 3rd quarter 2000 (an increase of 23.7%). Of the total, 430 cases were in wild animals (352 foxes, 35 raccoon dog, 6 badgers, 20 pine martens, 3 polecats, 1 ferret, 2 roe deer, 1 wild boar, 9 bats, 1 squirrel) and 92 in domestic animals (23 dogs, 33 cats, 36 bovines).

Though the cases actually have significantly decreased compared to the previous quarter, the infected area of the country has increased. The front wave moved westward.

There were 9 cases of bat rabies.

3.28 Portugal POR

The country remained rabies-free.

3.29 Romania ROM

by Gabriel Predoi

A total of 46 rabies cases was reported during "This Quarter", 66 cases less than during the previous quarter and 35 cases more than during the third quarter 2000.

There were 26 cases in foxes and 20 in domestic animals (4 dogs, 8 cats, 4 bovines, 3 horses, 1 sheep).

The cases were distributed throughout the country. Of 41 provinces, 19 recorded rabies cases.

3.30 Russia RUS European part only

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

During "This Quarter", 429 rabies cases in animals were reported. Of the total number of cases 252 were in domestic animals - 60 dogs, 78 cats, 107 bovines, 4 horses, 3 sheep. Of 177 wild animals, rabies was diagnosed in 157 foxes, 6 raccoon dogs, 2 badgers, 7 wolves, 1 polecat, 1 jackal, 1 hedgehog, 1 squirrel, 1 moose.

Most affected were the Kursk Region with 83 cases, Voronezh Region with 44 cases, Belgorod Region with 43 cases, Krasnodar Territory with 33 cases, Oryol Region with 31

cases, Rostov Region with 26 cases.

There were 4 human cases reported - 3 cases in Smolensk Region and one case in Krasnodar Territory.

3.31 Spain SPA

by Carlos Abellan Garcia

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

There was 1 dog case reported from Melilla, the Spanish territory of North Africa.

There was no further bat rabies case in the country.

Furthermore, on the 20th July 2001 the Malaga Public Health Laboratory confirmed a rabies case from a brain sample of a dog which had been brought from Morocco. A little girl had been bitten by this dog at the Moroccan beach near Melilla. The girl's parents killed the dog and forwarded the head of it to the above Laboratory.

The result of the brain sample was communicated to the Morocco Health Department via the Spain Embassy in Morocco.

3.32 Slovak Republic SVK

by Dušan Magic

A total of 11 rabies cases in animals was reported in the Slovak Republic during "*This Quarter*". All of these

cases occurred in foxes.

3.33 Slovenia SVN

by Zoran Kovač

There were 18 rabies cases in animals during "*This Quarter*", 8 cases less than in the previous quarter, and 2 cases less than in the third quarter 2000. 16 cases were in wild animals (14 foxes, 1 stone marten, 1 roe deer) and 2 in domestic animals (1 dog, 1 cat). The cases were distributed in the central and the eastern parts of the country.

3.34 Sweden SWE

The country remained **rabies-free**.

3.35 Switzerland SWI

by Reto Zanoni

The country remained **rabies-free**.

Surveillance

During "*This Quarter*", 42 animals were examined for rabies with negative results: 15 foxes, 3 stone martens, 1 roe deer, 1 chamois, 1 wood mouse, 11 bats, 5 dogs and 5 cats. The bats (in brackets the community where the sample was taken) were specified as *Vespertilio murinus* (Collonge-Bellerive; 5x), *Pipistrellus kuhli* (Genève), *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Nyon), *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

(Sagogn), *Pipistrellus sp.* (Chêne-Bougeries), *Vespertilio murinus* (Trin), *Pipistrellus sp.* (Basel).

3.36 Turkey TUR

by Hüseyin Sungur

During "*This Quarter*", 37 rabies cases in animals were reported in Turkey. The disease occurred in 23 dogs (62.2% of total), 8 bovines, 1 horse, 3 sheep, 1 fox and 1 jackal. 13 of 73 provinces (II) reported between 1 and 9 cases.

3.37 Macedonia TYM

No data.

3.38 Ukraine UKR

No data.

3.39 United Kingdom UNK

by Fred Landeg

The country remained **rabies-free**.

4. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

4.1 Infection of a Stone Marten with European Bat Lyssa Virus (EBL1)

T. Müller¹⁾, J. Cox²⁾, W. Peter³⁾, R. Schäfer³⁾, P. Bodamer⁴⁾, U. Wulle²⁾, J. Burow¹⁾, W. Müller²⁾

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Rare spill-over cases due to bat rabies

In the past few decades in Europe, infection of bats with rabies – related viruses (EBL1 and EBL2) other than bats has only rarely been reported. However, in the last 15 years rabies positive bats have been found frequently. Between 1958 and 2000 a total of 641 rabies positive bats were reported Europe-wide with a peak of 279 cases found between 1985 and 1987. Whereas in North America rabies transmission from bats (caused by lyssa virus, serotype 1), to terrestrial mammals and also humans has been shown to occur frequently, there is only scarce information in Europe. In 1998, Denmark reported three sheep to be infected with bat rabies virus indicating the first observed spill-over infection of European bat lyssavirus (EBL1) from insectivorous bats to a terrestrial animal species (RBE 3/98, RBE 4/98). Previously to these cases there were 2 human cases, both in 1985, one in Helsinki, Finland, caused by EBL2 and one in Belgorod, Ukraine, caused by EBL1.

Long way of finalizing a diagnosis

On August 31st 2001 in the federal state of Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany, an adult stone

marten was sent in for routine investigation to the regional veterinary laboratory at Stendal. The animal originated from the city of Burg, situated in the district Jerichower-Land adjacent to the western border of the federal state of Brandenburg. The stone marten was found one day before in the garden of an old half-timbered house in the ancient part of the city. At the time, the stone marten was alive. It showed no noticeable clinical symptoms except lack of timidity and a reluctance to move. After several attempts to scare the animal away it tried to attack a resident and was subsequently dispatched by a blow to the head. The veterinary public health officer ordered the animal sent in for laboratory examination.

Post mortem necropsy did show clinical symptoms of a severe sarcoptic mange. Rabies routine investigation using the fluorescence antibody test (FAT) yielded negative results. However, on September 21st an additional pathohistological examination of parts of the brain showed evidence of a non-suppurative meningo-encephalitis with activation of vascular cells and discrete lymphocytic perivascular infiltration though there were no obvious reaction of glia cells. Due to the

pathohistological findings a virus isolation in cell culture was conducted on the possible presence of Aujeszky's disease virus and/or rabies virus using Vero76 and neuroblastoma cells, respectively. On September 28th, the neuroblastoma cell culture showed single rabies virus infected cells and a repetition of cell culture passages using a newly prepared brain suspension from the original brain tissue could verify the results 14 days later. In spite of Sachsen-Anhalt being rabies-free for many years, the regional veterinary laboratory decided to additionally perform a mouse inoculation test. On October 9th, 6 mice were inoculated with the supernatant of the suspect cell culture passages. All inoculated mice died within 3 to 5 weeks post infection and were diagnosed as rabies positive with FAT.

At the end of November brain suspension and the viruses isolated were sent in for verification to the National Reference Laboratory for rabies at the Federal Research Centre for Virus Diseases of Animals. Here, the FAT results could be verified and rabies virus could be isolated from the two original brain suspensions in the 1st passage. Furthermore, rabies virus specific RNA could be amplified using a genotype-specific PCR though the amplified PCR products were relatively weak with a genotype I specific primer pair. In contrast, when EBL specific primer amplifying the corresponding genome segment of EBL1 and 2 were used, the PCR products were much stronger. Sequencing of a 367 bp segment of the nucleoprotein (N) - phosphoprotein (P) gene (nucleotides 1215 - 1579 on the SAD B19 genome) revealed that the virus isolates could be clearly identified as belonging to genotype V (EBL 1) of the lyssa viruses. Comparison of the sequence of the PCR amplification product with representatives of the same and other genotypes showed a very low degree of homology of 72.267% and of 74.792% with the laboratory rabies virus strain Challenge Virus Standard (CVS-N-NS) and with the attenuated rabies virus SAD B19 (SAD-N-NS), respectively. When compared with the

sequence of a 33 year old EBL1-isolate of a bat originating from the city of Hamburg, the degree of homology was 98.969%. Virus typing using a panel of 10 anti-nucleocapsid monoclonal antibodies also identified the rabies virus isolate as EBL1.

Distribution of bat rabies cases in Germany and possible mode of transmission

In Sachsen-Anhalt, oral immunization of foxes against rabies was introduced in spring of 1990 and already in the subsequent autumn campaign the whole territory was vaccinated. Due to consequent vaccination of the fox population the rabies incidence drastically decreased and the last rabies cases in Sachsen-Anhalt were reported in the southernmost districts of the Land in 1994. Oral vaccination was stopped 2 years later in 1996. Infection of bats with rabies-related viruses (EBL) though continued to occur, mainly in the southern parts of Sachsen-Anhalt. During the last 5 years a total of 6 bat rabies cases have been reported.

However, it is difficult to say what the real density of infected bat populations might be, because of a large unknown figure of samples not coming to the laboratory. FIGURE 4.1.1 shows the distribution of 129 bat rabies cases in Germany within 19 years. At this point, it might only indicate that the north of the country is heavier infected than the south.

It is even more difficult to guess how spillover species from bats might be infected. It is probably a sick insectivorous night active bat that attacks a terrestrial animal, as in the sheep cases of Denmark, or defends itself being paralysed by bite, before it becomes itself victim of prey like to a stone marten. In regard to the human case in the Ukraine it is said that the person was bitten into the lip while standing on the balcony and was not vaccinated.

Control

This is the first case of EBL1-induced rabies in a terrestrial mammal indicating a spill-over of an infection from EBL-infected insectivorous bats in Germany. Based on these findings, an emergency vaccination of the fox population, as would be indicated for a case of fox rabies, was not considered. Nevertheless, an immediate intensification of surveillance

measures was initiated in the respective area, particularly including potential predators of bats and of bats themselves in order to determine whether the infection could get established in other species. All people who had direct contact to the rabies infected stone marten were given post-exposure treatment according to international recommendations.

FIGURE 4.1.1

129 bat rabies cases in Germany, 1982 - 2001

- the borders of the map of Germany indicate the federal states -



4.2 A Puppy Illegally Imported from Morocco Brings Rabies to France

by V. Bruyere-Masson, J. Barrat, F. Cliquet at the Afssa, Nancy;
Y. Rotivel and Bourhy at the Institut Pasteur, Paris;
Ph. Brie, N. Melik, Direction Générale de l'Alimentation;
C. Gibon and B. Alvado-Brette, Direction des Services Vétérinaire de la Gironde

Two French pensioners from the Gironde department (located in the South-West of the country) were on a three-month holiday tour of Morocco in their camper-van from January to March, 2001. On 26 March, when they were on a camping site at Tarazout, near Agadir, someone asked them if they wanted to adopt "some adorable puppies". They took one: a bitch of about 3 months old. The other puppies were adopted by other tourists: French, German, Austrian, Dutch... *With hindsight, the French tourists now remember that the bitch had mouth injuries.* The tour came to an end on 31 March, and the two pensioners came back to France, with the camper-van, via Spain. Each time they crossed the Spanish border, the camper was disinfected because of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The bitch was vaccinated in France against canine distemper virus, hepatitis infectious disease, leptospirosis and canine parvovirus.

On Saturday 19 May, i.e. 7 weeks after the puppy had been bought in Morocco, the owners began to worry about the health of their pet. They went to see a first vet. He diagnosed loss of appetite, vomiting and cystitis. At first sight this does not evoke rabies. The vet prescribed a treatment adapted to these clinical signs.

On Sunday 20 May, other symptoms appeared. The bitch "threw herself against a bay window and showed signs of aggressivity (biting, scratching), this in alternation with signs of excessive affection"¹. A second vet, on call, established hyperthermia at 40.9° as well as the fact that the animal had not eaten or drunk.

During the night, the bitch was permanently active.

On 21 May, the animal was again seen by the first vet who found that the signs had got worse; the bitch was permanently agitated and "turned round in circles". The vet telephoned to the AFSSA in Nancy and to the director of the veterinary services. The commemoratives, together with the clinical signs of encephalitis and the bitch's "very characteristic" howls (bitonal howls) confirm an already strong suspicion of rabies. Immediately, the director of the veterinary services of the Gironde region launched an inquiry. He contacted the government Food Services, who demanded the sacrifice of the animal so that the test for rabies could be effected as soon as possible.

At the same time, the five people who had been in contact with the puppy (the two owners, the two vets and a veterinary assistant) were seen in consultation at the rabies treatment centre of the Pellegrin University Hospital in Bordeaux. Treatment after exposure is started.

Because of the human contamination, the sample was sent to the Institut Pasteur in Paris, who received it on May 29. The laboratory gave its first results on 30 May: immunofluorescence, isolation in cell cultures and RREID are positive.

The French Authorities immediately informed the Sanitation Authorities of the countries (Germany, Austria and the Netherlands) of the other tourists present in Morocco at the time and who may have adopted the other puppies of the litter the rabid bitch came from. The Moroccan and Spanish Authorities were also

¹ La Semaine Vétérinaire n° 1019 du 9 juin 2001

informed of the whole business. Moreover, a press release was sent out on a national level in an attempt to find other French tourists who might also have adopted a dog, inviting them to get in touch with a vet and to consult a doctor or an anti-rabies centre.

The government Food Services published a national press release and informed the Sanitation Authorities of the Member States whose citizens present at Tarazout could have adopted a puppy from the same litter.

On June 1, the typing of the virus isolated from the bitch's brain confirmed that it was a *Lyssavirus* of genotype 1 "of North African origin" (Algeria or Morocco).

The bitch, is not supposed to have left the home of her new owners since her arrival in France, according to their repeated declarations. She was kept in a closed courtyard, thus limiting the risk of contact with another animal. However, following the publication of the order of the Prefect, information received shows that the bitch had more contact than the owners state. Namely, a couple from the Dordogne region, friends of the owners, came to stay with them for a week, with a dog. This dog has had to be sacrificed to avoid all risk of transmission of the disease.

At the same time, the Public Prosecutor's Office was informed. The owners committed an offence: introduction by fraud of a living animal with serious consequences to human and animal health (article L237-3 of the rural code), punishable by 5 years imprisonment and a 500000 F fine, and they worsened their case by not giving all the epidemiological information.

The commune of Langon, Gironde (where the owners of the puppy live) is placed "under surveillance" by order of the Prefect for three months. This surveillance entails the application of various sanitary measures :

- all dogs not vaccinated against rabies must be kept tied up or shut in, all cats, even if

vaccinated against rabies, must be kept in,

- reinforcement of the measures against stray animals,
- shows and other gatherings of carnivorous pets are prohibited,
- transportation: dogs must be muzzled and kept on a leash, cats kept in a basket.

This case of rabies in a young dog illegally imported from a country where rabies is endemically rife is not a new phenomenon. The same thing happened in France quite recently, in May 1998. That time it was a rabid dog discovered tied to a bench in Nîmes. The isolated strain of genotype 1 presented certain similarities with a canine strain of Egyptian origin².

Since 1968, this brings to 18 the number of cases (or series of linked cases) of canine rabies imported into French territory³. Other European countries deplore these cases of imported rabies: Switzerland, Italy, Spain. Insofar as people in Western Europe travel a great deal more now, travellers must be informed of this risk. It is in this sense that the French Sanitary Authorities have addressed a memo to the European Commission.

² La Semaine Vétérinaire n° 1019 du 9 juin 2001

³ La Semaine Vétérinaire n° 1019 du 9 juin 2001

Table 5.1

EUR		EUROPE		3/2001				RABIES CASES						1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01			
LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL		
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL	
ALB	ALBANIA	*						0						0		0	
AUT	AUSTRIA	*						0						0		0	
BEL	BELGIUM	*						0						0		0	
BIH	BOSNA I HERCEGOWIN							0	2	1	-	-	-	3		3	
BUL	BULGARIA							0	-	-	-	-	12	12		12	
BYE	BELARUS		7	12	13	-	1	-	33	88	1	2	-	5	96	129	
CRO	CROATIA		2	2	2	-	1	-	7	63	1	-	-	-	64	71	
CYP	CYPRUS	*						0						0		0	
CZH	CZECH REPUBLIC							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4	
DEN	DENMARK							0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2	
DEU	FED.REP.OF GERMANY							0	3	-	1	-	5	9		9	
EST	ESTONIA	1)	1	2	3	-	-	-	6	16	1	-	-	6	23	29	
FIN	FINLAND	*						0						0		0	
FRA	FRANCE							0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2	
FRY	FED.REP.OF YUGOSLA		1	12	4	-	1	-	18	15	-	-	-	1	16	34	
GRE	GREECE	*						0						0		0	
HUN	HUNGARY		-	10	2	-	-	-	12	44	-	-	-	2	46	58	
ICE	ICELAND	*						0						0		0	
IRE	IRELAND	*						0						0		0	
ITA	ITALY	*						0						0		0	
LTU	LITHUANIA		7	8	28	2	-	1	46	50	3	7	1	51	112	158	
LUX	LUXEMBOURG	*						0						0		0	
LVA	LATVIA		1	10	6	-	-	-	17	63	3	4	-	18	88	105	
MLD	MOLDOVA		-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
NET	NETHERLANDS							0	-	-	-	-	7	7		7	
NOR	NORWAY	*						0						0		0	
POL	POLAND		23	33	36	-	-	-	92	352	6	24	2	46	430	522	
POR	PORTUGAL	*						0						0		0	
ROM	ROMANIA		4	8	4	3	1	-	20	26	-	-	-	26		46	
RUS	RUSSIAN FEDERATION		60	78	107	4	3	-	252	157	2	1	1	16	177	4	433
SPA	SPAIN	2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1					0		1	
SVK	SLOVAK REPUBLIC							0	11	-	-	-	-	11		11	
SVN	SLOVENIA		1	1	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	1	1	-	16		18
SWE	SWEDEN	*						0						0		0	
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIEC*							0						0		0	
TUR	TURKEY		23	-	8	1	3	-	35	1	-	-	-	1	2		37
TYM	MAKEDONIJA	**						0						0		0	
UKR	UKRAINE	**						0						0		0	
UNK	UNITED KINGDOM	*						0						0		0	
TOTAL			131	176	214	10	10	1	542	910	18	40	5	174	1147	4	1693
PER CENT			7.7	10.4	12.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	32.0	53.8	1.1	2.4	0.3	10.3	67.7	0.2	100.0

* NO CASES ** NO DATA 1) NO DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 2) IN NORTH AFRICA

Table 5.2

EUR		EUROPE						1-3/2001						RABIES CASES				1. 1.01 - 30. 9.01	
LOCATION		DOMESTIC ANIMALS						WILD ANIMALS						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL				
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL			
ALB	ALBANIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0		1			
AUT	AUSTRIA *							0						0		0			
BEL	BELGIUM *							0						0		0			
BIH	BOSNA I HERCEGOWIN	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	14	1	1	-	-	16		19			
BUL	BULGARIA							0	-	-	-	-	53	53		53			
BYE	BELARUS	48	31	35	2	2	-	118	255	1	4	2	18	280		398			
CRO	CROATIA	6	3	4	-	10	-	23	339	3	2	2	-	346		369			
CYP	CYPRUS *							0						0		0			
CZH	CZECH REPUBLIC	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	26	1	2	1	-	30		32			
DEN	DENMARK							0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2			
DEU	FED.REP.OF GERMANY	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	30	-	1	2	7	40		43			
EST	ESTONIA 1)	4	4	3	-	-	-	11	46	1	-	1	29	77		88			
FIN	FINLAND *							0						0		0			
FRA	FRANCE 2)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2		3			
FRY	FED.REP.OF YUGOSLA	10	30	8	-	3	-	51	147	-	-	-	1	148		199			
GRE	GREECE *							0						0		0			
HUN	HUNGARY	14	36	13	-	1	-	64	191	-	1	1	3	196		260			
ICE	ICELAND *							0						0		0			
IRE	IRELAND *							0						0		0			
ITA	ITALY *							0						0		0			
LTU	LITHUANIA	25	40	52	6	-	1	124	142	6	27	1	150	326		450			
LUX	LUXEMBOURG *							0						0		0			
LVA	LATVIA	29	28	11	-	2	-	70	207	5	11	2	92	317		387			
MLD	MOLDOVA	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	6		10			
NET	NETHERLANDS							0	-	-	-	-	9	9		9			
NOR	NORWAY *							0						0		0			
POL	POLAND	89	143	66	-	3	1	302	1830	15	78	12	179	2114		2416			
POR	PORTUGAL *							0						0		0			
ROM	ROMANIA	28	18	15	5	14	4	84	270	1	2	2	6	281		365			
RUS	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	229	178	268	9	9	1	694	423	5	2	1	38	469	8	1171			
SPA	SPAIN 3)	4	-	-	-	-	3	7						0		7			
SVK	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	2	5	-	-	-	-	7	48	1	1	-	1	51		58			
SVN	SLOVENIA	6	3	-	-	-	-	9	85	2	3	2	-	92		101			
SWE	SWEDEN *							0						0		0			
SWI	SWITZERLAND + LIEC*							0						0		0			
TUR	TURKEY	113	-	21	2	8	2	146	7	-	3	-	2	12		158			
TYM	MAKEDONIJA **							0						0		0			
UKR	UKRAINE **							0						0		0			
UNK	UNITED KINGDOM 4)							0						0	2	2			
TOTAL		612	522	500	25	53	12	1724	4066	42	138	29	592	4867	10	6601			
PER CENT		9.3	7.9	7.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	26.1	61.6	0.6	2.1	0.4	9.0	73.7	0.2	100.0			

* NO CASES ** NO DATA

1) NO DATA FOR SEPTEMBER
3) IN NORTH AFRICA2) DOG IMPORTED FROM MOROCCO
4) IMPORTED FROM NIGERIA AND PHILIPPINES

Table 5.3

EUR		EUROPE		3/2001		RABIES CASES 'OTHER ANIMAL SPECIES'					1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01		
LOCATION		OTHER DOM.	OTHER WILD ANIMALS								UNSPECIF.	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG STRAY	JACKAL	WOLF	RACCOON DOG	WILD CAT	WILD BOAR	HEDGEHOG	INSECTIV. BAT	SQUIRREL			OTHERS
BUL	BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
BYE	BELARUS	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
DEN	DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
DEU	FED.REP.OF GER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
EST	ESTONIA	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
FRA	FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
FRY	FED.REP.OF YUG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
HUN	HUNGARY	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
LTU	LITHUANIA	1	-	1	48	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	52
LVA	LATVIA	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
NET	NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
POL	POLAND	-	-	-	35	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	46
RUS	RUSSIAN FEDERA	-	1	7	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	16
TUR	TURKEY	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		1	2	8	119	1	1	3	25	2	1	12	175
PER CENT		0.6	1.1	4.6	68.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	14.3	1.1	0.6	6.9	100.0

Table 5.4.1

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01	
LOCATION		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
BIH B O S N A I H E R C E G O W I N A																
03	Tuzlanski							0	2	1	-	-	-	3	3	
FRY F E D . R E P . O F Y U G O S L A V I A																
01	Beograd	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	
03	Novi Sad							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
04	Zrenjanin	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
05	Subotica	-	5	-	-	-	-	5						0	5	
06	Sombor	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	
11	Kraljevo	-	3	2	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	1	6	11	
12	Nis							0	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	
13	Podgorica	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	
TOTAL		1	12	4	0	1	0	18	15	0	0	0	1	16	34	
PER CENT		2.9	35.3	11.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	52.9	44.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	47.1	100.0	
TUR T U R K E Y																
09	AYDIN	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	
10	BALIKESIR	2	-	-	-	1	-	3						0	3	
21	DIYARBAKIR	3	-	1	-	-	-	4						0	4	
23	ELAZIG	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
24	ERZINCAN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
31	HATAY	2	-	1	-	1	-	4						0	4	
33	ICEL	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
34	ISTANBUL	6	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	9		
35	IZMIR	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
36	KARS	1	-	-	-	-	-	1						0	1	
41	KOCAELI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0	1	
45	MANISA	5	-	-	-	-	-	5						0	5	
63	SANLIURFA	-	-	-	1	-	-	1						0	1	
TOTAL		23	0	8	1	3	0	35	1	0	0	0	1	2	37	
PER CENT		62.2	0.0	21.6	2.7	8.1	0.0	94.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.4	100.0	

Table 5.4.2

R A B I E S C A S E S																1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01	
LOCATION CODE NAME		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL		
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL	
BUL B U L G A R I A																	
05	VIDIN						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
08	DOBRICH						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
15	PLEVEN						0	-	-	-	-	3	3		3		
17	RAZGRAD						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
25	TARGOVITCHE						0	-	-	-	-	3	3		3		
27	CHOUMEN						0	-	-	-	-	3	3		3		
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	12		
ROM R O M A N I A																	
01	ALBA	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1		4		
06	BISTRITA-NASAUD							0	2	-	-	-	2		2		
07	BOTOSANI							0	2	-	-	-	2		2		
08	BRASOV	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2		4		
11	CARAS-SEVERIN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1					0		1		
13	CLUJ							0	3	-	-	-	3		3		
15	COVASNA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1					0		1		
21	HARGHITA	-	1	1	-	-	-	2					0		2		
22	HUNEDOARA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1					0		1		
25	MARAMURES	1	-	-	-	-	-	1					0		1		
27	MURES	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	6		7		
28	NEAMT							0	1	-	-	-	1		1		
30	PRAHOVA							0	3	-	-	-	3		3		
32	SALAJ	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2		3		
33	SIBIU	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3		4		
34	SUCEAVA	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1		3		
35	TELEORMAN	1	-	-	-	-	-	1					0		1		
39	VILCEA	-	1	-	1	-	-	2					0		2		
40	VRANCEA	-	1	-	-	-	-	1					0		1		
TOTAL		4	8	4	3	1	0	20	26	0	0	0	26	0	46		
PER CENT		8.7	17.4	8.7	6.5	2.2	0.0	43.5	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.5	0.0	100.0		

Table 5.4.3

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01	
LOCATION		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
BYE B E L A R U S																
	01 Brest Region	1	1	3	-	-	-	5	14	-	-	-	-	14		19
	02 Vitebsk Region	1	2	4	-	-	-	7	9	-	1	-	3	13		20
	03 Gomel Region	4	2	1	-	-	-	7	10	1	-	-	1	12		19
	04 Grodno Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	-	1	-	1	10		10
	05 Minsk Region	-	5	2	-	-	-	7	21	-	-	-	-	21		28
	06 Mogilev Region	1	2	3	-	1	-	7	26	-	-	-	-	26		33
	TOTAL	7	12	13	0	1	0	33	88	1	2	0	5	96	0	129
	PER CENT	5.4	9.3	10.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	25.6	68.2	0.8	1.6	0.0	3.9	74.4	0.0	100.0
POL P O L A N D																
	02 Dolnoslaskie	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	4		5
	04 Kujawsko-Pomorskie	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	30	-	3	-	8	41		43
	06 Lubelskie	4	8	-	-	-	-	12	78	-	5	-	4	87		99
	08 Lubuskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
	10 Lodzkie	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
	12 Malopolskie	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	20	-	3	-	2	25		29
	14 Mazowieckie	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	23	-	1	-	1	25		27
	18 Podkarpackie	3	9	-	-	-	-	12	57	-	1	1	2	61		73
	20 Podlaskie	3	1	18	-	-	-	22	19	-	2	-	2	23		45
	22 Pomorskie	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2		3
	24 Slaskie	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	5		6
	26 Swietokrzyskie	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	1	-	1	26		28
	28 Warminsko-Mazurskie	1	5	14	-	-	-	20	18	4	5	-	7	34		54
	30 Wielkopolskie	6	6	1	-	-	-	13	73	2	2	1	15	93		106
	32 Zachodniopomorskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
	TOTAL	23	33	36	0	0	0	92	352	6	24	2	46	430	0	522
	PER CENT	4.4	6.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	67.4	1.1	4.6	0.4	8.8	82.4	0.0	100.0

Table 5.4.4

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01	
LOCATION		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
CRO C R O A T I A																
01	Zagrebacka							0	9	-	-	-	-	9		9
02	Krapinsko-Zagorska							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
03	Sisacko-Moslavaca	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
04	Karlovacka							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
06	Koprivnicko-Krizevack							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
07	Bjelovarsko-Bilogorsk							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
08	Primorsko-Goranska							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
09	Licko-Senjska							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
10	Viroviticko-Podravska							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
11	Pozesko-Slavonska	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	5		7
14	Osijecko-Baranjska	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
16	Vukovarsko-Srijemska	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	8		9
17	Splitsko-Dalmatinska							0	5	-	-	-	-	5		5
18	Istarska	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	1	-	-	-	11		12
19	Dubrovačko-Neretvanska	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
21	Zagreb							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
TOTAL		2	2	2	0	1	0	7	63	1	0	0	0	64	0	71
PER CENT		2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	9.9	88.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.1	0.0	100.0
SVN S L O V E N I A																
024	DORNAVA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
032	GROSUPLJE	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	0		1
037	IG							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
051	KOZJE							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
060	LITIJA							0	5	-	1	1	-	7		7
069	MAISPERK	-	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1
085	NOVO MESTO							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
087	ORMOZ							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
104	RIBNICA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
140	VRHNIKA							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
172	Podlehnik							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
TOTAL		1	1	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	1	1	0	16	0	18
PER CENT		5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	77.8	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	88.9	0.0	100.0

Table 5.4.5

R A B I E S C A S E S															1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01	
LOCATION		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
CZH C Z E C H R E P U B L I C																
05	East Bohemia							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
HUN H U N G A R Y																
02	Baranya							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
03	Bacs-Kiskun	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3
04	Bekes							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
05	Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
06	Csongrad	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
09	Hajdu-Bihar	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	5		8
10	Heves							0	4	-	-	-	1	5		5
12	Nograd	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	3		6
13	Pest	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	16		18
15	Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bere	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
16	Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok							0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4
TOTAL		0	10	2	0	0	0	12	44	0	0	0	2	46	0	58
PER CENT		0.0	17.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	79.3	0.0	100.0
MLD M O L D O V A																
07	Soroca							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
12	Dubasari	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1
TOTAL		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
SVK S L O V A K R E P U B L I C																
1	Bratislavsky kraj							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
4	Nitriansky kraj							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
6	Banskobystricky kraj							0	8	-	-	-	-	8		8
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	11

Table 5.4.6

R A B I E S C A S E S																1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01	
LOCATION CODE NAME		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL		
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL	
DEN D E N M A R K																	
	050 SONDERJYLLAND						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
	076 VIBORG						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2		
DEU F E D . R E P . O F G E R M A N Y																	
	03 Niedersachsen						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
	06 Hessen						0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2		
	12 Brandenburg						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
	14 Sachsen						0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1		
	15 Sachsen-Anhalt						0	-	-	1	-	3	4		4		
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	5	9	0	9		
	PER CENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	55.6	100.0	0.0	100.0		
FRA F R A N C E																	
	29 Finistere						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
	54 Meurthe et Moselle						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2		
NET N E T H E R L A N D S																	
	01 DRENTHE						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
	02 FRIESLAND						0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2		
	04 GRONINGEN						0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2		
	07 NOORD-HOLLAND						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
	09 UTRECHT						0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1		
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7		
SPA S P A I N																	
	52 MELILLA (NORTH AFRICA)	1	-	-	-	-	1						0		1		

Table 5.4.7

R A B I E S C A S E S																1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01	
LOCATION CODE NAME		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL		
		DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL	
EST E S T O N I A 1)																	
01	Harjumaa	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	4	-	-	-	-	4		4	
03	Ida-Virumaa	-	-	1	-	-	-	1						0		1	
05	Jaervamaa	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3	
07	Laeaene-Virumaa							0	1	-	-	-	1	2		2	
08	Polvamaa							0	1	-	-	-	2	3		3	
09	Paernumaa							0	1	-	-	-	1	2		2	
12	Tartumaa	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	7		8	
14	Viljandimaa	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1		4	
15	Vorumaa							0	-	1	-	-	1	2		2	
TOTAL		1	2	3	0	0	0	6	16	1	0	0	6	23	0	29	
PER CENT		3.4	6.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	55.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	20.7	79.3	0.0	100.0	
LVA L A T V I A																	
01	Aizkraukle							0	1	-	1	-	1	3		3	
02	Aluksne							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
04	Bauska							0	2	-	-	-	1	3		3	
05	Cesis							0	6	1	-	-	-	7		7	
06	Daugavpils							0	1	-	-	-	2	3		3	
07	Dobele	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	1	6		9	
08	Gulbene							0	1	1	-	-	-	2		2	
09	Jekabpils							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1	
13	Liepaja	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	9	1	-	-	3	13		16	
15	Ludza							0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2	
16	Madona	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5	
17	Ogre	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3	
18	Preili	-	-	1	-	-	-	1					0			1	
19	Rezekne	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	3	7		11	
20	Riga	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	13		14	
21	Saldus	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	2	7		8	
22	Talsi	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2		3	
23	Tukums							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
24	Valka							0	4	-	-	-	2	6		6	
25	Valmiera							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2	
26	Ventspils	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1		2	
TOTAL		1	10	6	0	0	0	17	63	3	4	0	18	88	0	105	
PER CENT		1.0	9.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	60.0	2.9	3.8	0.0	17.1	83.8	0.0	100.0	

1) NO DATA FOR SEPTEMBER

Table 5.4.8

LTU		L I T H U A N I A						R A B I E S C A S E S						1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01		
LOCATION		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
32	Akmenes							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
33	Alytaus	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3		4
34	Anyksciu							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
38	Varenos							0	-	-	-	-	2	2		2
41	Vilniaus							0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
43	Zarasu	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	3		5
45	Ignalinos	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	8		9
47	Joniskio	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	0		2
51	Marijampoles							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
52	Kauno	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2		3
53	Kedainiai	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	2		5
54	Kelmes	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	1		7
55	Klaipedos							0	2	-	1	-	8	11		11
56	Kretdingos	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	5		7
59	Lazdiju	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	2	7		8
62	Moletu							0	1	-	-	-	1	2		2
65	Pakruojo	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	1	4		7
66	Panevezio	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	6	8		12
67	Pasvalio	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2		5
68	Plunges	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0		2
71	Radviliskio	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
72	Raseiniai	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1		3
73	Rokiskio							0	-	-	-	1	-	1		1
77	Taurages	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4		5
78	Telsiu	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	4		7
81	Ukmerges							0	3	1	-	-	3	7		7
82	Utenos	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	3		4
84	Sakiu	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1		4
86	Svencioniu							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
87	Silales	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	4		6
88	Silutes	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	4		5
89	Sirvintu	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	5		6
91	Siauliu							0	5	-	1	-	4	10		10
94	Jurbarko							0	-	-	-	-	1	1		1
TOTAL		7	8	28	2	0	1	46	50	3	7	1	51	112	0	158
PER CENT		4.4	5.1	17.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	29.1	31.6	1.9	4.4	0.6	32.3	70.9	0.0	100.0

Table 5.4.9

RUS		RUSSIAN FEDERATION						R A B I E S C A S E S						1. 7.01 - 30. 9.01		
LOCATION		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL	
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL
08	Pskov Region	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3		6
09	Bryansk Region	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1		2
10	Vladimir Region	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	2		5
12	Tver Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
13	Kaluga Region	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	4		6
15	Moscow Region	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	2	6		8
16	Oryol Region	5	4	13	1	1	-	24	6	-	-	-	1	7		31
17	Ruazan Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2
18	Smolensk Region	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	3	8	3	12
19	Tula Region	3	1	3	-	1	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	2		10
24	Rep. of Mordoviya	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0		1
25	Rep. of Chuvashiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
26	Belgorod Region	6	9	11	-	-	-	26	17	-	-	-	-	17		43
27	Voronezh Region	5	13	16	-	-	-	34	8	-	1	-	1	10		44
28	Kursk Region	4	19	14	-	1	-	38	45	-	-	-	-	45		83
29	Lipetsk Region	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3		4
30	Tambov Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1
31	Astrakhan Region	3	1	3	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	1	3		10
32	Volgograd Region	5	3	2	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	2		12
33	Samara Region	2	1	2	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5		10
34	Penza Region	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	1	-	-	-	6		9
35	Saratov Region	3	3	2	-	-	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	6		14
36	Ulyanovsk Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	-	-	-	-	3		3
37	Rep. of Kalmykiya	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1		5
38	Rep. of Tatarstan	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	2		6
39	Krasnodar Territory	6	5	4	2	-	-	17	15	-	-	-	1	16	1	34
40	Stavropol Territory	4	5	11	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	-	-	2		22
41	Rostov Region	1	3	10	-	-	-	14	8	-	-	-	4	12		26
42	Orenburg Region	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1		5
44	Rep. of Bashkortostan	2	1	7	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	2		12
46	Kaliningrad Region	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1		3
TOTAL		60	78	107	4	3	0	252	157	2	1	1	16	177	4	433
PER CENT		13.9	18.0	24.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	58.2	36.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.7	40.9	0.9	100.0

Table 5.5 Addendum 1/2001

BIH		BOSNA I HERCEGOWINA											R A B I E S C A S E S				1. 1.01 - 31. 3.01	
LOCATION		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL			
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL		
03	Tuzlanski			1				0	2	-	-	-	-	2		2		
04	Zenicko-Dobojski	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	5		7		
07	Hercegovacko-Neretvan							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1		
08	Zapadnohercegovacki							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1		
10	Herceg-Bosanski							0	1	-	-	-	-	1		1		
TOTAL		0	0	1	0	1	0	2	9	0	1	0	0	10	0	12		
PER CENT		0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	16.7	75.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	100.0		

TABLE 5.6 Addendum 2/2001

R A B I E S C A S E S																1. 4.01 - 30. 6.01	
LOCATION		D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S						W I L D A N I M A L S						HUMAN CASES	TOTAL		
CODE	NAME	DOG	CAT	CATTLE	HORSE	SHEEP GOAT	OTHERS	TOTAL	FOX	BADGER	OTHER MUSTEL	DEER	OTHERS			TOTAL	
BIH BOSNA I HERCEGOWINA																	
04	Zenicko-Dobojski							0	2	-	-	-	-	2			
10	Herceg-Bosanski	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1			
TOTAL		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0		
BYE B E L A R U S																	
01	Brest Region	3	2	3	-	-	-	8	9	-	-	-	-	9	17		
02	Vitebsk Region	4	3	2	-	-	-	9	10	-	-	2	3	15	24		
03	Gomel Region	4	1	6	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	-	-	7	18		
04	Grodno Region	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	-	-	-	-	14	17		
05	Minsk Region	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	10	15		
06	Mogilev Region	2	1	5	-	-	-	8	25	-	-	-	4	29	37		
TOTAL		18	9	17	0	0	0	44	75	0	0	2	7	84	0		
PER CENT		14.1	7.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	58.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.5	65.6	0.0		

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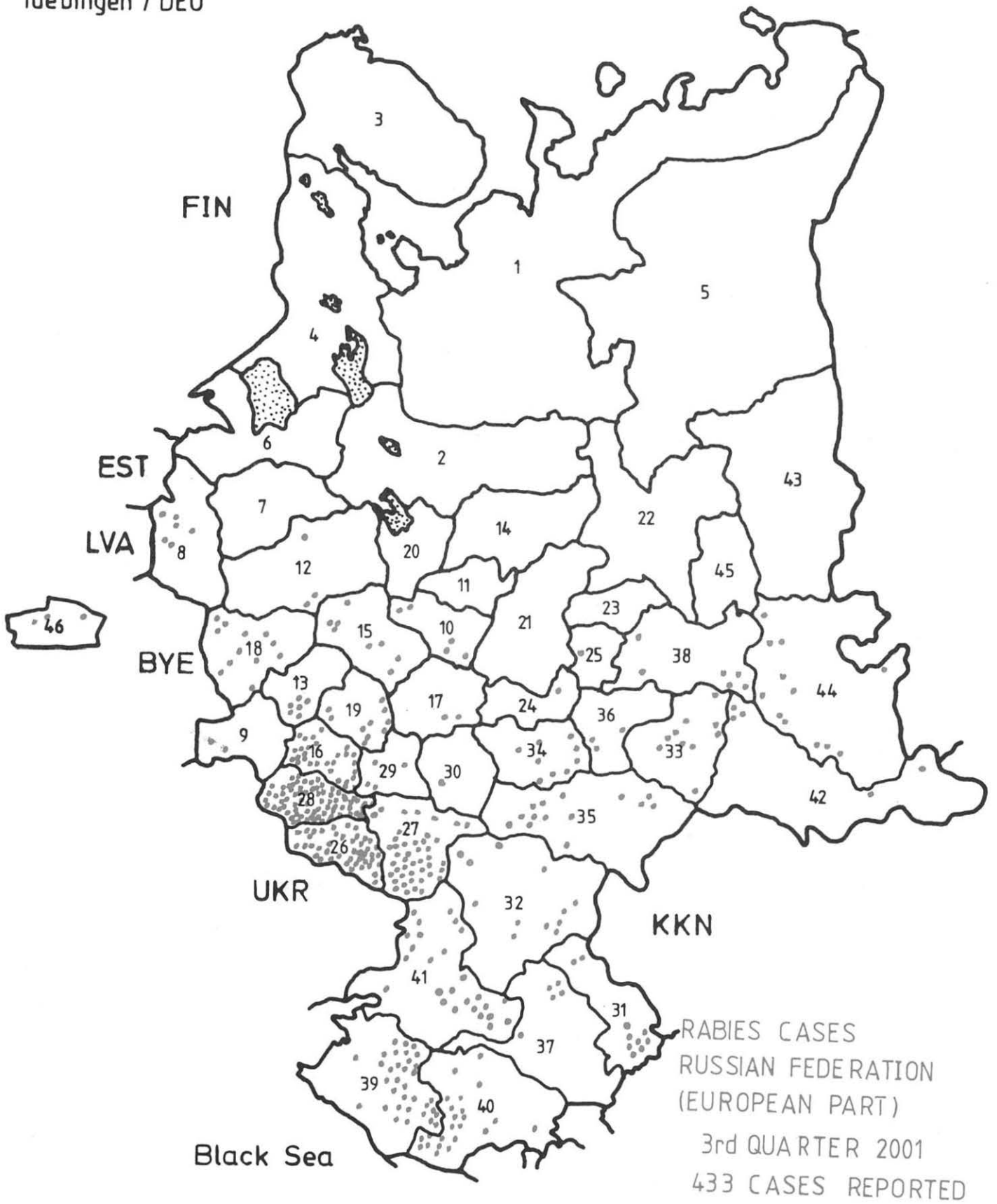
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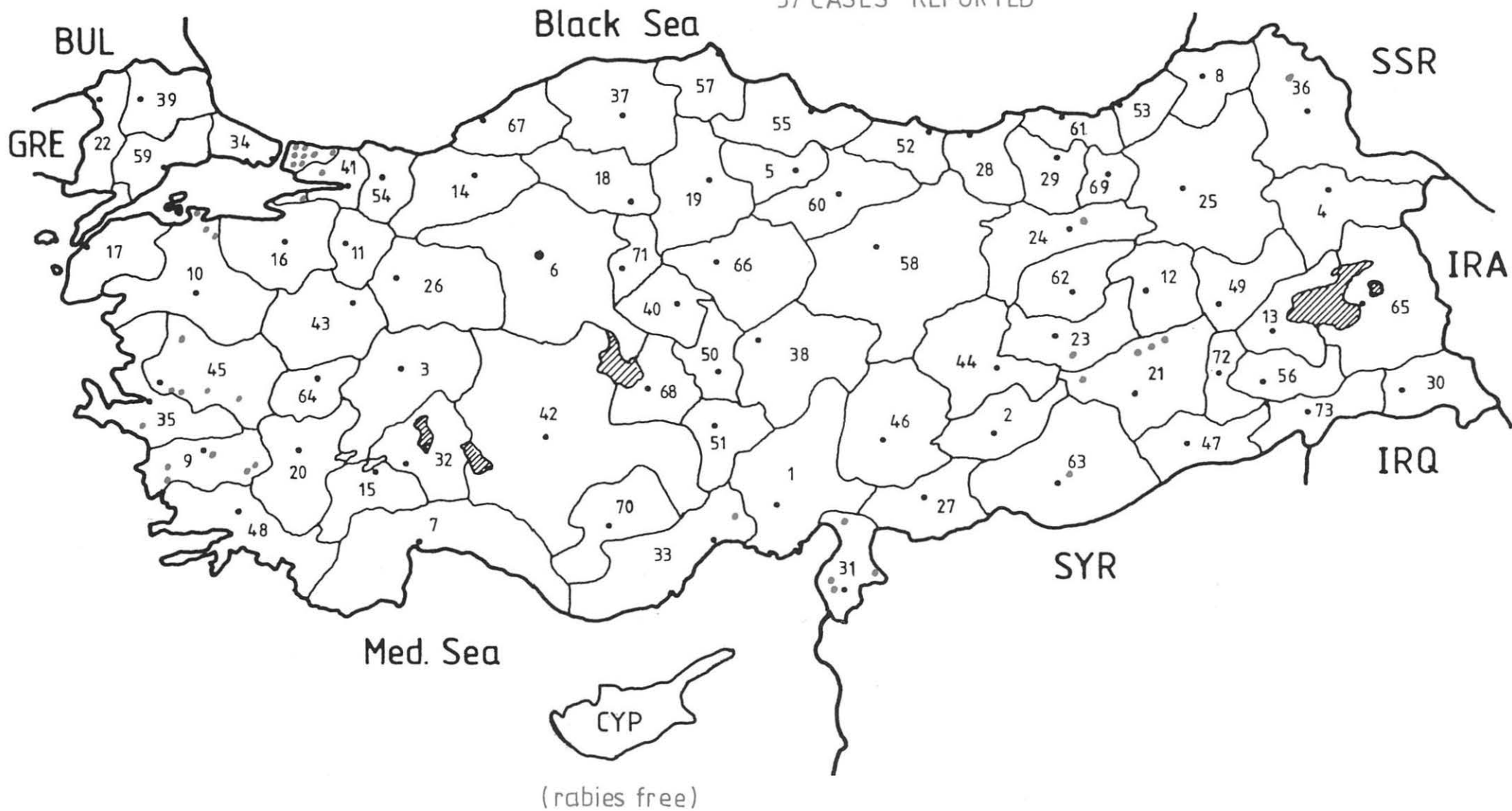
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RABIES CASES TURKEY
3rd QUARTER 2001
37 CASES REPORTED



RABIES CASES EUROPE
3rd QUARTER 2001
1693 CASES REPORTED

26 BAT RABIES CASES INCLUDED



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